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SIX DEGREES OF WINSTON

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2020



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“Six degrees of separation” is the idea that any human being can be connected to any other human being through a chain of acquaintances with no more than five intermediaries. Frankly, it can seem hard to believe.

Skepticism seems warranted, particularly given that the idea is nearly a century old and originated as fiction. Conception of the phenomenon is attributed to a 1929 short story titled “Chains” by Hungarian writer Frigyes Karinthy. Nonetheless, this notion that social distance disregards physical and social barriers, that an ever-swelling global population is still proximately interconnected, resonates in the zeitgeist.

Since 1929, a number of mathematicians, sociologists, and physicists have conducted various experiments more or less validating the idea. In the late 1960s, Stanley Milgram and Jeffrey Travers designed an experiment using the mail that tested and validated Karinthy’s idea, which they called the “small world” hypothesis. Others followed. And then came the Internet. Twenty-first century “six degrees” experiments conducted by the likes of Columbia University and Microsoft access the unprecedented data mine of electronic communication.

The “six degrees” notion has proven not only persistently captivating, but also presciently persistent. The world’s population has roughly quadrupled since Karinthy’s story was published in 1929, but the addition of nearly six billion human beings has not appreciably increased the degrees by which they are separated.

Even as I type these words, engaging in the doubly archaic exercise of producing a print catalogue to sell items of paper and ink, the cultural prairie fire of social media is – for better and for worse – validating the perceptive imagination of Frigyes Karinthy.

Which, of course, doesn’t tell you anything about what this has to do with Winston Churchill and this catalogue.

A number of “six degrees” inferences pertain.

First, as the contents of this catalogue demonstrate, Churchill’s “remarkable and versatile” life was connected to a tremendous quantity and variety of extraordinary people.

Second, who we are is affected by those to whom we are connected – whether by direct experience and association or mere acquaintance and regard. An individual’s “six degrees” are the gut bacteria of their personality – prolific, symbiotic, cumulatively vital, and experientially inseverable.

Third, the “six degrees” hypothesis reminds us that many distances – whether between people or between divergent places and perspectives – may be less than we suppose. But the sundering distances created by time are different.

History recedes. Not just in time, but in relevance and relatability. “Now” crowds “then”. “Is” eclipses “was”. “We” decays to “they”. Degrees of separation lengthen with years. In the words of someone we tend to quote, “History with its flickering lamp stumbles along the trail of the past, trying to reconstruct its scenes, to revive its echoes, and kindle with pale gleams the passion of former days.” An understanding and appreciation for history enables the relatably small world of the six degrees hypothesis to fend – at least to a degree – the depredations of time.

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Which returns me to this catalogue - and a bit of bookseller numerology.

There are six times six items herein. These include the signatures of sixty-six individuals. Winston Churchill’s signature is found in several catalogue items, but the balance of the signatures are those of individuals connected to his life and labors – as he is to theirs. Each of these thirty-six artifacts is a tangible link, a flicker limning the trail, and, of course, a collectable connection. We leave it to you to count the degrees.

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Item 36	<i>Never Give In</i> - The Best of Winston Churchill’s Speeches, signed by the Editor, Winston S. Churchill’s namesake grandson

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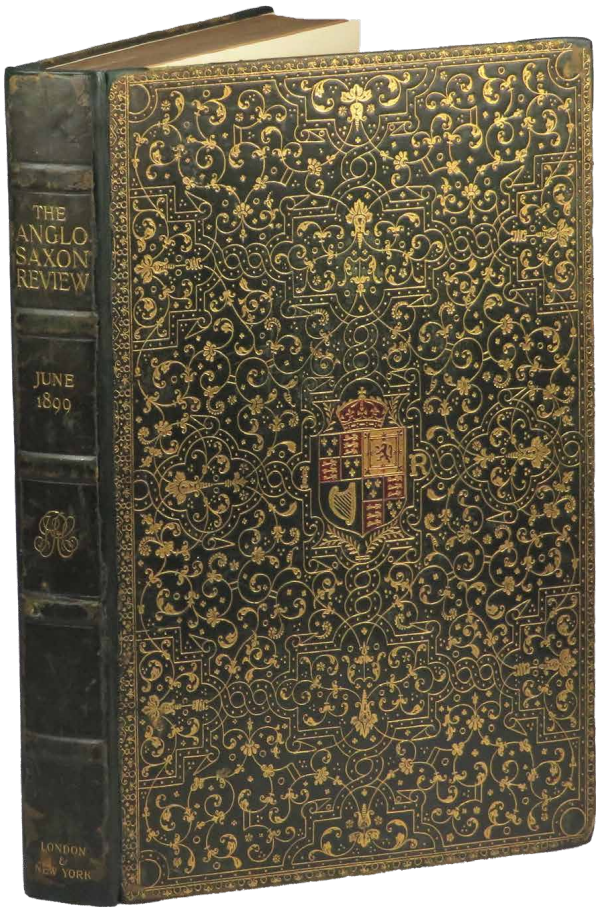
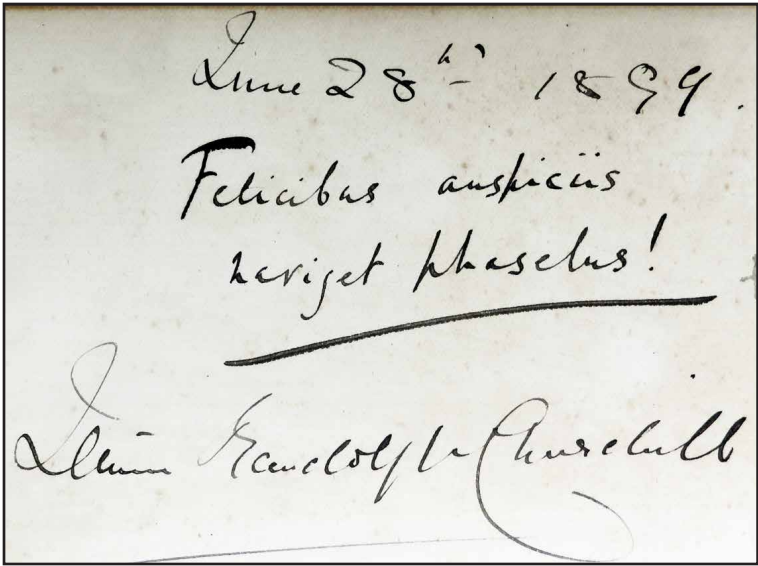
1

The Anglo-Saxon Review, Volume I
The personal copy of the Editor, Lady Randolph Churchill, mother of Winston S. Churchill, with her bookplate and dated inscription, additionally signed by fourteen of the Editor’s friends and associates comprising a “Who’s Who” roster of late Victorian political and social elite
Edited by Lady Randolph Churchill
John Lane, London & New York, 1899

This is the Editor, Jennie Churchill’s, personal copy of the first volume of her short-lived literary publication, featuring her bookplate, dated signature, and Latin inscription, as well as signatures of fourteen of her influential friends and associates.

Jeanette “Jennie” Jerome (1854-1921) is best known as wife of Lord Randolph Churchill and mother of Sir Winston. Literary partnership between mother and son began when Jennie used her social connections to persuade newspapers to publish Winston’s war despatches. Winston reciprocated by encouraging and advising conception of his mother’s luxury literary magazine. On 1 January 1899 he wrote, “Of course I will help you in any way that I can and I do not doubt the affair can be made a success.” Support did not extend to Jennie’s title choice, *The Anglo-Saxon*, which in a 16 February 1899 letter Winston called “Most unsuitable. It might do for a vy popular periodical... It is very inappropriate to a Magazine de Luxe, meant only for the cultivated few”. Jennie was swayed neither by her son’s objections nor the fact that another publication already bore the title. The word “Review” was added and publication went to press.

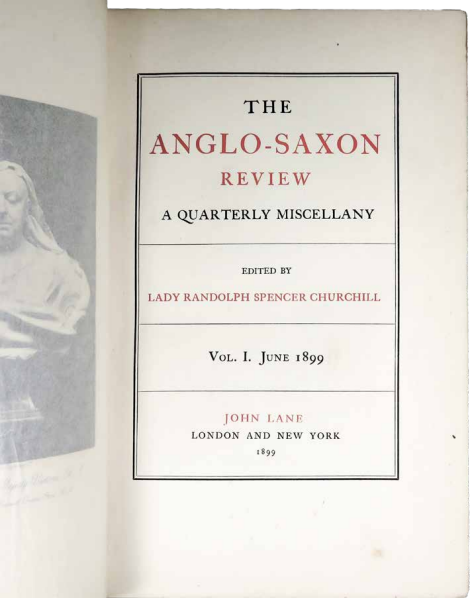
Jennie’s personal copy of the first volume, which we here offer, features an intriguing artifact of this drama. In Jennie’s introduction the title has the final word crossed out in ink, ostensibly by her own hand, editing the title to its initial intention. Winston remained involved with the publication, contributing one essay over the course of the magazine’s short run. Each volume was a luxurious production printed on heavy laid paper and bound in full, elaborately gilt-decorated leather priced at a guinea, a price that Jennie thought would “ensure its respectful treatment at the hands of those who peruse it” – a delicious bit of haughty Victorian pedantry. Though the publication attracted respected contributors, consonant with Jennie’s habitual spendthrift habits, expenses were unsustainable. Winston suggested the publication merge with a rival. Such a scheme never coalesced. The tenth volume of September 1901 was the last.



This first issue is Jennie’s own, bearing her bookplate on the front pastedown. On the flyleaf preceding the half title page Jennie signed, “June 28th 1899 | Felicibus auspiciis | naviget phaselus! | Jennie Randolph Churchill”. Beneath the editor’s inscription are fourteen signatures, a compelling collection of Jennie’s influential friends, many associated with The Souls, a late Victorian English social group. The twelve signees we have identified are: Herbert Asquith, Prime Minister from 1908-1916; Margot Asquith, author and wife of the previous; Herbert Gladstone, son of a Prime Minister, Home Secretary from 1905-1910, and 1st Governor-General of South Africa from 1910-1914; William H. Grenfell, politician, athlete, and 1st Baron Desborough; Ethel Grenfell, wife of the previous; Sir Reginald Lister, diplomat; Alfred Lyttelton, accomplished sportsman and Colonial Secretary from 1903-1905; Edith Lyttelton, novelist, spiritualist, and wife of the previous; Pamela Plowden, Winston Churchill’s “first great love” (Mary Soames, *Winston and Clementine* and *OB*, Vol. I, p.296); Millicent Sutherland, author and editor who was later awarded for her WWI service organizing an ambulance unit and directing field hospitals; Harold Tennant, Secretary for Scotland under his brother-in-law Asquith; and Helen Vincent, socialite and noblewoman whose husband, Edgar Vincent, suggested *The Anglo-Saxon* title to Jennie, with whom he had an affair.

Condition is very good. The rich gilt print and ornamentation remains bright. The book has been skillfully rebacked with leather, over which the original leather spine is laid down. The corners have likewise been rebuilt. New endpapers have been added, with Jennie’s original bookplate lifted and reapplied. The contents are clean and bright with light browning and spotting confined to the first and final leaves. [CBC #005004]

\$5,600 USD



2

The Rough Riders

Signed by Theodore Roosevelt, inscribed by one of his Rough Riders to the soldier's mother, and finely bound by Zaehnsdorf for Asprey of London

Theodore Roosevelt

Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1899

Theodore Roosevelt

To my dear Mother,
from her loving son
Henry W. Bull
Sergt. "K" Troop
1st U. S. Vol. Cavalry.

This is the first edition of Theodore Roosevelt's chronicle of perhaps the most famous regiment in American history and the "crowded hour" during the Spanish-American War that propelled Roosevelt's fame. Unique and compelling, this copy is signed by Roosevelt, inscribed by a Rough Rider to the soldier's mother, and magnificently bound in full brown morocco by Zaehnsdorf for Asprey of London. The upper recto of the leaf preceding the half-title is signed "Theodore Roosevelt". A five-line inked inscription below the author's signature reads: "To my dear mother, | from her loving son | Henry W. Bull | Sergt. "K" Troop | 1st U.S. Vol. Cavalry." The elegant binding features a hubbed spine, gilt-ruled and decorated compartments, gilt-tooled spine bands, elaborately gilt-bordered covers, and gilt-ruled edges. The gilt-edged contents are bound with hand-sewn head and foot bands. Generous turn-ins with decorative gilt tooling frame marbled endpapers. The original brown cloth cover is bound in at the rear. "BOUND BY ZAEHNSDORF FOR

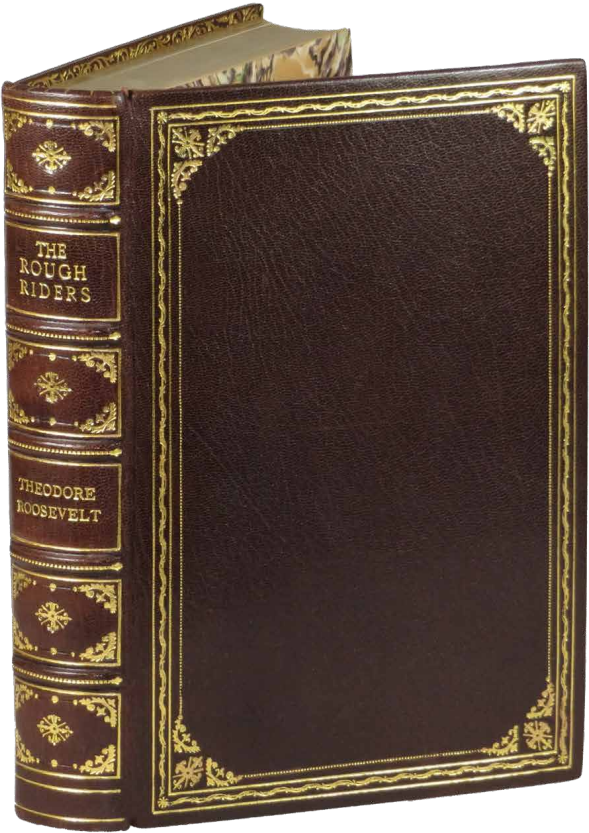
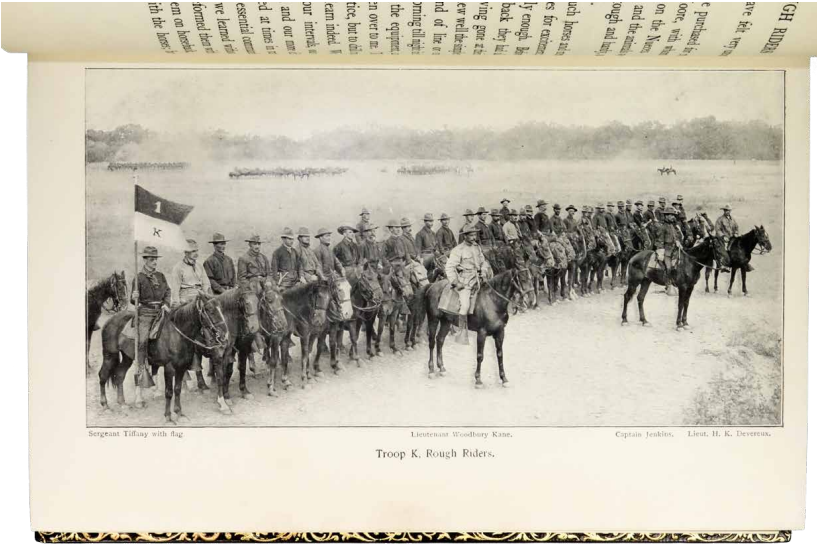
ASPREY & CO" is gilt-stamped on the lower front pastedown. Condition is fine, the binding pristine, the contents clean, bright, and free of markings apart from light spotting limited to the frontispiece verso.

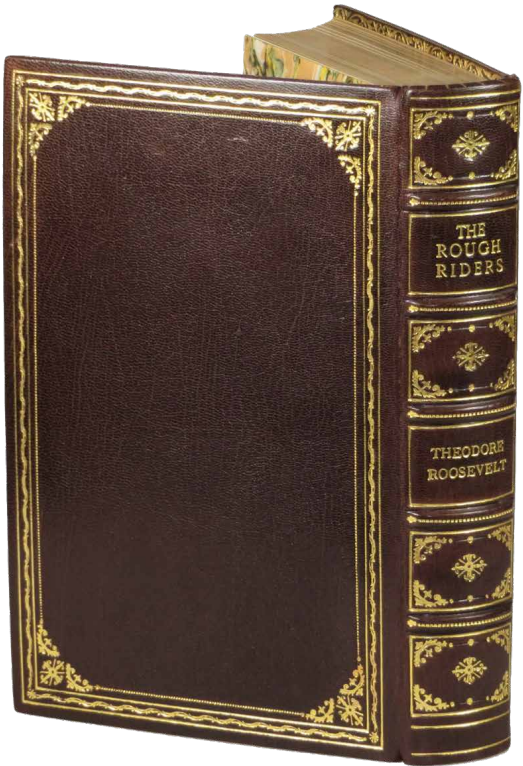
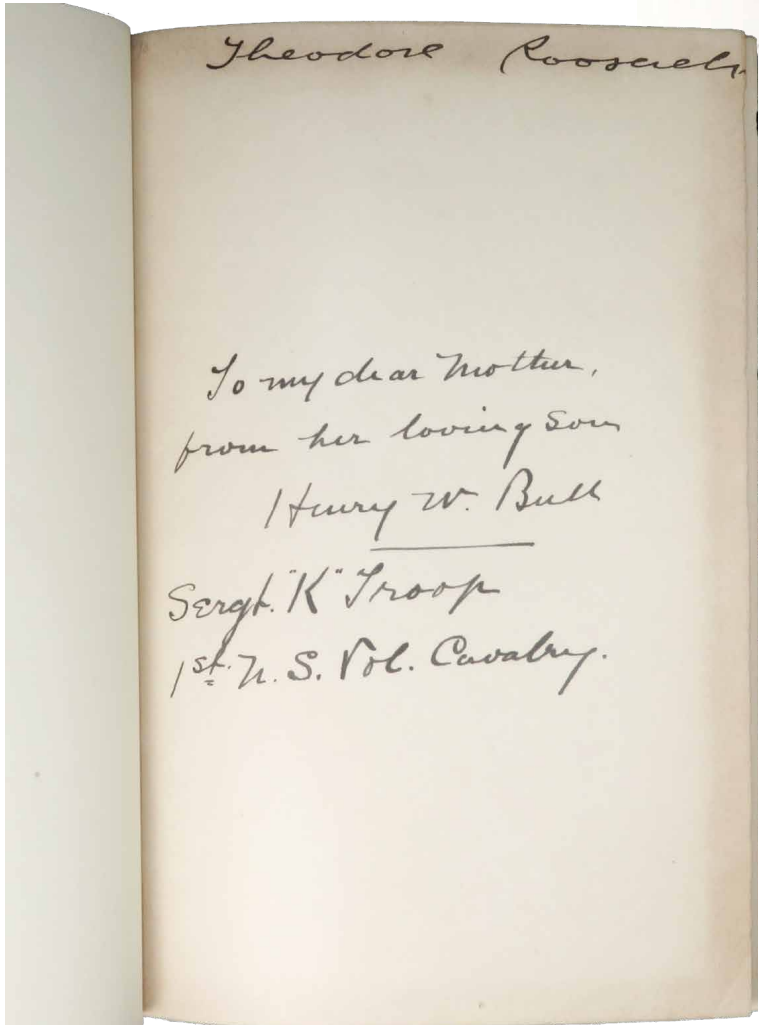
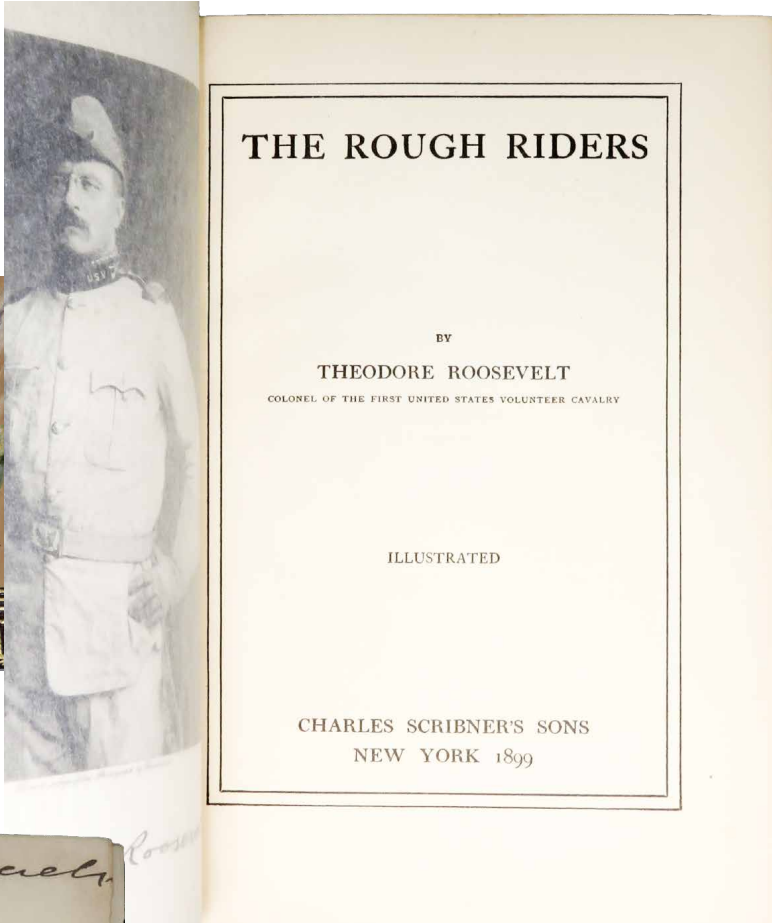
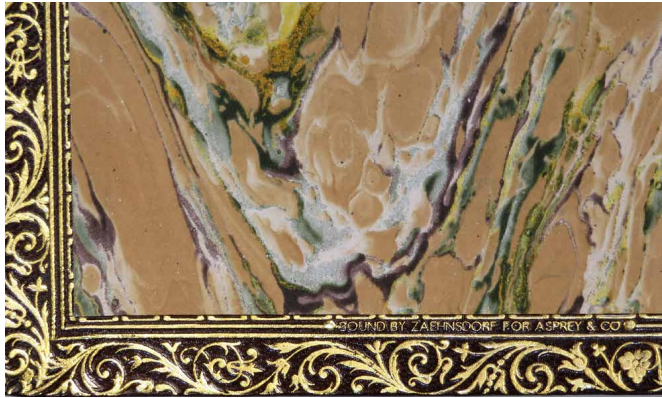
Statesman, reformer, explorer, naturalist, soldier, rancher, and author, Theodore Roosevelt (1858-1919) was the 26th and youngest ever president, both herald and agent of America's assumption of global power. Before the Spanish-American War, as Under-Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt pushed the boundaries of his authority to prepare the American Navy, enabling decisive victory over the Spanish at Manila Bay. But no sooner had Congress declared war on Spain, on April 25th 1898, than Roosevelt declared he would resign to volunteer for the army, contrary to wishes of his friends, colleagues, and President. Volunteer regiments were "to be composed exclusively of frontiersmen possessing special qualifications as horsemen and marksmen." However, Roosevelt so successfully promoted the regiment that 20,000 applications were received in five days for fewer than 800 places. "Projecting a vision of a unique fighting force that would represent a microcosm of the country itself, Roosevelt persuaded the authorities to enlarge the regiment to include a troop of easterners."

Henry Worthington Bull of Troop K, raised in New York's high society and a graduate of Columbia University, was among them. (In the Appendix A muster-out roll his name is misspelled "Buel", but is correctly recorded in the national archives.) Newspapers called Bull's cohort a variety of names, including "millionaire recruits" and "Fifth Avenue Boys". Roosevelt made them part of a cohesive unit, ensuring that "cowboys and wranglers slept side by side with the scions of financiers" and bringing "easterners and westerners together in the daily chores of washing laundry and digging and filling latrines." (Kearns Goodwin, *Leadership*) The experience was perhaps not unlike that of Roosevelt himself in the Badlands, which he had entered as a privileged dilettante and left as a seasoned rancher.

Roosevelt's Rough Riders arrived in Cuba on 23 June 1898. By 17 July the Spanish had surrendered Cuba. In the intervening weeks the regiment proved worthy of its press and Roosevelt's charge during the Battle of San Juan Hill ultimately carried him to the White House. Henry Bull returned to the world he left, working as a stockbroker and serving as president of the Turf and Field Club as well as the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association. In 1904 he married Maud Livingston, who had been engaged to Willie Tiffany, a fellow rough rider who died in service. In 1910, Bull was selected to hand-deliver a reunion invitation to Roosevelt in London, who returned to New York for the event. One of the Bulls' adopted children, Phyllis Livingston Baker, eventually married Fred Astaire, with whom Bull shared a love of horses. Bull died in 1958 at the age of 84. [CBC #005720]

\$11,500 USD





Winston Churchill and Theodore Roosevelt first met in Albany, New York on 10 December 1900, the year after this copy of *The Rough Riders* was published. Churchill, newly elected to Parliament, was 26. Roosevelt, 42, was the sitting governor of New York and the vice-president elect of the United States.

There were plenty of reasons for them to like one another. Churchill was a brash, confident, impatiently vigorous young man, as had been Roosevelt. Both had yearned to prove themselves in battle and both had parlayed fame gained in war into votes. Of note, Churchill had charged at Omdurman just two months after Roosevelt charged up San Juan Hill. Both were bold advocates of naval power and initiative; TR had served as Under Secretary of the U.S. Navy, while Churchill would later serve as First Lord of the Admiralty. Both were atypically literate men of action, well-regarded as authors. And both men proved temperamentally inclined to place purpose and policy over political party.

Whether because of these similarities or despite them, Roosevelt did not like Churchill. After their Albany meeting, Roosevelt confided distinctly faint praise to a friend “I saw the Englishman Winston Churchill here and although he is not an attractive fellow, I was interested in some of the things he said.” This initial impression stuck and shed any vestiges of regard; after Churchill published a biography of his father in 1906, Roosevelt opined to Henry Cabot Lodge “I dislike the father and I dislike the son... both possess or possessed such levity, lack of sobriety, lack of permanent principle, and an inordinate thirst for that cheap form of admiration which is given to notoriety, as to make them poor public servants.” Roosevelt’s “restrained encomium” of Churchill’s *My African Journey* (a copy of which Churchill had inscribed and sent to the President) did not signal any change in his regard. When Roosevelt represented the U.S. at the 1910 funeral of Edward VII, he wrote to Lodge “I have refused to meet Winston Churchill... All the other public men, on both sides, I was glad to meet.”

Only the First World War yielded some grudging respect from Roosevelt, who wrote to an English friend “I have never liked Winston Churchill, but in view of what you tell me as to his admirable conduct and nerve mobilizing the fleet, I do wish that if it comes your way you would extend to him my congratulations on his action.” Churchill’s own respect for Roosevelt was far less equivocal. When Lenin pulled Russia out of the war, Churchill suggested that the allies send Roosevelt to Russia as a plenipotentiary (titularly distinguished as “commissar” no less) to negotiate Russia’s re-entry into the war. Obviously this never came to pass and Roosevelt died in January of 1919.

Both men would head their respective nations’ governments twice – Roosevelt for less than two full terms and Churchill for less than two full premierships. Both men had trouble laying aside the reins of power; when he died, Roosevelt was considering another run for the presidency and Churchill did not resign his second and final premiership until he was eighty. The historian Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr. once asked Alice Roosevelt Longworth why her father so disliked Churchill. She quipped “Because they were so much alike.”

(For references and further detail on WSC & TR, see Richard Langworth’s excellent article in *Finest Hour* issue #163, 2014, p.60)



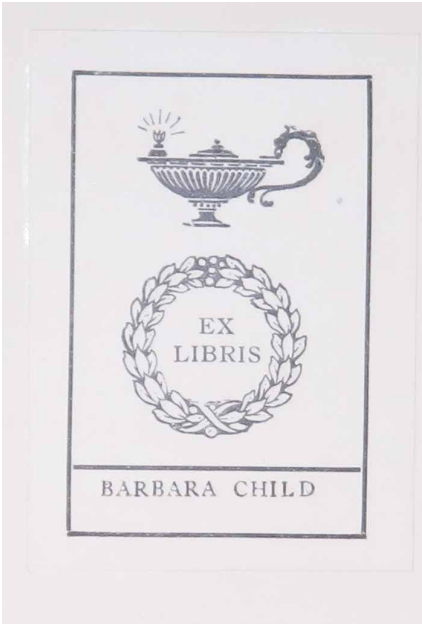
3

Lord Randolph Churchill

“A sister mourns the vanished hopes of what might have been” - Winston S. Churchill’s biography of his father, poignantly inscribed in the year of publication by Lord Randolph’s sister, Lady Cornelia Henrietta Maria Wimborne

Winston S. Churchill

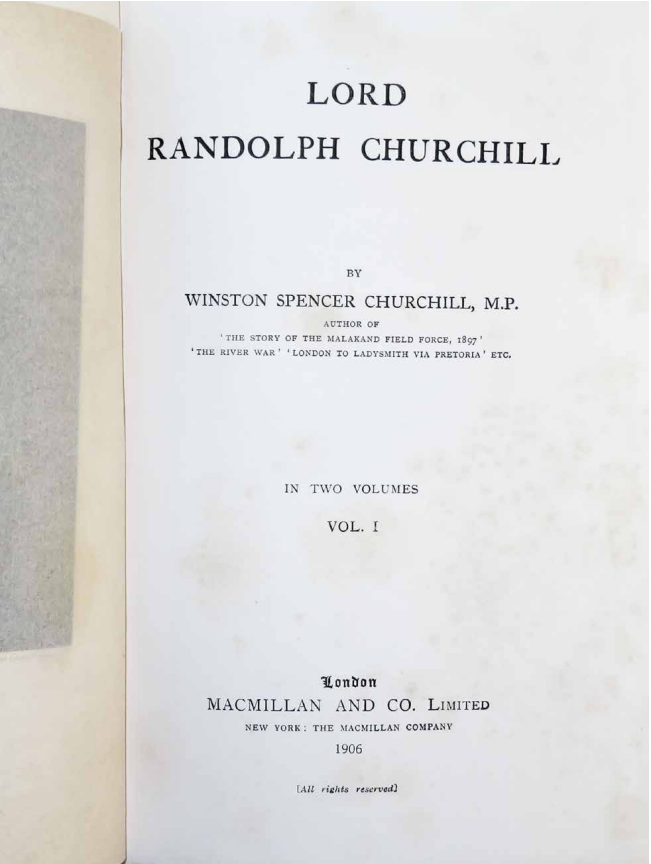
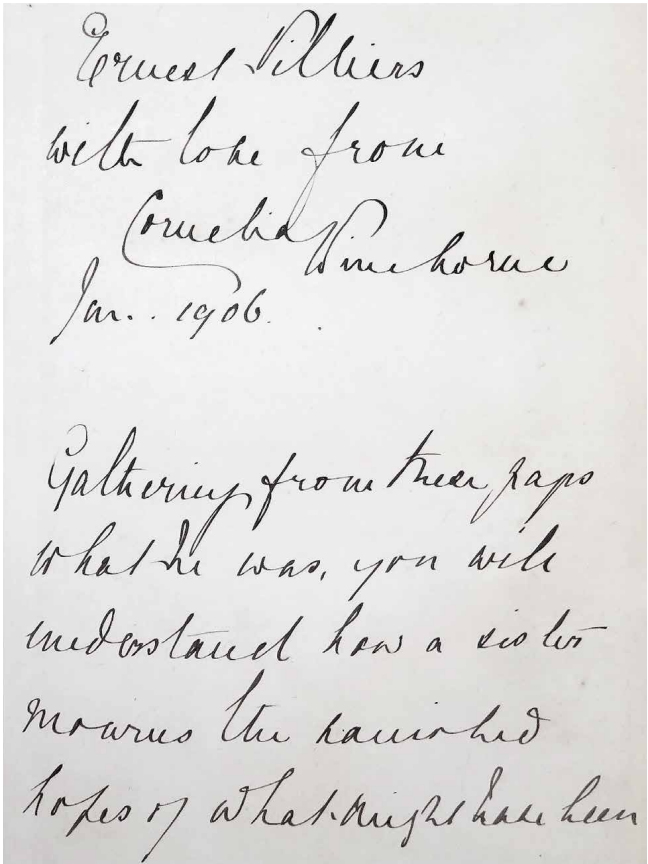
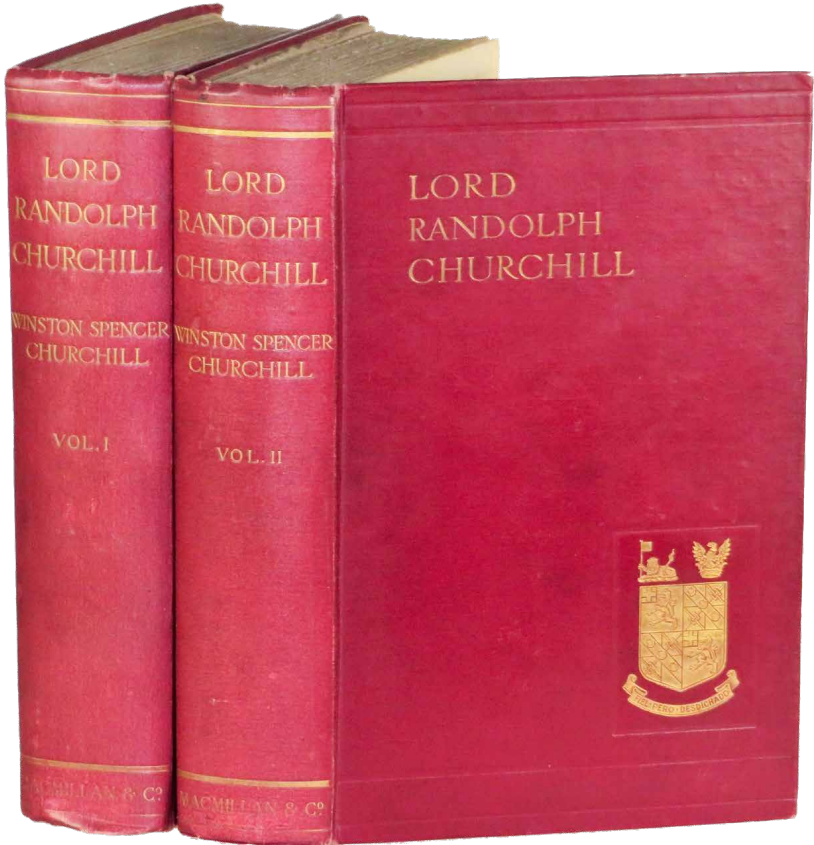
Macmillan and Co. Limited, London, 1906



This first edition, only printing of Winston S. Churchill’s biography of his father, Lord Randolph Churchill, is touchingly inscribed by Lord Randolph’s sister, Winston’s Aunt Cornelia. Inked in nine lines on the front free endpaper of Volume I, the presentation inscription reads “Ernest Villiers | with love from | Cornelia Wimborne | Jan., 1906 | Gathering from these pages | what he was, you will | understand how a sister | mourns the vanished | hopes of what might have been”.

Lady Cornelia Henrietta Maria Wimborne (1847-1927) was the eldest daughter of the 7th Duke of Marlborough and sister of Lord Randolph Churchill, who died in January 1895 at age 45 following the spectacular collapse of both his health and political career. Ernest Villiers (1863-1923) was husband to Lady Wimborne’s daughter Elaine Augusta Guest. Fittingly, the inscription was concurrent with the start of Villiers’ own parliamentary career; he left the clergy to stand as Liberal member for Brighton, a seat held from 1905-1910.

When Lord Randolph died, his son, Winston, was 20 years old. Lady Wimborne cared deeply for her nephew, who in his childhood visited frequently to stay with his cousin, her eldest son, Ivor. During one such visit eighteen-year-old Winston quite nearly died after he leapt from a bridge during a game with his brother and cousin. Her support, both emotional and financial, played an important role in catalyzing the political career of Britain’s future prime minister. She was in the Ladies’ Gallery when Churchill delivered his first speech in the House of Commons on 18 February 1901. On 27 May 1905 she wrote him, “You know how much we care for you & your career not only for your dear father’s sake, but also for yours, for you are always very dear to us & we want to be a little help to you. Now I know elections & Parliament in general all means a great deal of expense & so we want to enjoy the prerogative of standing in the relation of uncles & aunts”.



Churchill’s writing of the biography that his aunt here inscribed could not have occurred without her help. That Churchill would be selected as biographer by Lord Randolph’s executors was not a foregone conclusion. Churchill first entertained the idea soon after his father’s death, but not until late 1902 was he appointed. Churchill began his research and writing with his Aunt Cornelia. On 9 October 1902 he wrote his mother, “I have been here two days and find very valuable material indeed for my work. Cornelia had kept Scrap Books of almost every incident of my Fathers’ life, and with the letters which she also had, the material is now almost complete.” Lady Wimborne’s “vanished hopes” for her brother ultimately manifested in her nephew. By the time his biography of his father was published in 1906, young Winston Churchill already had half a dozen books to his credit, half a decade in Parliament, and was just two years from his first Cabinet post.

