



PETER HARRINGTON
LONDON



This year marks the 150th anniversary of the birth of Winston Churchill. Our catalogue of books, manuscripts, ephemera, and personal items is formed around two of the greatest private Churchill collections: that of Steve Forbes, chairman of *Forbes Magazine*, and Ronald I. Cohen, author of the three-volume *Bibliography of the Writings of Winston Churchill*.

For decades, Forbes was renowned for catching the biggest prizes, while Cohen fastidiously hunted down rarities. Much of the material is offered for the first time since the 1980s. We have added suitably outstanding items and recent acquisitions from our stock.

Churchill was a mercurial character who played many parts: minor scion of a noble family, grieving son of a tragic father, soldier for empire, gadfly correspondent, controversial MP, cabinet minister, voice in the wilderness, strategist, war leader, statesman, and Nobel laureate.

Arranged chronologically, our selection reflects the complexity and the duration of Churchill's long life, from his father paying the doctor's bill for his premature birth (1), through to the directions for

his state funeral (138). It includes his first appearance in print (item 2), his first book (3), and his rarest book (20).

All his major works are present – many inscribed, others in their scarce proof format. Some items are unique, while many letters and photographs are unpublished. Also included are artefacts of the man himself: his watch, presented to him by citizens of Switzerland (107), his cigars (122 & 123), and the clothes brush of his valet (120).

He fought many battles: with the House of Lords (34), the suffragettes (39), the general strikers (55), proponents of Indian independence (60), and the pro-appeasement establishment (71). Other pieces, including tobacco cards (17), busts (137), and cigarette lighters (82), chart the development of his legend. This iconic status was exploited in wartime propaganda; he generally appeared alone (80), but also alongside Roosevelt (92) and Stalin (93). Peter Harrington has specialized in Winston Churchill for over two decades; we are proud to invite you to explore our catalogue.

John Ryan

POLITICS SPECIALIST
john@peterharrington.co.uk

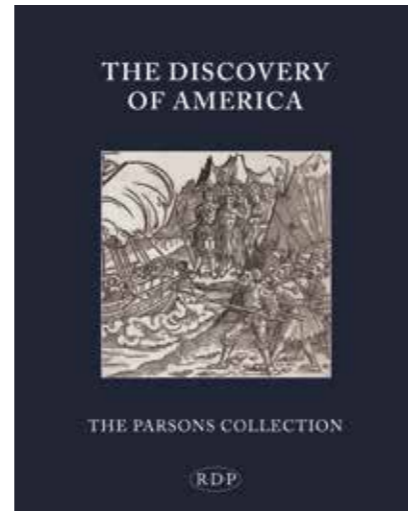
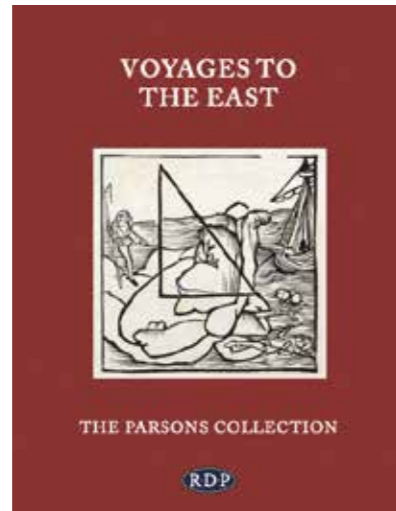
For UK customers, items marked (†) are subject to VAT.

PETER HARRINGTON
LONDON

WINSTON CHURCHILL

CATALOGUE 203

OUR RECENT CATALOGUES



ALL ITEMS FROM THIS CATALOGUE ARE ON DISPLAY AT DOVER STREET

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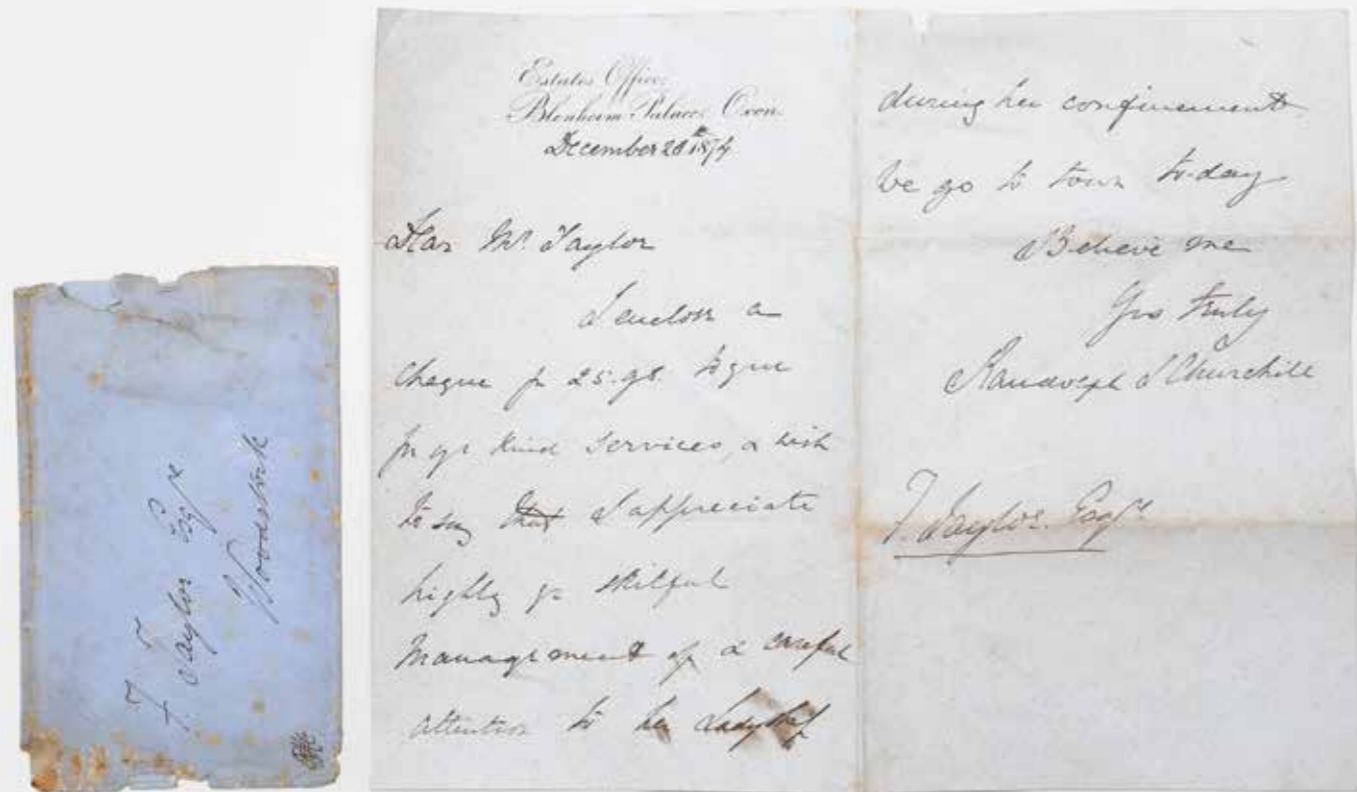
Design: Nigel Bents & Abbie Ingleby
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rear cover image of John Ryan by Abbie Ingleby.

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1

Autograph letter signed from Lord Randolph Churchill, paying Dr Frederic Taylor for attending the birth of Winston Churchill. Blenheim Palace, 28 December 1874

THE BEGINNING OF THE BEGINNING

Lord Randolph Churchill pays the local doctor for delivering his son at Blenheim Palace.

Winston Churchill was born at 1.30 am on 30 November 1874. It was a worrying birth, six weeks premature, perhaps induced by Lady Randolph's fall from a horse a few days earlier and a rough ride in a pony trap back to the palace the previous day.

The Churchills hoped the leading London-based obstetrician William Hope would handle the birth, but he could not make it in time, and they summoned Dr Fredric Taylor from the nearby village of Woodstock to take his place. "With period condescension, the Duchess of Marlborough wrote to [Lady Churchill's mother], saying that she had 'only' had the Woodstock doctor, but that despite the absence of the London doctor or 'an accoucheur from Oxford', 'she could not have been more skilfully treated . . . than she was by our little local doctor'" (Jackson, p. 11). Taylor (1831–1909) was a highly capable man, who had established himself as the principal doctor for the district, sat on the Bench, and acted as coroner for Woodstock until 1887.

Randolph's letter, on Blenheim Palace letterhead and dated 28 December 1874, reads: "Dear Mr. Taylor, I enclose a cheque for 25:gs [25 guineas] to you for your kind services, & wish to say that I appreciate highly your skilful management of & careful attention to her Ladyship during her confinement. We go to town today. Believe

me, yours truly, Randolph S. Churchill". The letter was reproduced in the first companion volume of the official biography of Churchill, published in 1967: "This letter is in the possession of Dr Taylor's grandson, Mr J. C. P. Taylor" (p. 7).

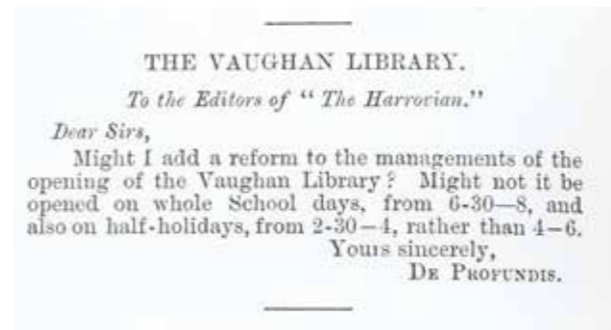
Churchill's ancestor, the first Duke of Marlborough, received Blenheim Palace from the nation for his role in leading the grand alliance to prevent the domination of the continent by Louis XIV. Winston Churchill spent much of his early life at Blenheim and later wrote a four-volume biography of the first duke. "Churchill's birthplace is notable not only because it chimes well with his subsequent identification with England as both a historical and romantic landscape, but because he repeatedly returned to this part of the world and was eventually buried in the village of Bladon . . . only a few hundred yards from the room in which he was born" (Jackson, p. 12).

Included is another autograph letter signed by John Spencer-Churchill, seventh Duke of Marlborough (1822–1883), the father of Randolph Churchill and the grandfather of Winston, to the same doctor requesting his services, dated 13 September (year unknown).

Bifolium, 204 × 127 mm, written on two sides, in original envelope; together with autograph letter in envelope (see note). Small chip and short closed tear at head neatly repaired with tape on verso, a little handling creasing and smudging to ink: in very good condition. ¶ Randolph S. Churchill, *Winston S. Churchill: Volume 1, Companion Part 1, 1874–1896*, 1967; Ashley Jackson, *Churchill*, 2011.

£6,250

[171377]



2

The Harrovian. Harrow: Printed and Published for the Proprietors, 1888–92

FROM LITTLE ACORNS

First editions, marking Churchill's first appearances in print, in his school journal. These volumes comprise the full series from his years at Harrow and include all five of his contributions.

The 8 October 1891 issue marks his first appearance, concerning the Vaughan Library, which he suggests ought to open earlier and longer each day. Abiding by tradition, he signs pseudonymously, as "De Profundis". He signs his other four contributions, the last on 17 December 1892, as "Junius Junior" and "Truth". They criticize aspects of the running of the school and its facilities. His second piece was trimmed for exceeding the "limits of fair criticism" by the editor Leo Amery, later Secretary of State for India in Churchill's wartime cabinet. Elsewhere, the journal mentions Churchill several times for his sporting achievements (particularly fencing) and for passing the army preliminary examination.

Provenance: Malcolm (Steve) Stevenson Forbes Jr., Chairman and Editor-in-Chief of *Forbes Magazine*, former presidential candidate, and leading Churchill collector, with "The Collection of Steve Forbes" book label laid in.