The first edition of *Lord Randolph Churchill* is aesthetically pleasing, featuring deep red cloth, untrimmed page edges, gilt stamping, and the family coat of arms on the front covers. However, the red cloth binding of this edition proved quite susceptible to fading and wear and the contents to heavy spotting. Happily, in addition to its noteworthy provenance, this set is a rather better example than often encountered, in very good condition, entirely original with no repairs or restoration. The bindings remain square and tight with only modest wear to extremities, and spine fading is quite light for the edition. The contents have a crisp feel and are clean apart from intermittent spotting throughout, most noticeable at the first and final pages. Apart from Lady Wimborne’s Volume I inscription, the only other ownership marks are the bookplate of the Villiers’ daughter, Lady Barbara Child (d.1972), affixed to the front pastedown of each volume. Bibliographic reference: Cohen A17.1, Woods A8(a), Langworth p.69 [CBC #005052]

\$3,500 USD

4

18 December 1913 autograph letter signed from then-First Lord of the Admiralty Winston S. Churchill to Oliver Locker-Lampson referring to the “oil question” - one of the major naval advances initiated and overseen by Churchill before the First World War

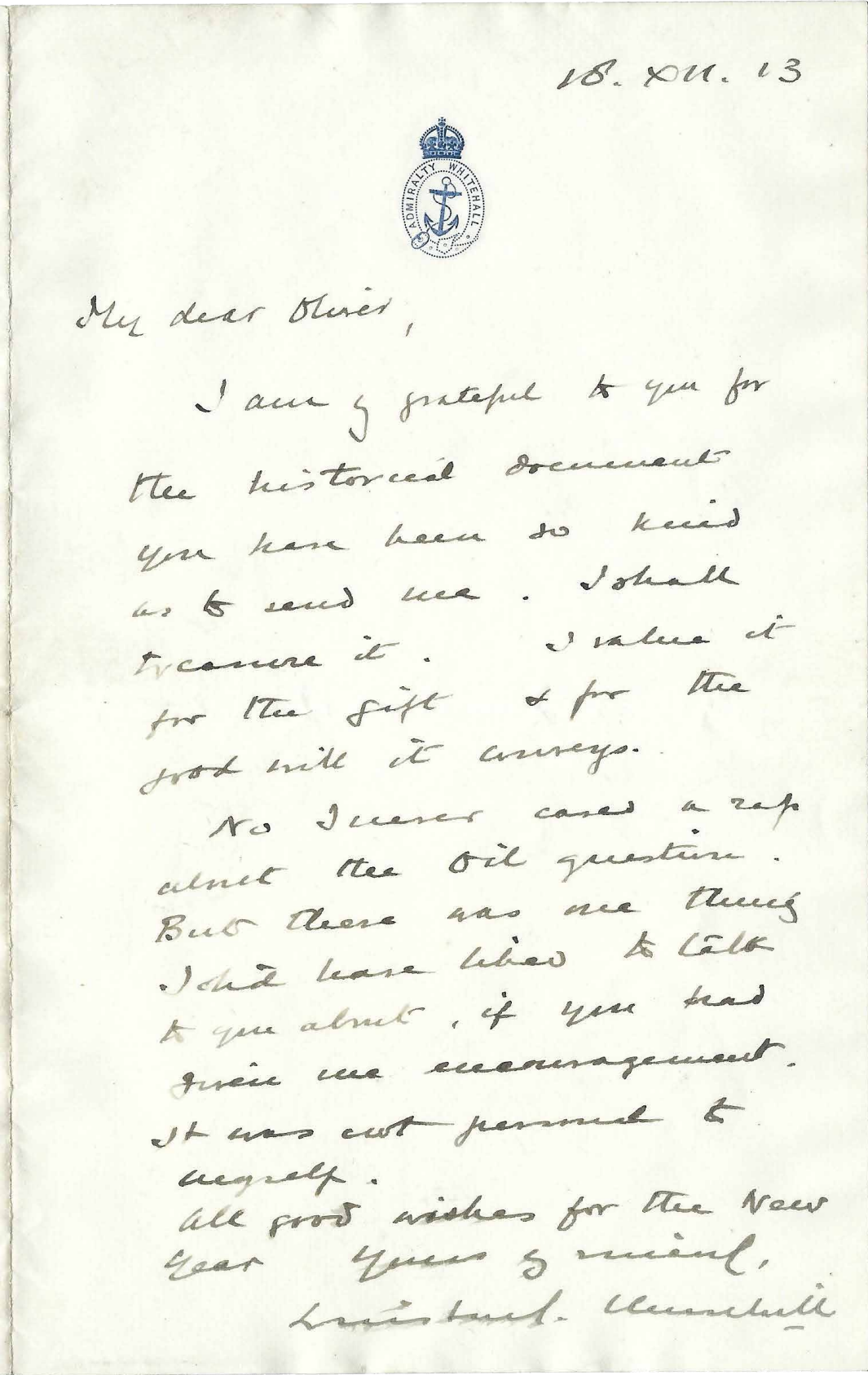
This is an 18 December 1913 autograph letter from then-First Lord of the Admiralty Winston S. Churchill to Member of Parliament Oliver Locker-Lampson, who would be appointed to Navy command by Churchill during the war. The letter, entirely in Churchill’s hand on an 8 x 5 inch (20.3 x 12.7 cm) panel of an 8 x 10 inch (20.3 x 25.4 cm) folded sheet of Churchill’s Admiralty stationery, is dated “18.XII.13” and reads “My dear Oliver, | am vy grateful to you for | the historical document | you have been so kind | as to send me. I shall | treasure it. I value it | for the gift + for the | good will it conveys. | No I never cared a rap | about the oil question. | But there was one thing I shd have liked to talk | to you about, if you had | given me encouragement. | It was not personal to | myself.” Churchill’s signed valedictory reads “All good wishes for the New | Year Yours vy sincerely, | Winston S. Churchill”. The letter is in excellent condition and housed in a removable, archival mylar sleeve within a rigid, crimson cloth folder. The ink remains distinct and a horizontal fold is ostensibly from original posting. Negligible soiling is substantially confined to the blank recto.

Oliver Stillingfleet Locker-Lampson (1880-1954) served as Conservative MP from 1910-1945, and was appointed Lieutenant Commander by Winston Churchill in December 1914 with the understanding that Locker-Lampson would personally fund an armoured car squadron for the Royal Naval Air Service Armoured Car Division. Locker-Lampson’s squadron saw action in Belgium, Russia, and Persia. After the war, Locker-Lampson’s fierce anti-Bolshevism led to a brief flirtation with British quasi-fascism, but by 1933, the year Hitler became Chancellor, Locker-Lampson had become unremittingly anti-fascist. He joined Churchill’s beloved “Other Club” in the 1920s, remained one of Churchill’s few Conservative allies during Churchill’s “wilderness years” of the 1930s, and continued to support Churchill throughout the war until retirement from politics in 1945. Moreover, in the early 1930s Locker-Lampson introduced a bill in Parliament to extend British citizenship to Jews persecuted by the Nazis. Though the bill did not become law, Locker-Lampson continued to support cross-party anti-appeasement efforts, vehemently oppose fascism both at home and abroad, and sponsor and host Jews, including Albert Einstein.

The nature of the “historical document” sent to Churchill is unknown, but we can riddle the “oil question”, which refers to a vital initiative during Churchill’s first stint as First Lord of the Admiralty. After becoming First Lord in October 1911, “Churchill insisted that the Navy’s fuel should be changed from coal to oil. This made the vessels lighter and consequently faster, and put the Royal Navy ahead of the rest of the world”. To ensure the necessary supply of oil, Churchill “negotiated massive long-term contracts with both Shell Oil and the Anglo-Persian Oil Company”. Six months after this letter was written, Churchill “oversaw the British Government’s purchase of a controlling 51 per cent stake in Anglo-Persian weeks before the war broke out.” (Roberts, *Walking With Destiny*, p.158-9) Anglo-Persian was the first company to export from the Iranian oil fields and became one of the world’s largest oil companies, remaining so today under the name BP Amoco.

The British quest for oil initiated by Churchill profoundly shaped the Middle East. The long-term implications and effects are legion, but one significant impact relevant to Locker-Lampson occurred when, during the First World War, Britain invaded Mesopotamia to protect Persian oilfields. Some of Commander Locker-Lampson’s own Armoured Car Expeditionary Force (ACEF) were sent to Persia during the war for just such purposes. Churchill’s claim to have “never cared a rap about the oil question” is of course dubious given his efforts at the Admiralty to quite assertively and substantively address that very question. [CBC #004933]

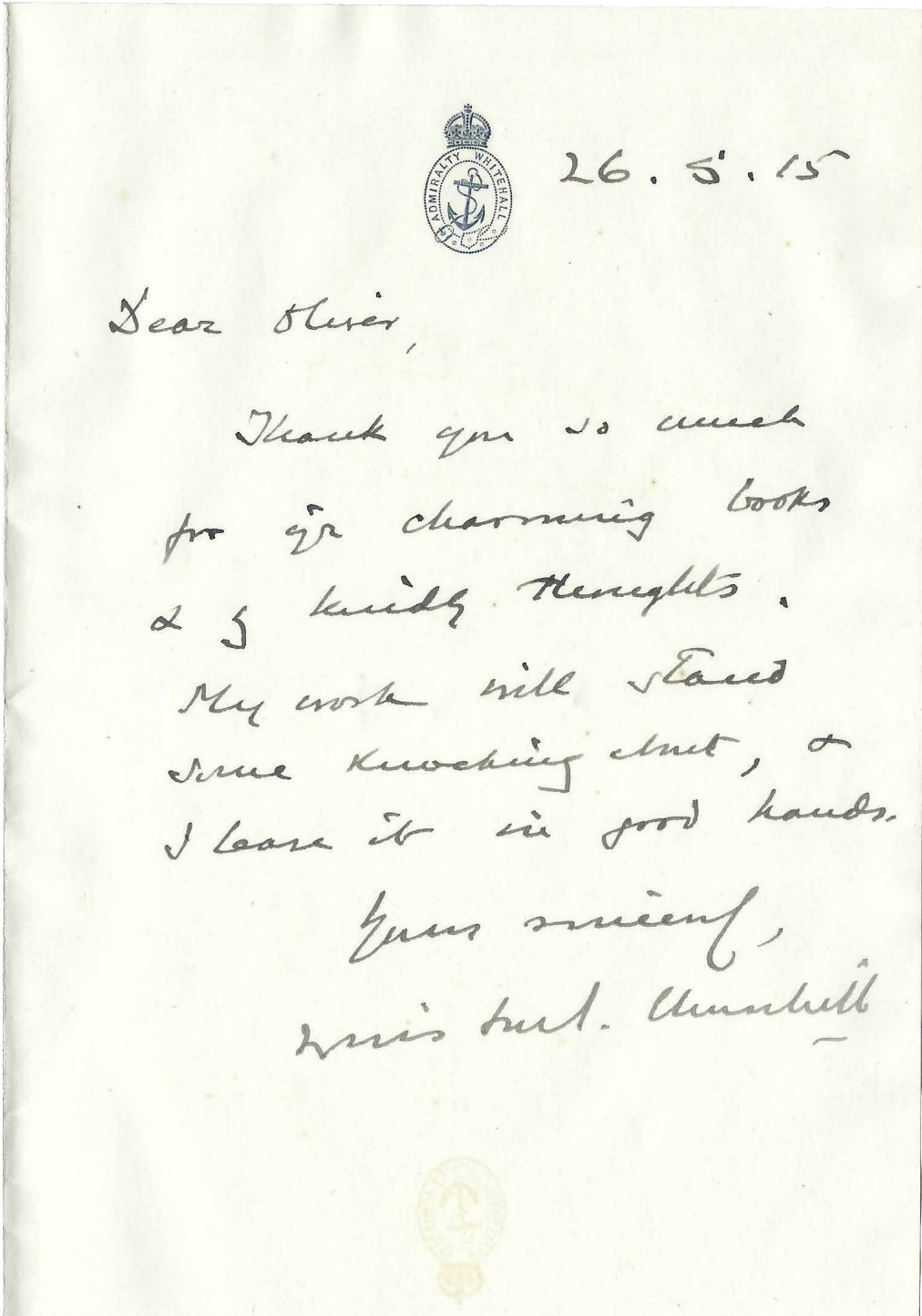
\$3,000 USD



5

“My work will stand some knocking about”

A 26 May 1915 autograph letter signed by then-First Lord of the Admiralty Winston S. Churchill to his friend and subordinate Oliver Locker-Lampson on Churchill’s last day at the Admiralty before his forced resignation during the First World War



“My work will stand some knocking about...” This original autograph letter from Winston Churchill was written on his last day as First Lord of the Admiralty during the First World War. The letter, entirely in Churchill’s hand on an 8 x 5 inch (20.3 x 12.7 cm) panel of an 8 x 10 inch (20.3 x 25.4 cm) folded sheet of Churchill’s Admiralty stationery, is dated “26.5.15” and reads “Dear Oliver, | Thank you so much for yr charming books | + vy kindly thoughts. | My work will stand some | knocking about, & | I leave it in good hands. | Yours sincerely, | Winston S. Churchill.”

The addressee, Oliver Stillingfleet Locker-Lampson (1880-1954), served as Conservative MP from 1910-1945 and was appointed Lieutenant Commander by Churchill in December 1914. Locker-Lampson personally funded an armoured car squadron for the Royal Naval Air Service Armoured Car Division that saw action in Belgium, Russia, and Persia. After the war, Locker-Lampson joined Churchill’s beloved “Other Club”, remained one of Churchill’s few Conservative allies during Churchill’s “wilderness years” of the 1930s, and continued to support Churchill throughout the war until retirement from politics in 1945. In the early 1930s Locker-Lampson introduced a bill in Parliament to extend British citizenship to Jews persecuted by the Nazis. For the rest of the decade, Locker-Lampson supported cross-party anti-appeasement efforts, vehemently opposed fascism both at home and abroad, and sponsored and hosted Jews, including Albert Einstein.

The books gifted to Churchill are not known. We do know that this letter was written during Churchill’s final hours as First Lord of the Admiralty. We also know that the statement “My work will stand some knocking about, & I leave it in good hands.” is considerably more optimistic than Churchill felt. In October 1911, aged 36, Winston Churchill was appointed First Lord of the Admiralty. He entered the post with the brief to change the war strategy and ensure the readiness of the world’s most powerful navy. He did both, but not without generating controversy and enemies.

When Churchill advocated successfully for a naval campaign in the Dardanelles and losses and difficulties ensued, a convergence of factors sealed his political fate. On 15 May, in the midst of an increasingly fraught Dardanelles campaign, Churchill’s volatile and duplicitous First Sea Lord, Jackie Fisher (1841-1920), abruptly resigned. At the same time, the wartime Prime Minister Asquith formed a coalition with the Conservatives, implacably opposed to Churchill’s presence in the Government. After a week of fighting to keep his post, Churchill was out; the day this letter was penned - 26 May - was Churchill’s last at the Admiralty. “For the first time in seven years, he was without executive power.” Years later, Clementine Churchill recalled to Churchill’s official biographer “I thought he would never get over the Dardanelles; I thought he would die of grief.” (Gilbert, Vol. III, p.473) On the morning of Thursday May 27 Churchill went to Buckingham Palace, where the King handed him the sinecure and sop of the Duchy of Lancaster.

Churchill remained in the War Cabinet, but without portfolio or power. By November, Churchill resigned even his nominal Cabinet posts to spend the rest of his political exile as a lieutenant colonel leading a battalion in the trenches. Before war’s end, Churchill was exonerated by the Dardanelles Commission and rejoined the Government, foreshadowing the political isolation and restoration he would experience two decades later leading up to the Second World War. And, of course, Churchill famously returned to the Admiralty in September 1939. But despite political recovery, the stigma of the Dardanelles lingered. Nonetheless, as Field Marshal Lord Kitchener, Secretary of State for War, told Churchill the day before this letter was written “Well, there is one thing at any rate they cannot take from you. The Fleet was ready.” (The World Crisis: 1915, p.391) [CBC #004934]

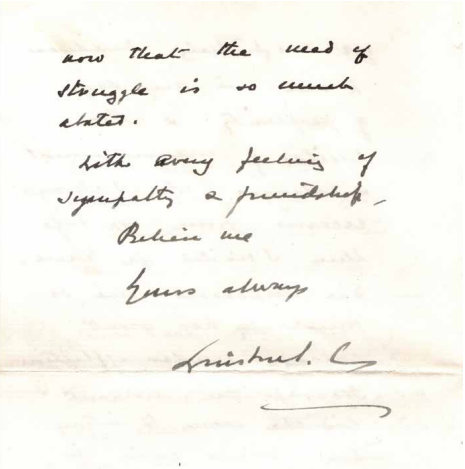
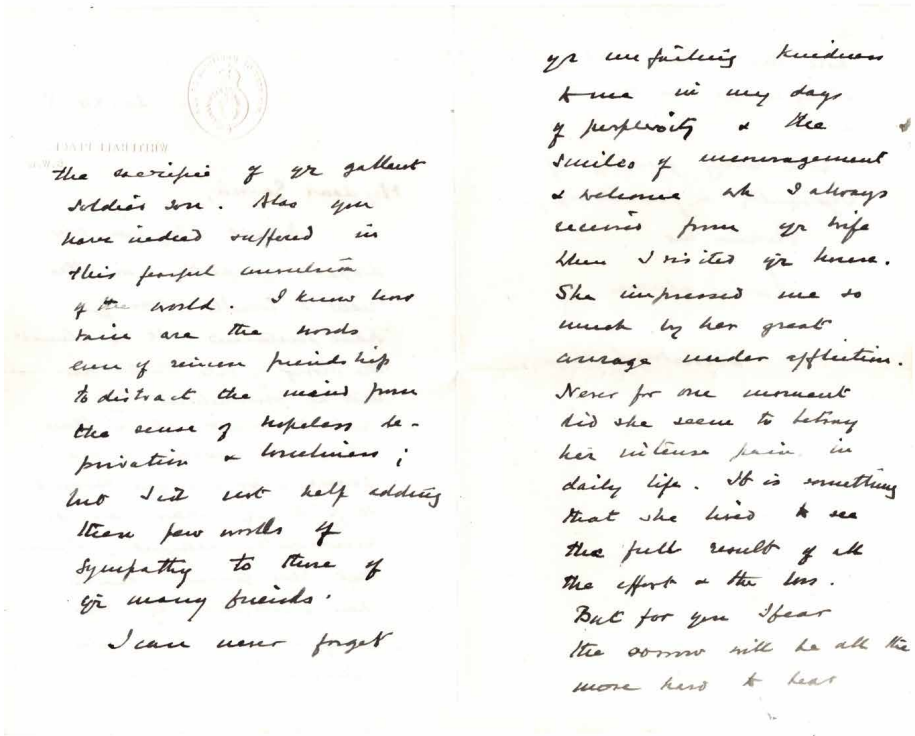
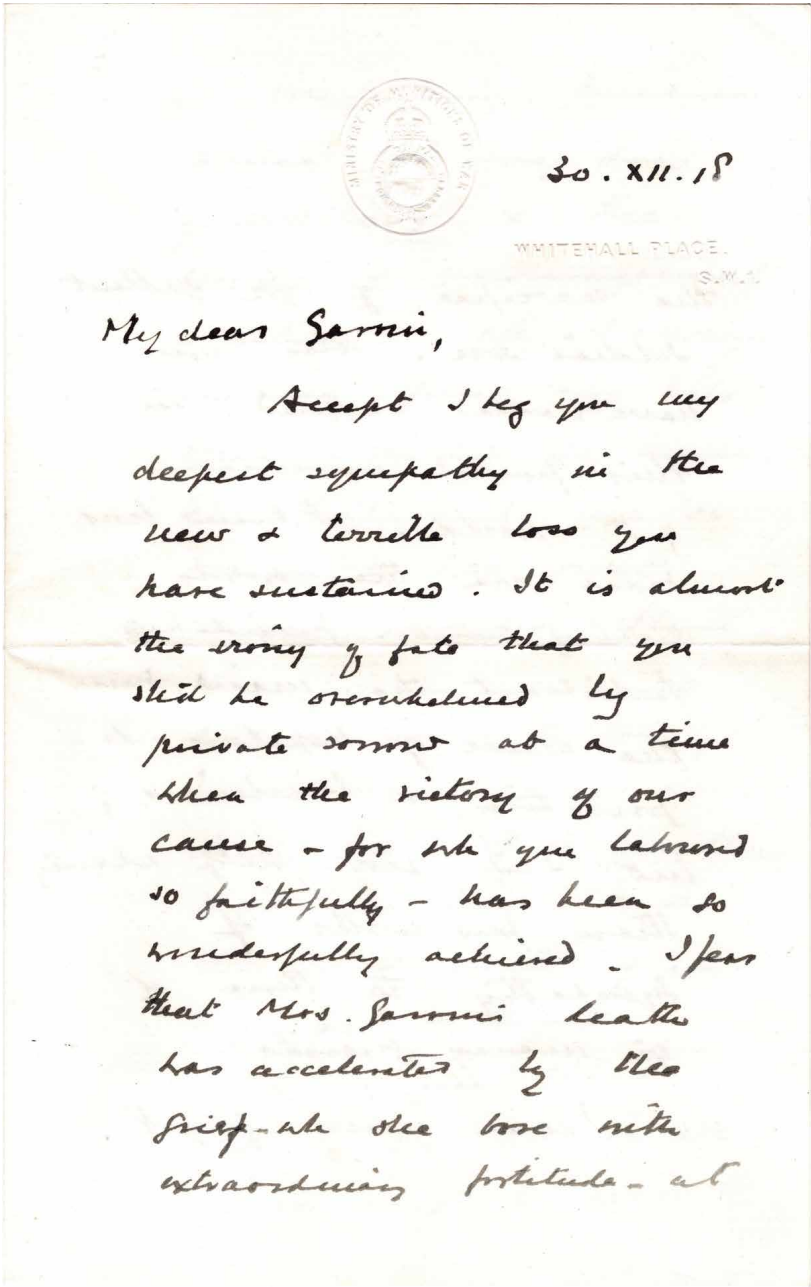
\$4,400 USD

6

“Alas you have indeed suffered in this fearful convulsion of the world” - A strikingly poignant 30 December 1918 autograph letter signed by then-Minister of Munitions Winston S. Churchill to Editor James Louis Garvin, who lost both his only son and his wife during the First World War

This original autograph letter from Winston S. Churchill was written the month after Armistice ended the First World War and ten days before Churchill became Secretary of State for War and Air. The letter is written entirely in Churchill's hand on all four 8 x 5 inch (20.3 x 12.7 cm) panels of an 8 x 10 inch (20.3 x 25.4 cm) folded sheet of Churchill's embossed Minister of Munitions stationery and is accompanied by the original, franked envelope, which is marked "Private", addressed and also signed by Churchill.

The letter is dated "30.XII.18" and reads "My dear Garvin, | Accept I beg you my | deepest sympathy in the | new & terrible loss you | have sustained. It is almost | the irony of fate that you | should be overwhelmed by | private sorrow at a time | when the victory of our | cause - for which you labored | so faithfully - has been so | wonderfully achieved. I fear | that Mrs. Garvin's death | was accelerated by the | grief she bore with | extraordinary fortitude - at | the sacrifice of yr gallant | soldier son. Alas you | have indeed suffered in | this fearful convulsion | of the world. I know how | frail are the words | even of sincere friendship | to distract the mind from | the cause of hopeless de- | privation & loneliness; | but I wd not help adding | these few words of | sympathy to those of | yr. many friends. | I can never forget | yr unfailing kindnesses | to me in my days | of prosperity & the | smiles of encouragement | & welcome wh I always | received from yr wife | when I visited yr house. | She impressed me | much by her great | courage under affliction. | Never for one moment | did she seem to betray | her intense pain in | daily life. It is something | that she lived to see | the full result of all | the effort & the loss. | But for you I fear | the sorrow will be all the more hard to bear | now that the need of | struggle is so much | abated. | With every feeling of | sympathy & friendship | Believe me | Yours always | Winston S. C". Condition of the letter is excellent, clean and unfaded. The original, hand-addressed and signed envelope is slit and lightly soiled.



James Louis Garvin (1868-1947) was an influential and accomplished British journalist and author best known for his three and a half decades as Editor of *The Observer* (1908-1942). While Churchill was at the Admiralty (1911-1915), Garvin supported a robust naval construction program and likewise supported Britain's participation in the war. The First World War cost Garvin dearly – claiming both his only son and his wife. In 1916, “So far as can be ascertained, Ged [Roland Gerard Garvin] died shortly after 12.30am on 23 July, caught by machine-gun fire while leading his company against the strongly fortified German positions north of Bazentin-le-Petit. His body was never found.” (*The Guardian*) Of Ged Garvin's death, on 15 September 1916 Churchill wrote to Sir Archibald Sinclair “Poor Garvin comes to see me sometimes to talk about his boy... My heart is vy full of all these things... I have much pain & mortification at my impotence...” In 1918, a different killer of the First World War, influenza, claimed Garvin's wife, Christina Ellen Wilson, occasioning this strikingly poignant and earnest letter from Churchill.

Despite his losses, Garvin, like his friend Churchill, recognized that the Treaty of Versailles was recklessly punitive and castigated the treaty as leaving the Germans “no real hope except in revenge”. During Churchill's “wilderness years” of the 1930s, like Churchill Garvin supported rearmament, but unlike Churchill also supported appeasement in order to buy time. When the Second World War came, it would demand one further sacrifice of Garvin, whose stalwart support of Churchill's premiership caused a rift with *The Observer's* father & son owners, Waldorf and David Astor. Garvin's 1942 editorial supporting Churchill's consolidation of power as both Minister of Defence and Prime Minister caused the owners to demand Garvin's resignation. [CBC #005015]

\$6,850 USD



7

Naval Operations, Volume I, To the Battle of the Falklands, December 1914

Inscribed and dated by the author in the year of publication

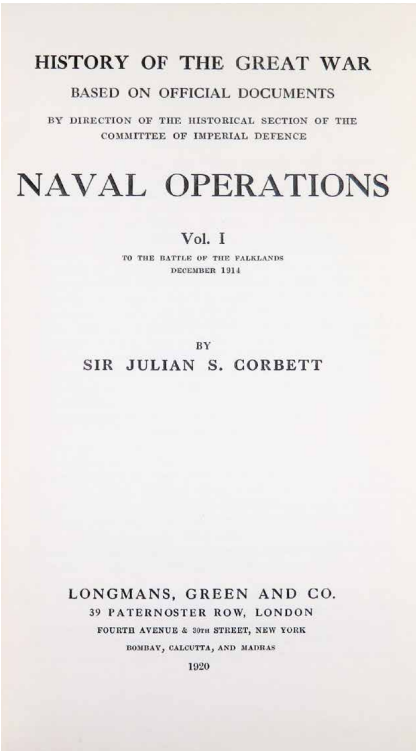
Sir Julian S. Corbett

Longmans, Green, & Co., London, 1920

This is an inscribed presentation copy of the first edition of the first volume of Sir Julian S. Corbett’s monumental and controversial British naval history of the First World War. The intriguing inscription inked in black by the author in four lines on the half title reads: “*by a very grateful | patient | Julian S. Corbett | Dec. 1920*”. The (appropriately navy) blue cloth binding feels a bit thin and rather prone to wear. This copy’s binding remains square, clean, bright, and tight with sharp corners, and nicely rounded spine. We note only minor wear and scuffing and a faint flaw inherent to the cloth leaving a wavy vertical line at the center of the front cover. The contents are quite bright with a crisp, unread feel. The only previous ownership marks are the author’s inscription and a minuscule “The Times Book Club” sticker affixed to the lower rear pastedown. A trivial bit of spotting appears confined to the otherwise clean and bright text block edges.

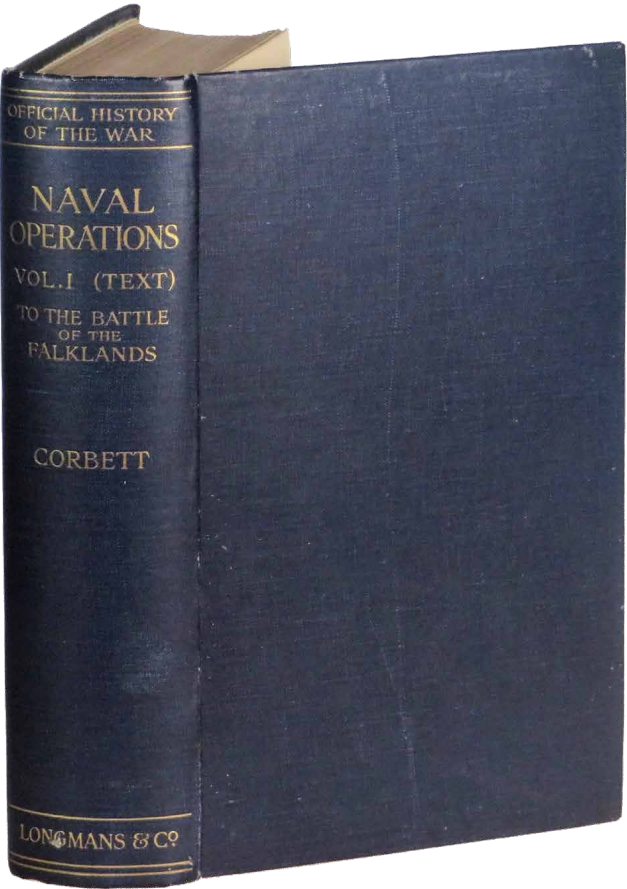
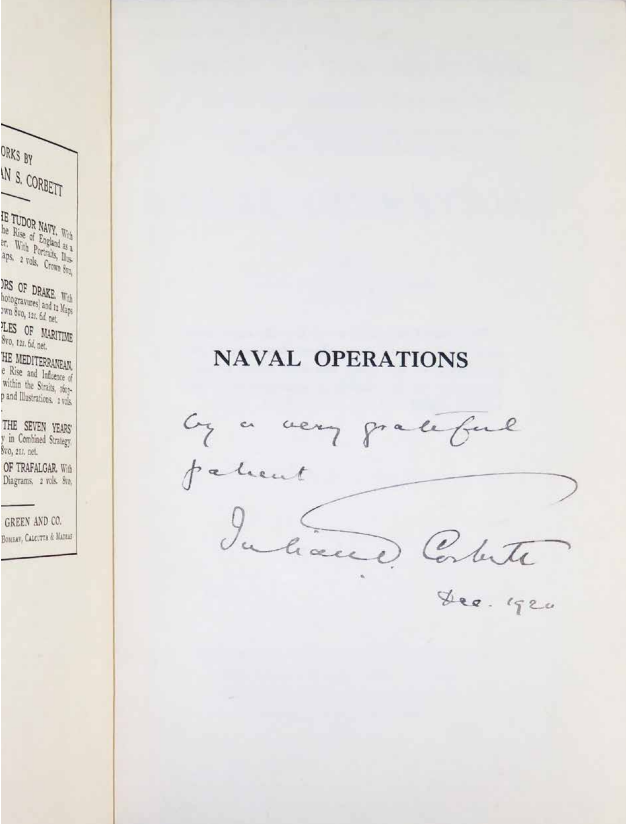
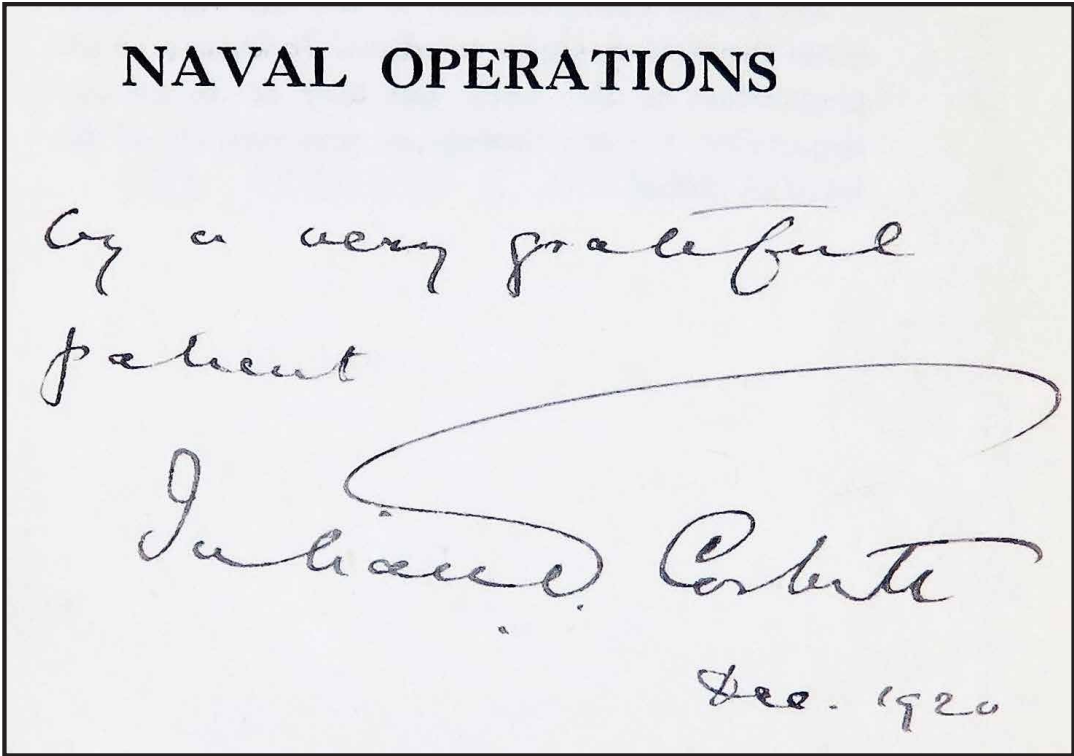
Sir Julian Stafford Corbett (1854-1922) came to be a naval historian by the ostensibly improbable path of early careers in law and as a novelist. It was an 1896 trip accompanying the Dongola expedition to the Sudan as a special correspondent that “undoubtedly set him thinking about the conduct of war as a subject for his pen.” (ODNB) The critical and popular success of Corbett’s *Drake and the Tudor Navy* (1898) “opened a new chapter in Corbett’s life”. By the following year he was both married and had “decided to devote himself to serious historical writing.” Not confined to history, Corbett also “began to comment on contemporary defence matters” and by 1902 became a lecturer at the Royal Naval War College.

His subsequent published work displayed not only an interest in the relationship between naval strategy and power and national policy, but also a facility for tactical assessment. “When the First World War broke out Corbett offered his services to the Admiralty.” Corbett organized collection of material for documenting the history of the struggle at sea, wrote pamphlets and supplied statements of historical parallels for the naval staff. His work included advising on the Dardanelles campaign. Corbett was knighted in 1917.



Thereafter, Corbett’s path became harder when he undertook writing the naval history of the conflict. “All three volumes of Naval Operations (1920, 1921, and 1923) which Corbett wrote were marked by delay, debate, and attempts at suppression... He was forced to tread carefully, making his assessments implicit and leaving criticism often unstated.” The disclaimer – ironically printed on the verso of the very page inscribed by Corbett in this volume – speaks to Corbett’s travails: “The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have given the Author access to official documents in the preparation of this work, but they are in no way responsible for his reading or presentation of the facts as stated.” It is also notable that at least some of the delay and frustration Corbett endured was attributable to Winston S. Churchill – First Lord of the Admiralty from 1911-1915 – who contributed minutes of 18 September 1914 at p.441 and of 12 October 1914 at p.442. Churchill’s bibliographer, Ronald I. Cohen, notes “Churchill insisted on the inclusion of these two minutes and thus held up the publication of this volume...” (Vol. II, B22, p.1161) *Naval Operations* would ultimately run to five volumes, of which only three were authored by Corbett. “The strain and bitterness of the controversies over *Naval Operations* had taken their toll” and Corbett died of heart disease in September 1922, only two weeks after delivering the manuscript of the third volume..” This lends substance to the notion that Corbett’s reference to “patient” in his inscription in this volume is a literal and medical reference. Bibliographic reference: Cohen B22. [CBC #005559]

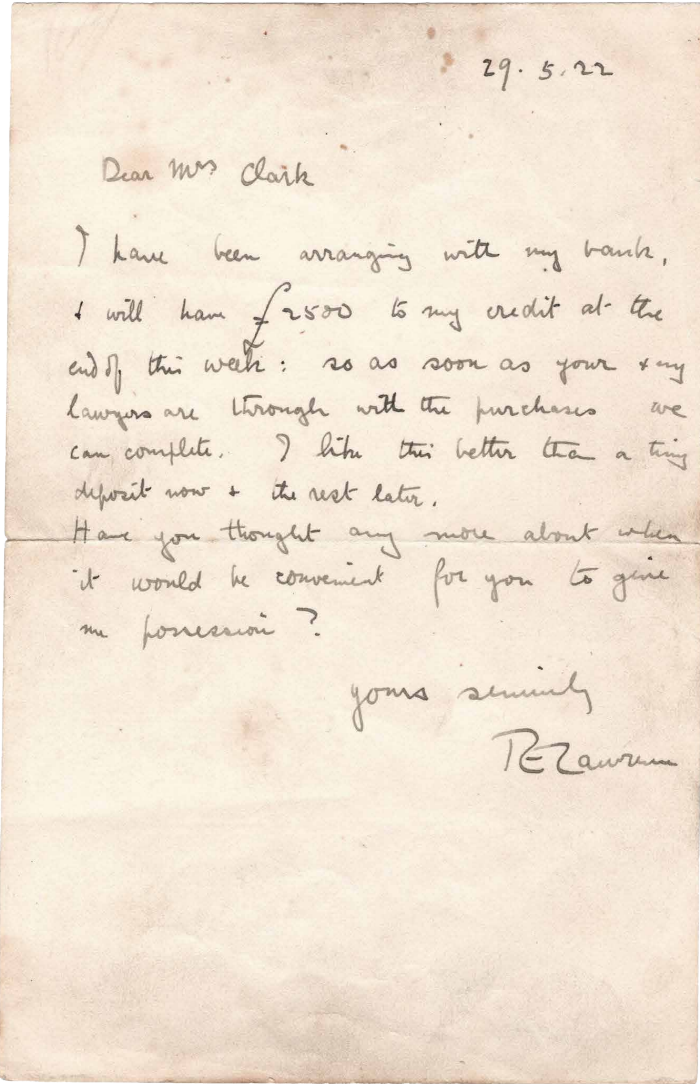
\$550 USD



8

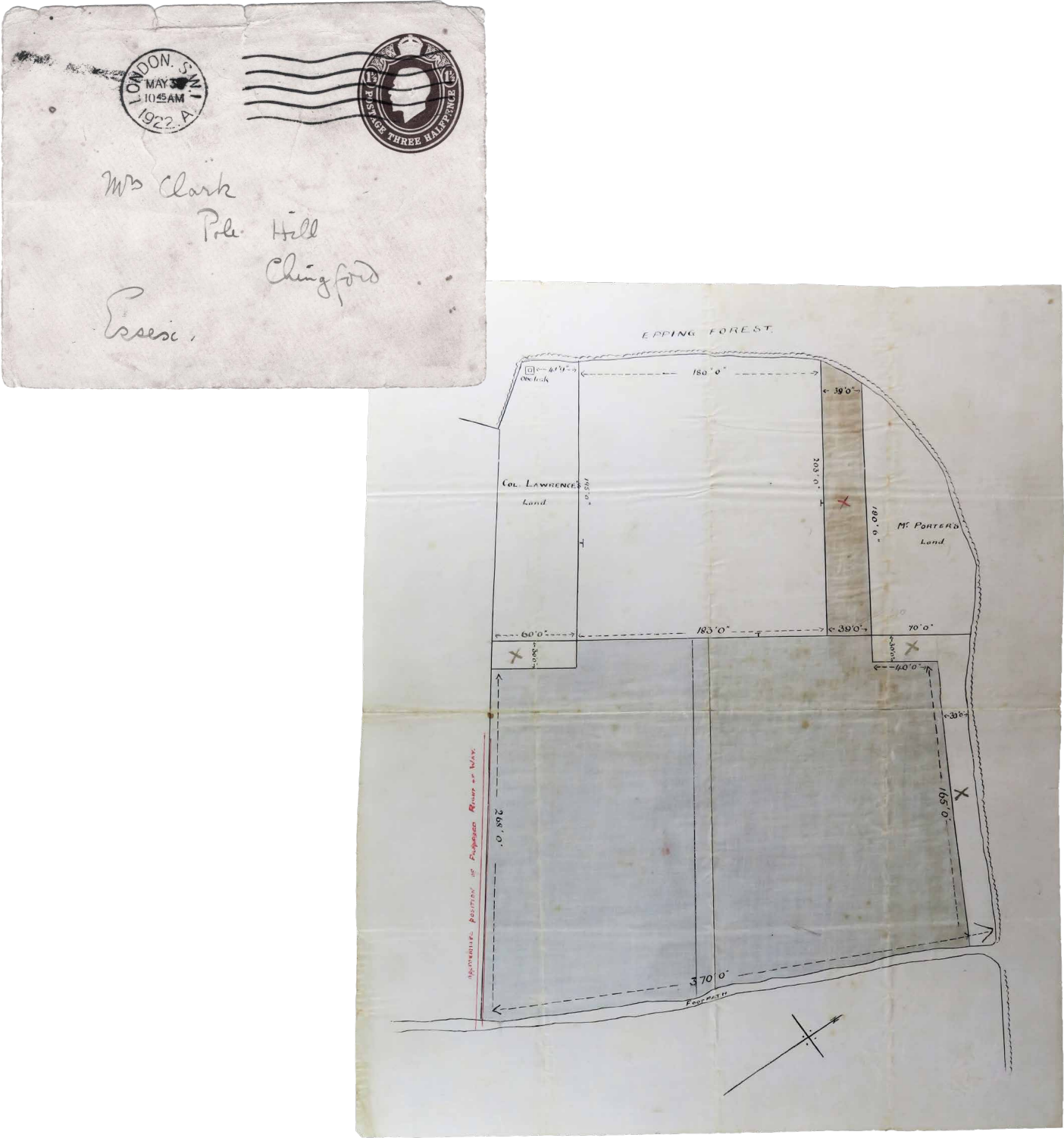
A 29 May 1922 autograph letter from T. E. Lawrence regarding purchase of land for his Pole Hill property, accompanied by the franked panel of the original envelope and a hand-drawn cloth plot map

This is a 29 May 1922 autograph letter from T. E. Lawrence to a Mrs. Clark of Pole Hill, Chingford regarding his purchase of land, accompanied by a hand-drawn cloth plot map of Lawrence’s and adjacent property. The letter testifies to conflicts that beset Lawrence. This letter captures Lawrence buying more land as part of his dream of a printing enterprise on his Pole Hill property. This despite the fact that only 19 days before writing this letter he had burned a 400,000 word draft of the work he intended to publish, and would abandon Pole Hill to join the RAF just three months later. The letter reads, “29.5.22 | Dear Mrs. Clark | I have been arranging with my bank. | I will have £2500 to my credit at the | end of this week: so as soon as your + my | lawyers are through with the purchase we | can complete. I like this better than a tiny | deposit now + the rest later. | Have you thought any more about when it would be convenient for you to give me possession? | Yours sincerely | T E Lawrence”. The letter is written in black ink on the recto of a 6.75 x 4.5 inch (17.1 x 11.4 cm) piece of paper with a hint of spotting on the top edge and a single horizontal crease through the center. The letter is accompanied by the hand -addressed and franked panel of the envelope stamped “May 30 | 10:45 AM | 1922”. The accompanying plot map, measuring 15.75 x 13.25 inches (40 x 33.7 cm), is drawn on light blue cloth and depicts “Col. Lawrence’s Land”, including “Obelisk”, “Mr. Porter’s Land”, and two neighboring plots. There is some light browning to the edges, scattered spotting, and original folding creases. The map is sealed in archival mylar.



In 1910, well before the fame that he spent the rest of his life struggling to reconcile, Thomas Edward Lawrence (1888-1935) and his Oxford friend Vyvyan Richards conceived a partnership to build a private press, reflecting their shared love for finely printed books. The First World War intervened, transforming Lawrence from an eccentric junior intelligence officer into “Lawrence of Arabia”. It was 1919 before Lawrence was finally able to purchase land that Richards had been renting at Pole Hill, Richards having taken a teaching position in Chingford near the Epping Forest. These initial five acres eventually grew to eighteen where Lawrence intended to retire from public life, printing, reading, and writing.

Integral to his Pole Hill ambitions – as it was to most of the remainder of his short life – was the compulsive writing, repressing, re-writing, and resisting publication of the work that would become *Seven Pillars of Wisdom*. Lawrence nearly completed a massive first draft in 1919, only to famously lose it at a train station. At a fever pitch, Lawrence began writing a second draft in December of 1919, relying on memory of his first draft. This Text II was corrected in the years that followed, becoming in the words of Lawrence “substantially complete and accurate” despite remaining “hopelessly bad as a text”. Text III, worked on during 1921 and 1922, eventually became the famous “Oxford” text. None of these drafts saw publication in Lawrence’s lifetime. The “Oxford” text languished quietly, until publication in 1997. Text II had a dramatic end.



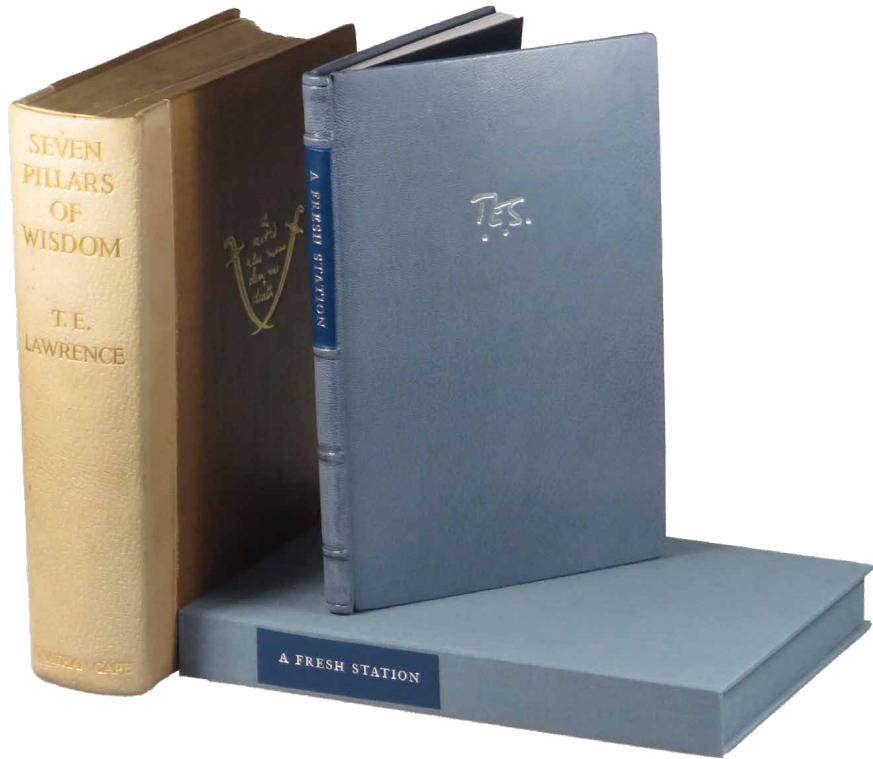
On 10 May 1922, at Pole Hill, Lawrence burned all of Text II save one leaf. Two and a half weeks later he penned this letter pressing to purchase more property for a printing press that never came to be. Three months later, on 28 August 1922, Lawrence enlisted in the Royal Air Force, abandoning property, press, and retirement. In 1930 Lawrence sold his Pole Hill land to The Conservators of Epping Forest. Appropriately for a figure so closely associated with Egypt and the Middle East, the property came with two obelisks placed on the Greenwich meridian by astronomers from the Royal Observatory. The plaque that the older of these markers now bears commemorates the land’s famous former steward – the only physical artifact of Lawrence’s presence that remains. [CBC #005000]

\$5,600 USD

9 A previously unknown and unpublished 1925 autograph letter from T. E. Lawrence referencing his work on the subscribers’ edition of *Seven Pillars of Wisdom* and motorcycle riding at Cranwell, accompanied by copy #50 of the publisher’s 1935 quarter leather limited edition of *Seven Pillars of Wisdom* in which the letter was discovered, and the full leather copy “Number One” of *A Fresh Station*, the book written about this letter

Seven Pillars of Wisdom
T. E. Lawrence
Jonathan Cape Ltd., London, 1935

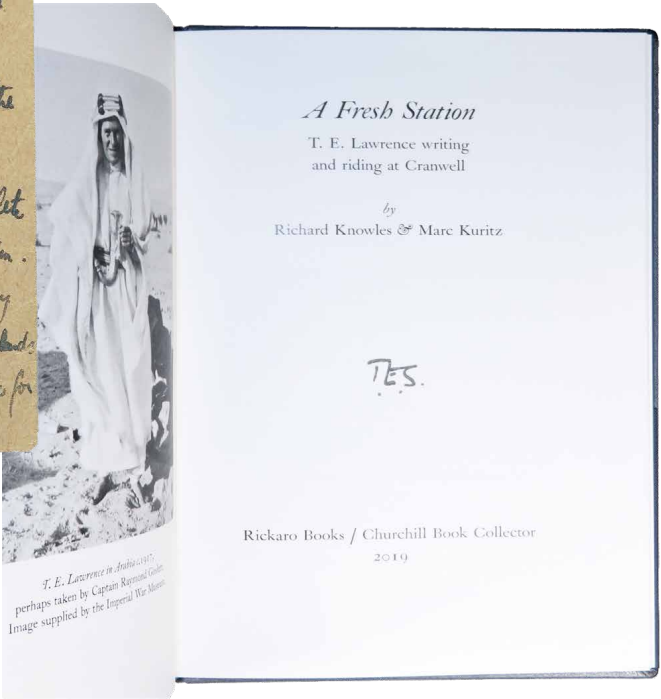
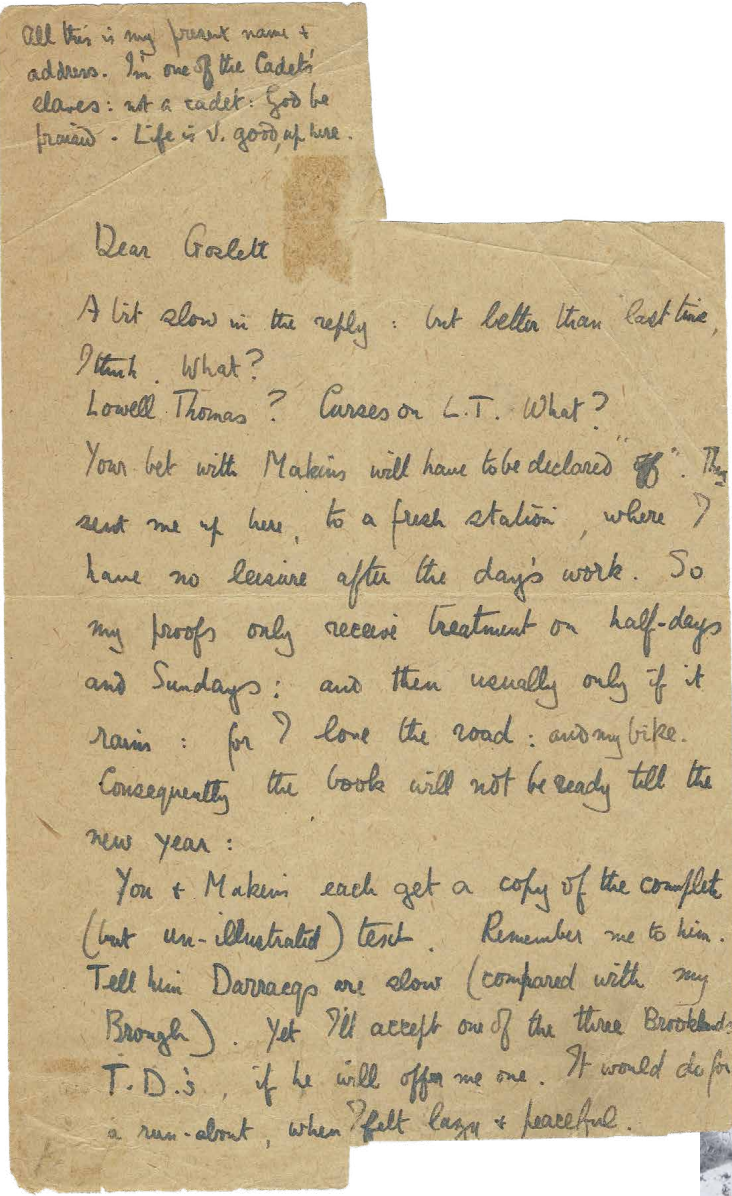
A Fresh Station
Richard Knowles and Marc Kuritz
Rickaro Books, Horbury and Churchill Book Collector, San Diego, 2019



This previously unrecorded 1925 autograph letter by T. E. Lawrence is accompanied by copy “50” of the 1935 British limited issue of *Seven Pillars of Wisdom* in which the letter was discovered, and the specially-bound copy “Number One” of the 2019 book about this letter. Lawrence wrote this letter while posted to the Royal Air Force (RAF) Cadet College at Cranwell, where he completed the famous 1926 “Subscribers” or “Cranwell” edition of *Seven Pillars of Wisdom*. This letter consists of 164 words in 22 lines on the blank verso of an RAF “Application for Mechanical Transport.” Four lines at the upper right read: “All this is my present name & address. I’m one of the Cadets’ | slaves: not a cadet: God be | praised. Life is v. good, up here.” The body of the letter reads: “Dear Goslett | A bit slow in the reply: but better than last time, | I think. What? | Lowell Thomas? Curses on L.T. What? | Your bet with Makins will have to be declared “off”. They | sent me up here, to a fresh station, where I | have no leisure after the day’s work. So | my proofs only receive treatment on half-days | and Sundays: and then usually only if it | rains: for I love the road: and my bike. | Consequently the book will not be ready till the | new year: | You & Makins each get a copy of the complete | (but un-illustrated) text. Remember me to him. | Tell him Darracqs are slow (compared with my | Brough). Yet I’ll accept one of the three Brooklands | T.D.’s, if he will offer me one. It would do for | a run-about, when I felt lazy & peaceful.”

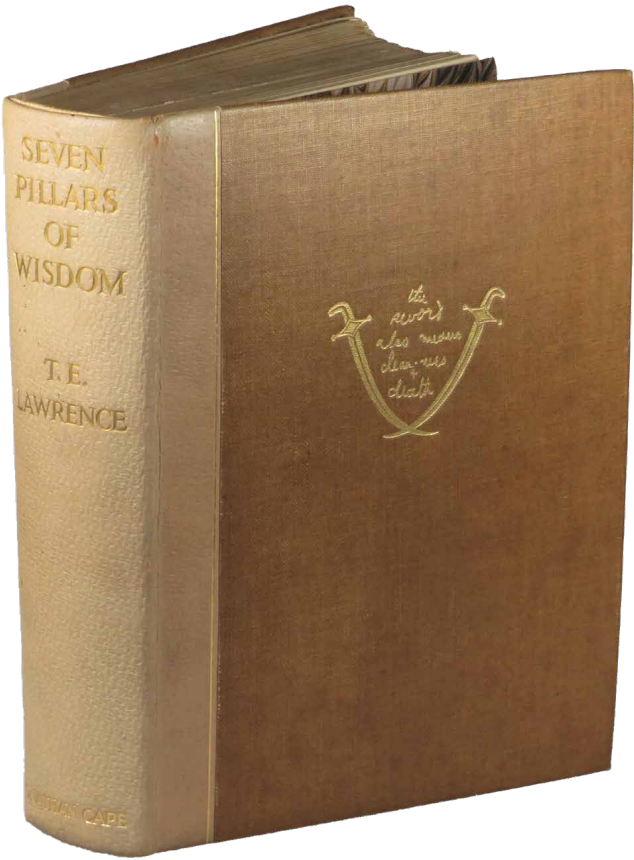
The letter is definitively in Lawrence’s hand, though both the upper right, ostensibly bearing a date, and the signature at the lower right, have been excised. A plausible explanation is the considerable monetary value of Lawrence’s signature – even as early as the late 1920s. “Goslett” is Captain Raymond Goslett M.C. (1885-1961), “the supply wizard of Al Wajh and Al Aqabah,” a key figure in the Arab Revolt and wartime friend of Lawrence who inadvertently played a role in facilitating his fame. “Makins” is Arthur Dayer Makins, D.F.C., R.R.G.S., F.I.M.T. (1888-1974), a Royal Flying Corps flight lieutenant with X Flight in Arabia who after the war was associated with the motor trade. Lawrence cited both men in his acknowledgements for the 1926 subscribers’ edition of *Seven Pillars* and each was gifted a copy.

A remarkable First World War odyssey as instigator, organizer, hero, and tragic figure of the Arab revolt against the Ottoman Empire transformed Thomas Edward Lawrence (1888-1935) from an eccentric junior intelligence officer into “Lawrence of Arabia”. This indelible experience and celebrity, which he spent the rest of his short life struggling to reconcile and reject, to recount and repress, became *Seven Pillars of Wisdom*. The short letter is compelling. Lawrence references many of the disparate, competing threads that skeined his life – complicated feelings about fame, attempted retreat to the comparative anonymity of the RAF, personal conflict about publication of his literary masterpiece, the famous 1926 subscribers’ edition, love of motorcycles, the sensibility for comradeship that made him, however reluctantly, a leader of men, and even a glimpse of the personal peace he always seemed to want but seldom seemed to find.



A *Fresh Station* publishes an essay sketching Lawrence’s life writing and riding at Cranwell specifically through the prism of this letter. Of 150 numbered copies, “Number One”, so numbered and also signed by the authors, now houses and accompanies this letter. Alone among the 150 copies, “One” is bound by the Fine Book Bindery in blue-grey morocco (evoking the RAF) and housed in a custom cloth solander. Copy “50” of the limited 1935 UK issue of *Seven Pillars*, in which this letter was found, was published on 29 July, following Lawrence’s 19 May death from a motorcycle accident. This was the first time that Lawrence’s 1926 subscribers’ text was available for sale to the general public. [CBC #004810]

\$10,500 USD



In 1921, future Prime Minister Winston S. Churchill was appointed Colonial Secretary. Churchill immediately pressed T. E. Lawrence to become his political advisor and emissary to the Arabs as Britain worked to settle the borders of the Middle East. TE accepted and the resulting collaboration arguably did as much or more than TE’s Arab revolt to shape the Middle East. When TE presented Churchill with a copy of his 1926 subscribers’ edition of *Seven Pillars of Wisdom*, TE addressed his presentation letter to “Winston Churchill who made a happy ending to this show.” Churchill – who would be awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1953 – ranked *Seven Pillars* “with the greatest books ever written in the English language” and called TE’s book “An epic, a prodigy, a tale of torment, and in the heart of it – a Man.”

When TE died, Churchill was among those at the small ceremony and was reportedly moved to tears. Like us, even now, Churchill had seen only facets of the man. Even so, Churchill’s powers of observation and encapsulation were better than most:

“Lawrence had a full measure of the versatility of genius. He held one of those master keys which unlock the doors of many kinds of treasure-houses. He was a savant as well as a soldier. He was an archaeologist as well as a man of action. He was an accomplished scholar as well as an Arab partisan. He was a mechanic as well as a philosopher. His background of sombre experience and reflection only seemed to set forth more brightly the charm and gaiety of his companionship, and the generous majesty of his nature.”

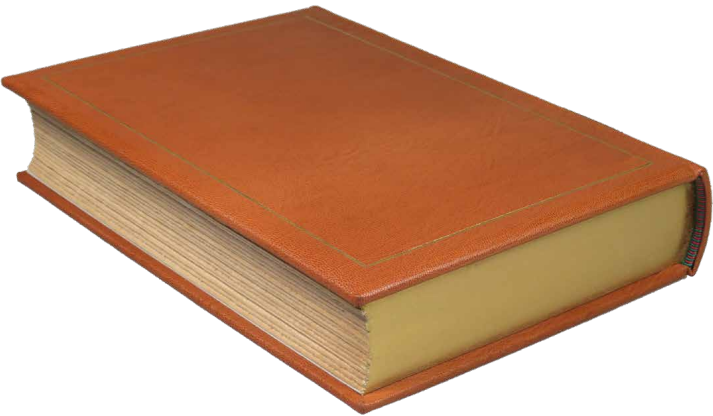
While this newly discovered letter solves no great mysteries, it does, like its author, sparkle, both illuminating him and intimating his shadowed verge.



10

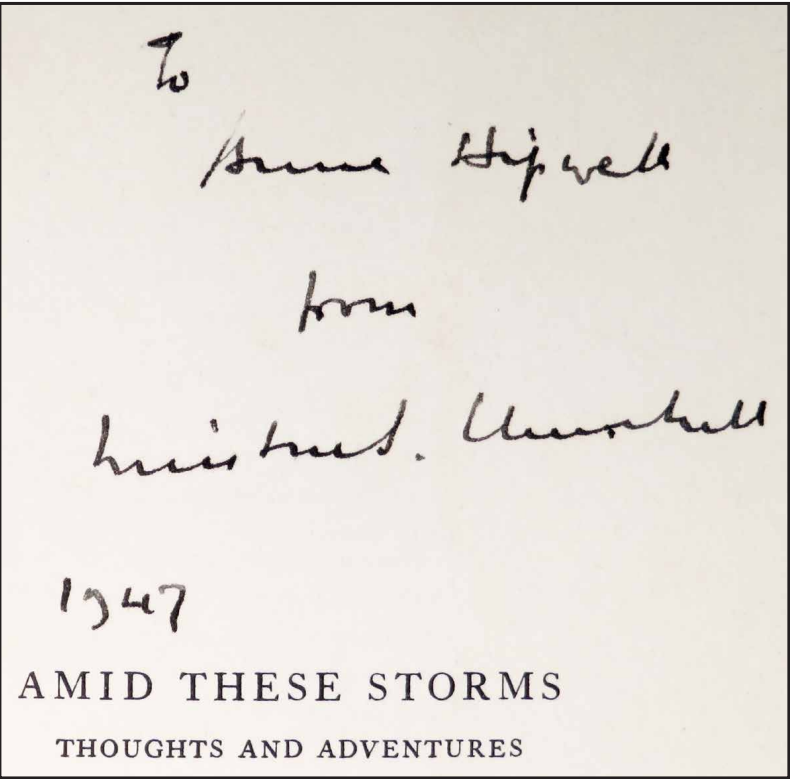
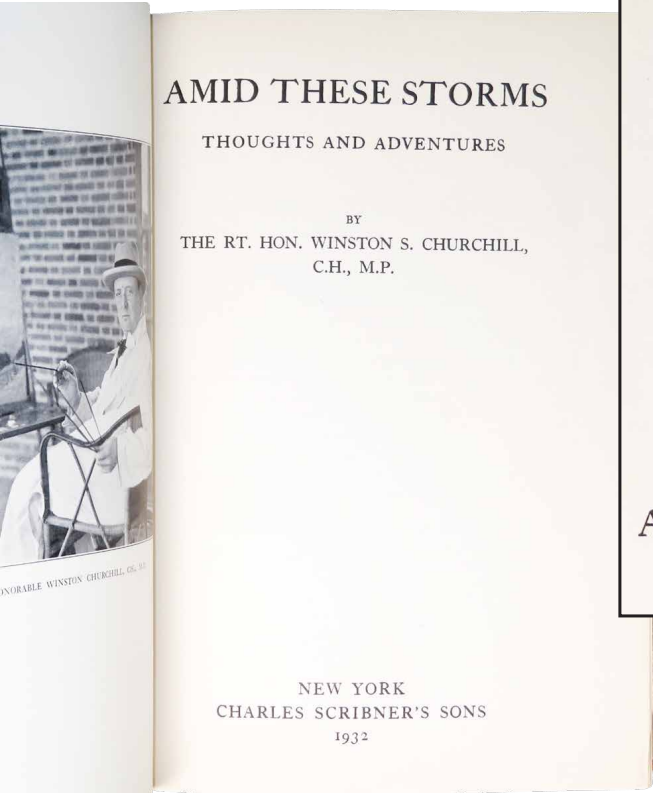
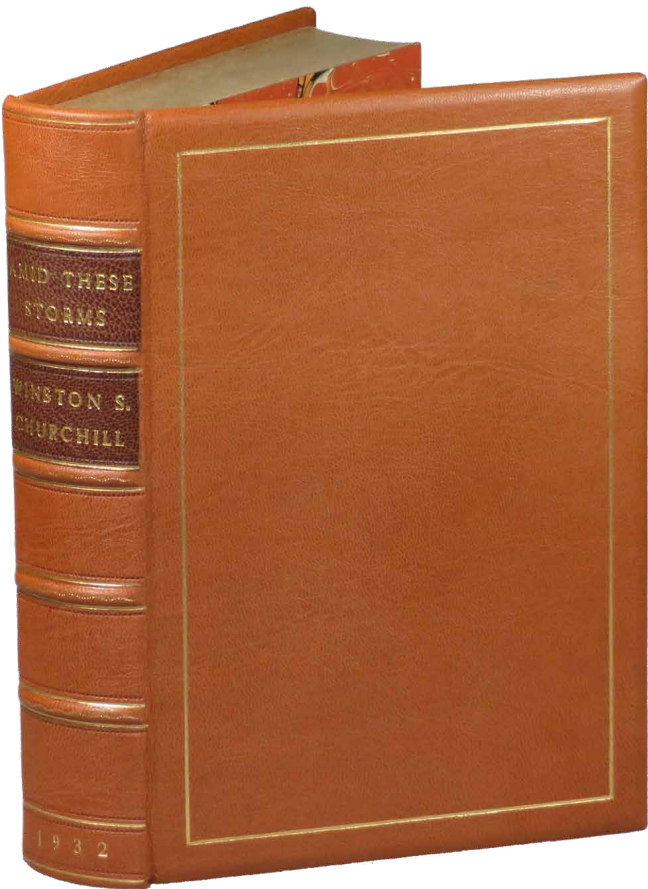
Amid These Storms
Inscribed by Churchill to one of his secretaries in 1947
and finely bound in full morocco
Winston S. Churchill
Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1932

This is the U.S. first edition, only printing, inscribed by Churchill to one of his secretaries. Churchill inked in black on the upper half-title page: “To | Anne Hipwell | from | Winston S. Churchill | 1947”. At the time this book was inscribed, Anne Hipwell was one of seven secretaries who worked for Churchill at Chartwell and Hyde Park Gate (Gilbert, Vol. VIII, p.305). She appears in the Chartwell Visitor’s Book and notes and correspondence by her are part of the Churchill Archive. The Archive indicates Hipwell’s work for Churchill spanned at least 1939 to 1947 and says of his secretaries “While Churchill worked these other women in his life very hard, occasionally demanding that they stay up late into the night taking dictation, they generally regarded him with great affection... And Churchill genuinely appreciated their help and support.” Indeed, Churchill’s biographer, Martin Gilbert, records that Anne Hipwell was one of the secretaries who contributed to his 30 November 1946 72nd birthday gift, “a magnificent bowl of flowers”.



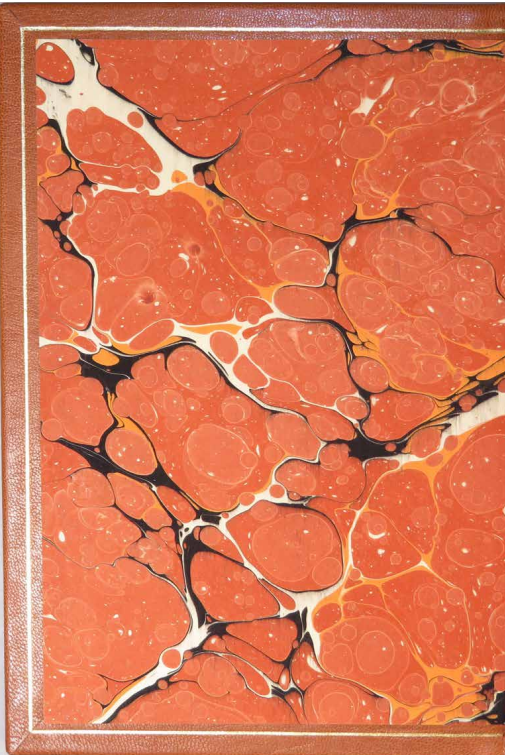
We commissioned this exceptional fine binding in full tan-orange morocco. The binding features a hubbed spine, the raised bands framed and decorated in gilt and blind, the upper spine with twin brown morocco spine labels. The beveled-edge boards feature gilt border rule. The contents are bound with gilt-top edge, head and foot bands, and striking orange marbled endpapers framed by gilt-ruled turn-ins. Condition is fine, the binding absolutely flawless, the contents clean apart from modest age-toning to the deckled fore edge and bottom edge.

At the time he inscribed this book, Churchill was serving as Leader of the Opposition. Churchill had lost his wartime premiership to the Labour landslide victory in the General Election of July 1945. He would not return to 10 Downing Street for his second and final premiership until the General Election of October 1951. This book was published on 25 November 1932 in a world almost unrecognizable to that of 1947, when it was inscribed. Churchill was then just days shy of his 58th birthday. The balance of the 1930s became his “wilderness years” during which he was frequently at odds with both his party and prevailing public sentiment, passing into his sixties with both his own future and that of his nation increasingly uncertain. Throughout the 1930s, Churchill relied upon a tremendous output of published writing both to promote his views and to provide for his family.



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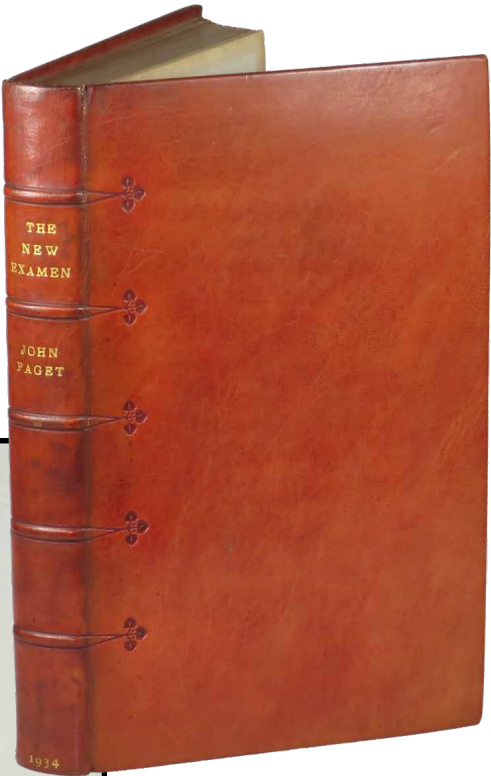
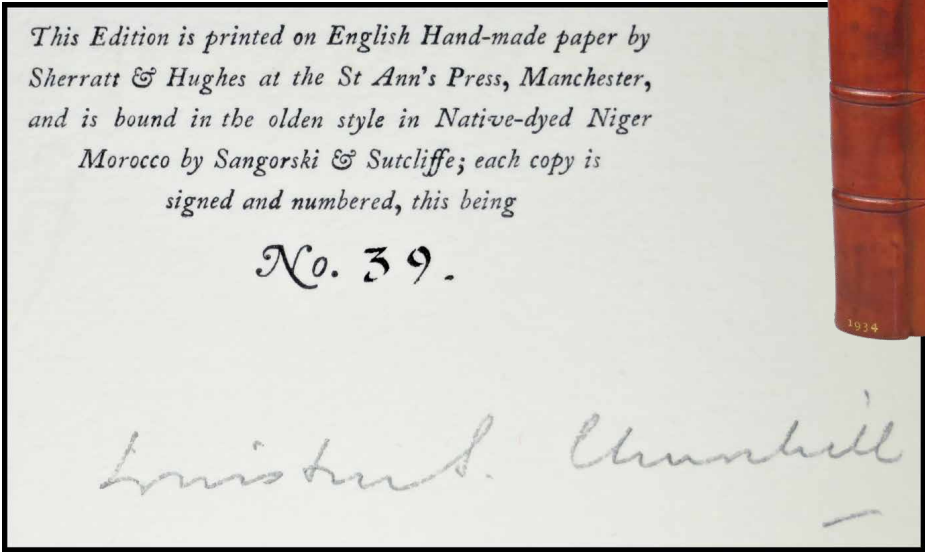
The 23 engaging essays on an incredibly wide variety of subjects published in *Thoughts and Adventures / Amid These Storms* have been called “The broadest range of Churchill’s thought between hard covers” and reflect the two qualities that so characterize Churchill’s life - a remarkable breadth of both mind and life experience. The content ranges from personal and political musings to prescient speculation on the future. A contemporary blurb captures the spirit of the work: “Whether he is dealing with personal reminiscences, or telling us his views on any subject under the sun, Mr. Churchill stamps the page with his own vivid personality.” In a 31 May 1932 letter to his publisher, Churchill characterized the book thus: “...although there is no one single theme, it has some of the best things in it I have ever written.” This U.S. first edition text was photo-reproduced from the British first edition, but everything else about the edition differed markedly from its British counterpart. Whereas the British first edition titled *Thoughts and Adventures* was bound in khaki cloth with a tan dust jacket, *Amid These Storms* was bound in red-orange cloth with an illustrated, red-orange and white dust jacket. The tan-orange and orange marbled endpapers of this inscribed copy’s fine binding nod to elements of both the U.S. and British first editions. Bibliographic reference: Cohen A95.2, Woods/ICS A39(ba), Langworth p.158. [CBC #005822]

\$6,750 USD

11

The New Examen

The publisher’s Limited Edition, signed by Winston Churchill, bound by Sangorski & Sutcliffe, copy 39 of 50
John Paget, with a Critical Introduction by Winston S. Churchill
The Haworth Press, London, 1934



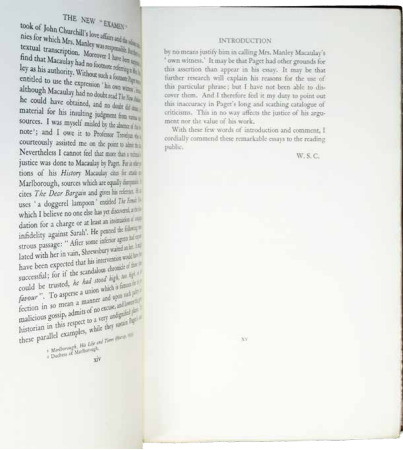
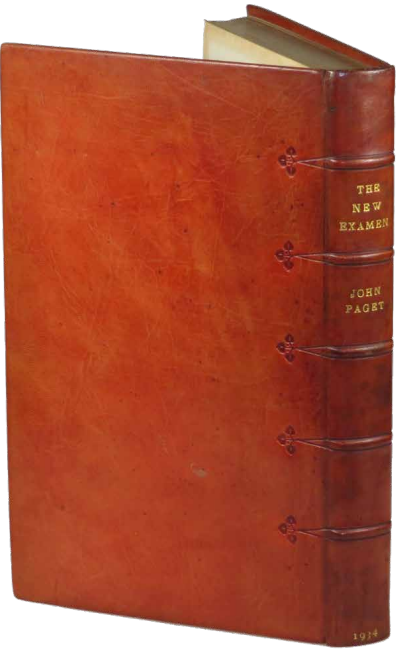
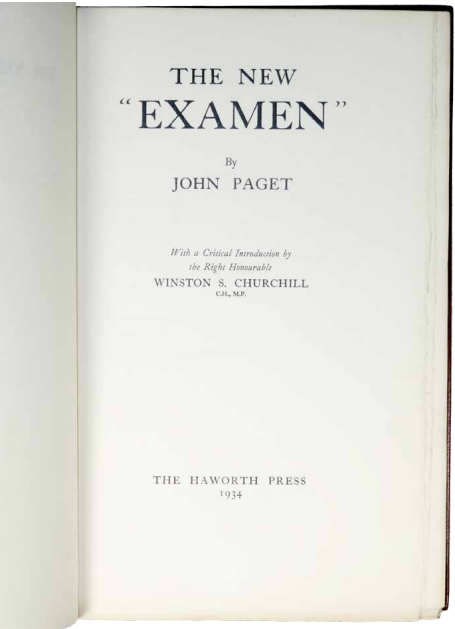
This is among the rarest and most desirable books with contributions by Sir Winston S. Churchill. The publisher produced 50 signed and numbered copies of this aptly named “Deluxe Limited Edition”. Each copy is numbered and signed by Churchill directly below the limitation statement. This is copy number 39 of 50. Each was bound in full chestnut Niger Morocco by Sangorski & Sutcliffe with exquisite attention to detail, including raised spine bands terminating in blind-stamped flowered hinge designs on the covers, gilt decoration to all edges, and blind-ruled turn-ins. The contents are printed on hand-made, water-marked, laid paper bound with head and foot bands, gilt top edge, and untrimmed fore and bottom edges. “BOUND BY SANGORSKI & SUTCLIFFE, LONDON” is gilt-stamped on the lower front pastedown turn-in. This venerable firm, founded by Francis Sangorski and George Sutcliffe in 1901, was a leading London bookbinder and, like Churchill himself, endured the First World War, the Great Depression, the Second World War, and post-war austerity.