Together, 49 issues collected in 5 volumes as issued, small quarto. Original purple cloth, front covers lettered in gilt, brown endpapers, red speckled edges. Churchill's contributions are vol. 4, nos. 8 (8 October 1891) & 10 (19 December); vol. 5, nos. 2 (17 March 1892), 8 (17 November), & 9 (17 December). Spines lightly sunned, a few minor chips at extremities, May 1890 issue dampstained and repaired with minor loss (that volume not containing a Churchill contribution), contents otherwise clean. A very good set. ¶ Cohen G1-5; Woods C1-2 (Woods does not note two of the appearances).

£4,500

[172877]



2



3

The Story of the Malakand Field Force. London: Longmans, Green, and Co., 1898

CHURCHILL'S FIRST BOOK

First edition, in very attractive condition – "truly fine copies are extreme rarities, and even those with routine wear and tear are difficult to find" (Langworth, p. 15).

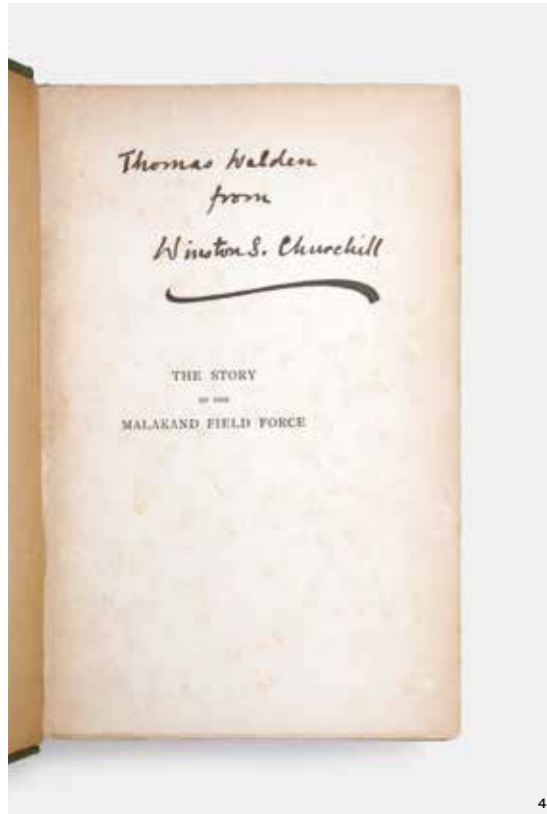
In 1897 Churchill was *Daily Telegraph* correspondent on Sir Bindon Blood's punitive expedition against the Afghan tribesmen of the north-west frontier, during which he "took part in several skirmishes in which he came under fire and witnessed acts of barbarism by both sides" (ODNB). He consolidated his reports into book form on his return to Bangalore, and his account was published in March 1898.

This copy is the home issue (copies were also bound for export in cloth and in wrappers, both designated "Longmans' Colonial Library" on the front cover), in the second state, with the errata slip which is absent in the first.

Octavo. Original green cloth, spine lettered in gilt within blind panel, front cover lettered in gilt on recessed panel, black endpapers. Housed in a burgundy cloth flat-back box by the Chelsea Bindery. Half-tone portrait frontispiece with tissue-guard, 6 maps (2 folding and in colour); 32-page publisher's catalogue at rear dated "3/98" (also found "12/97"). Neat contemporary ownership signature to front free endpaper verso. Very light sunning to spine else cloth fresh and square, contents with slight foxing: a near-fine copy. ¶ Cohen A1.1.b; Woods A1a. Richard M. Langworth, *A Connoisseur's Guide to the Books of Sir Winston Churchill*, 1998.

£7,500

[167292]



4

4
The Story of the Malakand Field Force. London: Longmans, Green, and Co., 1898

INSCRIBED TO A FAITHFUL SERVANT WHO SERVED THE CHURCHILL FAMILY FOR DECADES

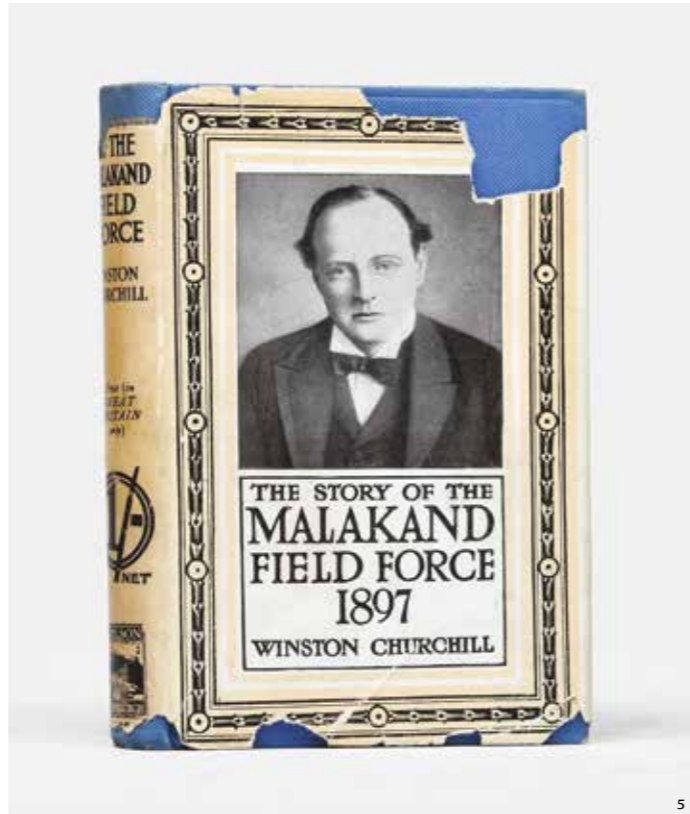
First edition, presentation copy to Churchill's valet and companion of many years, inscribed on the half-title, "Thomas Walden from Winston S. Churchill". Contemporary presentation copies of Churchill's first book are exceedingly rare.

Thomas Walden (1868–1921) had been the long-serving valet of Churchill's father. When Lord Randolph died in 1895, Walden switched to serving Winston, "accompanying him to all his wars and taking care of him" (Lee & Lee, p. 193). He travelled with Churchill to South Africa in 1899. Churchill was with Walden when he was captured by the Boers, and Walden wrote to his mother to tell her the news. When Churchill entered government, Walden acted as his personal messenger.

Walden served Churchill until his death in 1921. After his funeral, Churchill wrote to his wife, "Alas my dearest I grieve to have lost this humble friend devoted and true whom I have known since I was a youth", and he told her he had "wept bitterly" along with the rest of the household. Roberts remarks that "few other aristocrats of the day would have described their manservant as a friend and wept for them" (p. 286).

This is the first contemporary presentation copy we have handled. Auction records show only two other possible examples, and the signatures in both were most likely secretarial. Churchill typically signed copies of *Malakand* much later in life.

This copy is the home issue, second state (see previous item). Provenance: Donald Scott Carmichael (1912–2008), bookplate to chemise; the collection of Steve Forbes.



5

Octavo. Original green cloth (see previous item; illustrations and catalogue also identical). Housed in green quarter morocco slipcase and chemise. Cloth slightly soiled with ring stain on front cover, front inner hinge a little tender, front free endpaper loosening a little, contents generally toned and slightly foxed, minor staining to a few plates, notwithstanding still a very good copy of a book very prone to soiling and wear, here without any repair or restoration. **£37,500** [168814]

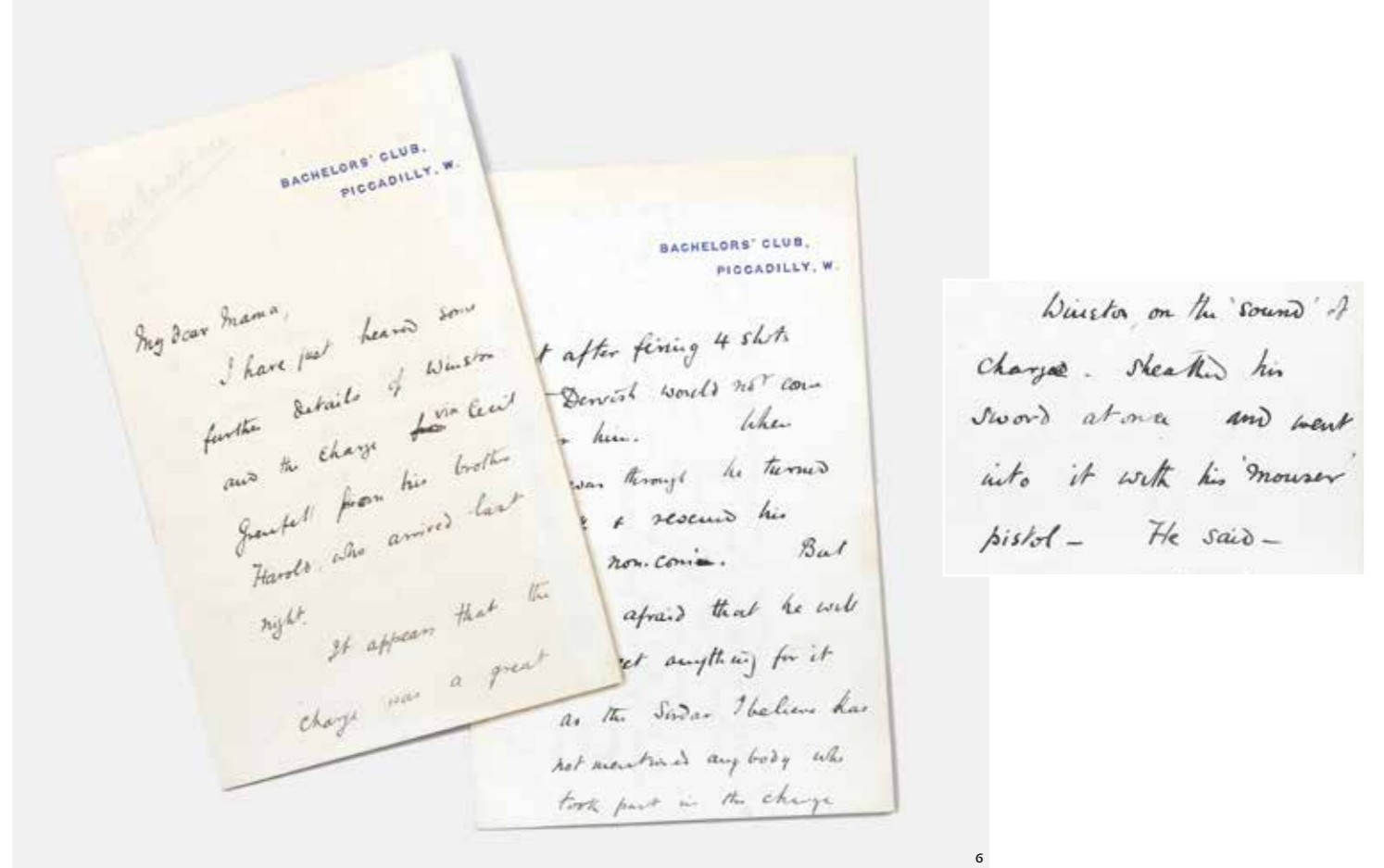
5
The Story of the Malakand Field Force. London: Thomas Nelson & Sons, Ltd, 1916

Third edition: "jacketed copies are extremely rare" (Langworth, p. 24). The first edition was succeeded by the Silver Library Edition of 1899. This third edition is the earliest for which a dust jacket survives. It was published in the Nelson's Shilling Library, a cheap reprint series. The title then remained out of print until 1989.

Provenance: B. D. Farquharson, contemporary bookplate; Ronald I. Cohen, CM, MBE, author of the definitive *Bibliography of the Writings of Sir Winston Churchill* (3 volumes, 2006), with his pencilled ownership signature on the front free endpaper.

Duodecimo. Original blue cloth, spine lettered in gilt. With dust jacket. Portrait frontispiece, 6 maps and plans (2 folding). Very light bumping and rubbing at extremities; unclipped jacket chipped with some loss, without repair. A near-fine copy in good jacket. **£1,000** [170627]

£1,000 [170627]



6

6
Autograph letter signed from Jack Churchill, on Winston Churchill's cavalry charge at Omdurman. [1898]

COURAGE UNDER FIRE

Churchill's brother Jack (1880–1947) writes to their mother with details of Winston's participation in the cavalry charge at the Battle of Omdurman, often cited as the last great cavalry charge in British military history. The charge became part of the Churchill legend, but Jack's version presents it as a military blunder which wasted troops and allowed the escape of the Khalifa.

The Battle of Omdurman was fought during the Anglo-Egyptian conquest of Sudan, pitching forces commanded by Herbert Kitchener against the Khalifa's Mahdist forces. Churchill served as a cavalry officer in the 21st Lancers, while – against the objections of Kitchener – reporting on the war for the *Morning Post*. His regiment "galloped by accident into a hidden ravine crammed with armed men. Churchill, who shot and killed at least three of the enemy with his Mauser pistol, was cool and courageous but lucky to survive a bout of hand-to-hand fighting in which 22 British officers and men were killed. Nevertheless he was eager to renew the charge at once. 'Another fifty or sixty casualties would have made our performance historic', he explained to Lady Randolph, 'and made us proud of our race and our blood'" (ODNB).

Churchill extensively publicized his role in the charge, presenting it as a triumph. He reported on it in his despatches back to the *Morning Post*, in *The River War*, his account of the conflict, and in his autobiography *My Early Life*. It became part of the legend of Churchill as the young man of action, fuelling his rapid political rise.

However, the letter presents the charge as a disaster. Jack reports: "I have heard some further details of Winston via Cecil Grenfell from his brother Harold, who arrived last night". Three

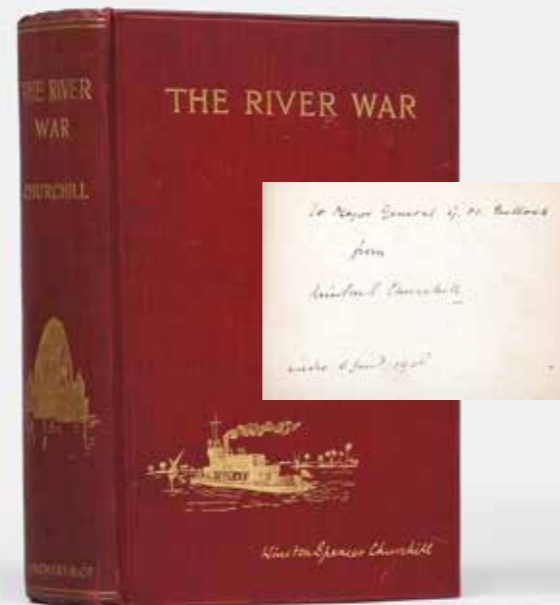
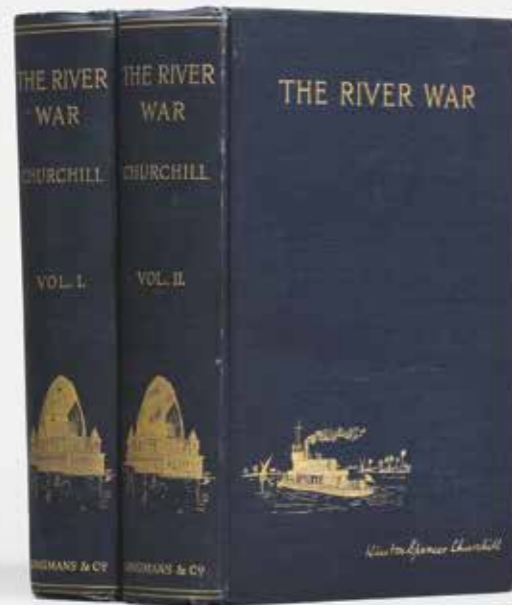
Grenfell brothers, Cecil, Howard Maxwell, and Robert, served in the battle, the latter losing his life in the cavalry charge. "It appears that the charge was a great mistake and that the Sirdar [Kitchener] was furious, so furious about it that he has hardly mentioned it in despatches. The 21st were supposed to be kept fresh, and prepared to catch the Khalifa when he bolted. They charged and crippled themselves." As a result, the Khalifa got away; he was to survive another year until his death at the Battle of Umm Diwaykarat. Kitchener's anger with Winston was long lasting. A handwritten addition to the letter by Churchill's cousin, the diplomat and writer Shane Leslie, adds: "Afterwards Kitchener sent for Winston and said he understood he wished for a job? He told him to go to the rear and look after the mules! They never spoke again till they met in the War Cabinet of 1914". The feeling was mutual: Churchill was critical of Kitchener in *The River War*, especially for his desecration of the Mahdi's tomb.

Jack includes an account of his brother's actions: "Winston on the 'sound' of charge, sheathed his sword at once and went into it with his 'Mauser' pistol. He said – all this comes from H. Grenfell – that after firing 4 shots the Dervish would not come near him. When he was through he turned back and & rescued his non-coms". This concurs with the account Winston gave: he had recently bought the newest Mauser automatic pistol in London and was determined to use it.

Provenance: the collection of Steve Forbes.

Two bifolia on Bachelors' Club Piccadilly stationery (folded to 176 x 111 mm), comprising 6 pages handwritten by Jack and further page handwritten by Churchill family member, c.300 words. Housed in black chemise within quarter morocco slipcase, red morocco label to spine and front panel, transcript mounted to inner chemise. Old residue where previously mounted to album on blank pages (not affecting text). In very good condition.

£7,500 † [171834]



7, 8

7
The River War. London: Longmans, Green & Co., 1899

“A TALE OF BLOOD AND WAR”

First edition of Churchill's second book, based on his own role as a war reporter in the Anglo-Egyptian reconquest of Sudan.

“Arguably the most aesthetically beautiful of original trade editions of Churchill's books, *The River War* is a brilliant history of British involvement in the Sudan and the campaign for its reconquest: arresting, insightful, with tremendous narrative and descriptive power . . . features of that now distant campaign Churchill impressively captures in precise detail and exciting narrative, including his own role in the last great cavalry charge of British history” (Langworth, p. 27). Churchill himself calls it, in the first sentence, “a tale of blood and war”.

Two volumes, octavo. Original dark blue cloth, titles and pictorial decoration gilt to spines and front covers, black endpapers. Photogravure portrait frontispiece to each volume and 5 similar plates (further photogravure in text), 23 colour maps and battles plans of which 20 folding, other maps and illustrations to the text. Light rubbing, scratch to rear cover of vol. II, inner hinges skilfully restored, some faint foxing. An excellent copy. ¶ Cohen A2.1.b (second state of vol. 2 p. 459, with added quotation mark, as usual); Woods A2(a). Richard M. Langworth, *A Connoisseur's Guide to the Books of Sir Winston Churchill*, 1998.

£5,750 [137021]

8
The River War. London: Longmans, Green, and Co., 1902

INSCRIBED ON THE ROAD HOME FROM HIS AFRICAN JOURNEY

First one-volume edition, inscribed on the initial blank, “To Major General G. M. Bullock from Winston S. Churchill. Cairo, 6 January 1908”. Churchill was then returning from his five-month tour of East Africa, which he worked into *My African Journey*. From 3 to 9 January, he stayed in Cairo with George Mackworth Bullock (1851–1926), commander of the British troops in Egypt. Bullock had

served in the Boer War and was appointed Governor of Bermuda in 1912.

For this edition (the second overall), Churchill shortened the text by a third but added a new preface and chapter on the destruction of the Khalifa and the end of the war. He also extensively revised the book to omit any criticisms of Kitchener and the British Army: “as a Conservative MP, he found it prudent to tone down his questioning of the imperialist adventure” (Rose, p. 61).

Provenance: the collection of Steve Forbes.

Octavo. Original red cloth, spine and front cover lettered and decorated in gilt, black endpapers. Housed in blue quarter morocco solander box. Photogravure portrait frontispiece of Kitchener, 14 coloured maps and plans (6 folding), 8 sketch maps in text. Light wear at extremities, inner hinges neatly repaired. A very good copy. ¶ Cohen A2.2; Woods A2(b). Jonathan Rose, *The Literary Churchill*, 2015.

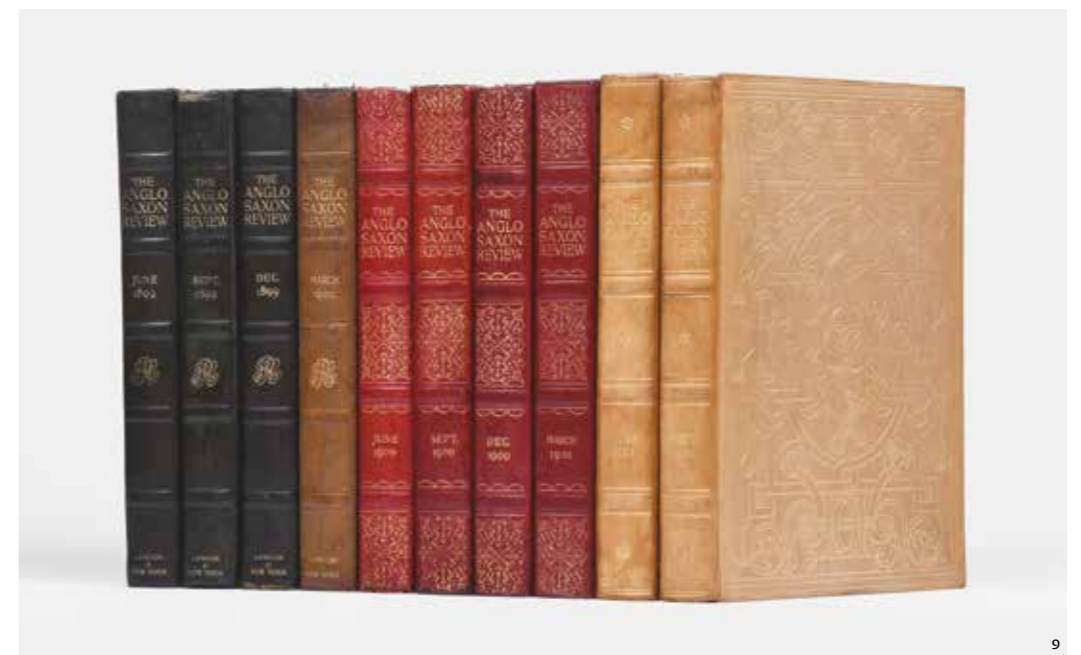
£15,000 [168824]

9
CHURCHILL, Lady Randolph Spencer, ed. The Anglo-Saxon Review. A Quarterly Miscellany. London: John Lane, 1899–1901

LATE-VICTORIAN EXTRAVAGANCE

A complete set of this historical and cultural journal: first edition of Volumes 2–10, second edition of Volume 1. Edited by Churchill's mother, the series includes an article by Churchill arguing for the creation of a cavalry force worthy of the empire.

Churchill advised his mother the publication should endeavour “to preserve a permanent record of the thoughts and aspirations of our times, which vary as swiftly as light changes on running water, for wiser ages yet unborn” (cited in Sullivan, p. 16). The cover designs follow those of various ornate Renaissance bindings, the paper quality is high, and the volumes are attractively illustrated throughout. Subscribers included heads of state, royalty, and some of the wealthiest families of Britain and the United States. The opulence and expense (a guinea a volume) ensured it was one of the most frequently satirized periodicals of its time, but it includes



9

original material by significant writers, including Henry James, George Gissing, and Stephen Crane.