This copy approaches near fine condition. The magnificent binding remains square, tight, and supple, with sharp corners and no appreciable wear, even to hinges and extremities. Trivial blemishes and modest darkening to the spine are the only reportable flaws. The contents are bright and clean with a crisp feel and no previous ownership marks. The top edge gilt is bright, the otherwise clean untrimmed fore and bottom edges only modestly age-toned. The endpaper edges are browned from contact with the leather turn ins.

Few works read by Churchill seem to have impacted his own writing so substantially. Churchill was the driving force behind publication of a 1934 reprint, which attracted the unique honor of not only Churchill’s lengthy introduction, but also this publisher’s limited edition signed by Churchill. It is noteworthy that the only work authored by Churchill for which a publisher’s signed and finely bound limited edition was issued is Churchill’s own history of Marlborough - which is of course the work so influenced by Paget. John Paget’s *Examen* was first issued in 1861 as a vindication of the Duke of Marlborough, openly critical of Macaulay. Between 1933 and 1938, Winston Churchill published his own extensive, four-volume biography of his great ancestor, John Churchill, the first Duke of Marlborough. The major impact of Paget’s work on Churchill is well-documented. Upon returning a borrowed copy of the original *Examen*, Churchill wrote to Lord Rosebery in 1924: “I have now obtained another copy of my own by advertising, and I am very glad indeed to possess such a little known and deeply interesting book. It certainly has cleared away some of the difficulties that I had felt to eventually undertaking to write about ‘Duke John’.” (Gilbert, *Companion Volume V.I*, p.290). “Paget’s analysis of Macaulay’s calumnies – and... Churchill’s own researches... fired his family pride anew.” (Woods, *Artillery of Words*, p.III)

Marlborough: His Life and Times ultimately took 10 years of research and writing and is the most substantial literary work of Churchill’s “wilderness years” in the 1930s. When Churchill was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1953, it was partly for “mastery of historical and biographical description” on the strength of *Marlborough*, which was specifically cited and quoted by the Swedish Academy. Arguably, this work and the accompanying accolades were catalyzed by Paget. In 1934, Churchill wrote a substantial, seven-page “Critical Introduction” to this new edition of Paget’s *Examen*. In a letter to Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin Churchill wrote: “I send you herewith Paget’s *Examen* resurrected by my exertions. I think you shd keep it in yr library alongside of Macaulay, to which it is a necessary corrective and counterpart.” (Gilbert, *Companion Volume V.2*, p.735) Bibliographic reference: Cohen B53.I, Woods B22. [CBC #005827]

\$9,500 USD



12

“Queen of the Seas” by Winston S. Churchill and “Poirot and the Triangle at Rhodes” by Agatha Christie in The Strand Magazine, May 1936
A unique copy thus, signed by three luminaries - the copy of Clare Boothe Luce with her signature and bookplate, additionally signed by both Winston S. Churchill and Agatha Christie
Winston S. Churchill, Agatha Christie, and others
George Newnes, Ltd., London, 1936

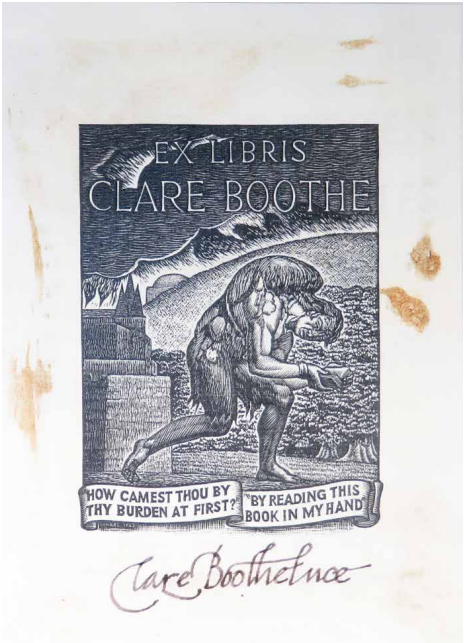
This May, 1936 issue of *The Strand Magazine* (Vol. XCI, No. 545) is remarkable - the only published item we have encountered to feature the signatures of Winston S. Churchill, Agatha Christie, and Clare Boothe Luce. This issue contains the first publication of Churchill’s essay “Queen of the Seas” about the legendary ocean liner the *Queen Mary*. Churchill signed “from | Winston S. Churchill | 1936” on p.43 in three lines in black ink above his printed name. Christie signed “Agatha Christie” on p. 3 in black ink above the printed title of her story, “Poirot and the Triangle at Rhodes”. Affixed to the inside rear cover is the illustrated bookplate of Clare Boothe Luce - perhaps one of the few people who could secure the signatures of both Churchill and Christie. Luce signed in black ink “Clare Boothe Luce” in the lower blank margin of her bookplate.

The magazine itself approaches very good condition, particularly considering the inherent fragility of the format. The covers are bright, clean, complete, and firmly attached, with only minor wear to hinges and extremities. All spine print remains legible. The contents are clean and complete. The magazine is housed in a magnificent custom solander case and nested chemise. The four-fold, marbled paper-lined, pale blue cloth chemise resides within a quarter navy blue morocco clamshell case with raised, gilt-ruled spine bands, pale blue cloth interior, and marbled paper-covered boards. The navy morocco, blue cloth, and blue & gold marbled paper of course nods to both the *Queen Mary* and the “sparkling blue water” Hercule Poirot looks across in the opening sentence of Christie’s story.

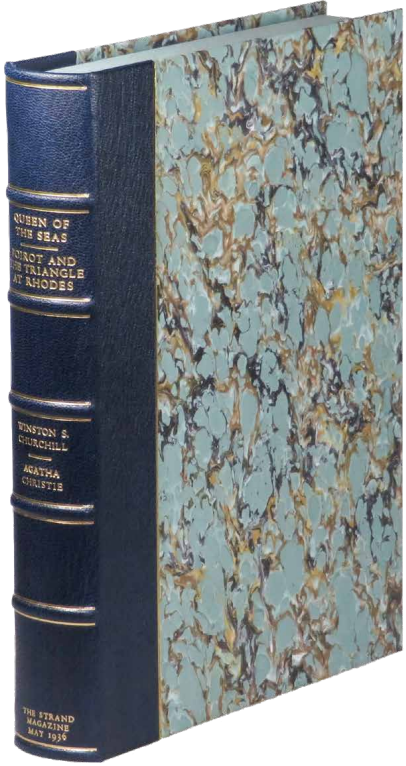
Wm
Winston S. Churchill
1936
Churchill, P.C.

Agatha Christie
POIROT and

Clare Boothe Luce



Upon her maiden voyage on 27 May 1936 *Queen Mary* represented both the might of Britain’s naval power and the height of sophistication in craft and luxury. Chronicling her wonders as “the epitome of Britain”, Churchill could not know the important role the ship would play for him. In the mid-1930s, Churchill was out of power and out of favor and *Queen Mary* was the most extravagant ship of her kind. Half a decade later, during WWII the *Queen Mary* would serve a different purpose. Many of the liner’s luxuries were stripped to make way for practical uses such as the transatlantic transportation of troops, and supplies. And on several occasions *Queen Mary* transported Prime Minister Churchill, travelling as “Colonel Warden” on the ship’s manifest for security.



Dame Agatha Christie (1890-1976) remains the best-selling novelist of all time, best known for her works of mystery. Christie's most famous character was the fastidious and logical Belgian detective, Hercule Poirot, who ultimately featured in 33 novels, more than 50 short stories, and one play. When this story was published, Christie was already a celebrated author and the release of any new Poirot mystery was an anticipated event. In 1956, the year after Churchill resigned his second and final premiership, Agatha Christie was appointed Commander of the Order of the British Empire in honor of her contribution to British literature.

Journalist, playwright, Congresswoman, ambassador and recipient of the Presidential Medal of Freedom, Clare Boothe Luce (1903-1987) was ambitious, charming, accomplished, intelligent, and promiscuous. Such was her notoriety that in 1944, in her first term in Congress, the 41-year-old Luce was elected "Woman of the Year" by a poll of American newspaper editors, pushing Eleanor Roosevelt into a distant second place. Her life intersected on many planes with her longtime friend, Winston Churchill. She also had a tempestuous affair with Churchill's only son, Randolph, whom she met at Chartwell in the early 1930s while having an affair with Bernard Baruch. Clare was already a force in her own right in 1935 when she married Henry Robinson Luce (b.1898), the influential creator of the Time-Life magazine empire. They remained married – albeit with infidelities, drama, and increasingly "scant compatibility" - until Henry's death in 1967. [CBC #005697]

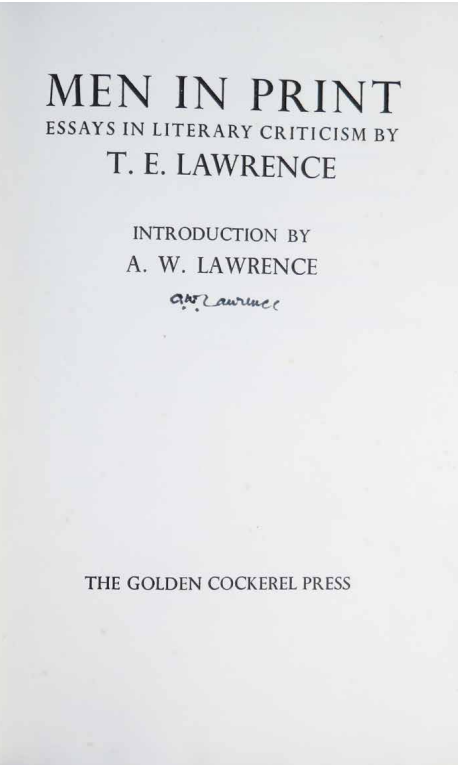
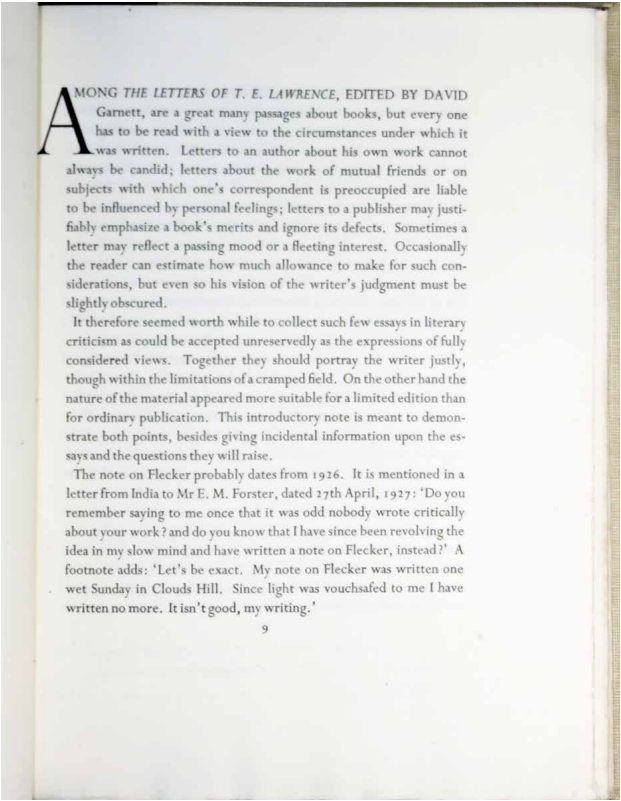
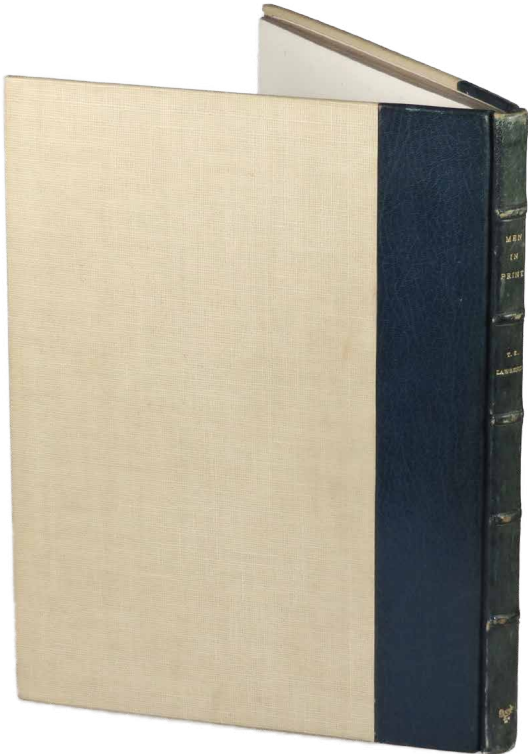
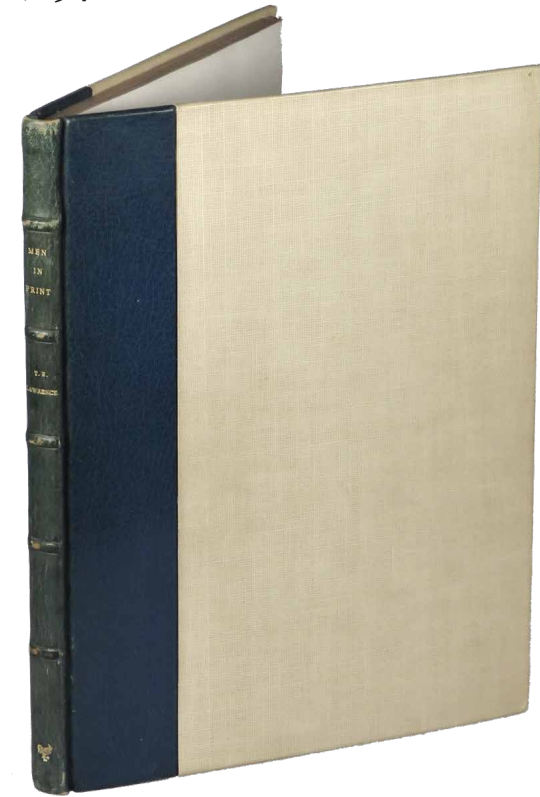
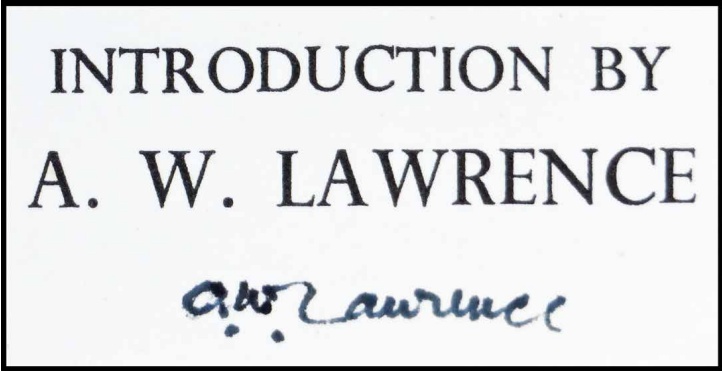
\$8,500 USD

13

Men In Print
The first, limited edition, #262 of 500, signed by T. E. Lawrence's brother and literary executor, A. W. Lawrence
T. E. Lawrence, with an Introduction by A. W. Lawrence
The Golden Cockerel Press, Berkshire, 1940

This is the Golden Cockerel Press finely bound limited edition of a collection of five essays in literary criticism by T. E. Lawrence with Introduction by Arnold Walker Lawrence, the youngest brother of T. E. Lawrence, his literary executor, and a historian of classical sculpture and architecture. This particular copy, #262 of 500, is of special interest for being signed by A. W. Lawrence just below his printed name on the title page. The 500 copies of this edition were bound by Sangorski & Sutcliffe in quarter deep blue-green Niger morocco over tan linen covered boards. The contents were printed on heavy, laid paper with gilt top edge and untrimmed fore and bottom edges.

"In 1927, by request of the editor, F. Yeats-Brown, Lawrence published five book reviews under the pseudonym of C.D. (Colin Dale) in *The Spectator*. Two of these are reprinted here: 'A Review of the Novels by D.H. Lawrence' and 'A Review of the Short Stories of H.G. Wells'. Also included are 'A Note on James Elroy Flecker', 'A Criticism of Henry Williamson's *Tarka The Otter*', and 'A Review of the Works of Walter Savage Landor'." (O'Brien A229) This wartime, fine press edition was published in mid-July 1940, at the beginning of the Battle of Britain and five years after the death of T. E. Lawrence. Condition of this signed copy is very good. The binding is tight and clean with sharp corners. The quarter leather spine is very lightly sunned with mild wear to the raised bands and spine ends. Nonetheless, the spine gilt remains bright and shelf presentation is respectable. The contents are bright with light intermittent spotting substantially confined to the first and final leaves. We find no previous ownership names or markings apart from the binder's "Bound by S. & S. London" ink stamp on the lower front pastedown and "1897" in pencil on the lower rear pastedown.



Printed in the midst of war by Christopher Sandford and Owen Rutter at the Golden Cockerel Press, in Perpetua type on Arnold's mould-made paper, and finished on the 16th day of July, 1940. The Edition is limited to 500 numbered copies, of which Numbers 1-30 are bound in full Niger and accompanied by a facsimile reproduction of T. E. Lawrence's manuscript of one of the essays. Numbers 31-500 are bound in $\frac{1}{4}$ Niger. Number: 262

Arnold Walker Lawrence (1900-1991) "had always been close to his brother T. E. Lawrence—the eldest brother had become a missionary and the two others were killed in the First World War..." When T. E. Lawrence died in 1935, A. W. inherited his brother's estate and copyrights. "T. E. Lawrence's death in 1935 saddled him with a literary executorship which he performed long and faithfully." A. W. shared some of his famous brother's intellectual passions which he had time to develop as a lifelong academic, becoming a recognized authority on ancient Greek and Roman sculpture and fortifications. A. W. "was one of the more original classical archaeologists of his time, with an exceptional knowledge of other cultures, which he used with disconcerting effect. Deservedly, his later books became standard works." (ODNB) He eventually became a Fellow of the British Academy. Bibliographic reference: O'Brien A229. [CBC #005191]

\$950 USD

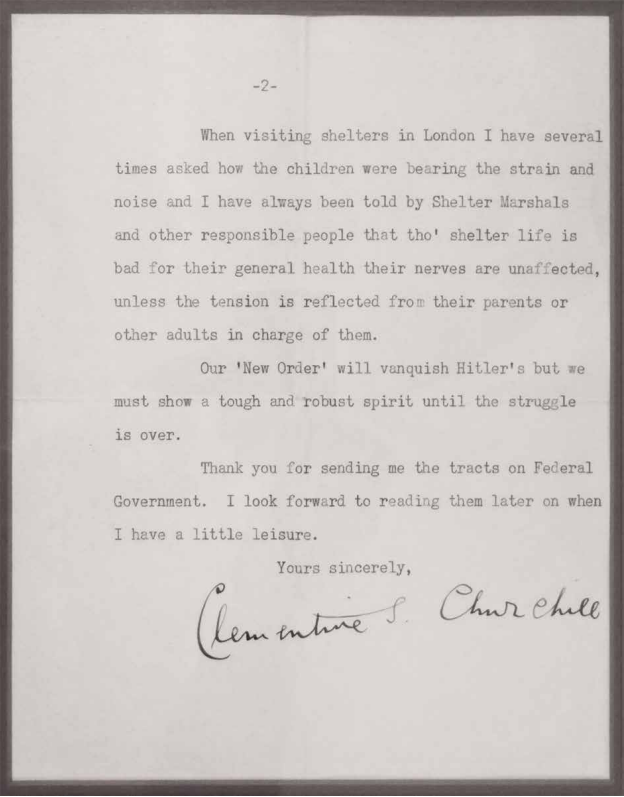
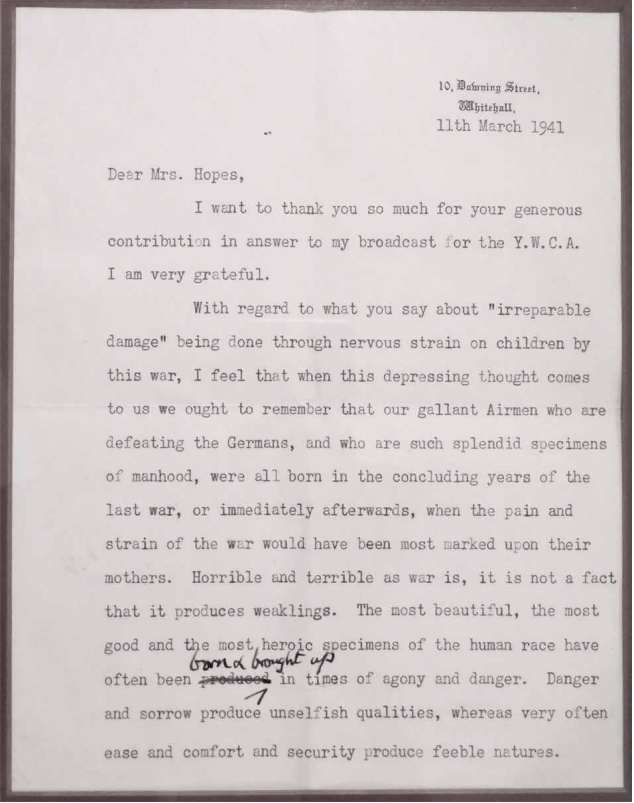
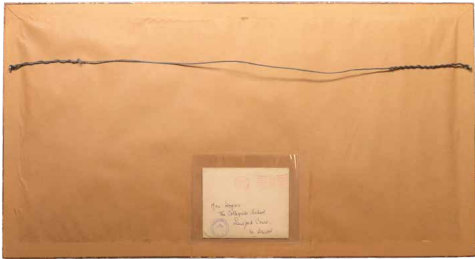
14

“Danger and sorrow produce unselfish qualities”

A strikingly resolute early wartime 11 March 1941 letter signed by Clementine Churchill, wife of British Prime Minister Winston Churchill, sternly admonishing a schoolmaster for expressing opinions about the war’s “irreparable” psychological damage to children

This two-page letter from 11 March 1941 on “10, Downing Street, Whitehall” stationery was written by Prime Minister Winston Churchill’s wife, Clementine, during The Blitz in the early years of the Second World War. The letter is typed, with a hand-made substantive page 1 correction and valedictory signature in Clementine’s hand. The letter is addressed in reply to an ironically named “Mrs. Hopes” of “The Collegiate School” in Bristol. Mrs. Hopes apparently both made a Y.W.C.A. contribution prompted by a broadcast request by Clementine and wrote to Clementine expressing concern about “irreparable damage” being done “through nervous strain on children by this war”.

When Winston Churchill became Prime Minister in May 1940, the war for Britain was not so much a struggle for victory as a struggle to survive. Winston’s first year in office saw, among other near-calamities, the Battle of the Atlantic, the fall of France, evacuation at Dunkirk, and the Battle of Britain. When Clementine wrote this letter, London was under the relentlessly brutal pall of The Blitz. Having failed to defeat the Royal Air Force during the Battle of Britain, Hitler’s Germany was now engaged in a campaign of continuous nighttime bombing raids on London and other British cities. Mrs. Hopes’ Bristol was among the British cities to suffer major bombing raids, both before and after this letter was written. Britain had yet to endure another nine long, fraught, and solitary months before the United States formally entered the war in December 1941.



These considerations contextualize Clementine’s strikingly stern reply to Mrs. Hopes: “I feel that when this depressing thought comes to us we ought to remember that our gallant Airmen who are defeating the Germans, and who are such splendid specimens of manhood, were all born in the concluding years of the last war, or immediately afterwards, when the pain and strain of the war would have been most marked upon their mothers. Horrible and terrible as war is, it is not a fact that it produces weaklings. The most beautiful, the most good and the most heroic specimens of the human race have often been born & brought up in times of agony and danger. Danger and sorrow produce unselfish qualities, whereas very often ease and comfort and security produce feeble natures. When visiting shelters in London I have several times asked how the children were bearing the strain and noise and I have always been told by Shelter Marshals and other responsible people that tho’ shelter life is bad for their general health their nerves are unaffected, unless the tension is reflected from their parents or other adults in charge of them.”

Clearly these words were neither casually composed or sent, as evidenced by the page 1 correction, where the word “produced” is crossed out and hand-emended to “born & brought up”. Given the admonition “we ought to remember” and the pointed “...unless the tension is reflected from... other adults in charge of them”, Clementine’s comments seem not just a stiff-upper-lip exhortation, but a rebuke.

Clementine Churchill, nee Clementine Hozier, married Winston in 1908. Their marriage lasted almost 57 years, until Winston’s death, and produced five children: Diana (b. 1909); Randolph (b. 1911); Sarah (b. 1914); Marigold (b. 1918); and Mary (b. 1922). To varying degrees, all four surviving children (Marigold died in 1921) served during the Second World War, Diana with the WRNS, Sarah with the WAAF, Mary in mixed anti-aircraft batteries, with the ATS, and as an aide to her father, Sarah in a similar role with her father, and Randolph as an intelligence officer who undertook missions in the Libyan desert and Yugoslavia. Clementine spent the war substantively engaged in charitable causes, including chairing the massive Red Cross Aid to Russia effort. The Collegiate School in Bristol was originally founded in 1903 and run by the founder’s daughter, Susannah Hopes, and her husband, Rex, until 1970. (The National Archives) [CBC #004998]

\$3,500 USD



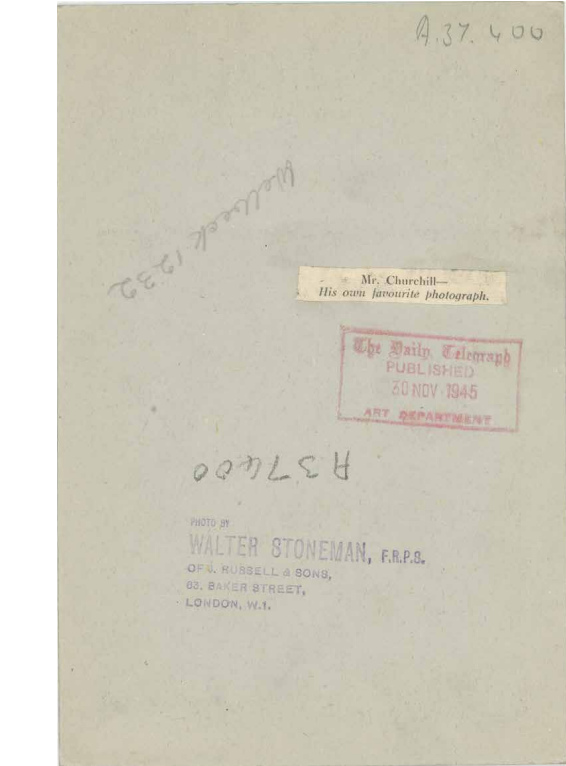
15

An original print of Walter Stoneman’s iconic 1941 portrait of Prime Minister Winston S. Churchill, printed by Stoneman’s London studio, signed by Stoneman, and used as a press photograph

Printed by Walter Stoneman of J. Russell & Sons, London, 1945

On 1 April 1941, in the cabinet room at 10 Downing Street, Walter Stoneman photographed Prime Minister Winston S. Churchill. When Churchill became prime minister less than a year before, on 10 May 1940, the war for Britain was not so much a struggle for victory as a struggle to survive. By the beginning of April 1941, Churchill and his beleaguered nation had already braced and braved the Battle of the Atlantic, the fall of France, evacuation at Dunkirk, the Battle of Britain, the Blitz, and the very real threat of Nazi invasion of England. Stoneman sensed the historical significance of this photograph and recorded the exact moment it was captured, 3 p.m. This photograph, which distilled the resolve and courage of the wartime leader, became one of the most iconic images of Churchill and, indeed, one of Churchill’s favorites. He was fond of giving signed copies of this image as gifts. Among the recipients was Josef Stalin, whose copy was kept framed on his desk. The image was sold to raise funds for Clementine Churchill’s Red Cross Aid to Russia Fund, used in Churchill’s 1950 general election campaign, and printed by the thousands by the Colonial Office to distribute as propaganda throughout the Commonwealth. (Black, *Winston Churchill in British Art*)

This silver gelatin photograph measures 4.75 x 4.25 inches (12.1 x 10.8 cm) and is laid on a 7.5 x 5 inch (19 x 12.7 cm) card. The photograph is in good condition, clean and free of scuffing or scratching. The card has some light handling wear to the edges and corners but is otherwise in very good condition. The photographer signed in pencil below the image, “Walter Stoneman | Photo”. The verso bears a stamp reading, “Photo by | Walter Stoneman, F.R.P.S. | of J. Russell & Sons, | 63 Baker Street, | London, W.1.”, a published stamp of *The Daily Telegraph* dated 30 NOV 1945, and a clipping of the caption as it was published reading, “Mr. Churchill - | His own favorite photograph”. This photograph is housed in a removable, archival mylar sleeve within a rigid, crimson cloth folder. Despite its proliferation, original copies of this image signed by the photographer are scarce; the National Portrait Gallery holds a near identical example.



Walter Stoneman (1876-1958) was born the thirteenth of fourteen children of a Plymouth grocer. He chose his career path early in life and began pursuing photography at the age of fifteen. By twenty-one, Stoneman was working as a junior photographer for one of London’s largest photography firms, J. Russell & Sons. One of his first successes at the firm occurred when he was positioned along with fourteen of the firm’s photographers along the parade route of Queen Victoria’s diamond jubilee. As the junior photographer he was given a smaller plate, but he was the only photographer to successfully capture an image. By 1913 Stoneman had risen to managing director of the firm, and in 1917 he was approached by the director of the National Portrait Gallery with the offer of an ambitious partnership. The NPG sought to keep an archive of portraits of every eminent Briton, and a contract was drawn up with J. Russell & Sons for the creation of this National Photographic Record. An extensive and continuously updated list of peers, ministers, artists, writers, politicians, military figures, and otherwise noteworthy individuals was created. Those on the list were sent an invitation for a gratis sitting with Stoneman, and one postcard sized print was printed and given to the NPG. Stoneman’s relationship with the NPG lasted for 41 prolific years until the photographer’s death in 1958. He photographed over 7,000 individuals including five monarchs and nine Prime Ministers; today the NPG houses more than 18,000 of his photographs. Of course, an archive of eminent Britons includes their wartime prime minister. [CBC #005195]

\$1,200 USD



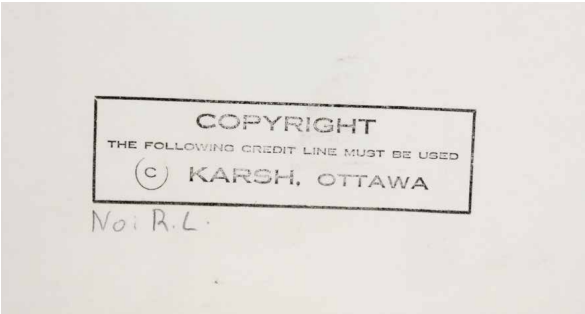
16

The Roaring Lion
Prime Minister Harold Wilson’s studio print of Yousuf Karsh’s iconic wartime portrait of Prime Minister Winston Churchill, signed by Karsh
Photograph by Yousuf Karsh
Ottawa, 1941

This is Prime Minister Harold Wilson’s signed original studio print of the iconic portrait of his predecessor, Winston Churchill - one of the twentieth century’s most famous photographs signed by one of the century’s most famous portrait photographers and owned by the last prime minister of Churchill’s lifetime. Provenance is the collection of Harold and Mary Wilson.

This gelatin silver print image measures 13 x 10.25 inches (33 x 26 cm) on a sheet measuring 16.125 x 13 inches (41 x 33 cm). The photo paper is heavy, bright, and lustrous, with a plate mark surrounding the image giving it further depth. Karsh signed “© Karsh | Ottawa” in white ink at the image’s lower right. This print, made in the photographer’s studio, bears his studio stamp on the verso reading, “Copyright | the following credit line must be used | © Karsh, Ottawa”. Below, a penciled notation reads “No: R.L.”. This example is undated. However, Karsh stopped signing his photos with “Ottawa” in the late 1960s, so a printing date no later than Wilson’s first premiership is definitive. Condition is very good with some softening to the corners of the sheet which does not affect the photograph’s framed appearance, and light bruising to the paper’s surface visible only under raking light. We commissioned custom conservation framing using museum quality, archival materials. The frame is solid walnut, stained a deep black. The window mat is a double depth 8-ply rag board which lends a rich depth to the presentation. The photograph is protected behind a UV filtering acrylic glaze. The framed dimensions are 20.375 x 17.5 inches (51.8 x 44.5 cm).

This image was captured on 30 December 1941 in Ottawa, Canada. After the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, Churchill braved a perilous Atlantic crossing. He addressed a joint session of the U.S. Congress on 26 December 1941 and both houses of the Canadian Parliament on 30 December. Thrust into the historic moment was 33-year-old Armenian refugee Yousuf Karsh (1908-2002). After his speech in Ottawa, Churchill was ushered to the Speaker’s Chamber where Karsh had anxiously set up his camera and lighting equipment the night before. Timorous but determined, Karsh famously captured this portrait by snatching the cigar from Churchill’s mouth, producing Churchill’s belligerent scowl. Churchill graciously quipped “Well, you can certainly make a roaring lion stand still to be photographed.” (Karsh, *Faces of our Time*, p.38) Karsh titled the image “The Roaring Lion.” It appeared on the cover of *Life* magazine and established Karsh’s international reputation. This portrait remains the archetypal photographic portrayal of Churchill’s character.

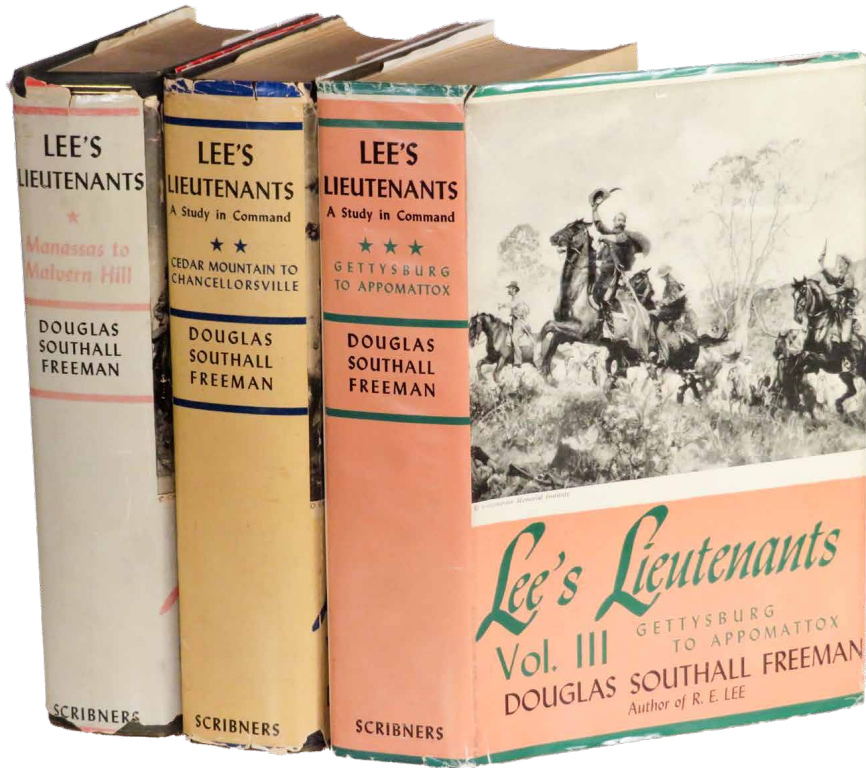


Prime Minister Harold James Wilson, Baron Wilson of Rievaulx (1916-1995) was the last British prime minister of Winston Churchill’s lifetime and in many ways his antithesis. Born to a lower middle-class family, Wilson had an early academic career at Oxford. “Academically, his results put him among prime ministers in the category of Peel, Gladstone, Asquith, and no one else”. (ODNB) Keen intellectual facility was circumscribed by “a deep-rooted provincialism” and a sweep of mind that “was narrow and unadventurous”. Wilson was first elected to Parliament in the July 1945 Labour general election landslide that cost Churchill his wartime premiership. Wilson became Labour Party leader in 1963 at the age of forty-six. The 1964 General Election – the first since 1895 in which Churchill did not stand for Parliament – saw Labour eke a narrow majority and Wilson ascend to 10 Downing Street. Wilson remained atop Disraeli’s “greasy pole” for eleven and a half years, twice prime minister, with an intervening three years and eight months as Leader of the Opposition. On 5 April 1976, twenty-one years to the day after Churchill resigned his second and final premiership, Wilson retired voluntarily. In the same year he became both a Knight of the Garter and a life peer. [CBC #005698]

\$10,000 USD

17

Lee's Lieutenants
A full, three-volume first edition, first printing set signed by
the author, who twice won the Pulitzer Prize for Biography
Douglas Southall Freeman
Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1942



This is Douglas Southall Freeman's examination of Robert E. Lee's military strategy - a full, three-volume, first edition, first printing set signed by the author, who twice won the Pulitzer Prize for Biography. This set features very good plus volumes in good plus or better dust jackets. The black cloth bindings are square, tight, and clean with bright gilt and sharp corners save lightly bumped Volume Two lower corners. The contents of all volumes are clean, bright, and free of spotting and ownership markings save a penciled signature in each volume and, of course, the author's signature inked (in his characteristically diminutive hand) near the center of the Volume One front free endpaper recto. All three dust jackets are unclipped, their original "\$5.00" prices intact, and are substantially unfaded. Only the red Volume One spine print shows slight sunning. There is some loss to all three jackets at the extremities, most significantly at the Volume One spine ends. The dust jackets are protected with removable, archival quality clear covers.

Called "America's Greatest biographer" by fellow historian Allan Nevins, Douglas Southall Freeman (1886-1953) was the son of a soldier in Robert E. Lee's Fourth Virginia Artillery who was wounded at the Siege of Petersburg, the Confederate defeat that led to Lee's retreat and surrender at Appomattox. The young Freeman was profoundly influenced by the wartime experience of his father and fellow Southerners. While attending Johns Hopkins University he was involved in the cataloguing of the Confederate Memorial Literary Society's collection, which contained a rich archive of correspondence between Lee and Confederacy President Jefferson Davis. In 1908 Freeman received his PhD in history at the age of 22 and returned to Richmond where he joined the staff of a local newspaper.

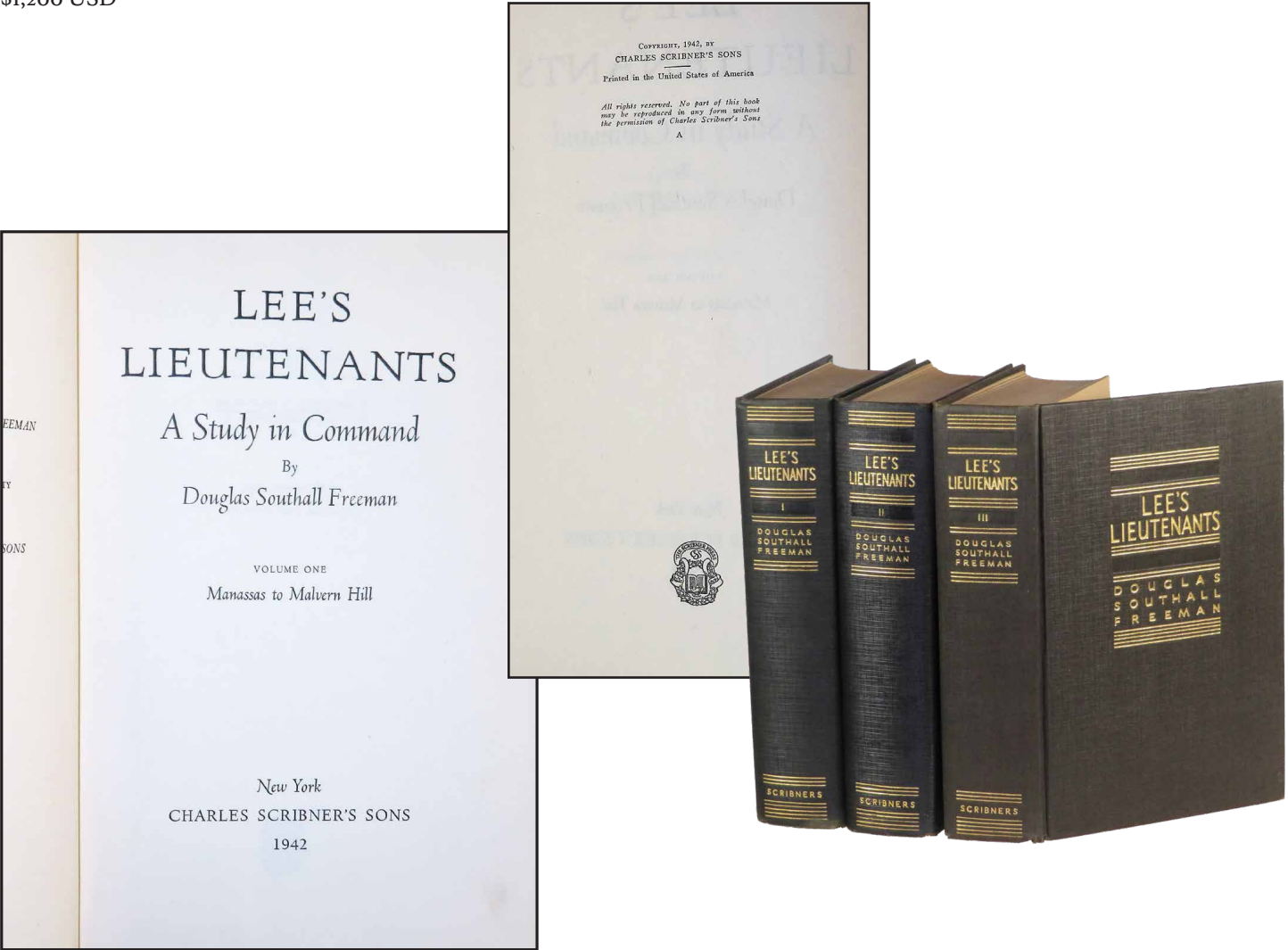
Douglas Southall Freeman

While working as a journalist Freeman continued to delve into Lee's history using the letters he had previously worked on as the basis for his first book. Published in 1915, *Lee's Dispatches* collected the previously unseen letters between the two most prominent figures of the Confederacy. Freeman's book was an immediate success. Among his admirers was Winston Churchill, who was escorted by Freeman on a tour of Confederate battlefields during his 1929 U.S. visit. (Churchill's 1930 article "If Lee Had Not Won at Gettysburg" was undoubtedly influenced by this visit and tour with Freeman.)

Following the success of his first book, Scribner's approached Freeman with an invitation to write a biography of Lee. Freeman accepted and set about researching and writing with the journalist's intuition for a captivating story, the historian's sense of context, and a keen ear for the written word. He investigated all sources available to him including private collections, university libraries, and the records at West Point and the War Department. The resulting four-volume biography, *R. E. Lee*, published in 1934 and 1935, was the result of not only exhaustive research but also literary effort. In his narration Freeman conveyed "the fog of war" by presenting to readers only the information that was available to Lee. Freeman was awarded the Pulitzer Prize (1935) for his effort.

He continued his studies of Lee with the work that we offer here. *Lee's Lieutenants: A Study in Command* wove together biography and military strategy. As a study on military strategy published during WWII, the work brought Freeman wide acclaim in military circles. Generals George Marshall, Douglas MacArthur, and Dwight D. Eisenhower allegedly sought his council and the latter's decision to run for president was at least partially thanks to Freeman's suggestion. (Johnson, *Douglas Southall Freeman*, p.335) A 1948 Time profile notes "a letter from President Roosevelt thanking Freeman for suggesting the term "liberation" instead of "invasion" of Europe." Freeman received a second Pulitzer posthumously for his seven-volume biography of George Washington. [CBC #005687]

\$1,200 USD



18

“MONTY IN THE WESTERN DESERT”

A 5 November 1942 Second World War image of then-General Bernard Law Montgomery in the turret of his Grant command tank at El Alamein, originally captured by a member of the Army’s Film & Photographic Unit and signed and dated by Montgomery on 22 May 1972

Image captured by Major Geoffrey Keating, No. 1 Army Film & Photographic Unit

This signed photograph shows then-Lieutenant General Bernard Montgomery “in the turret of his Grant command tank at El Alamein, 5 November 1942.” (Imperial War Museum) This image is signed and dated in two lines of blue ink at the upper left “Montgomery of Alamein | 22-5-72”. First used in North Africa in 1942, Grant tanks earned the nickname “Egypt’s last hope” in the defensive victory at Alam Halfa, Montgomery’s first in command of the Eighth Army. The print measures 8 x 10 inches (20.3 x 25.4 cm). The verso bears the ink stamp copyright of “Camera Press Ltd.” of London.

The original, typed Camera Press caption is titled “World Famous Soldier to Retire: MONTY IN THE WESTERN DESERT” and reads “This picture shows General Sir Bernard Montgomery, as he was in 1942, watching the progress of the famous battle of El Alamein – turning point in the struggle for North Africa. Note the black beret with its two badges.” Camera Press parenthetically credits “IWM” at the end of the caption and IWM holds this image in its archives, attributing the photograph to Major Geoffrey Keating of the No. 1 Army Film & Photographic Unit. Condition of the image is very good, the image distinct and unfaded with trivial wear confined to extremities and minimal surface scratches visible only under raking light. This photograph is housed in a removable, archival mylar sleeve within a rigid, crimson cloth folder.

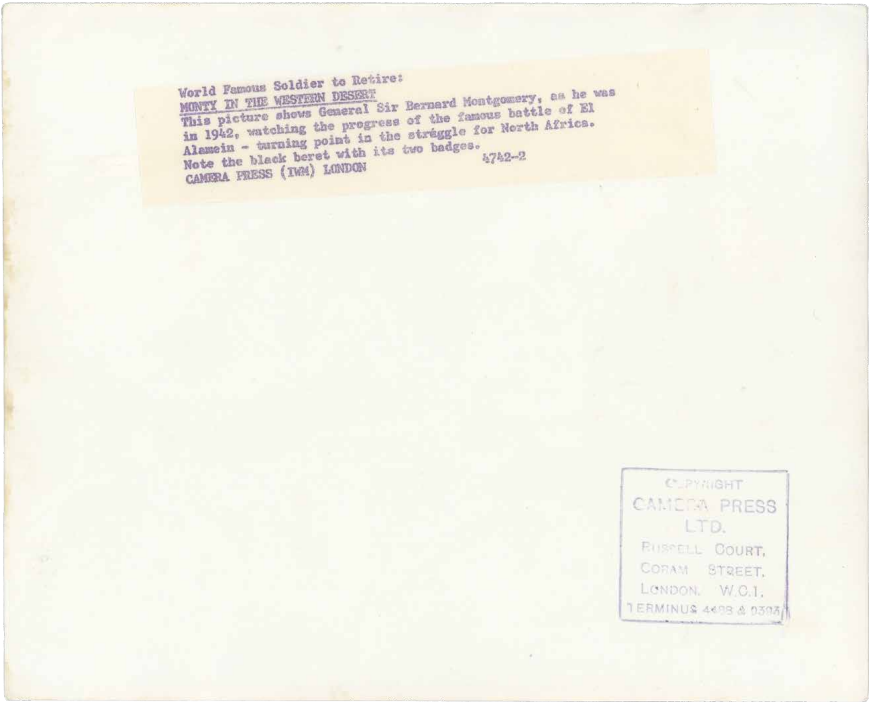
Nearly two and a half millennia after Thucydides discussed the unpredictable role of chance in war, Bernard Law Montgomery (1886-1976) and the Eighth Army found one another in North Africa. In July 1942, British troops checked Rommel’s forces in the First Battle of El Alamein, but Allied momentum then stalled. Churchill flew to Cairo on 1 August to assess command, replacing Middle East Commander-in-Chief Claude Auchinleck with General Harold Alexander and appointing General Gott to command the Eighth Army. However, Gott was killed on 7 August flying back to Cairo. Churchill acceded to General Bernard Montgomery in Gott’s stead. Montgomery seized command two days earlier than authorized by his C-in-C and began a “historic transformation of a beaten body of men into the legendary Eighth Army that fought its way from Alamein to Tunisia between August 1942 and May 1943.” (ODNB)



North Africa and the Eighth Army proved the perfect milieu for Montgomery’s “messianic vitality and vanity”. By May 1943, Rommel was beaten, the Germans expelled from North Africa, and Montgomery’s C-in-C, Harold Alexander, sent Churchill the message: “... the Tunisian campaign is over... We are masters of the North African shores.” (*The Hinge of Fate*, p.780) Montgomery went on to command the Eighth Army in Sicily and Italy and would later say, with characteristic modesty, “It went from Alamein half way up Italy without losing a battle or even a serious action, and without ever withdrawing a yard.” Montgomery was recalled to England in December 1943 to become commander-in-chief of Allied ground forces during the D-day landings.

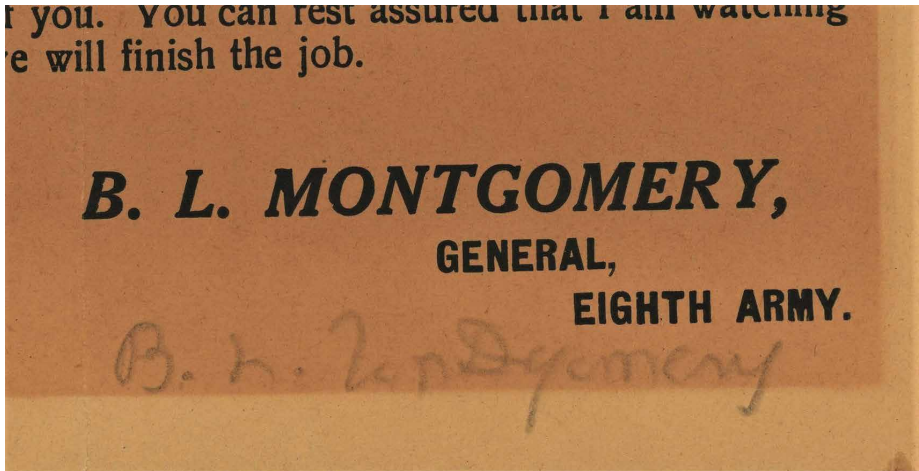
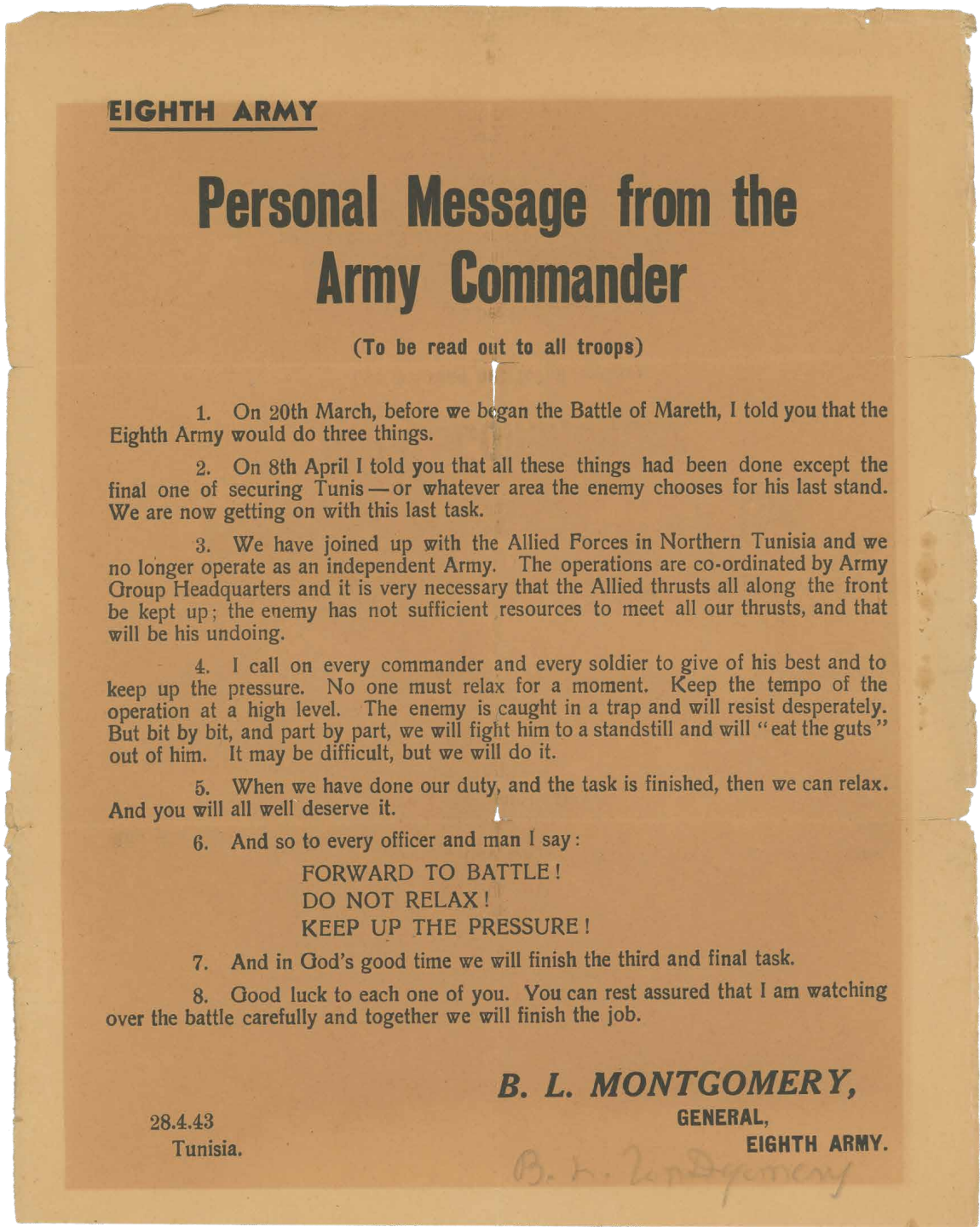
After the war he rose to Chief of the Imperial General Staff and was elevated to Viscount Montgomery of Alamein. Arrogant, outspoken, and politically inept, Montgomery seldom missed either controversy or opportunity for self-promotion. During the war he was often criticized by Allied commanders for his caution and slowness to strike. Montgomery’s uncharitable accusations in his postwar memoirs lost him the friendship of President Eisenhower and forced Montgomery to publicly apologize to a fellow Field Marshal whom - ironically - he accused of being too slow to fight. Montgomery earned further criticism for declaring support for Apartheid and praising communist Chinese leadership. Irrespective of his political and diplomatic limitations, “Monty” remains iconic in his beret, widely regarded as “the outstanding British field commander of the twentieth century” (ODNB) and the most readily recognized and widely lauded British military leader of the Second World War. [CBC #005854]

\$1,500 USD



19

Personal Message from the Army Commander
Issued on 28 April 1943 in Tunisia during the final Second World War push to expel Axis forces from North Africa and signed by General Montgomery before he became “Montgomery of Alamein”
Bernard Law Montgomery, General, Eighth Army
British Eighth Army, Tunisia, 28 April 1943



This compelling Second World War artifact is an original message from General Bernard Law Montgomery to his Eighth Army troops on 28 April 1943 during the final Allied effort to expel Axis forces from North Africa. This printed message is not only a remarkable survivor, but is signed by Montgomery “B. L. Montgomery” just below his printed name. While the signature is undated, it seems almost certainly to have been signed in situ; Montgomery was created Viscount Montgomery of Alamein in January 1946 and thereafter routinely signed “Montgomery of Alamein”. The leaflet measures 8 x 10 inches (20.3 x 25.4 cm) printed in black on a single side of thin, acidic stock. Condition shows wear expected for an original piece of North African theatre ephemera. A single vertical crease and two horizontal creases testify that the leaflet was folded, notionally to fit in a soldier’s pocket. The folds and edges show wear and fractional chipping, there is overall soiling, particularly to the blank verso, and a central rectangle of the printed and signed recto is differentially toned, indicating that it was once framed and thereby exposed to sun. Nonetheless, like the solder to whom it once belonged and the General who authored and signed it, this copy survived.

Montgomery’s “EIGHTH ARMY Personal Message from the Commander” specifies that it is “To be read out to all troops” and consists of eight numbered points. The first three points encapsulate recent Eighth Army objectives and accomplishments. Points 4-7 are a spur to action with a specific repeated exhortation to “KEEP UP THE PRESSURE!”. The final point 8 is “Good luck to each one of you. You can rest assured that I am watching over the battle carefully and together we will finish the job.” Montgomery’s signature is faded but still clear below his printed name at the lower right and the leaflet is printed “28.4.43 | Tunisia.” at the lower left.

Operation Vulcan, which began on 22 April 1943, was among the final Allied initiatives to overcome the last Axis North Africa defenses. By 13 May 1943, British Middle East Commander-in-Chief Harold Alexander sent Churchill the message “...the Tunisian campaign is over... We are masters of the North African shores.” (Churchill, *The Hinge of Fate*, p.780)

Nearly two and a half millennia after Thucydides discussed the unpredictable role of chance in war, Bernard Law Montgomery (1886-1976) and the Eighth Army found one another in North Africa. In July 1942, British troops checked Rommel’s forces in the First Battle of El Alamein, but Allied momentum stalled. Churchill flew to Cairo on 1 August to assess command, replacing Middle East Commander-in-Chief Claude Auchinleck with General Alexander and appointing General Gott to command the Eighth Army. When Gott was killed on 7 August flying back to Cairo, Churchill acceded to General Montgomery in Gott’s stead. Montgomery seized command two days earlier than authorized by his C-in-C and began an “historic transformation of a beaten body of men into the legendary Eighth Army that fought its way from Alamein to Tunisia between August 1942 and May 1943.” North Africa and the Eighth Army proved the perfect milieu for Montgomery’s “messianic vitality and vanity”.

Montgomery’s political ineptitude and diplomatic limitations earned him significant postwar hostility and criticism, but did not prevent his becoming widely regarded as “the outstanding British field commander of the twentieth century”. As this “Personal Message” testifies, “Above all, Montgomery understood soldiers’ hearts and minds, thousands of miles from home, in a ‘citizen army’... The men of the Eighth Army wanted to know what they were required to do... Montgomery gave them an immediate answer.” (ODNB) Montgomery later said the intent of his Personal Messages was “to define the common objective and thereby foster unity of purpose...I like to think that these messages did much to foster the spirit and the will-to-win...” (El Alamein to the River Sangro) [CBC #005853]

\$3,250 USD

20

An original, signed pen and ink cartoon of Winston Churchill
“Kem” Kimon Evan Marengo
London, Circa Second World War

This original ink cartoon of Winston S. Churchill by cartoonist Kimon Evan Marengo, known as “Kem”, was likely composed during the Second World War. This drawing on a paper board support was sketched with graphite and executed in black ink with corrections and highlights added with white paint. The brittle, likely wartime, board measures 8.75 x 12 inches (22.23 x 30.48 cm) and bears evidence of its age, with some chipping to the extremities that breach the field of the drawing only at the upper corners. Intriguingly, the drawing’s lower portion was made on a second piece of board overlaid diagonally to the first. Below the lower corner of the second board the original surface of the first board is just visible. Ink on this surface indicates that Kem applied the second board to either make corrections to Churchill’s hands and the despatch box and speech notes, or to restructure the composition. The lower right of the drawing bears Kem’s distinctive signature. A description reading “The Rt. Hon. Winston S. Churchill” runs along the bottom edge. The verso bears Kem’s handwritten identifier reading, “No. LC. 4737. | Original by | Kem | 63 Hamilton Terrace | St. John’s Wood N W8”. Affixed to the verso are the remnants of a clipping with text reading “JOHN BULL” inked over.

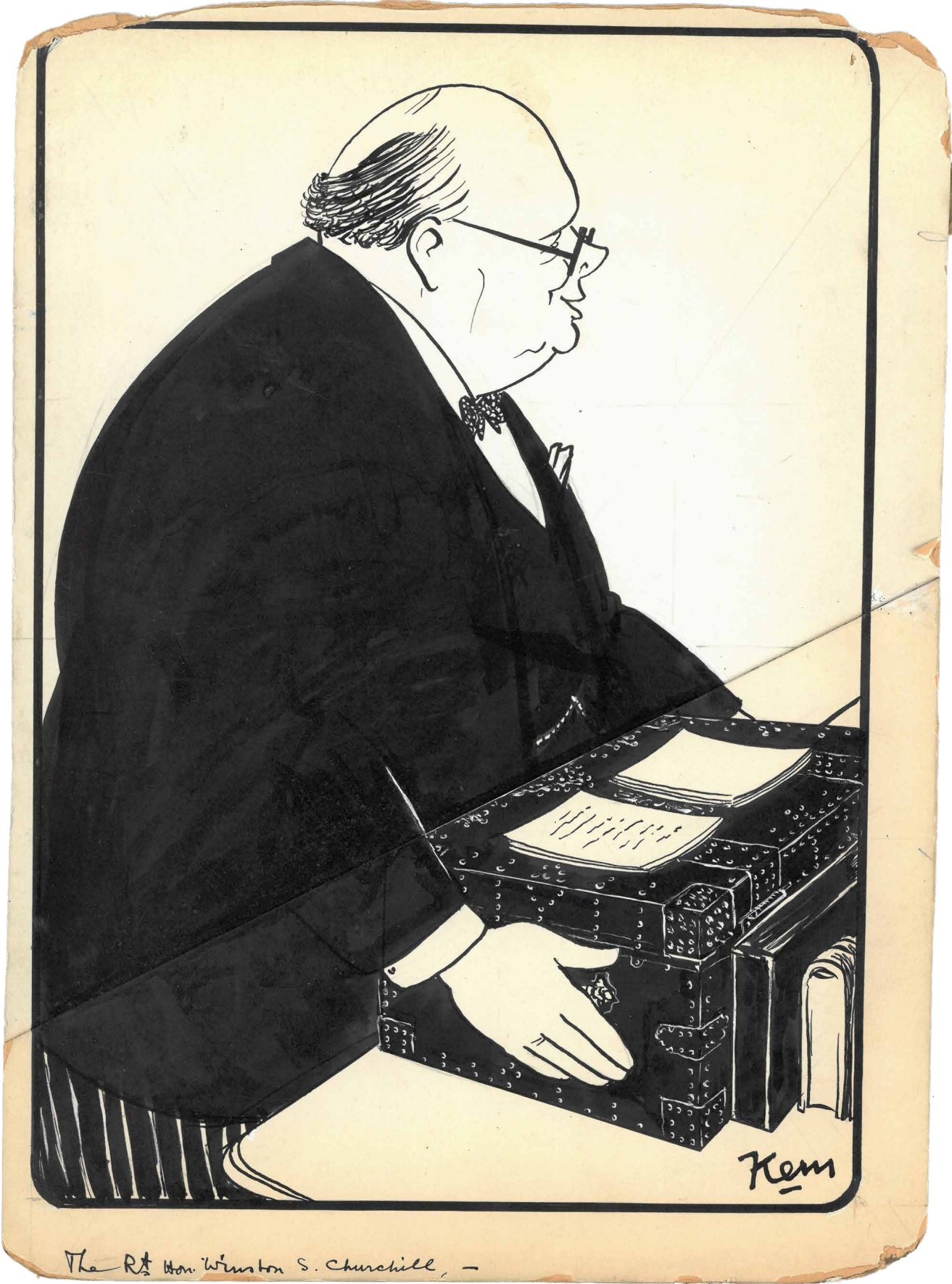
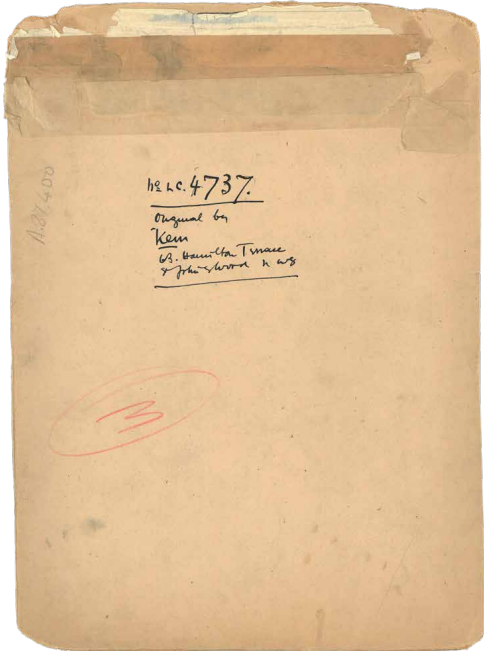
Factors including provenance, the cartoonist’s career arc, Churchill’s physical appearance, and his depiction addressing the House of Commons from a ministerial despatch box, lead us to date this original drawing to the Second World War. We further presume that this drawing once belonged to the archives of *The Daily Telegraph* as it was acquired as part of a collection of items with that provenance. Moreover, *The Daily Telegraph* regularly published Kem’s work.

Born to Greek cotton farmers in Alexandria Egypt, Kimon Evan Marengo (1907-1988) began what would come to be a lifelong career in political satire when he began publishing his own small-scale satirical magazine in Egypt as a teen. In 1929 “Kem” left Egypt to study at the Ecoles des Sciences Politiques in Paris. Following graduation, Kem began drawing cartoons for French and British newspapers including *The Daily Telegraph*. WWII interrupted Kem’s studies at Oxford. He joined the war effort as a cartoonist for the Ministry of Information in London.

Over the course of the war Kem produced more than 3,000 propaganda images distributed both on the home front and abroad. Kem became a critical figure in Britain’s propagandistic outreach to the Middle East, producing cartoons in Farsi and Arabic. In addition to his work for the Ministry of Information Kem worked in the French and North African section of the Political Warfare Executive (PWE), an organization within the Foreign Office started in September 1941, eventually becoming adviser to the Middle East Section and a member of the Arabic Committee of the PWE. In 1943 Kem attended the Tehran conference as an observer. In 1944 he took *The Daily Sketch* to court for “reasonable possibility of misrepresentation” when they began publishing cartoons by an artist who went by Kim. The ensuing case was not resolved until 1952 and made Kem unpopular with newspapers and magazines, effectively ending his career as a cartoonist.

In addition to drawing political cartoons, Kem had scholarly interest in their history; following the war he returned to his studies and published his PhD thesis, “The Cartoon as a Political Weapon in England: 1783-1832” at Exeter College in 1946. Though this drawing is undated, we presume wartime provenance as Kem continued to be published in *The Daily Telegraph* during his war years as Ministry of Information propagandist. After Churchill left the cabinet in 1929, he would not hold a ministerial position and speak from a despatch box in the House of Commons until September 1939, when he returned to the government as First Lord of the Admiralty. Churchill’s appearance in this cartoon further corroborates our supposition of a wartime composition. [CBC #005468]

\$1,150 USD



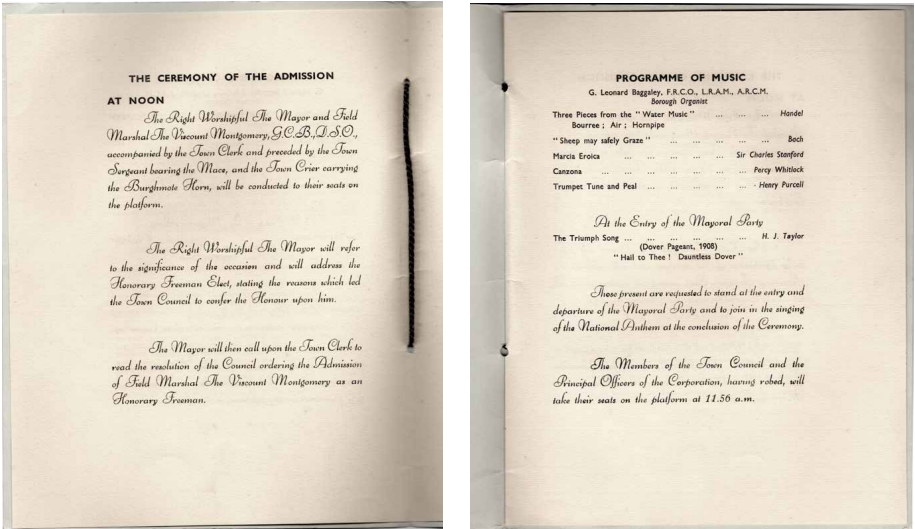
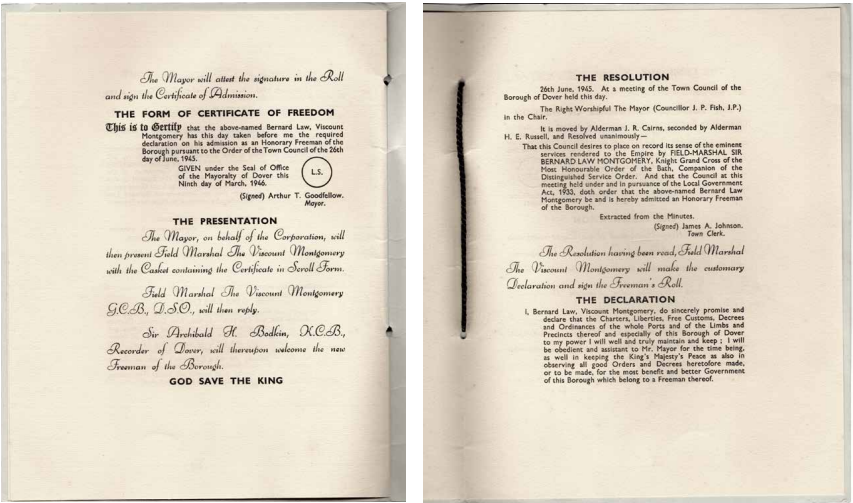
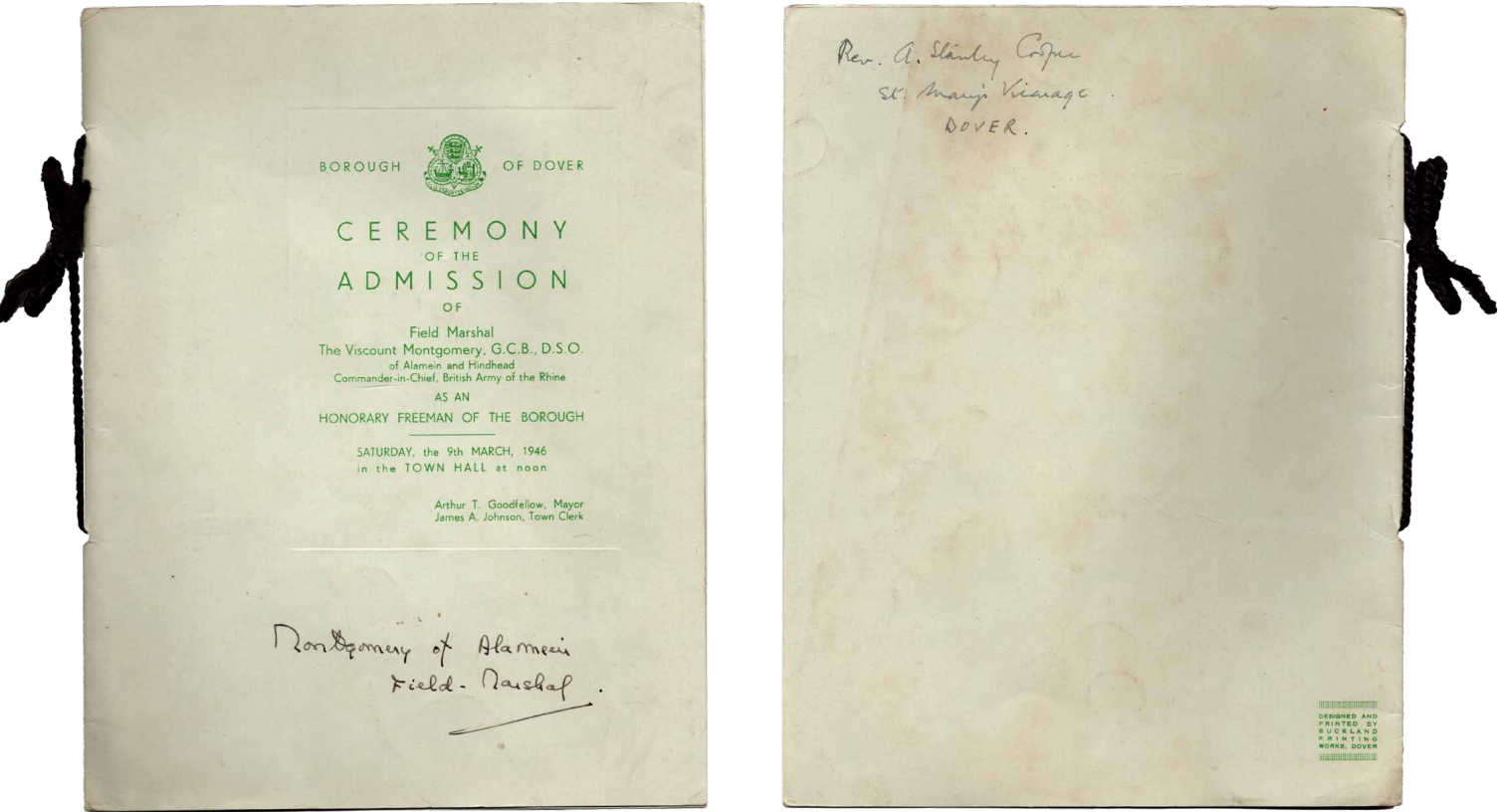
21

An original programme from the 9 March 1946 Ceremony of the Admission of Field Marshal The Viscount Bernard Law Montgomery as an Honorary Freeman of the Borough of Dover, signed by Montgomery
*Designed and printed by Buckland Printing Works
Dover, 1946*

This original 9 March 1946 programme for Field Marshal Montgomery’s ceremony of admission as an Honorary Freeman of the Borough of Dover is signed by Montgomery. The programme measures 9 x 7 inches (22.9 x 17.8 cm), string-bound in pale green card wraps printed in dark green in an inset front cover panel, below which Montgomery signed in black ink in two lines “Montgomery of Alamein | Field-Marshal.” It is worth noting that Montgomery’s printed front cover identification is “Field Marshal The Viscount Montgomery...” He had been created Viscount little more than a month prior, on 31 January 1946. The full programme is printed on four laid paper pages within, terminating in the “After Lunch” schedule printed on the inside rear cover.

Condition approaches near fine, the program complete with no loss or tears, the black binding string intact, Montgomery’s signature distinct and unfaded, the covers showing only light soiling, the contents immaculate. Inked on the upper rear cover in three lines is the previous owner’s name: “Rev. A. Stanley Cooper | St. Mary’s Vicarage | DOVER.” This original programme came to us accompanied by a string-bound 24th September 1953 sermon preached by Rev. Cooper as Vicar of St. Mary The Virgin, Dover. We include this sermon with the programme signed by Montgomery.

This signed programme is a handsome artifact of postwar gratitude and relief. Dover had particular reason to honour a field commander integral to Britain’s Second World War victory. Located on the English coast in southeast Kent, Dover and its famous white cliffs are Britain’s closest point to continental Europe at the narrowest part of the English Channel. During the Second World War, Dover was a focal point for English Channel defense and suffered sustained bombing and shelling. Early during the war, Dover served as the gathering point for ships participating in the evacuation of Dunkirk during the Fall of France.



Field Marshal Bernard Law Montgomery, 1st Viscount Montgomery of Alamein, KG, GCB, DSO, PC (1887-1976) passed through Sandhurst “without distinction but without difficulty also” and began what would be fifty years in the British Army. “It was the First World War that changed Montgomery from a bumptious, querulous infantry subaltern, constantly at odds with authority, into a decorated company commander, outstanding staff officer—and trainer of men.”