Provenance: the collection of Steve Forbes.

Ten volumes, large octavo. Original sheep in various colours, each richly gilt in design, top edges gilt. With 62 engraved plates including frontispieces. A few headcaps a little worn, some light spotting, partly unopened, some gatherings opened a little roughly. A very good set. ¶ Alvin Sullivan, *British Literary Magazines: The Victorian and Edwardian Age, 1837–1913*, 1983.

£2,500 [172873]

10
London to Ladysmith via Pretoria. London: Longmans, Green, and Co., 1900

ADVENTURES IN THE BOER WAR BEGUN

First edition of Churchill's account of the first five months of his experiences as a war correspondent in the Boer War. “A splendid book both aesthetically and from a literary standpoint, the *Ladysmith* is one of the most sought-after titles in the canon” (Langworth, p. 54).

The volume contains 27 letters and telegrams Churchill sent to the *Morning Post*. A major strand of the narrative is Churchill's internment in a prisoner-of-war camp and his daring escape, which

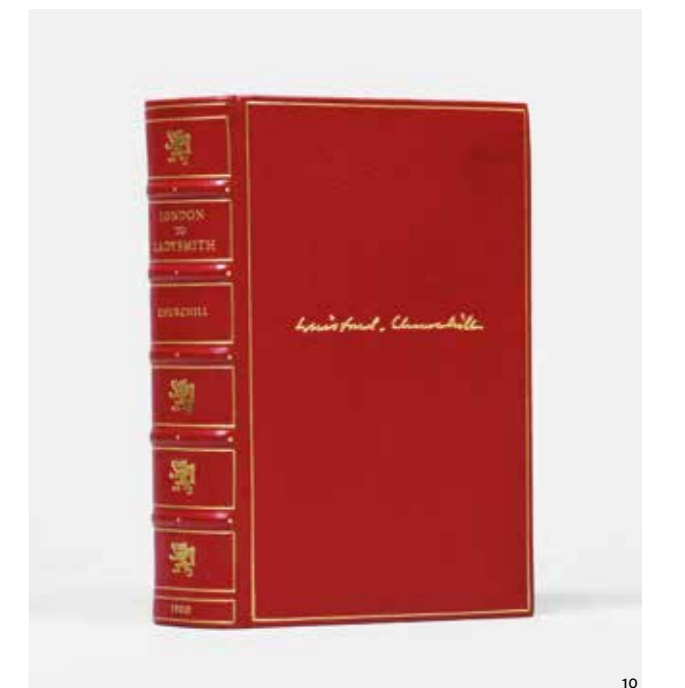


10

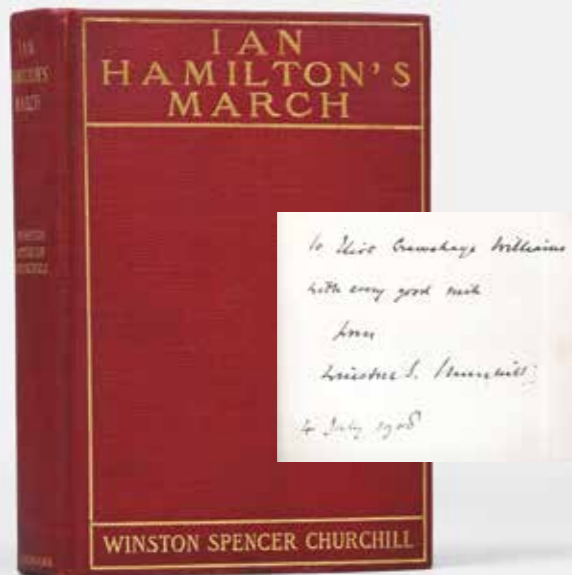
enthralled readers and cemented his reputation as a man of action.

Octavo (187 × 120 mm). Recent red morocco by Bayntun-Riviere, spine lettered in gilt with rampant lion ornaments in compartments, gilt rule to covers enclosing Churchill's facsimile signature in gilt on front, gilt ruled turn-ins with rose cornerpieces, marbled endpapers, gilt edges. Original cloth front cover bound at rear. Folding coloured map, 3 further folding maps, 4 plans in text. Bound without initial blank. Loss to lower outer corner of folding map skilfully supplied in facsimile, else a fine copy. ¶ Cohen A4.1.a; Woods A4. Richard M. Langworth, *A Connoisseur's Guide to the Books of Sir Winston Churchill*, 1998.

£2,000 [165195]



10



contents: a very good copy. ¶ Cohen A8.2; Woods A5 (English edition). Eliot Crawshay-Williams, *Simple Story: An Accidental Autobiography*, 1935; Richard M. Langworth, *A Connoisseur's Guide to the Books of Sir Winston Churchill*, 1998.

£17,500 [168813]

12

Stereoscopic photograph. London: The Fine Art Photographer's Publishing Co., 1900

CHURCHILL IN 3D

An attractive and heroic image of "Winston Spencer Churchill, the Famous War Correspondent" emerging from a tent in South Africa during the Boer War, produced as a stereoscopic photograph. It is one of the earliest public images of Churchill.

Popular from the Victorian period, stereotypes offered a selection of images, including celebrities and royalty, scenery, famous buildings, and whimsical scenes. That Churchill featured is a testament to the 25-year-old's worldwide fame. His exploits had been publicized across the world, and Churchill rode the wave of fame into his first election to parliament in October 1900. The image of Churchill as a risk-taking man of action encapsulated in this photograph endured.

Provenance: the collection of Steve Forbes.

Stereo card (176 × 89 mm), onlaid black-and-white photograph, publisher's imprint on left, title at foot, and stereoscope instructions on right. Slight wax stain over right-side image, a little abraded (with loss to a few letters of publisher's imprint) and soiled, one corner peeling; verso with a few pencil scribbles and note in crayon "33" and in ink "7". A very good copy.

£1,500 † [173680]



11

Ian Hamilton's March. New York: Longmans, Green, and Co., 1900

ADVENTURES IN THE BOER WAR CONCLUDED

First US edition, presentation copy, inscribed on the initial blank to his political aide at the Colonial Office, "To Eliot Crawshay Williams with every good wish from Winston S. Churchill 4 July 1908".

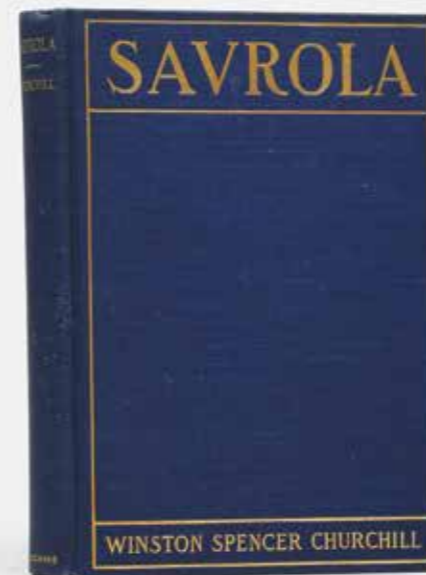
From 1906 to 1908, Churchill, then Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, employed Crawshay-Williams (1879–1962) as his assistant private secretary. As Crawshay-Williams recalled, "My duties were not of statesmanlike magnitude, being mainly, as Winston put it, to keep the flies off him. But the opportunities of coming into close touch with the machinery and personnel of government, with the questions of the day, and, more important than all else, with a brilliant and commanding political personality, were precious and unique" (p. 58).

Crawshay-Williams became the Liberal MP for Leicester in 1910 and served as parliamentary private secretary to David Lloyd George. His political career was cut short in 1913 when he became embroiled in a divorce scandal. He and Churchill remained in touch, but in 1940 he wrote to Churchill imploring him to make peace with Hitler. Churchill responded that he was ashamed of him and told him to burn the letter.

Ian Hamilton's March is a sequel to *London to Ladysmith* and completes Churchill's coverage of the Boer War, describing the liberation of the Boer prison camp where Churchill had been held captive and the march of Hamilton's mounted division from Bloemfontein to Johannesburg. "It has long been canonised among the more collectible Churchill books" (Langworth, p. 58). This US edition was published on 26 November 1900, following the British release of 12 October. For Crawshay Williams, see item 24.

Provenance: the collection of Steve Forbes.

Octavo. Original red cloth, spine and front cover lettered in gilt. Housed in custom red quarter morocco slipcase and cloth chemise. Frontispiece portrait of Hamilton after John Singer Sargent, 9 wood-engraved maps and plans in text, folding map in partial colour at rear. Recipient's bookplate on front pastedown. Slight stain at cover edges, otherwise tight with clean



13, 14

13

Savrola. New York: Longmans, Green, and Co., 1900

First edition, in unusually sharp condition, of Churchill's only novel, a melodramatic tale of liberal revolution in an autocratic Mediterranean state. The US edition preceded the UK edition by

12 days, perhaps because US law required a foreign-authored book to be manufactured in America to ensure copyright protection. "Whether they deem it a key indication of Churchill's innermost philosophy and political morality or just a yarn, *Savrola* continues to exert a grip on devotees of the canon" (Langworth, p. 39).

Provenance: the collection of Ronald Cohen.

Octavo. Original blue cloth, spine and front cover lettered in gilt. Very light rubbing, else a bright, fresh copy. ¶ Cohen A3.1.a; Woods A3(a). Richard M. Langworth, *A Connoisseur's Guide to the Books of Sir Winston Churchill*, 1998.

£1,750 [170633]

14

Savrola. London: Hodder and Stoughton, [1915]

Third edition, complete with the rare dust jacket. Langworth writes of this edition that the "presence of the evocative jacket turns this rather ordinary book into a collector treasure; unfortunately, I have encountered only a handful of jacketed copies in ten years" (p. 45). It is one of the earliest editions of Churchill's works for which a copy in dust jacket can realistically be obtained. Many editions of his works that precede it have no known surviving jackets, while others have jackets surviving in but a single or a handful of examples.

This copy is in Cohen's first state, without a date on the title page; other copies are dated 1915.

Provenance: the collection of Ronald Cohen.

Octavo. Original red cloth, spine lettered in black. With pictorial dust jacket. With frontispiece matching the dust jacket. Gift inscription dated Christmas 1916 on front free endpaper. Slight transfer of jacket residue to joints, contents toned as usual; jacket a little worn with no significant loss to lettering, front flap fold discreetly consolidated, unclipped (priced on spine not flaps); a near-fine copy in very good jacket. ¶ Cohen A3.6.a; Woods A3(d). Richard M. Langworth, *A Connoisseur's Guide to the Books of Sir Winston Churchill*, 1998.

£1,250 [169869]



15

15

WARD, Leslie. Mr. Winston Leonard Spencer Churchill. Men of the Day. No. 792. 1900

A striking lithograph of the 26-year-old Churchill at the start of his political career, published in *Vanity Fair* on 27 September 1900 in their "Men of the Day" series, issued separately along with the accompanying essay.

"Less than twenty-six years ago he became the elder son of a very beautiful mother and a very able father; and now he is the Conservative candidate for Oldham with every prospect of being sent to St. Stephen's to support Imperialism and harry the War Office . . . He can write and he can fight."

The artist Leslie Ward used the pseudonym "Spy". His cartoon is strikingly like the one he executed of Churchill's father, Lord Randolph, 20 years earlier.

Provenance: the collection of Steve Forbes.