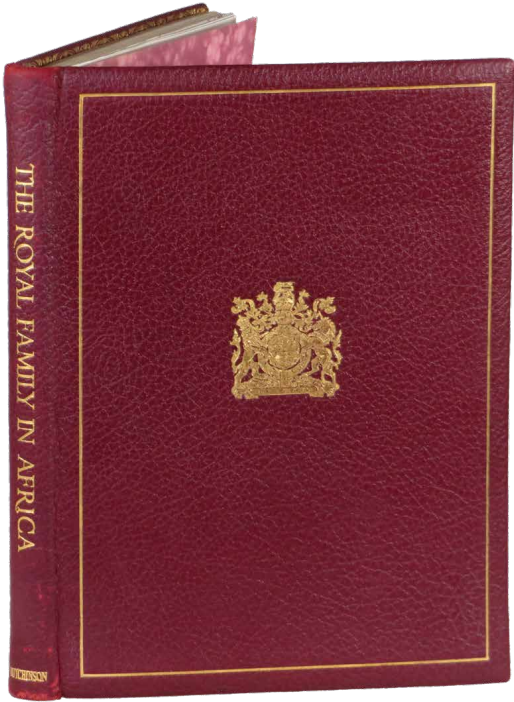
The First World War showed Montgomery “that the whole art of war is to gain your objective with as little loss as possible.” This edict is credited with making Montgomery “the outstanding British field commander of the twentieth century.” Montgomery earned his fame in North Africa during the Second World War. In August 1942, Churchill gave command of the Eighth Army to Montgomery, who bested Rommel and oversaw defeat of Axis forces in North Africa. He went on to command the Eighth Army in Sicily and Italy. Montgomery was recalled to England in December 1943 to become commander-in-chief of Allied ground forces during the D-day landings, responsible for two million British, American, Canadian, Polish, Free French, and other Allied troops. After the war he rose to Chief of the Imperial General Staff. He retired in 1958 as deputy commander of NATO’s European forces.

Arrogant, outspoken, and politically inept, Montgomery seldom missed either controversy or opportunity for self-promotion. During the war he was often criticized by Allied commanders for his caution and slowness to strike. Montgomery’s uncharitable accusations in his postwar memoirs lost him the friendship of President Eisenhower and forced Montgomery to publicly apologize to a fellow Field Marshal whom - ironically - he accused of being slow to fight. Montgomery earned further criticism for declaring support for Apartheid and praising communist Chinese leadership. Despite his political and diplomatic limitations, Montgomery remains perhaps the most widely recognized and lauded British military leader of the Second World War. [CBC #004996]

\$1,250 USD

22

The Royal Family in Africa
A fine presentation binding in full red morocco signed by then-Princess Elizabeth, the future Queen Elizabeth II
Dermot Morrah with a Foreword by
Field-Marshal The Rt. Hon. J. C. Smuts
Hutchinson & Co, Ltd., London, 1947

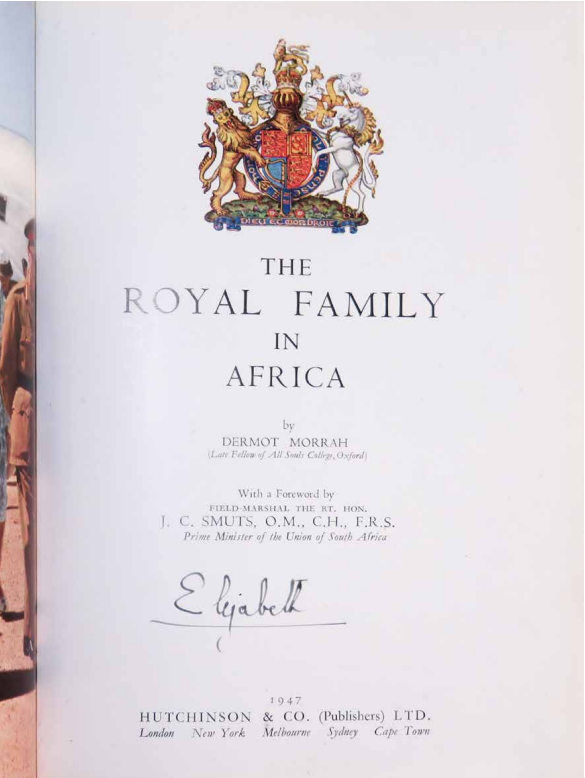
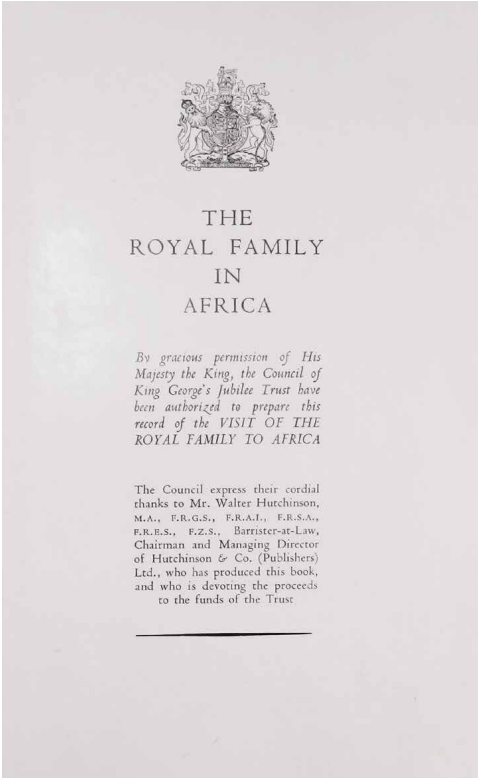
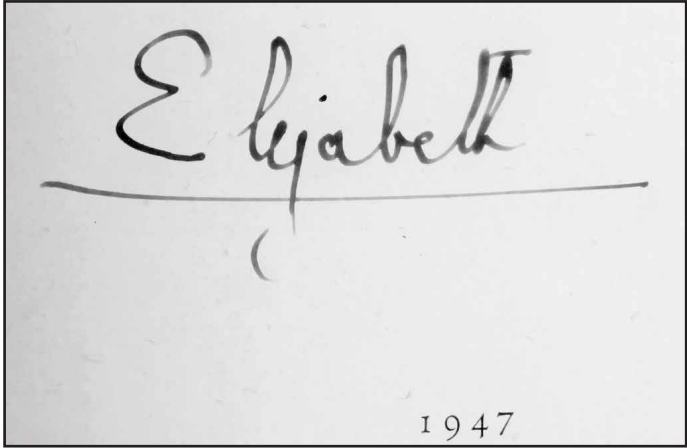
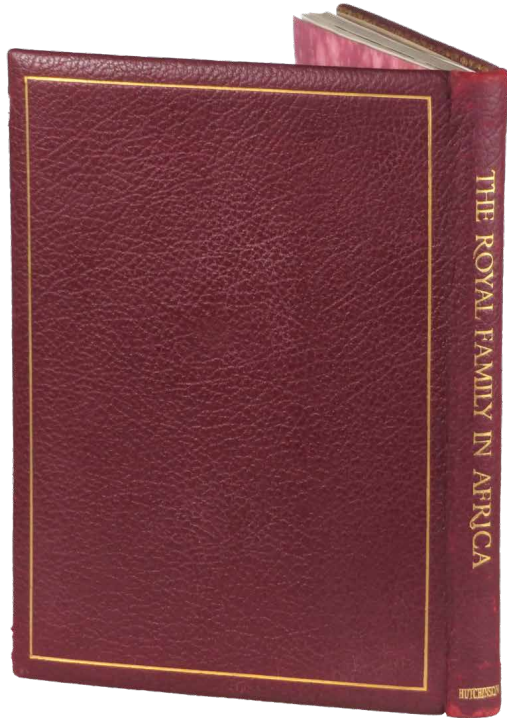


This is a finely bound presentation copy of the illustrated record of the Royal Family’s remarkable extended tour of southern Africa in 1947, signed by the future Queen Elizabeth II. Not to be confused with the cloth-bound trade issue, this copy features a full red morocco presentation binding prominently stamped with the Royal Coat of Arms and signed by Elizabeth as Princess. The signature, inked boldly in black on the lower title page, reads simply “Elizabeth”, underlined. Signatures thus are scarce; in November 1947 Princess Elizabeth married and she and her husband became the Duchess and Duke of Edinburgh, she becoming Her Majesty the Queen in February 1952 at the age of 25. Far more commonly seen is the “Elizabeth R” the Queen has used for the length of her reign.

In addition to the Royal Arms gilt-stamped on the front cover, this signed presentation binding features bright gilt titling on the spine, gilt top edge, red and gold head and foot bands, gilt decorated turn-ins, and marbled endpapers. The contents are profusely illustrated with photographs, in black and white and color, of the family and the people and landscapes they encountered. Both boards are bowed at the top and bottom and there is some modest rubbing at the head and foot of the spine. The contents are clean and free of spotting or marking.

In 1947 King George VI, Queen Elizabeth, and Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret embarked on a three month visit to southern Africa, the King’s first Commonwealth visit since WWII and the first visit by an entire British royal family to any dominion. In 1946 South African Premier Jan Smuts invited the Royal Family, conceivably as a means of both consolidating the wartime ties with Britain and perhaps bolstering his image before the 1948 election. Journalist Dermot Morrah was selected to accompany the family with the intention of producing an official account, the result of which is the book we offer.

The tour commenced with a massive state banquet upon the family’s arrival in Cape Town on 17 February and continued as an endurance test of monarchical pageantry. For thirty-five nights the Royal Family, Morrah, and their photographers and staff traveled on the luxurious “white-train” through the Cape, the Orange Free State, Basutoland, Natal, the Transvaal, the Rhodesias, and Bechuanaland before their return to Cape Town. At every stop they were met with a continuous programme of banquets, receptions, and native processions and performances. All was carefully publicized back home as a reminder of the grand British Empire in the midst of post-war austerity and the unraveling of the Empire.



The grand conclusion of the tour fell on the Princess’s birthday, 21 April, three days before the family’s return to England. To mark the occasion the Princess delivered a speech (written by Morrah) that commanded the world’s attention and set the stage for her long reign to come. “I declare before you all that my whole life, whether it be long or short, shall be devoted to your service and the service of our great Imperial family to which we all belong...”

Only five years later Princess Elizabeth was in Kenya with her husband when she received word that her father had died. Her coronation on 2 June 1953 marked the start of the longest reign of any British monarch, thus far spanning more than a dozen Prime Ministers (Winston Churchill being her first) and U.S. Presidents, and more than two-thirds of a century.

It is interesting to note that Smuts, who had made tremendous contributions to the Allied war effort and who wrote a Foreword to this book, was defeated in the May 1948 South African election, ushering in the Afrikaner Nationalists and the dark years of apartheid. [CBC #005673]

\$2,500 USD

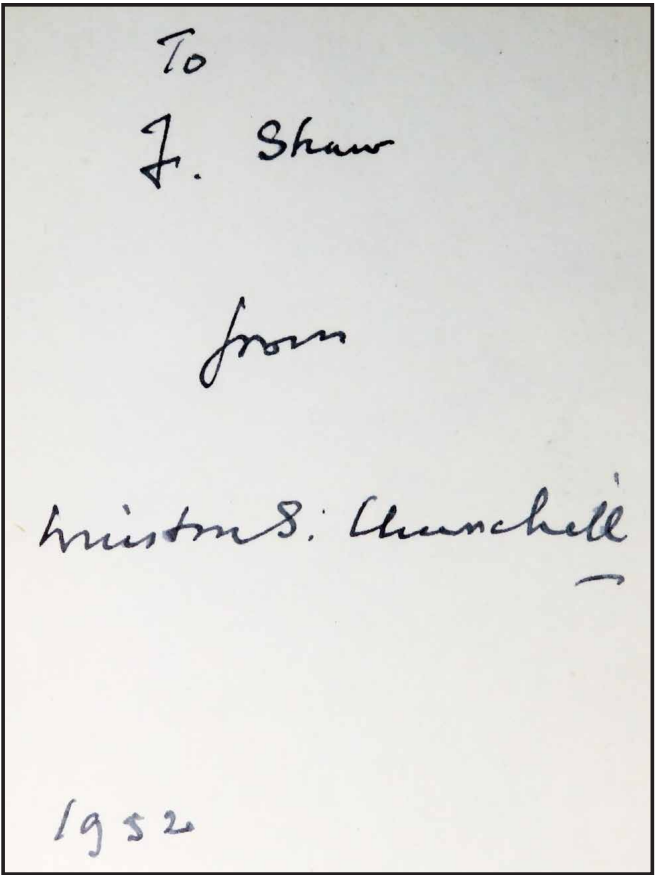
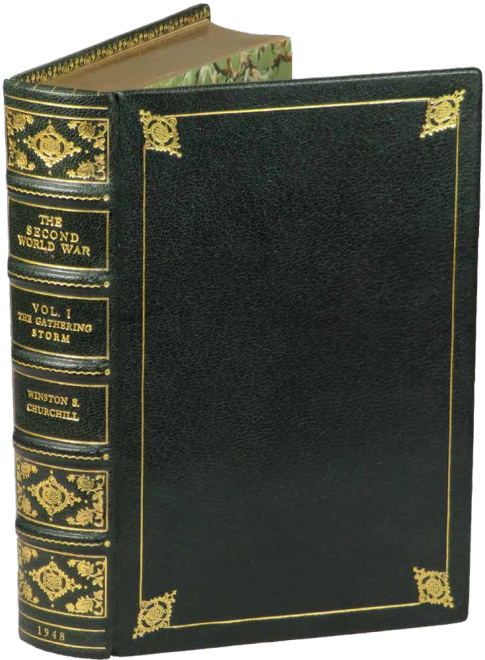
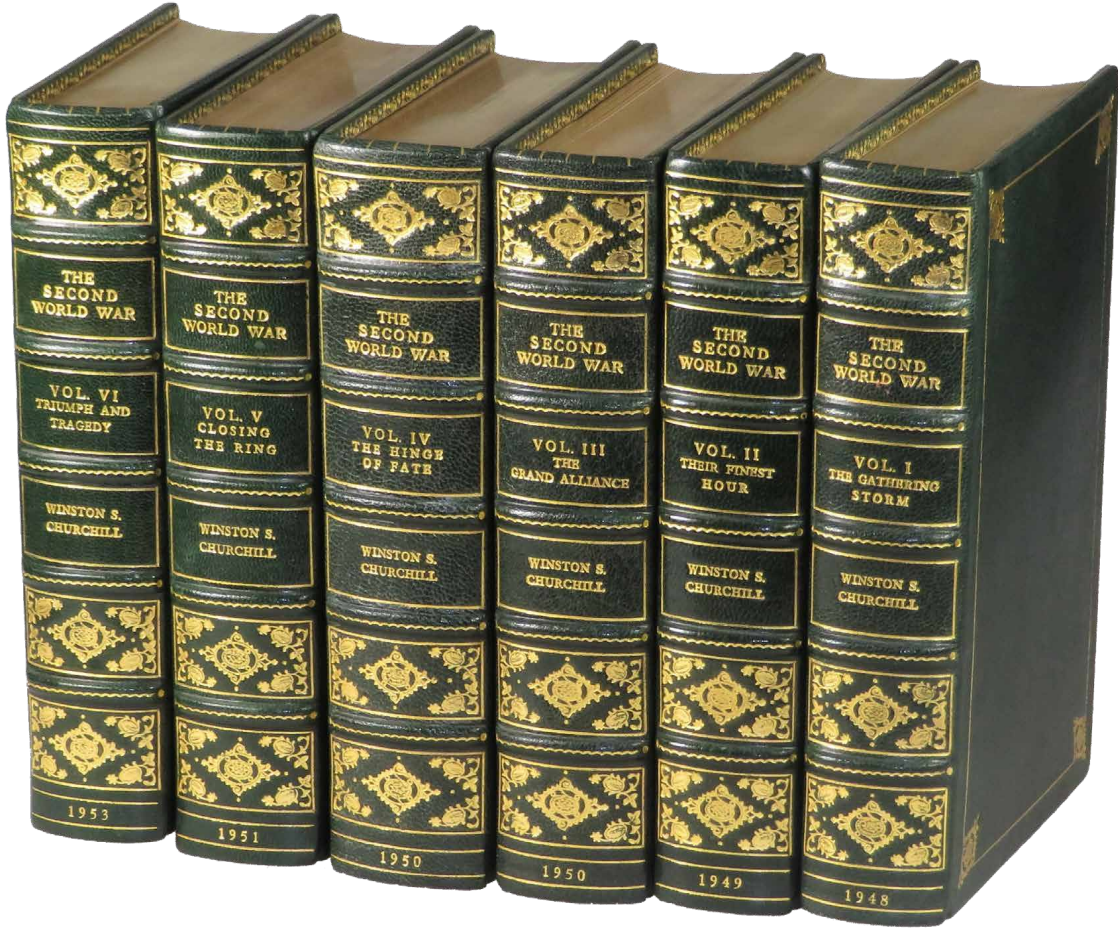
23

The Second World War
A full set of six U.S. first editions, inscribed by Churchill in the first volume and magnificently bound in full morocco by Zaehnsdorf for Asprey of London
for Asprey of London
Winston S. Churchill
Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston, 1948

This full, six-volume, first edition set of Winston Churchill’s *The Second World War* is both inscribed and dated by Churchill in Volume I and finely bound by Zaehnsdorf for Asprey of London. The inscription, inked in five lines on the front free endpaper, reads “To | F. Shaw | from | Winston S. Churchill | 1952”. The set is elegantly bound in full green morocco. The hubbed spines are each gilt-stamped with the title, subtitle, author, and year of publication, all compartments are gilt ruled with elaborate tooling in the unprinted compartments and on the raised spine bands. The covers feature gilt rule borders anchored at each corner by an elaborate tooled device. The cover edges are gilt ruled and the generous turn-ins feature two rows of gilt filigree framing striking and complementary hued pale green marbled endpapers. Even the gold, white, and green head and foot bands are executed with noteworthy skill and aesthetic effect.

This lovely example of the binder’s craft is a reminder to collectors that not all fine bindings are created equal. Each lower front pastedown is gilt stamped “BOUND BY ZAEHNSDORF FOR ASPREY”. The luxury goods firm Asprey of London was established in 1781. Asprey began offering finely bound reference books in the early 1900s, which after the Second World War developed to include a range of both antiquarian and new books finely bound by Asprey. The renowned Zaehnsdorf Bindery was founded in London in 1842 by Austria-Hungary-born Joseph Zaehnsdorf (1816-1886) and run by him, his son, and his grandson for over one hundred years. Asprey acquired Zaehnsdorf in 1983.

Condition is fine, within and without. The exceptional leather bindings are beautifully bright and clean with no more than the odd, incidental scuff. Shelf presence is commanding. The contents are well-suited to the bindings, clean and bright with no spotting or previous ownership marks apart from the author’s inscription.



This first U.S. edition is not only scarcer today than its British counterpart, but is also the true first edition. The first volume, *The Gathering Storm*, was published in the U.S. in June 1948, while the British first edition was not published until October 1948. The sixth and final U.S. first edition volume, *Triumph and Tragedy*, was published during Churchill’s second and final Premiership in November 1953.

As noted by Churchill’s bibliographer, Ronald Cohen, “production requirements for the large number of copies ordered... complicate bibliographical description... little is revealed in the volumes themselves to indicate their place in the American chronology.” (Cohen, Vol. I, A240.1(I).a, p.718) Most common identification points for a first edition (including head and foot bands, topstain, and dust jacket prices) were lost to the rebinding. All but one volume (Vol. VI) lack a printed publication date on the lower title page. Nonetheless, the title and copyright pages show nothing discordant with variations of the first edition we have previously encountered. Moreover, the 1952 inscription date definitively delimits the Volume I publication date.

In his March 1948 introduction to the first volume, Churchill stipulated, “I do not describe it as history... it is a contribution to history...” Nonetheless the compelling fact remains, as stated by Churchill himself, “I am perhaps the only man who has passed through both the two supreme cataclysms of recorded history in high Cabinet office... I was for more than five years in this second struggle with Germany the Head of His Majesty’s government. I write, therefore, from a different standpoint and with more authority than was possible in my earlier books.” Certainly *The Second World War* may be regarded as an intensely personal and inherently biased history. Nonetheless, Churchill’s work remains seminal, iconic, and a vital part of the historical record. Bibliographic reference: Cohen A240.1(I-VI).a, Woods/ ICS A123(aa), Langworth p.258. [CBC #005721]



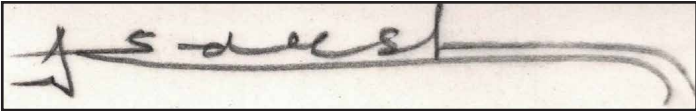
\$9,500 USD

24

An original, numbered studio print of Yousuf Karsh’s portrait of Field Marshal Earl Alexander of Tunis, signed by both Karsh and Alexander, accompanied by two autograph letters signed by Alexander in the months before his death

Photograph by Yousuf Karsh

Ottawa, 1952



This numbered studio print is Yousuf Karsh’s portrait of Field Marshal Alexander, First Earl of Tunis, signed by both Karsh and Alexander and accompanied by two autograph letters signed by Alexander written shortly before his death. Karsh made this portrait in 1952, the year Alexander became both an Earl and Prime Minister Winston Churchill’s Minister of Defence - fifteen eventful years after Alexander became the British Army’s youngest general and eleven years after Churchill made Karsh famous. Karsh signed at the lower left, Alexander at the lower right as “Alexander of Tunis | F.M.”

This silver gelatin print is on heavy card stock measuring 12 x 9.5 inches, the image itself 9.25 x 7.5. Condition is excellent. The cardstock edges are slightly uneven but with generous margins – a minimum of 1.25 inches (on the right edge) to accommodate framing. Karsh’s two-line studio ink stamp is on the verso: “No. | Copyright Karsh Ottawa.”, hand-numbered “50”. We note a 6.5 inch wide x .375 inch-deep adhesive residue strip at the top edge of the verso.

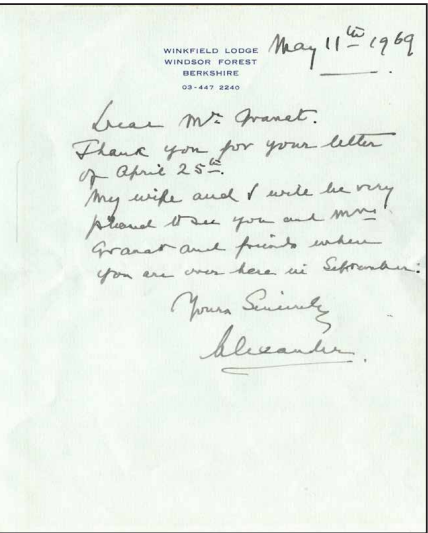
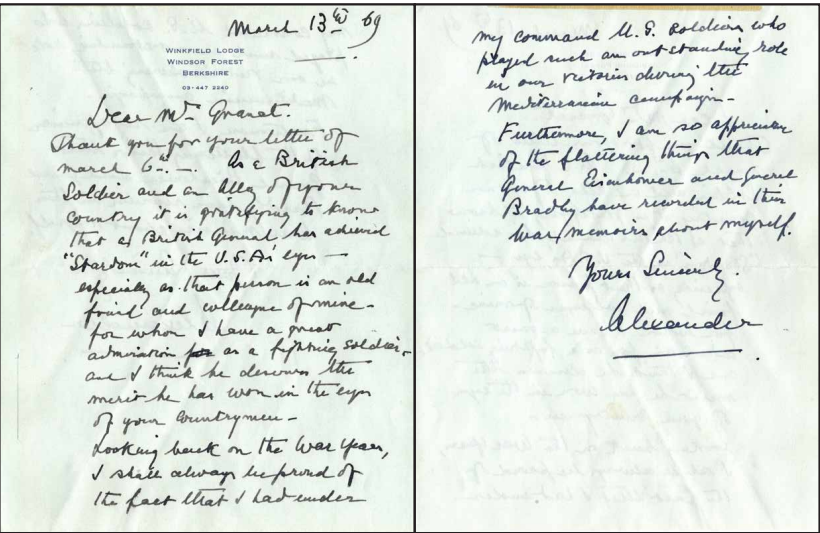
Both letters are hand-written on Alexander’s pale blue “Winkfield Lodge” stationery and addressed to American autograph collector Jerry Granat. The “March 13th 69” letter replies to a “letter of March 6th” and praises an unnamed “British General” who “has achieved ‘stardom’ in the U.S.A.’s eyes” and whom Alexander calls “an old friend and colleague...”. Alexander diplomatically praises “...U.S. soldiers who played such an outstanding role in our victories during the Mediterranean campaign.” and concludes “...I am so appreciative of the flattering things that General Eisenhower and General Bradley have recorded in their war memoirs about myself. Yours Sincerely, Alexander.” The second, shorter letter of “May 11th 1969”, concludes “My wife and I will be very pleased to see you and Mrs. Granat... in September. Yours Sincerely Alexander.” This was not to be; Alexander died on 16 June 1969. Both letters are a little creased but otherwise fine.

Field Marshal Harold Rupert Leofric George Alexander, first Earl Alexander of Tunis (1891-1969) showed an early passion for painting and only planned to soldier briefly. The First World War redirected his life. Alexander was sent to France in 1914. Until early 1919 he was “in action throughout except when recovering from wounds or on courses.” (ODNB) Though he painted for the rest of his life, his service led to a military career. Promoted to major-general in 1937 at the age of 45, Alexander became the British Army’s youngest general. He gained prominence overseeing the massive Dunkirk evacuation, personally “...touring the beaches to see that there were no British troops remaining.”

In February 1942 Churchill sent Alexander to Burma, later writing “never have I taken the responsibility for sending a general on a more forlorn hope.” (*The Hinge of Fate*, p.167) Churchill appointed Alexander Commander-in-Chief, Middle East, in August 1942. In May 1943 Alexander sent Churchill the message: “... the Tunisian campaign is over... We are masters of the North African shores.” (*The Hinge of Fate*, p.780) Churchill wrote “Nothing ever disturbed or rattled him... his friendship was prized by all those who enjoyed it, among whom I could count myself.” (*The Hinge of Fate*, p.167) Alexander later served as Governor-General of Canada and as Minister of Defence during Churchill’s second Premiership. Alexander came to Ottawa as Governor-General.

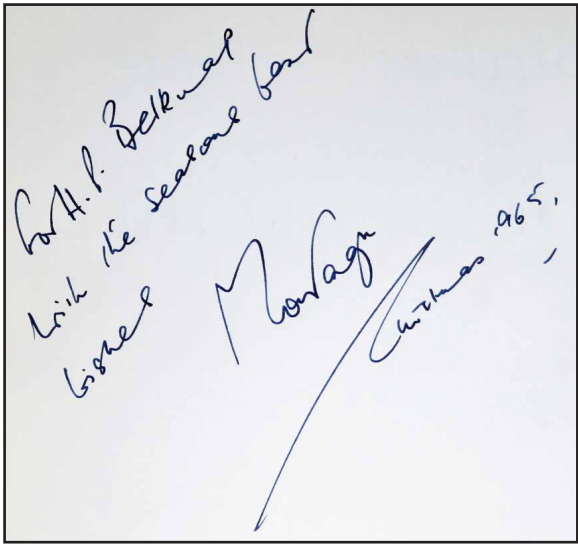
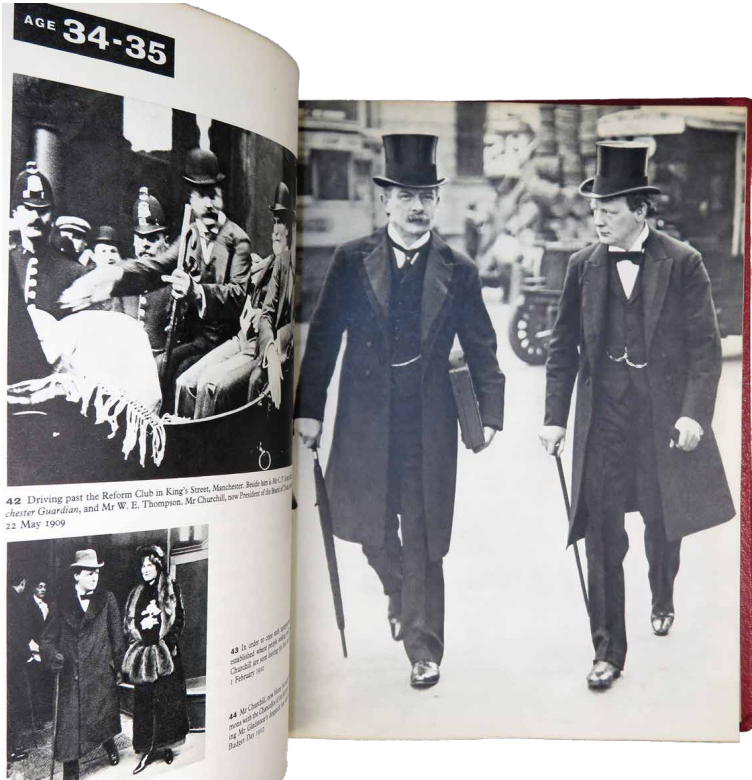
Yousuf Karsh (1908-2002) arrived as a refugee. Born in Armenian Turkey, Karsh fled on foot with his family to Syria before immigrating to Canada in 1924. As it did for Alexander, the Second World War brought fame for Karsh – specifically the intense attention generated by his iconic 30 December 1941 portrait of Prime Minister Winston S. Churchill. Karsh went on to photograph an incredible array of the world’s most prominent personalities. His portraits encapsulate and amplify major figures of twentieth century politics, science, and culture. [CBC #005178]

\$1,200 USD



25

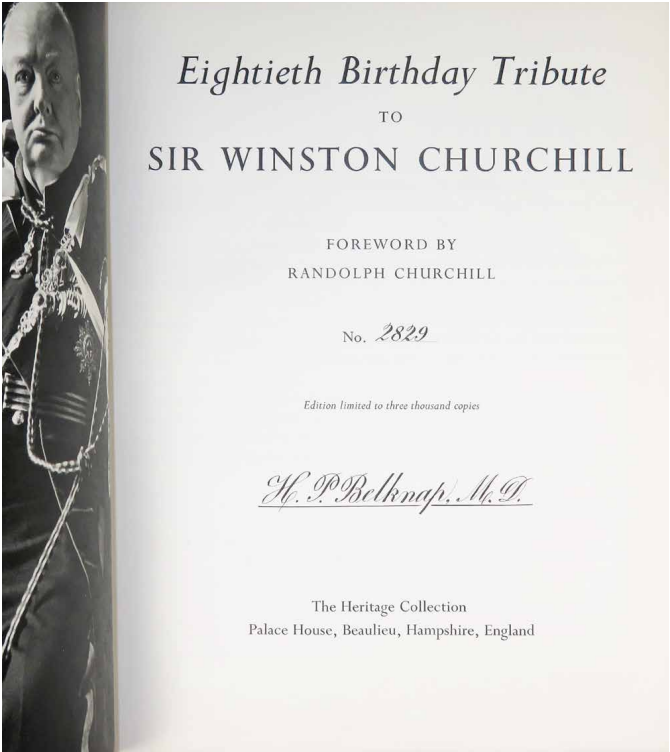
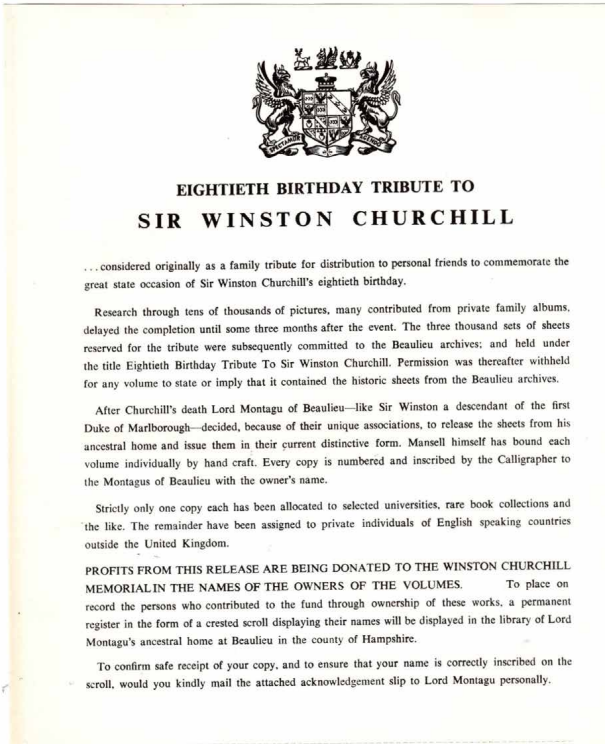
Eightieth Birthday Tribute to Sir Winston Churchill
The finely bound limited and numbered edition, inscribed by the publisher, Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, to the original recipient in 1965
Edited by Helmut Gernsheim, foreword and captions by Randolph S. Churchill
The Heritage Collection of the Right Honourable The Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, Beaulieu, Hampshire, England, 1955



This is the finely bound, limited and numbered edition of the *Eightieth Birthday Tribute to Sir Winston Churchill*. This particular copy is notable for several reasons – for being among the last of the 3,000, for featuring the owner’s name executed by the Calligrapher to the Montagus of Beaulieu, and for being personally inscribed by the publisher, Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, to the original recipient in the year of Winston Churchill’s death.

The inscription, inked in black in five lines on the title page verso, reads: “for H. P. Belknap | with the seasons best | wishes | Montagu | Christmas 1965.” Moreover, this copy retains the original order form, which specifies that “Every copy is numbered and inscribed by the Calligrapher to the Mongagus of Beaulieu with the owner’s name” and provided a detachable “acknowledgement slip” intended “To confirm safe receipt of your copy, and to ensure that your name is correctly inscribed...” In this case, the original owner of this copy clearly sent the “acknowledgement slip”, which is detached. The title page is hand-numbered “2829” and the aforementioned Calligrapher wrote “H. P. Belknap, M.D.” lower on the title page in the apparent same ink and hand as the limitation number. Condition approaches near fine. The binding remains square and tight with bright gilt, sharp corners, and minimal wear. We note only minor soiling and shelf wear. The contents are clean with no previous ownership marks or spotting.

This excellent photo-documentary is profusely illustrated with more than 400 images, all captioned by Churchill’s son, Randolph, who worked with the photographer Helmut Gernsheim and also contributed a Foreword. For Churchill’s 80th birthday a limited edition of 3,000 copies was bound in full red morocco with a facsimile Churchill signature in gilt on the front cover. This edition was “Handbound by Mansell, specially for the Heritage Collection of The Right Honourable The Lord Montagu of Beaulieu.”

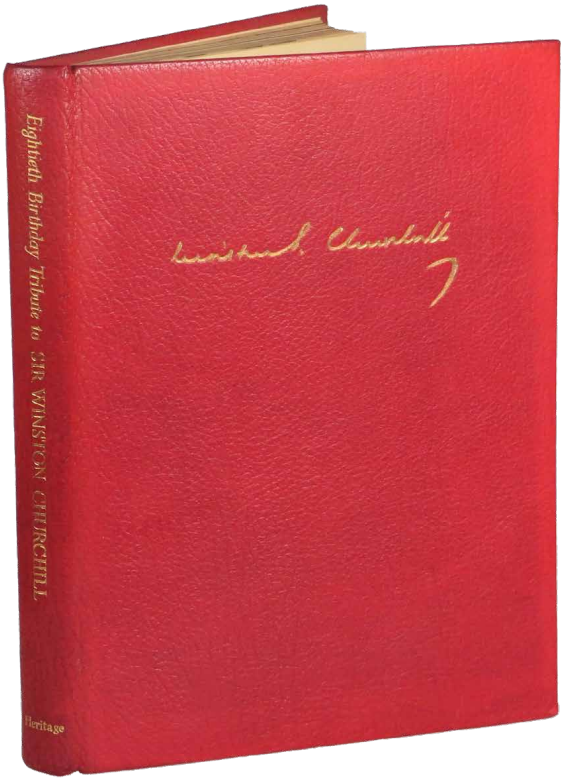


Like Churchill, Edward John Barrington Douglas-Scott, third Baron Montagu of Beaulieu (1926-2015) was a descendant of the first Duke of Marlborough. Montagu was born when his father, the second Baron, was 61, and inherited the title at the age of two. He held the barony for eighty-six years and 155 days, the third longest of anyone holding a British peerage. “In 1937, at the age of ten, he attended the coronation of King George VI, wearing a special black velvet suit for minor peers. He was the youngest present.”

In 1955, when he published this limited issue, Montagu was not yet 30 and had been running his family’s ancestral estate for less than five years. He saved his family’s estate by the innovative means of creating a National Motor Museum on its grounds. This *Eightieth Birthday Tribute to Sir Winston Churchill* was only one among many books published by Montagu, whose publications ultimately included a great number of books on automobiles and a magazine which he published for more than two decades.