Chromolithograph (39 × 26 cm), window-mounted and framed (42 × 56.5 cm), accompanying text mounted to verso of frame. In excellent condition. ♣ Churchill in *British Art*, Figure 1.3; Churchill *The Life: An Authorised Pictorial Biography*, p. 60; Churchill: *Images of Greatness*, p. 164.

£1,000 †

[172189]

16

Autograph letter signed twice, admonishing his manager for the poor returns of his American tour. 20 December 1900

CHURCHILL'S ANGER AT HIS "VULGAR YANKEE IMPRESARIO"

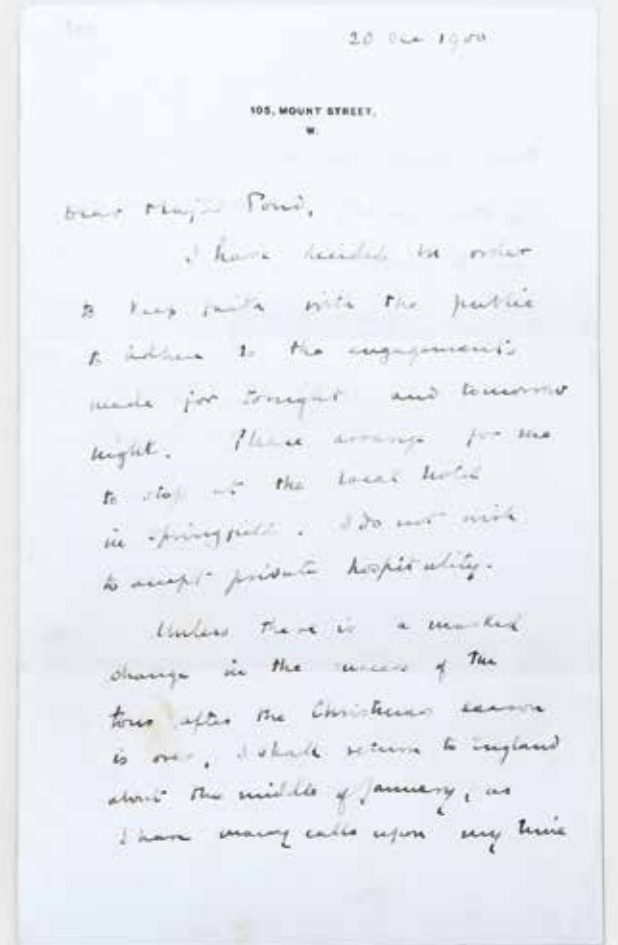
An unpublished letter to James Burton Pond, the manager of Churchill's first American lecture tour, written during the last days of the tour and reflecting the tensions between Pond and his young client; signed "WSC" at the end and again under the recipient's address.

Churchill was first elected to parliament on 2 October 1900, but postponed entry into the House for a lecture tour of Britain, the United States, and Canada, hoping to capitalize on his Boer War exploits. The British tour was a success, but Churchill was unhappy with the American leg (which began in New York on 8 December). He was incensed by the low turnout and revenues, the misleading advertisements surrounding his talks, and the poor accommodation, deficiencies for which he blamed Pond.

Churchill writes: "I have decided in order to keep faith with the public to adhere to the engagements made for tonight and tomorrow night. Please arrange for me to stop at the local hotel in Springfield. I do not wish to accept private hospitality. Unless there is a marked change in the success of the tour after the Christmas season is over, I shall return to England about the middle of January, as I have many calls upon my time there, and the low profits of this country do not encourage me to continue."

Churchill described Pond in a letter to his mother of 1 January 1901 as "a vulgar Yankee impresario". He complained that Pond "poured a lot of mendacious statements into the ears of the reporters", and that "I arrived to lecture in an American town & found Pond had not arranged any public lecture but that I was hired out to perform at an evening party in a private house – like a conjurer . . . Peace has however, been patched up on my terms, and I propose to go through with the tour" (Churchill, pp. 1224–25).

Pond had the reputation as America's leading lecture agent and perhaps was not entirely to blame – American opposition to the Boer War may have accounted for the lukewarm reception. At any rate, the tour introduced Churchill to influential people in



16

American society, including Mark Twain, Theodore Roosevelt, and President William McKinley. Churchill maintained his links with the American elite in the coming decades, much to his favour.

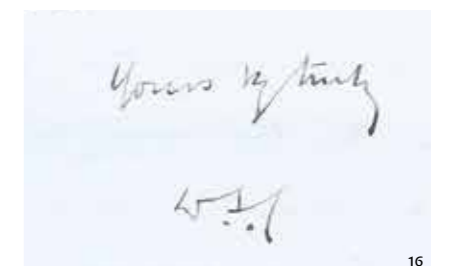
The Springfield lecture, one of the last in the series, grossed only \$150, and the entire American tour earned just \$8,000. After a brief stopover in Canada, Churchill returned to London where, in February, he delivered his maiden speech to parliament.

Provenance: the collection of Steve Forbes.

Bifolium, page size 204 × 126 mm, 105 Mount Street letterhead, handwritten on 2 pages (circa 100 words) and addressed by Churchill on a third. Housed in black chemise within quarter morocco slipcase, red morocco label to spine and front panel. Creased as originally folded, light paperclip impression and slight finger soiling: in very good condition. ♣ Randolph S. Churchill, *Winston S. Churchill: Volume I, Companion Part II*, 1967.

£10,000 †

[171845]



16



17

Cigarette card from Ogden's Boer War series. [Liverpool:] Ogden's Guinea Gold Cigarettes, [1901]

The earliest appearance of Churchill on a cigarette card, capitalizing on his Boer War fame.

"Cigarette cards were first introduced in 1878 in the USA, but did not arrive in Britain until 1901, when the American Tobacco Company acquired the Liverpool factory of Ogden's . . . Churchill featured on more than thirty cards between 1901 and 1939. Original cards are highly collectable" (Hall, p. 48). The card uses the portrait



17

taken by Elliott & Fry in 1899. There are a few known variants of the card's design, and it is unknown which, if any, has primacy.

Photographic card, 58 x 37 mm. Verso with early stamps of collectors, "C. A. Renshaw" (possibly the First World War poet Constance Ada Renshaw) and "S. V. R. Fowler". One corner a little bumped, light rubbing. A very good example. ♣ Douglas Hall, *The Book of Churchilliana*, 2002.

£250

[173763]

18

Extensive series of correspondence with the Chairman of the Oldham Conservative Association. 11 June 1902 – 9 June 1904

CHURCHILL ABANDONS THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY

An unequalled archive from Churchill's early political years, illuminating a defining moment of his career: his abandonment of the Conservative Party to join the Liberal Party. It details Churchill's growing disillusionment with the Conservatives over free trade, his increasing battles with the constituency association, leading to their vote of no confidence in him, and his crossing the floor.

Few archives of such scope and importance remain in private hands. It is the key resource for this part of Churchill's career and forms the basis of the relevant section in Randolph Churchill's biography; most of the correspondence is published in the biography's companion volumes.

Churchill was elected Conservative MP for Oldham in 1900. His correspondence with James Travis-Clegg (1874–1942) runs from 1902, when Travis-Clegg was elected chairman of the Oldham Conservative Association, to 1904, when Churchill left the party. Travis-Clegg continued as chairman until 1906.

Churchill was a rising star, already tipped by admirers as a future prime minister. His first letter makes plain his focus: "my own policy is to keep as clear as possible of local difficulties . . . the Parliamentary business is quite enough to tax my time" (23 April 1902). He complains it costs £5 each time he visits and hopes Travis-Clegg will ensure his presence is rarely required. This lack

of interest in the machinations of constituency politics may have turned the association against him.

The early correspondence concerns Churchill's opposition to the increased military expenditure proposed by John Brodrick. "At the last election I pledged myself in the plainest terms to the cause of Army Reform; and it was therefore with much disgust that I saw the government, within a month of the meeting of Parliament, commit themselves to a policy not of army Reform but of Army Increase and try to varnish over the defects revealed by the [Boer] War with a grandiose scheme and a lavish outlay of public money" (24 April 1903). Churchill notes there is an "Army League" who are "a jingo lot & would increase the Army till they broke the British back" (3 May 1903). Despite the controversy, the association passed resolutions backing Churchill.

Over the course of 1903, however, Churchill focused his energy on an issue they adamantly opposed: free trade. The Conservative Party was then split on the question of protectionism. Churchill was a staunch free trader and regarded the swing towards protectionism as due to "the unrestrained ambition of a single man", Joseph Chamberlain (December 1903). Though the Oldham association was "definitely Protectionist in character", Churchill conceived his role as to lead and not follow. "While I remain its member I shall continue to do my very best to oppose all protectionist manoeuvres in Parliament and to explain to the Electors of Oldham how closely Free Trade and cheap food are interwoven with the welfare of the Lancashire artisan" (December 1903). The letters speak of "a stormy meeting" and Churchill hopes the free traders "will not allow a loud section to frighten them" (20 August 1903).

Over 1903, support for Churchill fell away. "It is unlikely that I shall stand for Oldham as the Conservative candidate at the next election" (12 December 1903), he admits. On 26 December, he broaches the idea of changing sides: "The Liberal party of the future is going to be very different from what we have known and resisted all these years. Whether I shall join it or not – depends upon the change that is effected in its policy & character".

On 8 January 1904, the Oldham association passed a resolution of no confidence in Churchill. Churchill tried to avert this on 5 January, requesting Travis-Clegg tell them that "no other Conservative Association has attempted such a resolution, to remind the Committee that nobody but me would have won the last election, and generally to deplore the violent spirit". It was to no avail. Churchill was effectively exiled by his own party. In the Commons, Churchill crossed the floor and joined the Liberal Party in May 1904. He writes: "I have taken up my seat on the other side of the House to avoid the discourtesy of which I was the object, and because I saw no further public advantage to be gained by remaining there" (9 June 1904).

Churchill remained MP for Oldham until the 1906 election, when he changed constituency. As the Liberals won in a landslide, his decision to change parties worked to his advantage, and he soon rose to the highest levels of government. He rejoined the Conservative Party in 1924, after they dropped the protectionist cause.

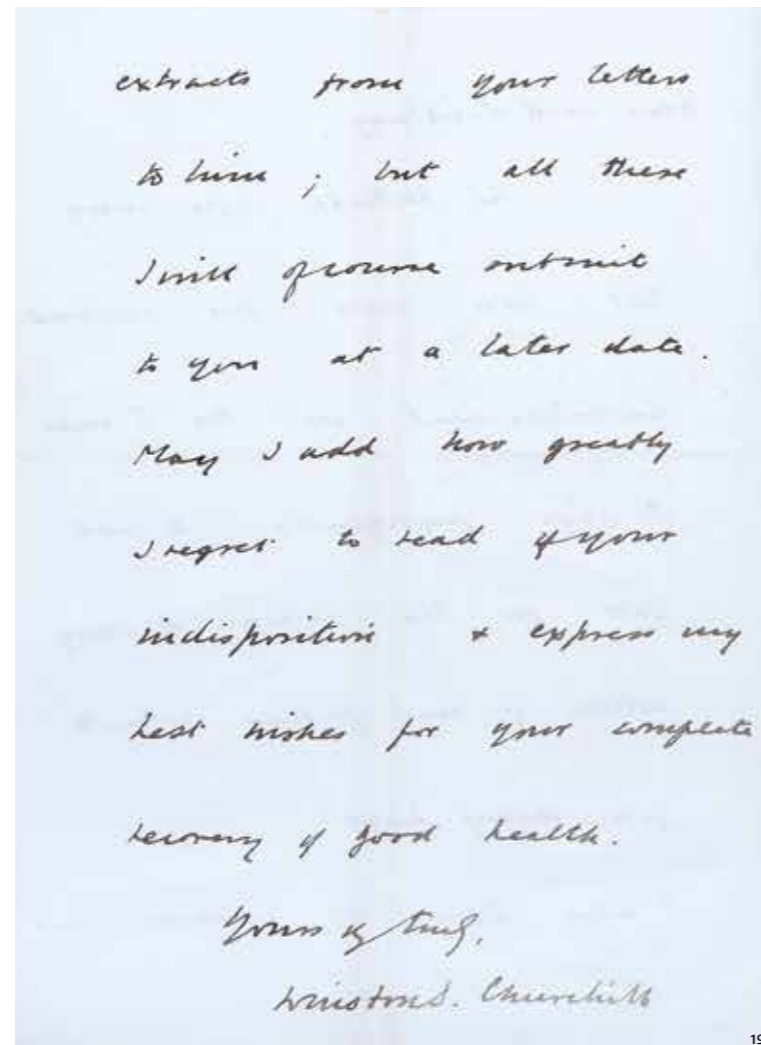
The archive contains around 15,000 words either written or dictated by Churchill. It demonstrates his commitment to his principles and his unwillingness to compromise even with those who had the power to remove him. It represents a certain intransigence, and perhaps, at an early stage of his career, an inability to placate his base and play the political game. He would certainly become far more adept. A full inventory is available.

Provenance: the collection of Steve Forbes.

Together 71 letters all to James Travis-Clegg, octavo and quarto on various letterheads, comprising 29 autograph letters signed from Churchill, 13 typed letters signed from Churchill, 1 typed letter from Churchill with his manuscript corrections and typed signature, 25 letters from Churchill dictated to his secretary Annette Anning and in her hand (all signed "Winston S. Churchill", mostly her imitation of his signature, some his own signature), 3 autograph letters from Anning in her own name; also included are Travis-Clegg's replies to Churchill in manuscript copy and other related letters, drafts, and memoranda from electors and association members, circa 30 items. Punch holes, generally in very good to excellent condition.

£150,000 †

[173647]



19

19

Autograph letter signed, soliciting Lord Salisbury's assistance with his biography of Lord Randolph. 16 September 1902

FROM A FUTURE TO A FORMER PRIME MINISTER

Churchill writes to the former prime minister Lord Salisbury, asking for letters relating to his father Lord Randolph, who served in Salisbury's Cabinet. Churchill was gathering material for his biography, and Salisbury supplied correspondence that probably represented the most important source other than the Churchill family papers.

The letter is written in the early stages of his work on the biography, two months after Salisbury's exit from Downing Street. Lord Randolph served Salisbury successively as Secretary of State for India, Leader of the House of Commons, and Chancellor of the Exchequer. Salisbury died the following year.

Churchill's biography covers the often-tempestuous relationship between Salisbury and Lord Randolph at great length. Churchill inevitably displays a lack of objectivity towards his father, who is presented as a far more obliging minister than he was in reality. Lord Randolph's interference in Salisbury's foreign policy is presented as collegial, his intriguing and leaking to journalists

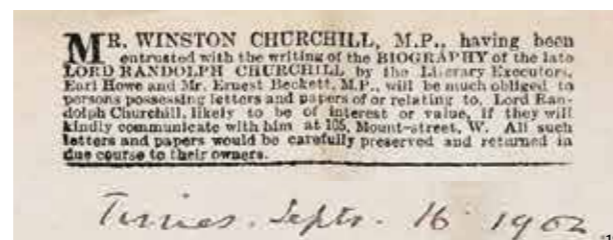
is ignored, and important details around his resignation are omitted (Roberts, p. 101). Nonetheless, Churchill treats Salisbury evenhandedly. The two maintained cordial relations, and Churchill dedicated *The River War* to him, commending his "wise direction" under which "the Conservative Party have long enjoyed power and the nation prosperity".

Provenance: the collection of Steve Forbes.

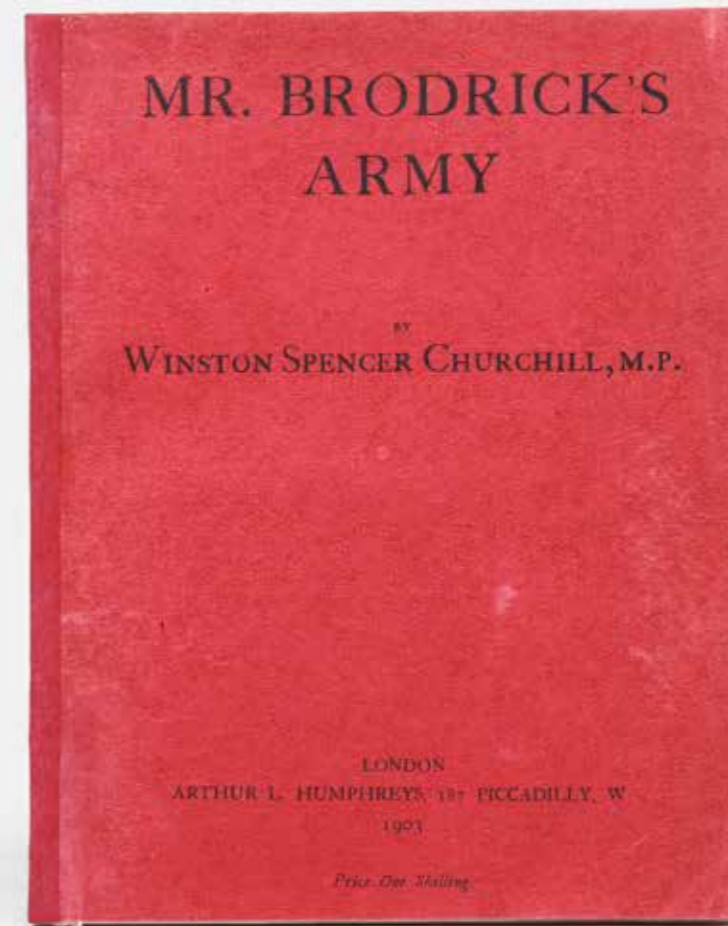
Bifolium, page size 202 x 126 mm, 105 Mount Street letterhead, handwritten on 2 pages (circa 100 words), extract from *The Times* mounted on third (dated in Churchill's hand 21 September 1902), fourth blank. Housed in black chemise within quarter morocco slipcase, red morocco label to spine and front panel. Creased as originally folded, note of sender and date at head in red ink, a few spots: in very good condition. ♣ Andrew Roberts, Churchill, 2019.

£12,500 †

[171847]



19



20

20

Mr. Brodrick's Army. London: Arthur L. Humphreys, 1903

LEGENDARILY RARE

Second and only realistically obtainable edition. Surviving in only a handful of copies, this work has been long recognized by the most dedicated Churchill collectors as "virtually impossible to acquire" (Langworth, p. 65).

Only three copies of the first edition are known, all in institutions: Trinity College, Toronto; Churchill College, Cambridge; and the collection of the Marquess of Bath at Longleat. The second is the only edition that can be traced in commerce. In the last thirty years, we know of only three copies appearing at auction, of which just one retained its original wrappers.

The first edition was minutely printed in simple self-wrappers; the second was printed with wide margins, bound in bright wrappers. "Humphreys initially chose a cheaper production format in order to avoid the costs associated with the far more attractive second-edition format and that, when it became clear that sufficient demand existed for the work, he determined to produce it in a more appealing format which would justify the higher price, render the

work more marketable and reduce the risk of loss" (Cohen). No further edition was published.

Mr. Brodrick's Army begins with Churchill's Commons speech on the New Army Scheme of 13 May 1901, his first major set-piece address: "I took six weeks to prepare this speech, and learnt it so thoroughly off by heart that it hardly mattered where I began it or how I turned it" (Churchill, p. 19).

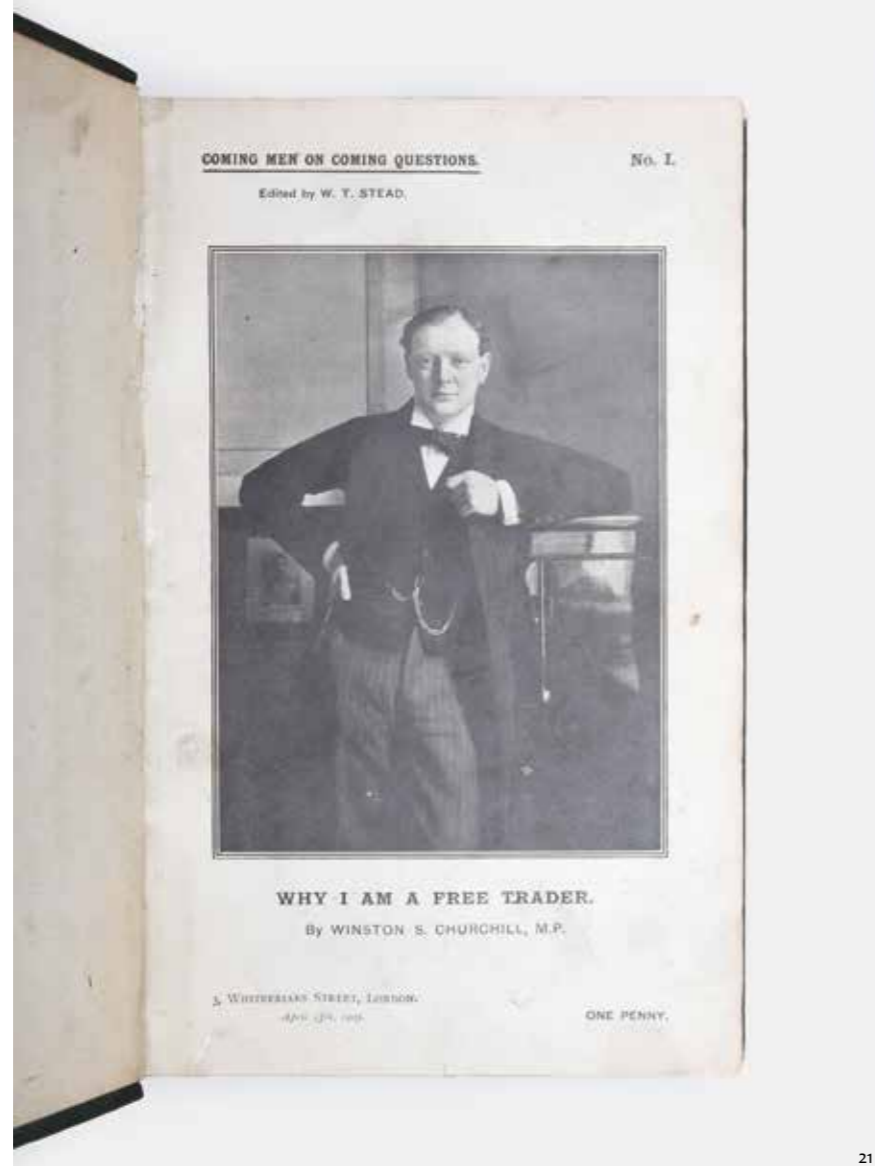
Included is a contemporary leaflet, produced by the Liberal Party's publication department, opposing Brodrick's scheme: "The Abandoned Army Corps. A Study in 'How Not to Do It'".

Provenance: the collection of Steve Forbes.

Octavo. Original red wrappers lettered in black, neatly rebacked. Housed in custom red half morocco solander box. Wrappers lightly rubbed, rear wrapper with a few peripheral tiny chips, one spot of offset from the wrappers to title page, very light foxing at extremities, contents otherwise clean, a few leaves towards the rear opened a little roughly. Aside from the neat reback, the copy is without the extensive repairs which are generally seen in the few remaining examples in original wrappers. A very good copy. ♣ Cohen A10.2; Woods A6(b). Randolph Churchill, Winston S. Churchill, Young Statesman, 1901-1914, 1967; Richard M. Langworth, A Connoisseur's Guide to the Books of Sir Winston Churchill, 1998.