Montagu’s personal legacy also included lending impetus to the decriminalization of homosexual acts between consenting adults in private. In the early 1950s, his conviction in the “Montagu trial” was “the most notorious trial of its kind since Oscar Wilde’s conviction in the 1890s. The case was a pivotal moment in British gay history... Montagu handled the aftermath... with dignity... not breaking his silence until the publication of his autobiography, *Wheels within Wheels*, in 2002.” (ODNB) Bibliographic reference: Zoller A170 [CBC #005665]

\$300 USD



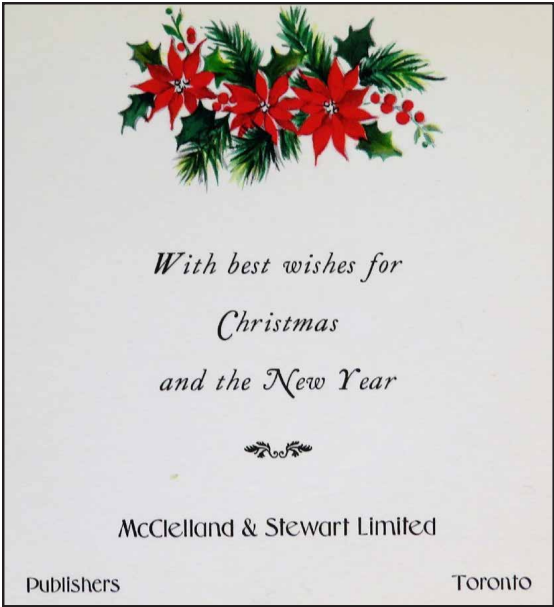
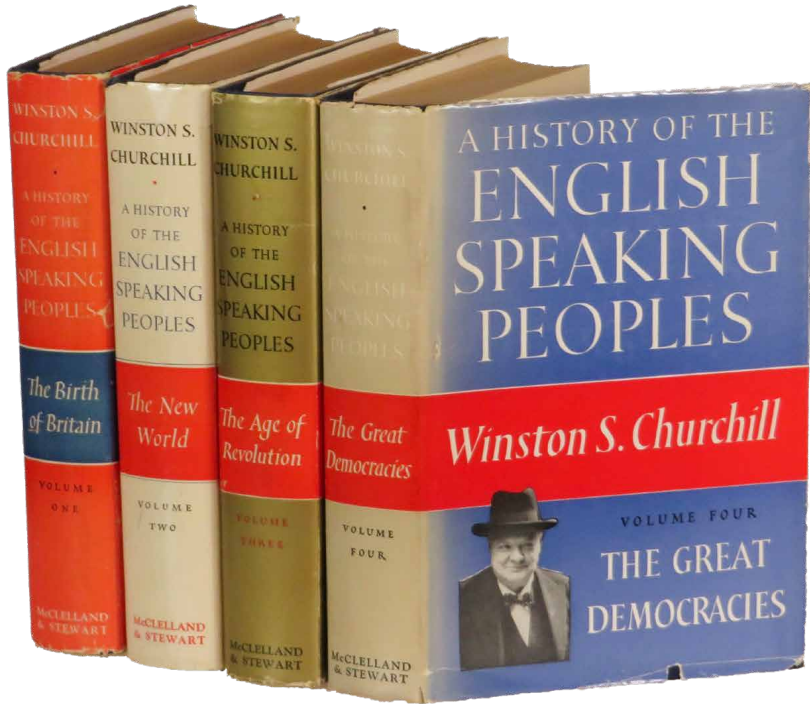
26

A History of the English-Speaking Peoples
A full set of four volumes of the Limited Presentation Issue of the Canadian first edition, each signed by the publisher on the limitation page
Winston S. Churchill
McClelland and Stewart Limited, Toronto, 1956-1958

This is the publisher’s limited presentation issue of the Canadian first edition, one of 350 sets issued thus. These presentation copies are distinguished by a special limitation page preceding the half-title of each volume, with the autograph signature of the publisher, John McClelland. This is not only a full, four-volume presentation set, but a lifelong, mated set, as evidenced by the fact that the “presented to” line of each special limitation page is inked in blue with the same owner name. “Andrew Wright Sr” and his Victoria address is inked in Volumes I-III and “Andrew Wright” with no address in Volume IV.

The publisher signed in blue ink “John McClelland” above the printed name of the publisher on each limitation page. Additionally, an undated holiday card from McClelland & Stewart Limited is laid in Volume I. In 1906, John McClelland co-founded the publishing company that became McClelland and Stewart Limited in 1918. John McClelland remained chairman of the board of directors until his death in 1968. His son, Jack, became company president in 1961. Today the company is owned by the University of Toronto and Random House.

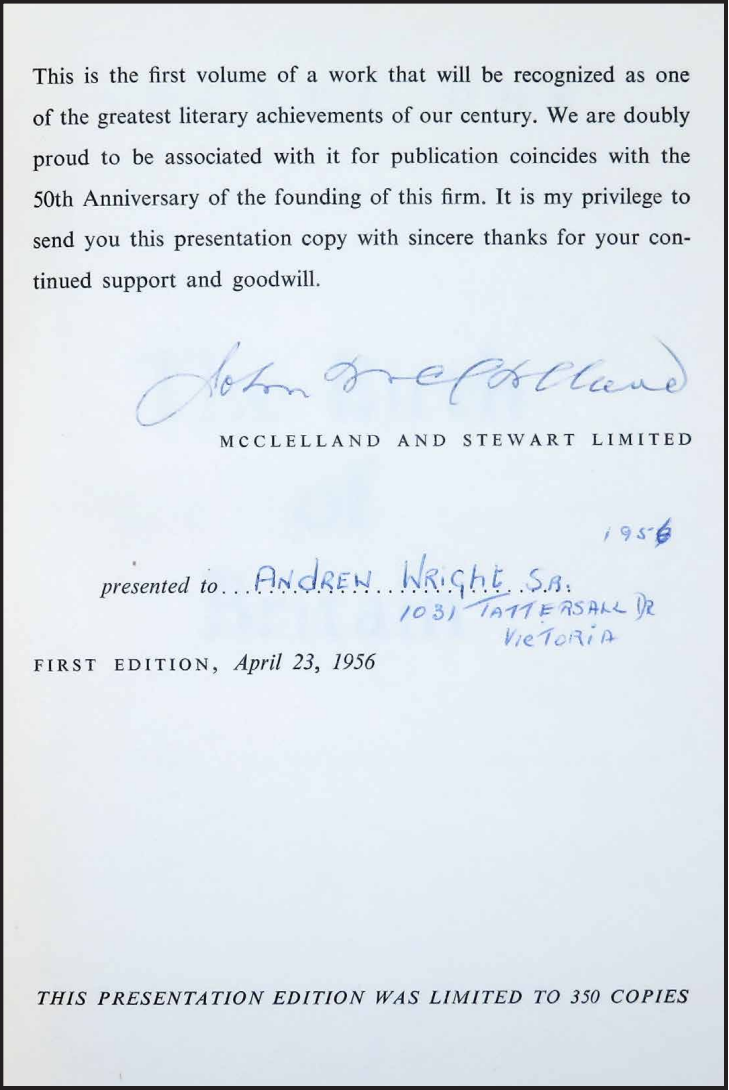
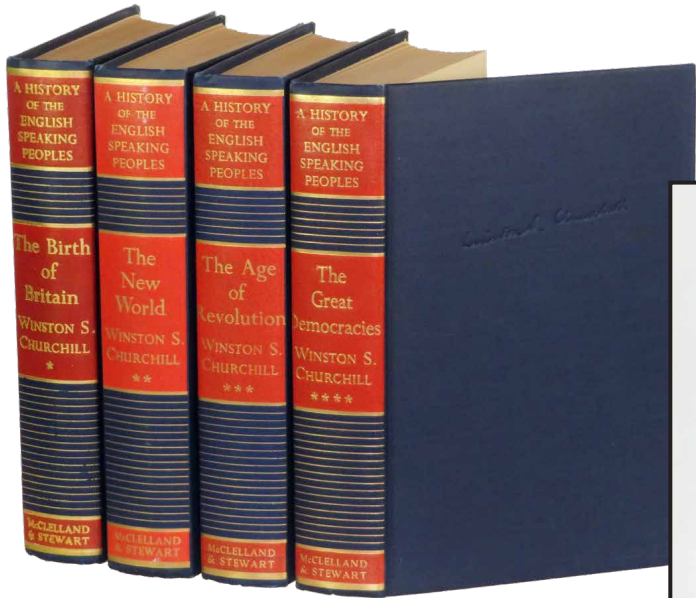
Condition of this set is fine in dust jackets varying from very good plus to very good minus. The bindings are uniformly clean, bright, tight, and square with only the most trivial shelf wear. The contents are uniformly clean and bright with no spotting and no previous ownership marks other than those already described on the limitation pages. The dust jackets for this edition were highly prone to sunning, particularly the red hues of the Volume II-IV spine panels and the red Volume I spine, and the blue Volume IV spine. In this set, Volumes II-IV retain bright, unfaded red spine panels and Volume I retains strong red color. Only the blue of the Volume IV spine shows significant fading, though the white and black spine print remains clearly legible. All four jackets in this set are respectably clean and complete, with only fractional chipping to a few extremities. We note modest wear to hinges and extremities. All four jackets are protected beneath removable, archival quality clear covers.



Churchill’s four-volume epic, *A History of the English-Speaking Peoples*, was published between 1956 and 1958. The work traces a great historical arc from Roman Britain through the end of the Nineteenth Century, ending with the death of Queen Victoria. Perhaps not coincidentally, this is the very year that saw Churchill conclude his first North American lecture tour, take his first seat in Parliament, and begin to make history himself. The work itself was two decades in the making. The Churchillian conceptions that underpinned it were lifelong. The cultural commonality and vitality of English-speaking peoples animated Churchill throughout his life, from his Victorian youth in an ascendant British Empire to his twilight in the midst of the American century.

Churchill began *A History of the English-Speaking Peoples* in the 1930s, completing a draft of “about half a million words” which was set aside when Churchill returned to the Admiralty and to war in September 1939. The work was fittingly interrupted by an unprecedented alliance among the English-speaking peoples during the Second World War - an alliance Churchill personally did much to cultivate, cement, and sustain. The interruption continued as Churchill bent his literary efforts to his six-volume history, *The Second World War*, and then his remaining political energies to his second and final premiership from 1951-1955. Bibliographic reference: Cohen A267.5(I-IV), Woods A138(ad.1), Langworth p.321. [CBC #005472]

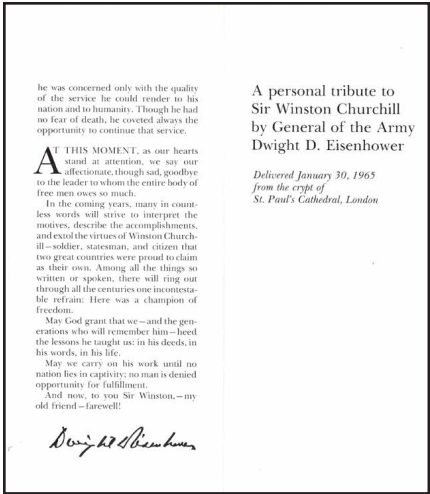
\$850 USD



27

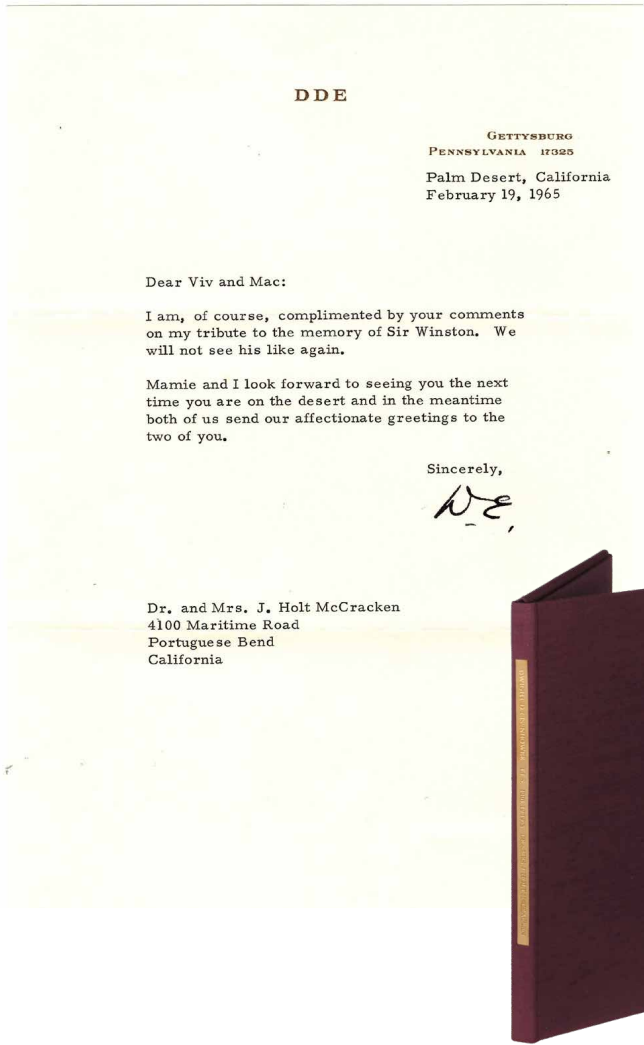
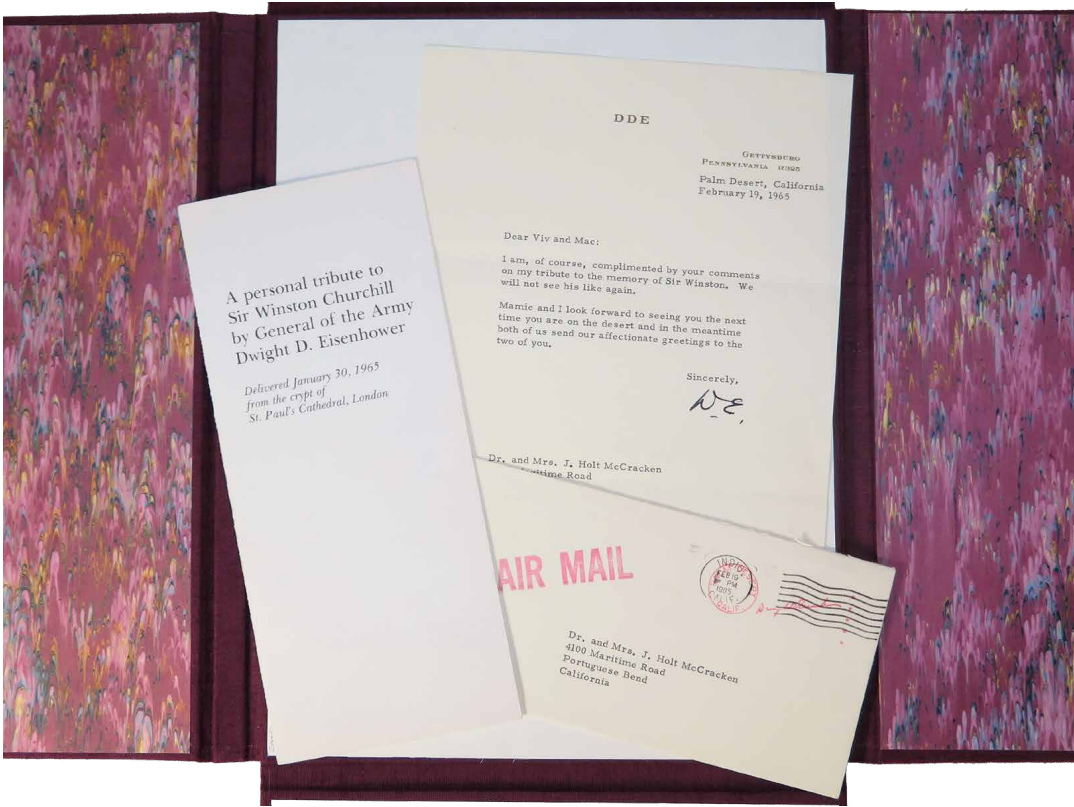
“We will not see his like again...”
An unrecorded publication of Dwight D. Eisenhower’s 30 January 1965 eulogy of Winston S. Churchill, accompanied by a 19 February 1965 signed typed letter referencing Eisenhower’s tribute
President Dwight D. Eisenhower, 1965

We offer an unrecorded pamphlet publication of President Dwight D. Eisenhower’s 30 January 1965 eulogy of Sir Winston Churchill, accompanied by a 19 February 1965 signed, typed letter referencing the eulogy from Eisenhower on his Gettysburg, PA letterhead. The pamphlet publication of Eisenhower’s eulogy of Churchill is both noteworthy and truly curious. It is professionally printed in black on a single sheet of fine cardstock measuring 9.25 x 8 inches (23.5 x 20.3 cm), folded vertically to make a 9.25 x 4 inch pamphlet with the titled front cover followed by three printed pages of text terminating in Eisenhower’s facsimile signature. We find no record of this pamphlet in any bibliography or collection including the Library of Congress and the Eisenhower Library. The text exactly matches that of Eisenhower’s typed and hand-emended notes used when he delivered the eulogy. Though this is clearly a professional production, there is no publisher, printer, date, or place specified beyond the printed subtitle “Delivered January 30, 1965 from the crypt of St. Paul’s Cathedral, London”.



The letter accompanying the pamphlet is addressed to “Viv and Mac”, Eisenhower’s familiar names for Dr. Jacob Holt (1901-1977) and Vivian S. McCracken (1908-2007) of California. The McCrackens were good friends of the Eisenhowers, and Vivian and Mamie in particular carried on a robust correspondence. The Mamie Eisenhower Letters collection at Gettysburg College includes more than one hundred pieces of correspondence between the two. The couples evidently visited each other in their respective hometowns, and Dr. McCracken was invited to attend the President’s Conference on Occupational Safety in March, 1960. This letter was sent from Palm Desert, CA, where the Eisenhowers wintered and where the Eisenhower Medical Center would open in 1971. In the letter, the former President thanks the McCrackens for their kind comments on his tribute to Churchill, saying, “We will not see his like again.” He continues that he looks forward to seeing the couple the next time they are “on the desert” and signs in black ink with his initials “DE”. The letter is accompanied by its original Air Mail envelope featuring the metered free frank with Eisenhower’s signature, a privilege of former presidents.

The pamphlet, letter, and envelope are in excellent condition, with only the original mailing fold lines in the otherwise crisp letter and the slightest softening of the pamphlet’s corners. All three items are housed in a custom burgundy cloth-covered, four-fold chemise with a gilt-printed leather spine label and marbled paper-lined interior.



At the height of his own and Eisenhower’s supreme victories, Churchill’s wartime government fell to Labour in the General Election of late July 1945. More than six years passed with Churchill as Leader of the Opposition before Churchill’s Conservatives won the General Election of October 1951. Churchill returned to 10 Downing Street to lead a Britain increasingly marginalized and eclipsed by America. Eisenhower was elected President of the United States just a year later, becoming Churchill’s civilian counterpart.

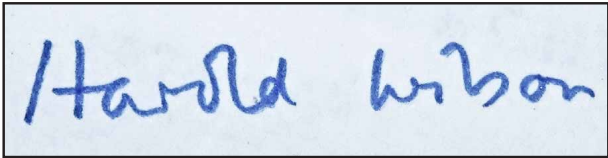
Though their relationship was marked by frequent disagreements about strategic and national priorities, the two men had a deep mutual respect. When Eisenhower eulogized Churchill on 30 January 1965, he recalled: “...I was privileged to meet, to talk, to plan and to work with him for common goals... an abiding – and to me precious – friendship was forged; it withstood the trials and friction inescapable among men of strong convictions, living in the atmosphere of war... our friendship flowered in the later and more subtle tests imposed by international politics... each of us, holding high official post in his own nation, strove together so to concert the strength of our two peoples that liberty might be preserved among men and the security of the free world wholly sustained.” [CBC #005760]

\$2,750 USD

28

Winston S. Churchill, Volume V, 1922-1939
*From the collection of former British Prime Minister Harold Wilson,
with his ownership signature*
Martin Gilbert
William Heinemann Ltd., London 1976

This is Prime Minister Harold Wilson’s copy of the British first edition of the fifth volume of the *Official Biography of Winston S. Churchill*. Wilson inked his name in blue “Harold Wilson” on the front free endpaper recto. This volume was acquired from the sale of Harold and Mary Wilson’s collection. Condition is very good in a like dust jacket, the binding square, clean, and tight with light shelf wear to the bottom edge, the contents clean and free of spotting, the topstain sunned to dark pink, and mild age-toning and light soiling to the page edges. The jacket is clean, complete, and unfaded with minor wrinkling to extremities and some toning of the white flaps. The jacket’s lower front flap featured two prices, an introductory price with a higher price above. Both remain intact. The dust jacket is protected with a removable, archival quality clear cover.



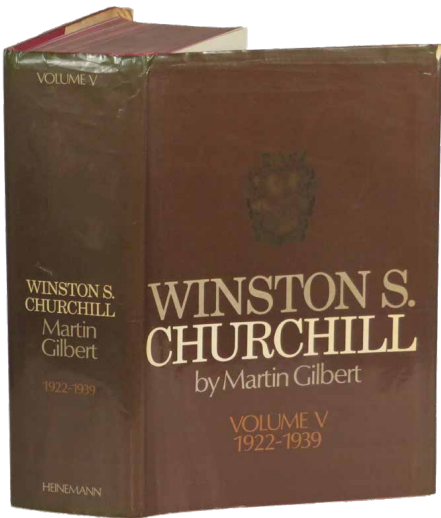
The *Official Biography* was begun by Winston’s son, Randolph Churchill (1911-1968), and completed by Sir Martin Gilbert (1936-2015), who joined Churchill’s biography team in 1962 at the age of 25. Gilbert said: “I’d thought I’d last four or five months.” Instead, when Randolph died in 1968 with only two volumes completed, Gilbert took over, committing 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. British first editions of the eight main text volumes were originally published between 1966 and 1988. This fifth volume covers the years 1922 to 1939, from the time when Churchill left the Liberal Party, rejoined the Tories, and became Chancellor of the Exchequer to the “wilderness years” of the 1930s when he was out of power and out of favor, frequently at odds with both his party and prevailing public sentiment.

The author and Wilson had a long and warm relationship and Wilson’s library held a number of Gilbert’s books inscribed to him and his wife. In a letter to Mary upon her husband’s death, Gilbert recalled that he first met then-Prime Minister Wilson in February 1970 when “he came to see my Oxford study”. They maintained a correspondence and Wilson attended Gilbert’s second wedding in 1974.

Prime Minister Harold James Wilson, Baron Wilson of Rievaulx (1916-1995) was the last British prime minister of Winston Churchill’s lifetime and in many ways his antithesis. Born to a lower middle-class family, Wilson had an early academic career at Oxford. “Academically, his results put him among prime ministers in the category of Peel, Gladstone, Asquith, and no one else”. (ODNB) Keen intellectual facility was circumscribed by “a deep-rooted provincialism”, a sweep of mind that “was narrow and unadventurous”, and a perception that “even within his chosen subjects he lacked originality”.

The war years brought Wilson both a wife and a political life. He married his “schoolboy sweetheart”, Gladys Mary Baldwin (1916-2018), a poet who hoped “she might live a quiet life among ‘the dreaming spires’” and “did not like politics.” Nonetheless, she soon “found that the pull of public service was irresistible for her husband.” Wilson was first elected to Parliament in the July 1945 Labour general election landslide that cost Churchill his wartime premiership. Wilson became Labour Party leader in 1963 at the age of forty-six. The 1964 General Election – the first since 1895 in which Churchill did not stand for Parliament – saw Labour eke a narrow majority and Wilson ascend to 10 Downing Street. Wilson remained atop Disraeli’s “greasy pole” for eleven and a half years, twice prime minister, with an intervening three years and eight months as Leader of the Opposition. Wilson’s leadership was marked by considerable social change and economic and industrial crises. On 5 April 1976, twenty-one years to the day after Churchill resigned his second and final premiership, Wilson retired voluntarily. In the same year he became both a Knight of the Garter and a life peer.
[CBC #005702]

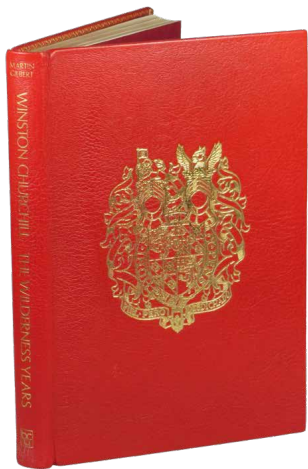
\$350 US



29

The Wilderness Years
*A superb association copy bound in full morocco and warmly inscribed by the
author and co-writer of the namesake 1981 drama series to the actor whose
“...towering performance made him the definitive screen Churchill”*
Martin Gilbert
Book Club Associates by arrangement with Macmillan, London, 1981

This is a finely bound, inscribed, superb association copy. This book by Sir Martin Gilbert (1932-2015), Sir Winston Churchill’s official biographer, was published to accompany the 1981 television documentary series of the same name (which Gilbert co-wrote). Gilbert inscribed this copy of his book to Robert Hardy (1925-2017), the actor who brought Gilbert’s writing to life by playing Churchill in the series – to critical acclaim. The role earned Hardy a BAFTA (British Academy of Film and Television Arts) nomination for Best Actor. *The New York Times* commented favorably on Hardy’s “aggressive slouch, the slumping stride, the truculent lower lip, the use of spectacles for peering over”. This, Hardy’s first portrayal of Churchill, opened a door. A 2017 obituary said that “His towering performance made him the definitive screen Churchill”. From this role, Hardy went on to play Winston Churchill in eight different screen or stage productions over a span of nearly four decades.

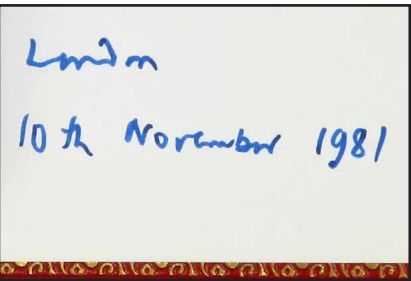
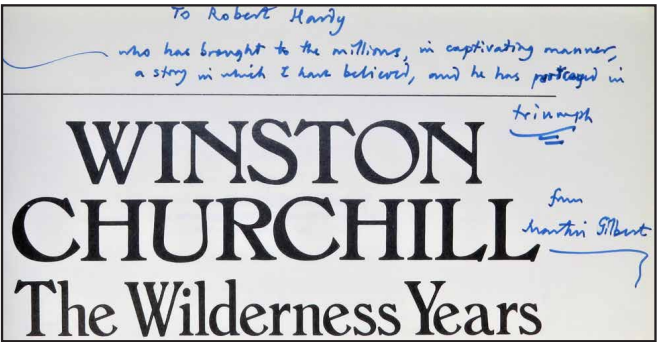


The inscription was inked by Gilbert in blue on the title page in eight lines. Above and beside the printed title, Gilbert wrote: “To Robert Hardy | - who has brought to the millions, in captivating manner, | a story in which I have believed, and he has portrayed in | triumph | from | Martin Gilbert”. At the foot of the page, Gilbert further wrote “London | 10th November 1981”. The book is not the common trade edition published by Macmillan, but rather a special edition published by Book Club Associates “by arrangement with Macmillan London Limited”. This edition is not recorded in Zoller’s bibliography of works about Churchill. The binding is a richly textured, full crimson morocco, featuring the gilt Churchill coat of arms on the front cover, gilt spine print, red and gold head and foot bands, all edges gilt, and gilt-tooled turn-ins framing deep red endpapers. The volume is generously illustrated. Condition is fine, with no appreciable wear, soiling, or toning of the morocco binding, and bright, clean contents.

The Wilderness Years aired as an eight-part drama originally broadcast on ITV on Sunday nights in 1981. Ferdinand Fairfax wrote and directed, with Martin Gilbert as co-writer. Gilbert was, of course, the indispensable subject matter expert.

In 1962, at the age of 25, Martin Gilbert joined Churchill’s official 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 the 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. The British first editions of the eight main text volumes of Churchill’s official biography were originally published between 1966 and 1988, so Gilbert was very much immersed in the effort when he co-wrote the screenplay and authored this namesake, accompanying book.

The title of this book refers to the wilderness years of the 1930s preceding the Second World War. Churchill spent this decade out of power and out of favor, persistently warning about the growing Nazi threat and routinely at odds with both his own Conservative Party leadership and prevailing public sentiment. Bibliographic reference: Zoller A445 [CBC #005171]



\$500 USD

30

Our Bridgehead to the Future
The Churchill Lecture Address by President Gerald R. Ford at
the English-Speaking Union, London, November 30, 1983
The Gerald R. Ford Foundation, Ann Arbor, Michigan, 1983



This is a pristine copy of President Gerald R. Ford’s November 30, 1983 address to the English-Speaking Union in London, signed by President Ford in black ink on the front cover. Bound in wire-stitched pale blue card wraps, the publication measures 9 x 4 inches (22.86 x 10.16 cm) and is sixteen pages in length. This immaculate copy is protected within a fitted, removable mylar sleeve. Hardbound copies of this speech were published by Lord John Press titled simply “Churchill Lecture: An Address by Gerald R. Ford at the English-Speaking Union, London, England, November 30, 1983”. We have not previously encountered this wraps edition, published by The Gerald R. Ford Foundation in Ann Arbor, Michigan, which may have preceded the hardcover. Differing from the hardcover, this wraps edition is titled “Our Bridgehead to the Future”. Moreover, the text of the speech terminates in the printed date “November 21, 1983” despite the fact that the speech was given in London on 30 November.

The English-Speaking Union (ESU) is an international educational charity founded in 1918. Winston Churchill was Chairman of the ESU from 1921 to 1925 and The Churchill Lecture is the most prestigious event in the annual ESU programme. On November 30, 1983 President Gerald R. Ford delivered the annual address on “the problems, perils, challenges and opportunities confronting the English-speaking peoples of today.” Ford’s substantial lecture is reflective, intelligent, witty, and repeatedly references Churchill.

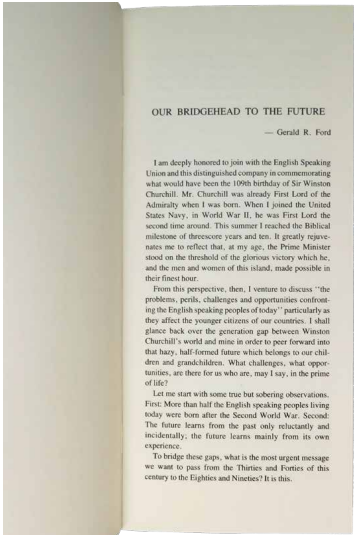
To convey to a new generation the rectitude and prudence of vigorous and, when necessary, armed international engagement, Ford discloses his own pre-WWII isolationist perspective. Ford

recalls listening to Churchill’s famous “...we shall never surrender” Dunkirk evacuation speech in June 1940 while driving his “old Model A home to Michigan from Yale Law School” as “an eminently draftable young American” and feeling that “Churchill was still talking the language of World War I.” By 1942, Ford would enlist in the U.S. Navy, serving with distinction in the Pacific theatre, earning an Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal with one silver star and four bronze stars, a Philippine Liberation Ribbon with two bronze stars, an American Campaign Medal, and a World War II Victory Medal. Ford also recalls being a second term Congressman present during Churchill’s third and final address to the United States Congress on January 17, 1952.

History has been kinder to Churchill than to Ford. Churchill was called upon to lead his nation in the face of tyranny and oppression. To Ford fell the comparatively thankless and less ennobling task of protecting his nation from its own political and economic excesses. Gerald R. “Gerry” Ford Jr. (1913-2006) was the 38th President of the United States. A gifted athlete, Ford turned down professional football career opportunities in favor of Yale University and a law degree. Following his distinguished service in the Second World War Ford swiftly found his footing in civilian life; he was both married and elected to Congress by the end of 1948. He would be re-elected to his Grand Rapids, Michigan seat 12 times.

His ascendance to the Presidency took a tumultuous and dizzying trajectory unique in the annals of American politics. Ford was House Minority Leader in October 1973 when the resignation of scandal-plagued Vice President Spiro Agnew led to Ford’s appointment to take his place. Less than a year later, on August 9, 1974, Ford became President when Nixon himself resigned in disgrace. Ford’s pardon of both Nixon and Vietnam draft dodgers, economic malaise, an energy crisis, the ignominious end of the Vietnam War, and the internal and external challenges of the Republican Party all contributed to Ford’s defeat by Carter in 1976. Though the pardon cost Ford dearly, the judgment of history appears to be slowly taking a more sympathetic view of the necessity, which less and less weighs against Ford’s lifelong reputation for integrity. [CBC #005520]

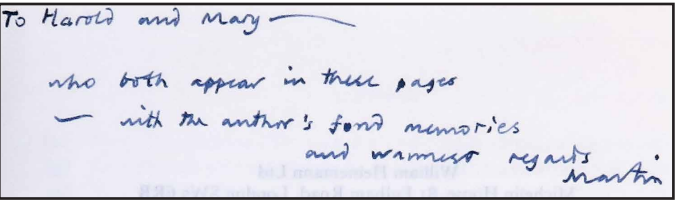
\$260 USD



31

Winston S. Churchill, Volume VIII, Never Despair, 1945-1965
A presentation copy of the first edition of the eighth and final volume of
Churchill’s official biography, warmly inscribed by the author to British Prime
Minister Harold Wilson and his wife, Mary “who both appear in these pages”
Martin Gilbert
William Heinemann Ltd., London, 1988

This is Prime Minister Harold Wilson’s inscribed copy of the British first edition of the eighth and final volume of the Official Biography of Winston S. Churchill. The title page inscription, in blue ink in seven lines, reads “To Harold and Mary - | who both appear in these pages – with the author’s fond memories | and warmest regards | Martin | London | 18th July 1988”.



This author’s presentation copy is the desirable uniform issue of the British first edition with red cloth binding, red topstain and a solid color dust jacket. Condition is very good, the binding tight and square, though with minor shelf wear to extremities, the contents clean and free of spotting, though the topstain is faded and the edges are a bit soiled. The blue dust jacket is bright, clean, and complete with minor wear to extremities and is protected beneath a removable, clear, archival cover.

The Official Biography was begun by Winston’s son, Randolph Churchill (1911-1968), and completed by Sir Martin Gilbert (1936-2015), who joined Churchill’s biography team in 1962 at the age of 25. Gilbert said: “I’d thought I’d last four or five months.” Instead, when Randolph died in 1968 with only two volumes completed, Gilbert took over, committing 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. British first editions of the eight main text volumes were originally published between 1966 and 1988.

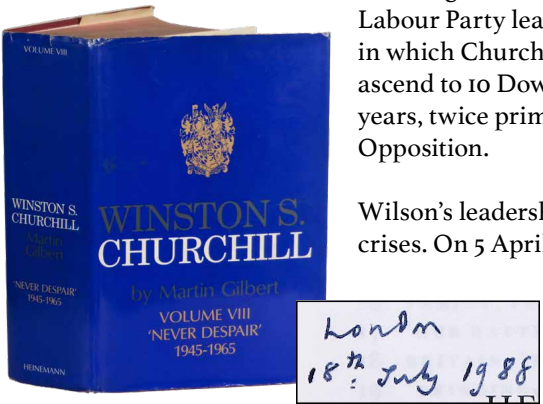
The events of this eighth and final volume span the period from Demobilization in late 1945, when Churchill was Leader of the Opposition, through his second premiership (1951-1955) into a time when Churchill passes “into a living national memorial” of the time he has lived and the Nation, Empire, and free world he has served.

As the author notes in his inscription, Wilson appears in this volume, in numerous instances spanning pages 163 to 1362. In a letter to Mary upon her husband’s death, Gilbert recalled that he first met then-Prime Minister Wilson in February 1970 when “he came to see my Oxford study”. They maintained a correspondence and Wilson attended Gilbert’s second wedding in 1974.

Prime Minister Harold James Wilson, Baron Wilson of Rievaulx (1916-1995) was the last British prime minister of Winston Churchill’s lifetime and in many ways his antithesis. Born to a lower middle-class family, Wilson had an early academic career at Oxford. “Academically, his results put him among prime ministers in the category of Peel, Gladstone, Asquith, and no one else”. (ODNB) Keen intellectual facility was circumscribed by “a deep-rooted provincialism”, a sweep of mind that “was narrow and unadventurous”, and a perception that “even within his chosen subjects he lacked originality”.

The war years brought Wilson both a wife and a political life. He married his “schoolboy sweetheart”, Gladys Mary Baldwin (1916-2018), a poet who hoped “she might live a quiet life among ‘the dreaming spires’” and “did not like politics.” Nonetheless, she soon “found that the pull of public service was irresistible for her husband.” Wilson was first elected to Parliament in the July 1945 Labour general election landslide that cost Churchill his wartime premiership. Wilson became Labour Party leader in 1963 at the age of forty-six. The 1964 General Election – the first since 1895 in which Churchill did not stand for Parliament – saw Labour eke a narrow majority and Wilson ascend to 10 Downing Street. Wilson remained atop Disraeli’s “greasy pole” for eleven and a half years, twice prime minister, with an intervening three years and eight months as Leader of the Opposition.

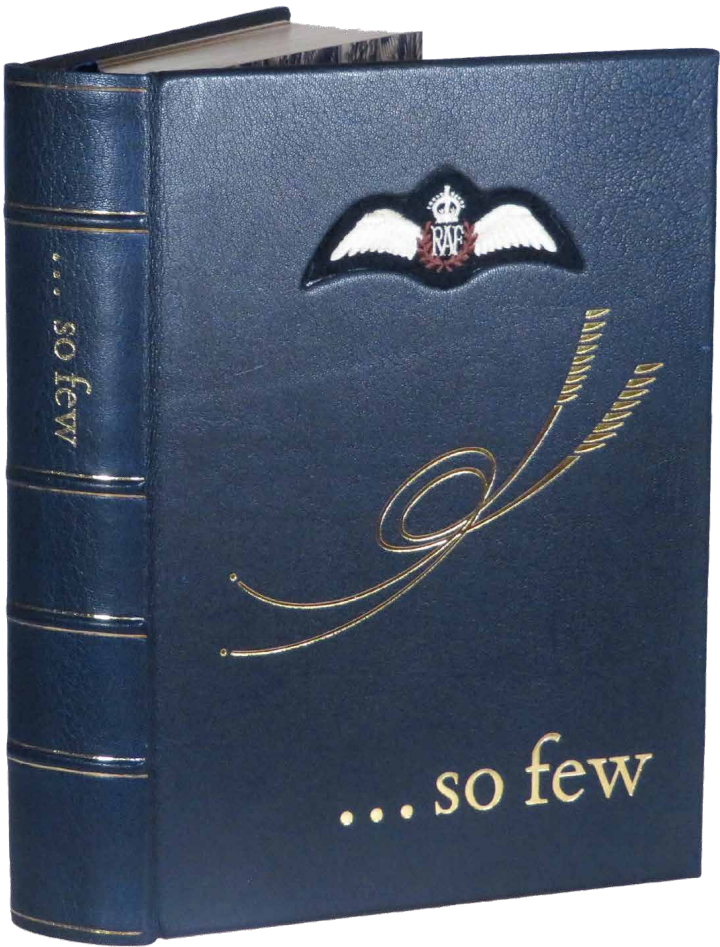
Wilson’s leadership was marked by considerable social change and economic and industrial crises. On 5 April 1976, twenty-one years to the day after Churchill resigned his second and final premiership, Wilson retired voluntarily. In the same year he became both a Knight of the Garter and a life peer. [CBC #005703]



\$950 USD

32

... so few
A Folio Dedicated To All Who Fought And Won
The Battle of Britain 10th July - 31st October 1940
Foreword by H.R.H. The Duke of Kent, contributions from 25
R.A.F. pilots, created by Michael Pierce, John Golley, Roy Asser,
Bill Gunston, Brian Masterton, and Freddie Hurrell
*Royale Print of London; Hartnolls Bookbinders of Bodmin, and The
Phoenix Setting Company of Portsmouth, London, 1990*



This magnificent, finely bound commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the Battle of Britain is signed by 25 fighter pilots honored within, as well as by the six contributing artists and creators of the book. This is copy #139 of 401.