£100,000

[169555]



21

21
Why I am a Free Trader. [In:] Coming Men on Coming Questions [complete set]. London: [The Review of Reviews,] 1905

THE RIGHT TO CHEAP FOOD

First edition of Churchill's first published statement of his stance on the free trade question after he crossed the floor, published as a pamphlet as the first in the series *Coming Men on Coming Questions*, here bound with the rest of the series.

Churchill's staunch belief in free trade was the focus of his political activities in this period. Churchill sets out his two key arguments: free trade makes food as cheap as possible, and Britons should have the right to buy whatever they wish without interference by the state.

The campaigning journalist W. T. Stead arranged the series, which offered 26 politicians an opportunity to set forth their views on an issue they deemed important. Stead contributes a preface to each, alludes to Lord Dufferin's statement that by age 26 Churchill had achieved "a finer series of military adventures than half of the general officers in Europe", and concludes: "Since then in politics he has beaten his own record in war and in journalism. Hence I put

him down as Coming Man, No. 1". The 26 numbers were later re-published as a single volume.

Provenance: Donald Scott Carmichael (1912-2008), bookplate to front pastedown; the collection of Steve Forbes.

Twenty-six pamphlets bound in one, octavo (238 × 155 mm). Contemporary green cloth, spine lettered in gilt. Each part bound with front wrapper but without terminal advertisements and rear wrapper. Binding worn but holding, contents browned. A good copy. ♣ Cohen A15; Woods A7/1.

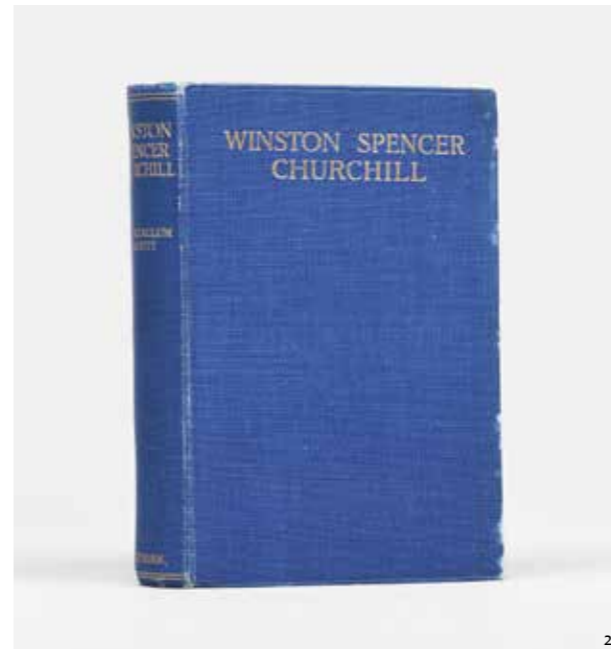
£3,000 [173241]

22
SCOTT, Alexander MacCallum. Winston Spencer Churchill. London: Methuen & Co., 1905

First edition of the first biography of Churchill, opening with the prophetic statement that "the youth of thirty is confidently spoken of by his admirers as a future Prime Minister". Churchill read the proofs and aided Scott, as he did again with the follow-up biography published in 1916.

Octavo. Original blue cloth, spine and front cover lettered in gilt. With 16 half-tone plates. Light rubbing and minor white marking at extremities, gilt bright, contents foxed. A good copy. ♣ Zoller A1.

£200 [173765]



22

23
Lord Randolph Churchill. London: Macmillan and Co., 1906

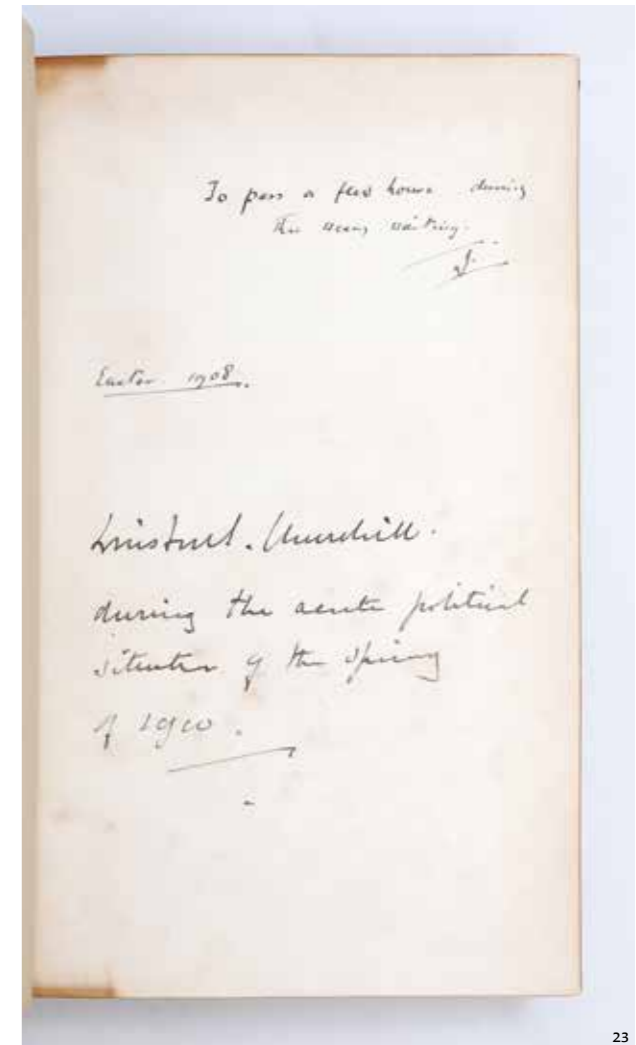
HIS BIOGRAPHY OF HIS FATHER, INSCRIBED TO HIS BROTHER

First edition, inscribed by Winston for his brother Jack and his wife Gwendoline on an earlier binder's blank, "Winston Churchill during the acute political situation of the spring of 1910". Jack's own inscription to Gwendoline is above: "To pass a few hours during this weary waiting. J. Easter 1908".

Both brothers served in the Boer and Great wars. Jack reached the rank of major and afterwards worked as a stockbroker. Gwendoline (1885-1941) was the daughter of the Earl and Countess of Abingdon and the centre of an artistic and literary circle including Hilaire Belloc, J. M. Barrie, and William Orpen. The couple were close to Winston but chose to stay out of the limelight throughout his tumultuous career.

Winston's biography of Lord Randolph was a vindication of the career of the Conservative statesman, a key figure in British political life during the 1880s until his resignation from the Cabinet in 1886 on a point of principle. Winston's relationship with his father was respectful rather than warm, but "when Winston later reread his father's letters, he realized how much he had thought and cared for him . . . [His biography] remains the most detailed written up to the end of the twentieth century. Winston believed that he owed everything to his father" (ODNB). Jack was only 15 when their father died, but he seems to have had a warmer relationship with him than Winston. When Winston was gathering material for the book, Jack helped research, sort, and arrange the family papers.

Jack's inscription to Gwendoline at Easter 1908 surely refers to their suspenseful anticipation of her parents' consent to their marriage. Jack's finances had been a cause of concern for them, but their consent was secured in June 1908 and the wedding was held in August. Winston's inscription in spring 1910 (he was appointed Home Secretary in February) refers to the ongoing political crisis over the Liberal "People's Budget". In 1909 the House of Lords rejected this major programme of social reform and redistribution of wealth, which led to a general election in January 1910 on a "peers versus people" campaign. The Liberal victory forced the



23

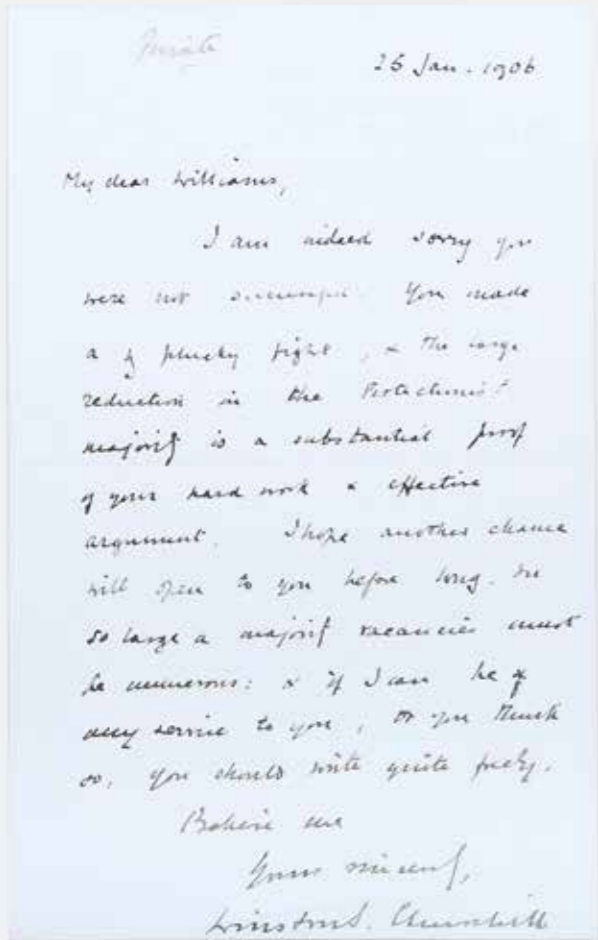
Lords to accept the budget, ratifying it in April 1910, paving the way for the drastic reduction of the powers of the House of Lords in the Parliament Act of 1911.

When the book was rebound, the inscribed leaf from the earlier binding was preserved, as were Jack's bookplates, which were reimposed on the front pastedown. During the war, Jack's library was moved to storage. After his death in 1947, the books passed to his second son Peregrine (1913-2002) and were later dispersed by the family at auction.

Provenance: the collection of Steve Forbes.

Two volumes, octavo (215 × 137 mm). Recent quarter calf by John Gardner of Borough Green in Kent, spines lettered in gilt, brown cloth sides, initials G.B. in gilt to the front covers (for Gwendoline Bertie, Jack Churchill's wife, though the bindings are posthumous), gilt edges. Photogravure portrait frontispieces, 13 plates and 3 facsimiles, 1 folding, 1 double-page. Inscribed leaf a little spotted, contents lightly toned. A very good copy. ♣ Cohen A17; Woods A8(a).

£20,000 [171043]



24

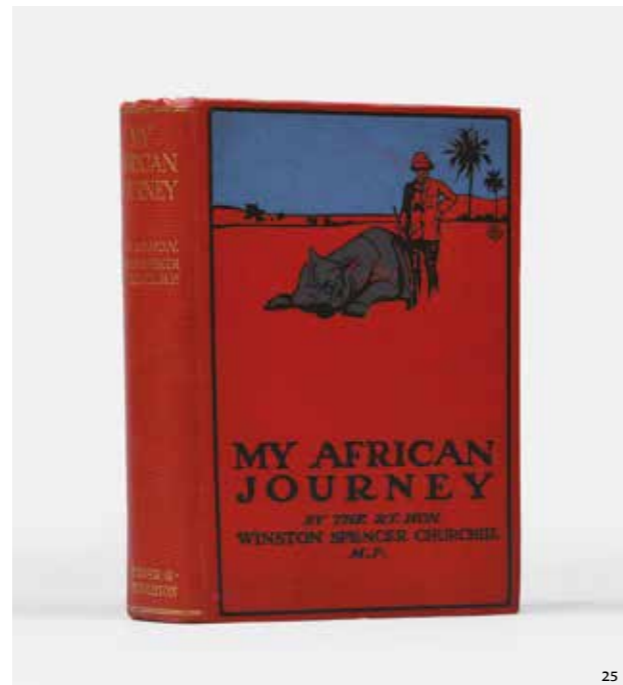
Autograph letter signed, to Eliot Crawshay-Williams following his election defeat. 25 January 1906

“YOU MADE A VERY PLUCKY FIGHT”

Churchill writes as Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies to commiserate with a colleague on his defeat in the January 1906 general election.