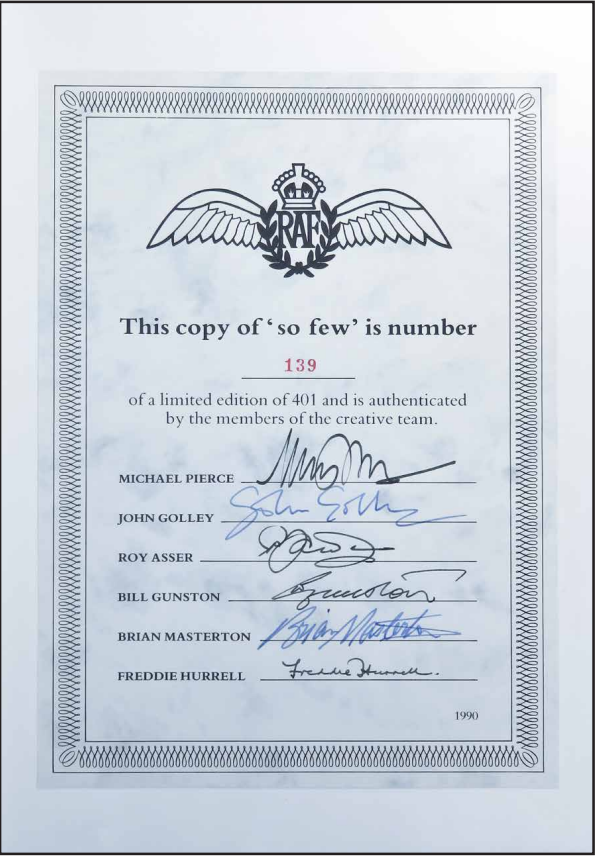
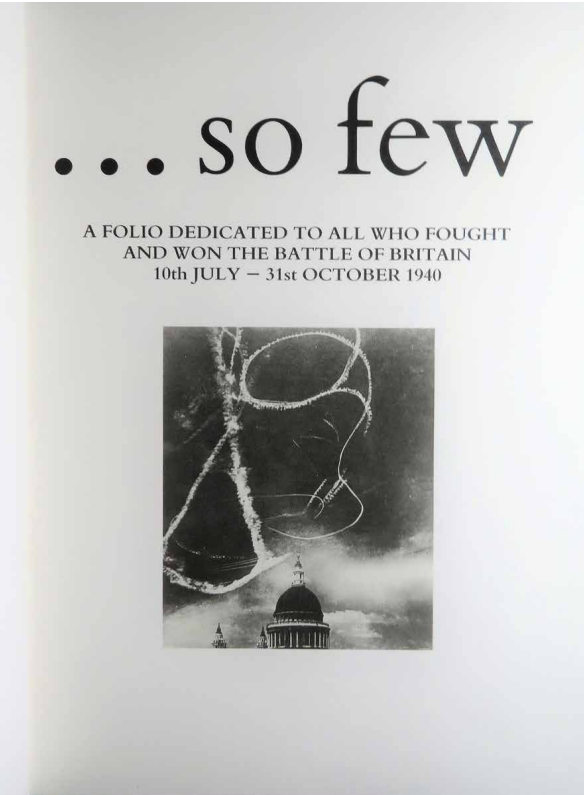
Midsummer of 1940, just months after Winston Churchill became wartime prime minister, found Britain fighting for survival, fending off a prolonged onslaught by the German Luftwaffe meant to be the prelude to Nazi invasion. From 10 July to 31 October 1940 RAF pilots fought off the Luftwaffe onslaught, thereby almost single-handedly securing England. Churchill encapsulated and immortalized the struggle when he uttered the words: “Never in the field of human conflict was so much owed by so many to so few.”

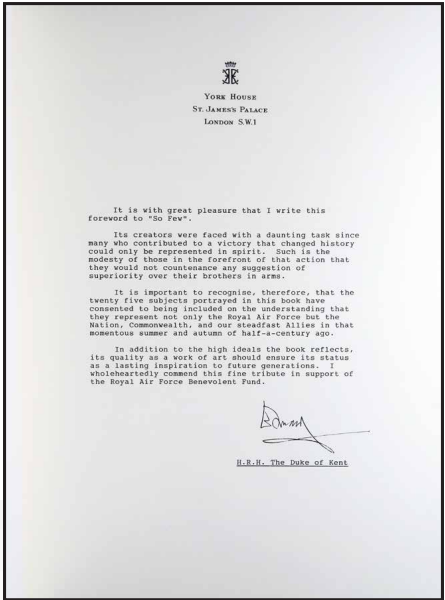
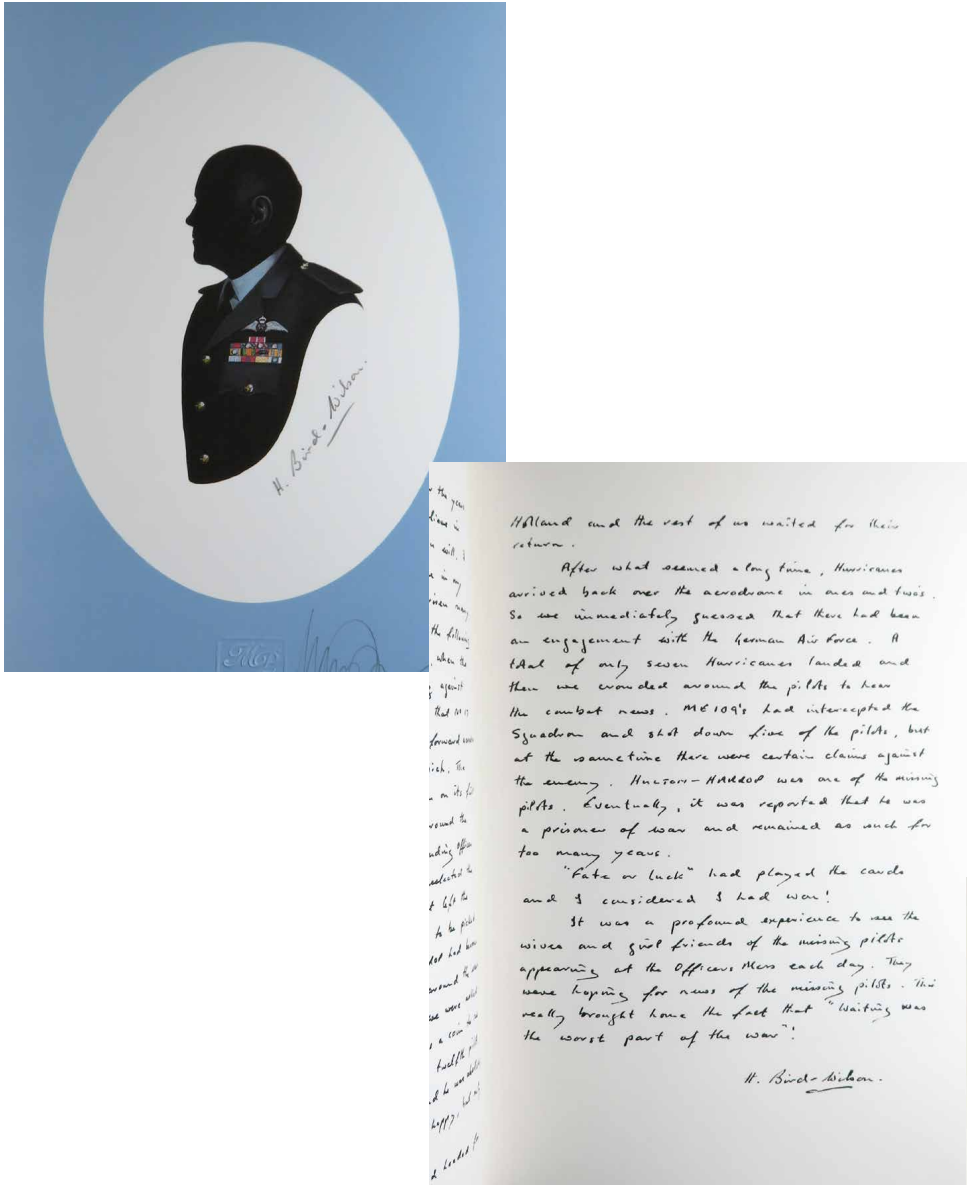
The aesthetic quality and extravagance of this commemorative production is difficult to overstate. The project was instigated by Michael Pierce, a miniature and silhouette portraitist whose experience painting portraits for the Museum of D-day Aviation sparked the idea of commemorating the 50th anniversary. Production took shape as a vehicle to raise money for the RAF Benevolent Fund with sponsorship from Rolls-Royce plc, who had produced Hurricane and Spitfire engines during the war.

The Battle of Britain Fighter Association selected the 25 pilots to be featured. Each was painted by Pierce and provided an item of memorabilia to be photographed as well as a handwritten reminiscence reproduced in facsimile in the book. The finished portraits were taken to each pilot to be signed. G.H. Bennions, one of the leading Spitfire pilots, had to have his doctor take him off medication for 24 hours to be able to sign his portraits and even then he was unable to sign “G.H.”; finding “Ben” easier, he signed thus.

The book was bound to exacting specifications. The Chieftain goatskin was dyed RAF blue. Editor Bill Gunston recalled, “some people thought the final shade too dark, but the RAF Museum supplied a piece of 1940 uniform, and when this was placed over the final prototype skin it disappeared; the shade was exact.” The contents were printed on washed Mohawk Cartridge archival paper and the photographs spot varnished. Cockrell marbled paper was desired for the endsheets, however the famous bindery had closed its doors. Undeterred, the team located their former craftsmen who produced the custom, hand-marbled endsheets. For the binding decoration Gieves & Hawkes, the Saville Row tailors whose first British Military appointments include King George III, provided silk bookmarks bearing the emblems of the Battle of Britain Fighter Association and the embroidered RAF pilot wings matching those issued in 1940 for the front cover.

The net effect of this effort is quite striking, not to mention physically imposing; the volume measures 13.5 x 10 x 2.75 inches and weighs more than 11 pounds with its accompanying clamshell case. Of 401 copies produced 400 were sold, raising half-a-million pounds for the RAF Benevolent fund. Number one was presented to Queen Elizabeth. Copy number 349 was presented by Prime Minister John Major to President G.H.W. Bush and another presented to The Queen Mother.





This copy, number 139 of 401, is in fine condition, protected in a buckram clamshell box. We note no flaws to the book itself. The clamshell box, featuring silk moiré lining and gilt titling, shows only minor shelf wear. The heroes honored in this book are Wg Cdr P.P.C Barthropp; Wg Cdr R.P. Beaumont; Sqn Ldr G.H. Bennions; Air Vice-Marshal H.A.C. Bird-Wilson; Air Cdre P.M. Brothers; Air Marshal Sir Denis Crowley-Milling; Gp Capt W.D. David; Air Cdre A.C. Deere; Sqn Ldr B.H. Drobinski; Flt Lt J.H. Duart; Air Chief Marshal Sir Christopher Foxley-Norris; Gp Capt T.P. Gleave; Wg Cdr N.P.W. Hancock; Sqn Ldr C. Haw; Cdr R.C. Hay; Gp Capt C.B.F. Kingcome; Colonel Henry Gaston Lafont; Air Cdre A.R.D. MacDonell; Sqn Ldr M.J. Mansfeld; W Cdr A.G. Page; Wg Cdr P.L. Parrott; Gp Capt D.F.B. Sheen; Wg Cdr F.M. Smith; Wg Cdr J.E. Storrar; Wg Cdr G.C. Unwin. [CBC #005185]

\$4,750 USD

33

Churchill: A Life

The first edition of the first one-volume biography of Prime Minister Winston Churchill by his official biographer, warmly inscribed to British Prime Minister Harold Wilson and his wife Mary

Martin Gilbert

William Heinemann Ltd., London, 1991

This is Prime Minister Harold Wilson's inscribed first edition of the first one-volume biography from Winston Churchill's official biographer, Sir Martin Gilbert. Gilbert inked five lines on the title page: "To Harold and Mary Wilson, | with the author's warm regards | as ever | Martin | London 19th April 1991". Condition approaches near fine, the binding square, clean, and tight with only light shelf wear to the bottom edge, the contents mildly age-toned but clean apart from light soiling to the page edges. The dust jacket is bright and complete with light wear primarily to the bottom edges and protected beneath a removable, archival cover.

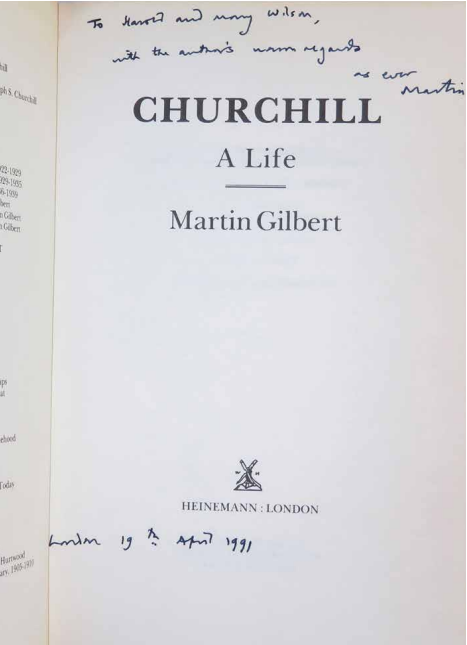
In 1962, Martin Gilbert (1936-2015) joined Churchill's biography team, then led by Churchill's son Randolph. When Randolph died in 1968 with only two volumes completed, Gilbert took over, committing the substantial portion of his scholarship and life's work to documenting, comprehending, and communicating what Gilbert calls the "remarkable and versatile life" of Winston Churchill. This one-volume biography published in 1991 is not an abridgement of Gilbert's eight-volume Official Biography, but rather a ground-up work including information not known when the original, earlier Official Biography volumes were written.

In a letter to Mary upon her husband's death, Gilbert recalled that he first met then-Prime Minister Wilson in February 1970 when "he came to see my Oxford study". They maintained a correspondence and Wilson attended Gilbert's second wedding in 1974. Prime Minister Harold James Wilson, Baron Wilson of Rievaulx (1916-1995) was the last British prime minister of Winston Churchill's lifetime and in many ways his antithesis. Born to a lower middle-class family, Wilson had an early academic career at Oxford. "Academically, his results put him among prime ministers in the category of Peel, Gladstone, Asquith, and no one else". (ODNB) Keen intellectual facility was circumscribed by "a deep-rooted provincialism", a sweep of mind that "was narrow and unadventurous", and a perception that "even within his chosen subjects he lacked originality". At the beginning of the Second World War, Wilson was a 23-year old don "in every way a clerk rather than a captain". He found a wartime niche in charge of statistics in the department of mines, alloying himself to the paramount importance of coal to Britain's war effort.

The war years brought Wilson both a wife and a political life. He married his "schoolboy sweetheart", Gladys Mary Baldwin (1916-2018), a poet who hoped "she might live a quiet life among 'the dreaming spires'" and "did not like politics." Nonetheless, she soon "found that the pull of public service was irresistible for her husband." Wilson was first elected to Parliament in the July 1945 Labour general election landslide that cost Churchill his wartime premiership. In 1947, like Churchill four decades before, Wilson first joined the Cabinet as President of the Board of Trade. He overreached in an attempt to become Chancellor of the Exchequer, but failure incubated an inclination "to see himself as something of a rebel" and set up his future "tacks of the 1950s, first to the left and then back to the centre... brilliantly successful as exercises in political positioning".

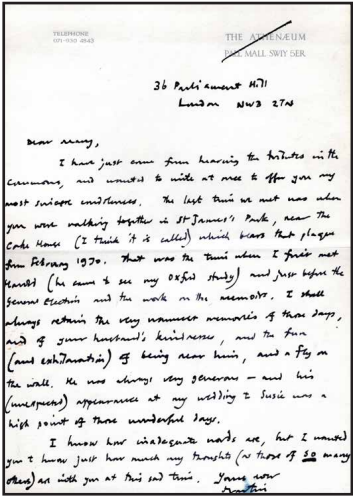
Wilson became Labour Party leader in 1963 at the age of forty-six. The 1964 General Election – the first since 1895 in which Churchill did not stand for Parliament – saw Labour eke a narrow majority and Wilson ascend to 10 Downing Street. Wilson remained atop Disraeli's "greasy pole" for eleven and a half years, twice prime minister, with an intervening three years and eight months as Leader of the Opposition. Wilson's leadership was marked by considerable social change and economic and industrial crises. On 5 April 1976, twenty-one years to the day after Churchill resigned his second and final premiership, Wilson retired voluntarily. In the same year he became both a Knight of the Garter and a life peer. [CBC #005699]

\$500 USD



34

A 1995 autograph letter of reminiscence and condolence from historian Sir Martin Gilbert to the widow of Prime Minister Harold Wilson, laid into Wilson’s copy of the sixth volume of Churchill’s official biography - Winston S. Churchill, Volume VI, *Finest Hour, 1939-1941* Martin Gilbert William Heinemann Ltd., London, 1983 with letter from 1995



This 1995 autograph letter of reminiscence and condolence is from historian Sir Martin Gilbert, official biographer of Winston Churchill, to the widow of Prime Minister Harold Wilson. The letter came to us laid into Wilson’s first edition of the sixth volume of Churchill’s official biography. There it remains.

The letter is written on the recto of a piece of Athenaeum Club stationery with the printed address crossed out and replaced with Gilbert’s London address. The letter reads: “Dear Mary, I have just come from hearing the tributes in the commons, and wanted to write at once to offer you my most sincere condolences. The last time we met was when you were walking together in St James’s Park, near the Coke House (I think it is called) which bears that plaque from February 1970. That was the time when I first met Harold (he came to see my Oxford study) and just before the General Election and the work on the memoirs. I shall always retain the very warmest memories of those days and of your husband’s kindnesses, and the fun (and exhilaration) of being near him, and a fly on the wall. He was always very generous – and his (unexpected) appearance at my wedding to Susie was a high point of those wonderful days. I know how inadequate words are, but I wanted you to know just how much my thoughts (and those of so many others) are with you at this sad time. Yours now Martin”

The accompanying sixth volume of Churchill’s official biography is in very good condition. Intriguingly, on the front face of the dust jacket, perhaps in Wilson’s hand, the words “Last Citizen” are inked beside Churchill’s head.

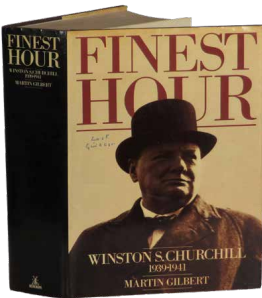
In 1962, then 25-year-old Martin Gilbert (1936-2015) joined Churchill’s official biography team, led by Winston’s son, Randolph. Gilbert said: “I’d thought I’d last four or five months.” Instead, when Randolph died in 1968, Gilbert took over, committing a substantial portion of his scholarship and life’s work to documenting, comprehending, and communicating what he called the “remarkable and versatile life” of Winston Churchill. Both Oxonians, Gilbert and Wilson had a long and warm relationship. Wilson’s library, from which this book came, held a number of Gilbert’s books inscribed to him and his wife. Gilbert recalls that he first met then-Prime Minister Wilson in February 1970. They maintained a correspondence and Wilson attended Gilbert’s second wedding in 1974.

Prime Minister Harold James Wilson, Baron Wilson of Rievaulx (1916-1995) was the last British prime minister of Winston Churchill’s lifetime and in many ways his antithesis. Born to a lower middle-class family, Wilson had an early academic career at Oxford. “Academically, his results put him among prime ministers in the category of Peel, Gladstone, Asquith, and no one else”. (ODNB) Keen intellectual facility was circumscribed by “a deep-rooted provincialism” and a sweep of mind that “was narrow and unadventurous”.

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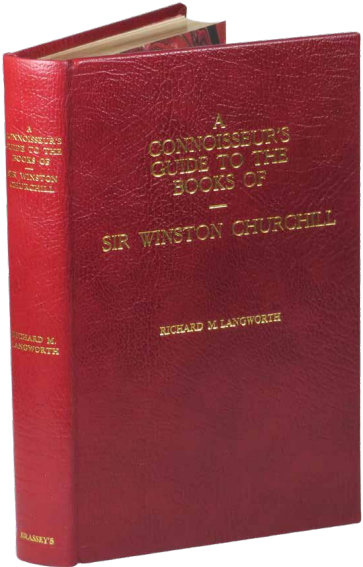
The 1964 General Election – the first since 1895 in which Churchill did not stand for Parliament – saw Labour eke a narrow majority and Wilson ascend to 10 Downing Street. Wilson remained atop Disraeli’s “greasy pole” for eleven and a half years, twice prime minister, with an intervening three years and eight months as Leader of the Opposition. On 5 April 1976, twenty-one years to the day after Churchill resigned his second and final premiership, Wilson retired voluntarily. In the same year he became both a Knight of the Garter and a life peer. [CBC #005704]

\$450 USD



35

A Connoisseur’s Guide to the Books of Sir Winston Churchill The limited, numbered, and finely bound issue of the first edition, copy #31 inscribed and dated by the author on the Omdurman Centenary, 2 September 1998 Richard Langworth Brassey’s, London, 1998

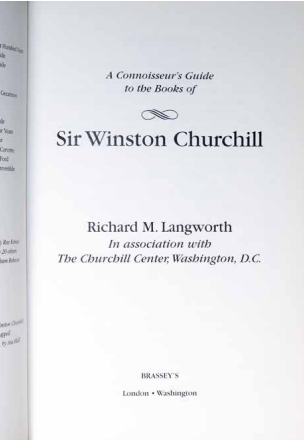
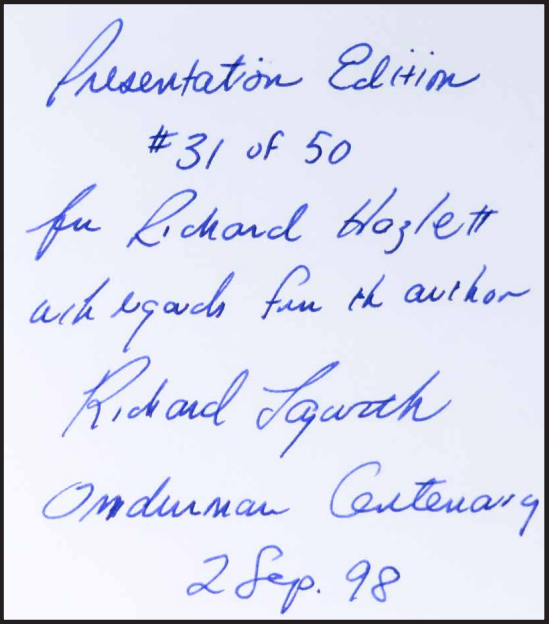


This book is an absolute must for Churchill collectors. Written by Churchill expert and International Churchill Society Founder Richard Langworth, it discusses in detail nearly all English language editions of Churchill’s works. This particular copy is the finely bound, limited, and numbered issue of the first edition. The binding is rich, deep red morocco with all page edges gilt, head and foot bands, and marbled endpapers. The limitation and inscription, inked in blue in seven lines on the recto of the blank sheet preceding the half-title, reads: “Presentation Edition | #31 of 50 | for Richard Hazlett | with regards from the author | Richard Langworth | Omdurman Centenary | 2 Sep. 98”. Condition is as-new, the leather binding and contents pristine, the only discernible flaws being a few trivial blemishes to the otherwise clean and bright top edge gilt.

The reference to the “Omdurman Centenary” is of course to the Battle of Omdurman, in which a very young Winston Churchill participated in the last “genuine” cavalry charge of the British army during Kitchener’s punitive expedition to reoccupy the Sudan and avenge General Gordon. Churchill would write his second published book – *The River War* – about the campaign (1899). Richard Hazlett, to whom this book was inscribed, was at the time a Dallas bookseller.

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 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.

Richard Langworth did a great service to Churchill collectors with *A Connoisseur’s Guide to the Books of Sir Winston Churchill*, not only discussing each edition at length, but also seeking and incorporating hundreds of images of some extraordinary books. Not a bibliography, this book is truly what the title purports - a guide. Reading it provides an aesthetic, critical, and historical sense for each of Churchill’s book-length works. Moreover, useful information is provided about identifying many of the many editions of each of Churchill’s book-length works. While the market values cited are woefully out of date and

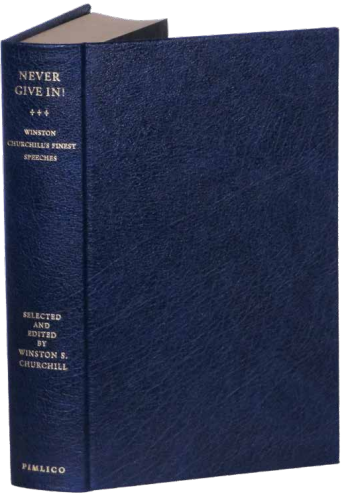


should be disregarded, the information about editions and the hundreds of photographs remain quite informative. The trade edition was published in brown cloth boards with an illustrated dust jacket. This finely bound, limited, numbered, and inscribed copy is a scarce prize for Churchill collectors. Bibliographic reference: Zoller A636. [CBC #005757]

\$750 USD

36

Never Give In! - The Best of Winston Churchill's Speeches
*The leatherbound, limited first edition, signed by the Editor,
Churchill's namesake grandson*
Winston S. Churchill, Edited by his namesake grandson,
Winston S. Churchill
Pimlico, London, 2003



This is the limited first edition of ‘*Never Give In!*’, a collection of Winston Churchill’s speeches selected and edited by his namesake grandson. The volume takes its title from Churchill’s 29 October 1941 speech to the boys of Harrow School (his alma mater): “Never give in, never give in, never, never, never – in nothing, great or small, large or petty – never give in except to convictions of honour and good sense!” This is the quote printed as a dedication following the title page. Below this quote, the Editor signed this copy.

Published by Pimlico (a division of Random House) in 2003, this limited first edition was bound in a deep purplish blue morocco leather, stamped in gilt and bound with black endpapers and head and foot bands. This first and limited edition should not be confused with the Easton Press issue, also issued in 2003 and also bound in leather, but photo-reproduced from this British first edition. Condition is near-fine. The leather binding is square, clean, unfaded, and tight with sharp corners and bright spine gilt. The contents are bright and clean with no previous ownership marks except the Editor’s signature. We would grade this copy as “as-new” if not for light spotting confined to the page edges, which also show a hint of age-toning.

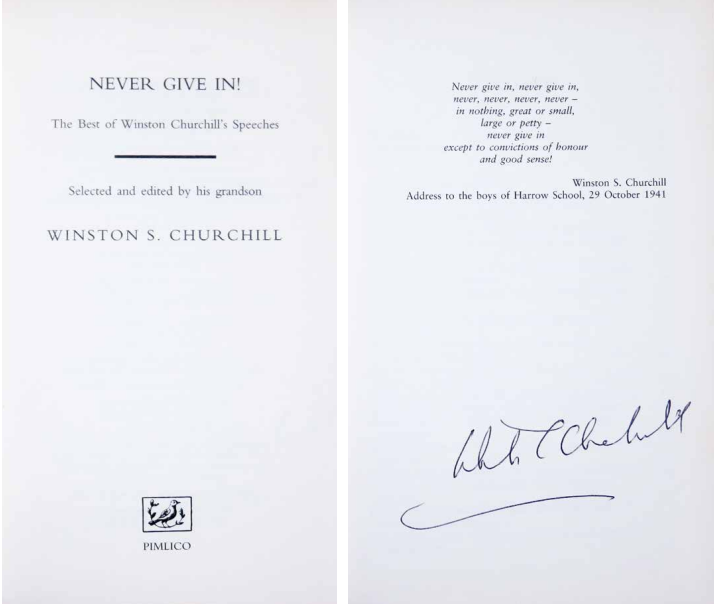
Sir Winston S. Churchill was arguably among the most eloquent statesmen of his - or any other – age. During his two-thirds of a century of public life Churchill delivered speeches whose incisive wit, artful cadence, stinging criticism, soaring sentiment, and resolute defiance still echo today. When Churchill won the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1953, he was recognized, in part, for “brilliant oratory in defending exalted human values”.

In this collection, Churchill’s namesake grandson pulls together many of Churchill’s best-known speeches – “some of the most famous speeches ever given in English” - along with some lesser-appreciated ones, into one volume with a lengthy Editor’s Preface. The volume includes either the full text or extracts from 189 speeches spanning Churchill’s first political address of 26 July 1897 to his statement of 9 April 1963 on receiving honorary American citizenship.

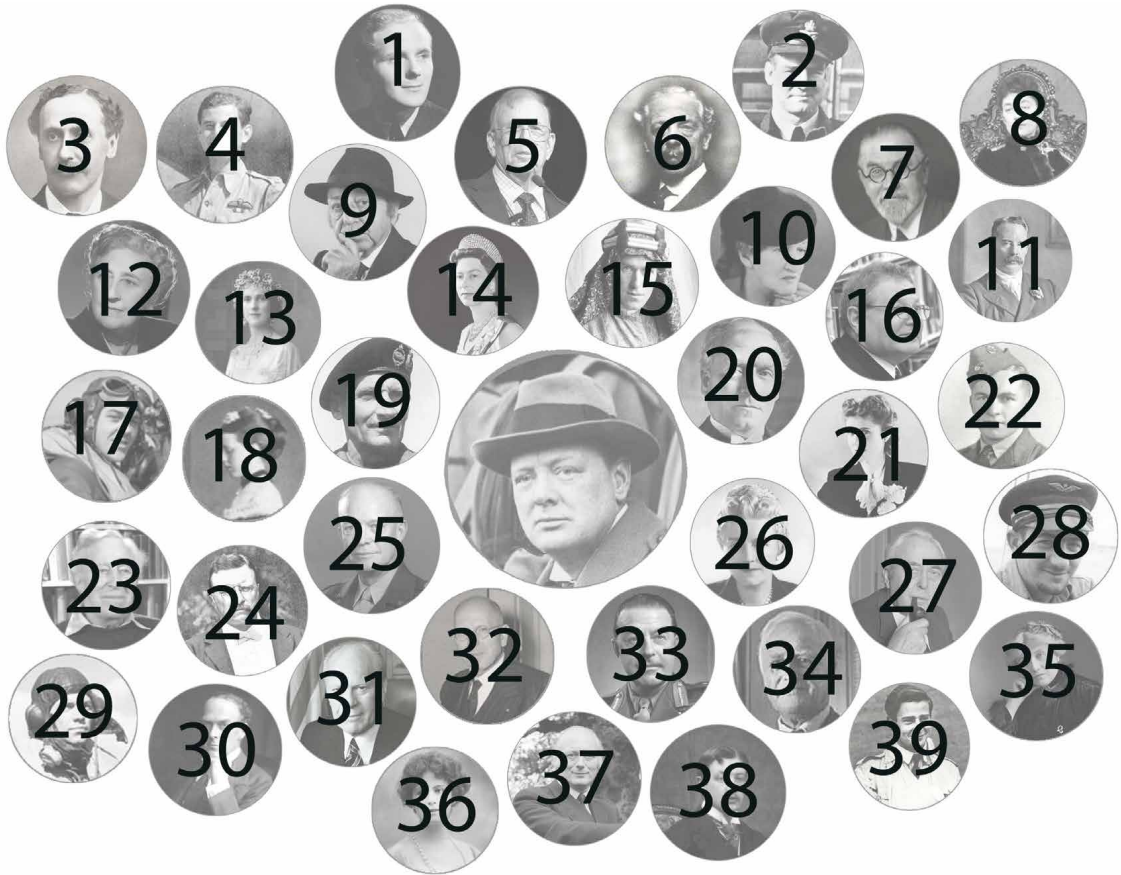
The Editor, Winston S. Churchill (1940-2010), was born the year his grandfather became wartime Prime Minister. The son of Randolph Churchill and Pamela Digby, he was a journalist, Tory Member of Parliament (1970-1997), and author.

In the words of the Editor: “My task of reducing Churchill’s phenomenal output of speeches – spanning his more than sixty years of active political life – to a single volume, thereby making many of them readily available for the first time to the general reader, has been a daunting one. I have had to be ruthless with the editing in order to reduce the corpus of his speeches to a mere 5 per cent of the whole. Some – especially the great war speeches – I reproduce in full; others have been pruned with varying degrees of severity...” The edition includes a helpful index as well as photographs. Bibliographic reference: Cohen A303.1 [CBC #005737]

\$400 USD



Front Cover Key



In the center, Sir Winston S. Churchill, surrounded by: 1. Wing Commander P. P. C Barthropp; 2. Air Commodore A. C. “Al” Deere; 3. Herbert John Gladstone, 1st Viscount Gladstone; 4. Commander R. C. Hay; 5. Richard M. Langworth; 6. Sir Julian S. Corbett; 7. Walter Ernest Stoneman; 8. Ethel Anne Priscilla “Ettie” Grenfell, Baroness Desborough; 9. Yousuf Karsh; 10. Emma Margaret “Margot” Asquith, Countess of Oxford and Asquith; 11. William Henry Grenfell, 1st Baron Desborough; 12. Dame Agatha Mary Clarissa Christie, Lady Mallowan; 13. Pamela Frances Audrey Bulwer-Lytton (née Plowden), Countess of Lytton; 14. Elizabeth Alexandra Mary Windsor, Queen Elizabeth II; 15. Thomas Edward Lawrence; 16. Sir Martin Gilbert; 17. Wing Commander R. P. “Bee” Beamont; 18. Lady Cornelia Henrietta Maria Wimborne; 19. Field Marshal Bernard Law Montgomery, 1st Viscount Montgomery of Alamein; 20. Herbert Henry Asquith, 1st Earl of Oxford and Asquith; 21. Clare Boothe Luce; 22. Air Marshal Sir Denis Crowley-Milling; 23. Arnold Walter Lawrence; 24. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr.; 25. Dwight David Eisenhower; 26. Baroness Clementine Ogilvy Spencer-Churchill; 27. Harold James Wilson, Baron Wilson of Rievaulx; 28. Colonel Henry Gaston Lafont; 29. Wing Commander G. C. Unwin; 30. Alfred Lyttelton; 31. Gerald R. Ford, Jr.; 32. Douglas Southall Freeman; 33. Field Marshal Harold Rupert Leofric George Alexander, first Earl Alexander of Tunis; 34. Winston S. Churchill (namesake grandson); 35. Edith Lyttelton; 36. Millicent Fanny Sutherland-Leveson-Gower, Duchess of Sutherland (nom de plume Erskine Gower); 37. Edward John Barrington Douglas-Scott, 3rd Baron Montagu of Beaulieu; 38. Sir Reginald Lister; 39. Wing Commander A. G. Page

Signatures in this catalogue include:

Emma Margaret "Margot" Asquith, Countess of Oxford and Asquith
Herbert Henry Asquith, 1st Earl of Oxford and Asquith
Roy Asser
Wing Commander P. P. C Barthropp
Wing Commander R. P. "Bee" Beamont
Squadron Leader G. H. "Ben" Bennions
Air Vice-Marshal H. A. C. Bird-Wilson
Air Commodore P. M. Brothers
Henry Worthington Bull
Pamela Frances Audrey Bulwer-Lytton (née Plowden),
Countess of Lytton
Dame Agatha Mary Clarissa Christie, Lady Mallowan
Baroness Clementine Ogilvy Spencer-Churchill
Jeanette "Jennie" Spencer-Churchill
Sir Winston S. Churchill
Winston S. Churchill (namesake grandson)
Sir Julian S. Corbett
Air Marshal Sir Denis Crowley-Milling
Group Captain W. D. David
Air Commodore A. C. "Al" Deere
Edward John Barrington Douglas-Scott, 3rd Baron Montagu of Beaulieu
Squadron Leader B. H. Drobinski
Flight Lieutenant J. H. Duart
Dwight David Eisenhower
Gerald R. Ford, Jr.
Air Chief Marshal Sir Christopher Foxley-Norris
Sir Martin Gilbert
Herbert John Gladstone, 1st Viscount Gladstone
Group Captain T. P. "Tom" Gleave
John Golley
Ethel Anne Priscilla "Ettie" Grenfell, Baroness Desborough
William Henry Grenfell, 1st Baron Desborough
Bill Gunston
Douglas Southall Freeman
Wing Commander N. P. W. Hancock

Squadron Leader C. Haw
Commander R. C. Hay
Freddie Hurrell
Yousuf Karsh
Group Captain C. B. F. Kingcome
Colonel Henry Gaston Lafont
Richard M. Langworth
Arnold Walter Lawrence
Thomas Edward Lawrence
Sir Reginald Lister
Alfred Lyttelton
Edith Lyttelton
Air Commodore A. R. D. MacDonell
Sir Charles Mallet
Squadron Leader M. J. Mansfield
Kimon Evan Marengo (nom de plume "Kem")
Brian Masterton
John McClelland
Field Marshal Bernard Law Montgomery, 1st Viscount
Montgomery of Alamein
Wing Commander A. G. Page
Wing Commander P. L. Parrott
Michael Pierce
Theodore Roosevelt, Jr.
Group Captain D. F. B. Sheen
Wing Commander F. M. Smith
Walter Ernest Stoneman
Wing Commander J. E. Storrar
Millicent Fanny Sutherland-Leveson-Gower, Duchess of Sutherland
(nom de plume Erskine Gower)
Harold John "Jack" Tennant
Wing Commander G. C. Unwin
Helen Venetia Vincent, Viscountess D'Abernon
Lady Cornelia Henrietta Maria Wimborne
Elizabeth Alexandra Mary Windsor, Queen Elizabeth II

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