Crawshay-Williams stood as a candidate for Churchill's Liberal Party in Chorley. The free-trade Liberals achieved a landslide victory in the general election, as the Conservative Party was divided into free trade and protectionist factions. Despite this, Crawshay-Williams still lost Chorley to the Conservative candidate.

Churchill writes, “I am indeed sorry you were not successful. You made a very plucky fight, & the large reduction in the Protectionist majority is a substantial proof of your hard work & effective argument. I hope another chance will open to you before long. In so large a majority vacancies must be numerous: & if I can be of any service to you, or you think so, you should write quite freely. Believe me yours sincerely, Winston S. Churchill”. Churchill knew the sting – he had first experienced defeat in an 1899 by-election and would go on to be defeated many more times in his long electoral career.



25

Less than a month after writing, Churchill appointed Crawshay-Williams as his assistant private secretary, in Churchill's new role as Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, a position that Churchill held until 1908. Crawshay-Williams was subsequently elected Liberal MP for Leicester in 1910. For Crawshay-Williams, see item 11.

Provenance: the collection of Steve Forbes.

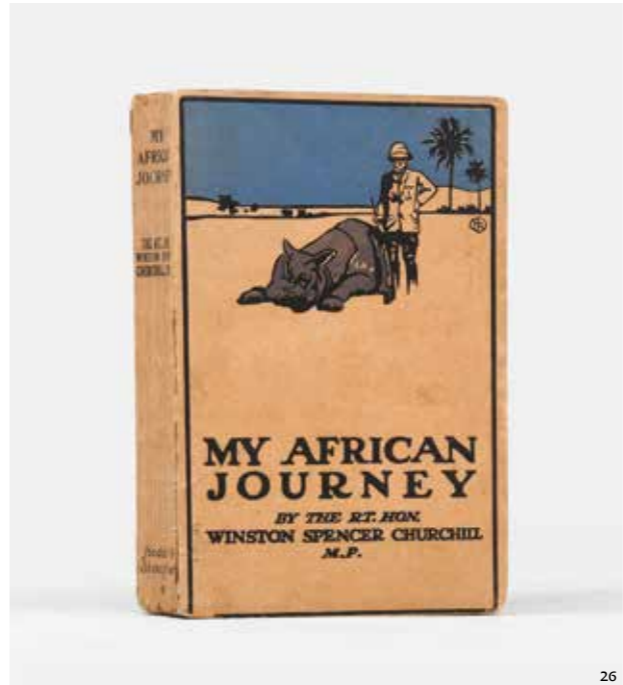
Single sheet of Colonial Office letterhead (204 × 119 mm), written on one side in black ink (85 words); together with original free-franked envelope, signed and addressed by Churchill (133 × 109 mm) to recipient (mis-spelling his name as “Ernest Crawshay-Williams”). Envelope a little soiled with a couple nicks, overall in excellent condition. ¶ Eliot Crawshay-Williams, *Simple Story: An Accidental Autobiography*, 1935.

£7,500 †

[173672]



24



26

25
My African Journey. London: Hodder and Stoughton, 1908

First edition in book form of Churchill's account of his travels around British East Africa in the autumn of 1907, this copy in particularly fresh condition.

Churchill was commissioned to write a series of articles for the *Strand Magazine*, a highly lucrative contract that reflected his celebrity status as a rising star in British politics. Highly readable, the resultant book “bubbles with Churchill's irrepressible interest in everything new, whether it was the thrill of hunting rhino, the dangers of sleeping sickness, or the engagingly extempore justice of the District Officers” (Woods, p. 81).

Octavo. Original red cloth, spine lettered in gilt, lettering and pictorial decoration to front cover in black, blue, and grey. Housed in custom blue cloth slipcase. Photographic frontispiece, 46 photographic plates, and 3 maps. Light foxing to edges and contents, toning to endpapers, short closed tear to plate facing p. 164 into image, notwithstanding a bright, clean copy. ¶ Cohen A27; Czech, *African Big Game Hunting*, p. 37; Woods A12.

£2,250

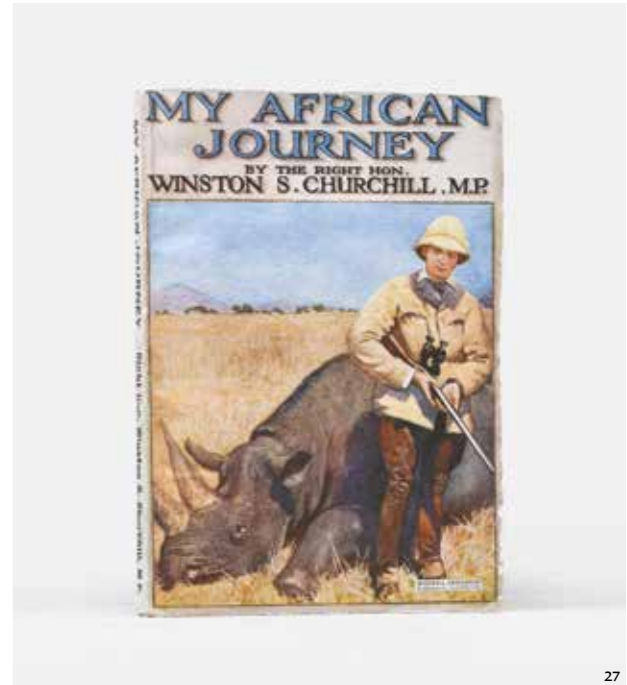
[159600]

26
My African Journey. London: Hodder and Stoughton, 1908

“FEW APPEAR TO HAVE SURVIVED”

First edition, the rare issue in wrappers for the colonial market, which has been called “a hundred times rarer” than the standard issue in red cloth (Langworth, p. 83). This is a particularly well-preserved copy, carried by a contemporary owner on their own African jaunt.

The contents of the wrappers issue are identical to the cloth issue. The cover design is similar, but the background is tan rather than red, and there is an asterisk denoting export on the spine. The spine lettering is reset. Only 903 copies were issued in this format. Given their fragile nature, and colonial market, “few appear to have survived” (Cohen).



27

On the half-title is a contemporary list, initialled “E.D.R.”, of 20 place names in Africa, evidently representing the owner's own travels around the continent, including Cape Town, Mozambique, Zanzibar, Uganda, and Mombasa.

Provenance: the collection of Ronald Cohen.

Octavo. Original pictorial wrappers. Housed in a custom red cloth solander box. Photographic frontispiece, 46 photographic plates, 3 maps. Slight superficial split to front joint and light foxing to edges and contents. A near-fine copy. ¶ Cohen A27.3; Czech, *African Big Game Hunting*, p. 37; Woods A12. Richard M. Langworth, *A Connoisseur's Guide to the Books of Sir Winston Churchill*, 1998.

£4,750

[169981]

27
My African Journey. London: Hodder and Stoughton, [1910]

Second edition, the first issued only in wrappers, published two years after the first edition, which was issued both in cloth for the home market and in wrappers for the colonies.

The edition was intended as a cheaper version than its predecessor. The pictorial front wrapper (with an illustration unique to this edition) is very attractive, but otherwise the lower production values mean that the book is fragile and prone to browning and wear. It is much less common than the first edition.

Provenance: the collection of Ronald Cohen, who stated to us that this copy was in the best condition he had ever seen.

Octavo. Original pictorial wrappers. Housed in custom beige cloth solander box. Light rubbing and a few tiny nicks and chips at extremities, contents toned as usual: an attractive, well-preserved copy. ¶ Cohen A27.8; Woods A12 (mentioned).

£975

[170092]



28

28
MACPHERSON, Hector. The Gospel of Socialism. Dundee: John Leng & Co., Ltd, [1908]

First edition, containing a preface by Churchill, based on his speech of 14 May 1908 in Kinnaird Hall, Dundee, a speech subsequently edited for publication in his 1909 book *Liberalism and the Social Problem*. Churchill concludes of socialists: "They put before us a creed of universal self-sacrifice. They preach it in the language of spite and envy, of hatred, and all uncharitableness. They tell us that we should dwell together in unity and comradeship. They are themselves split into twenty obscure factions, which hate and abuse each other more than they hate and abuse us."

Hector Macpherson (1851–1924) was a journalist and political campaigner in Scotland, promoting a policy for the Liberal Party of anti-socialism, free trade, and land reform. In the year of publication, Churchill was elected MP for Dundee, where the pamphlet was published.

Provenance: the collection of Ronald Cohen.

Octavo, pp. 32. Original wrappers. A little soiled, contents toned due to paper stock; a very good copy. ♣ Cohen B6; Woods B3.

£1,000

[170095]

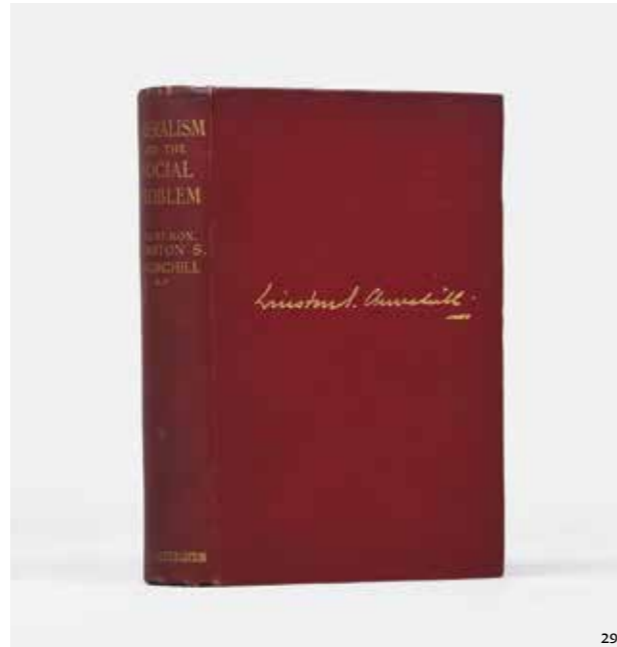
29

Liberalism and the Social Problem. London: Hodder and Stoughton, 1909

OWNED BY "ONE OF THE MOST POWERFUL LIBERAL VOICES OF EDWARDIAN BRITAIN"

First edition, publisher's presentation copy, with a stamp on the title page, presumably sent to the editor of *The Economist*, Francis Wrigley Hirst (1873–1953), whose ownership signature is on both the front free endpaper and title page.

The book collects the speeches by the young Churchill during his Liberal phase, addressing such issues as the conciliation of South Africa, imperial preference, labour exchanges, and unemployment insurance.



29

Appropriately, the recipient was a prominent Liberal, "whose stalwart advocacy of personal freedom, free trade, and peace during the first half of the twentieth century, and especially during the First World War and its aftermath, surely earns him an honored place in the pantheon of individual liberty" (Brady). Appointed editor of *The Economist* in 1907, Hirst built up the newspaper's circulation to match its 19th-century heyday under Walter Bagehot, and consequently became "one of the most powerful Liberal voices of Edwardian Britain, dogmatically arguing that permanent progress depended on free trade, retrenchment, and peace" (ODNB).

Octavo. Original red cloth, spine lettered in gilt, facsimile of author's signature to front cover in gilt, bottom edge untrimmed. Pencilled annotations to contents. Slight darkening and rubbing to spine, slight spotting. A very good copy. ♣ Cohen A29.1.a; Woods A15. Mark Brady, "Against the Tide: The Life of Francis W. Hirst", available online.

£2,000

[164325]

30

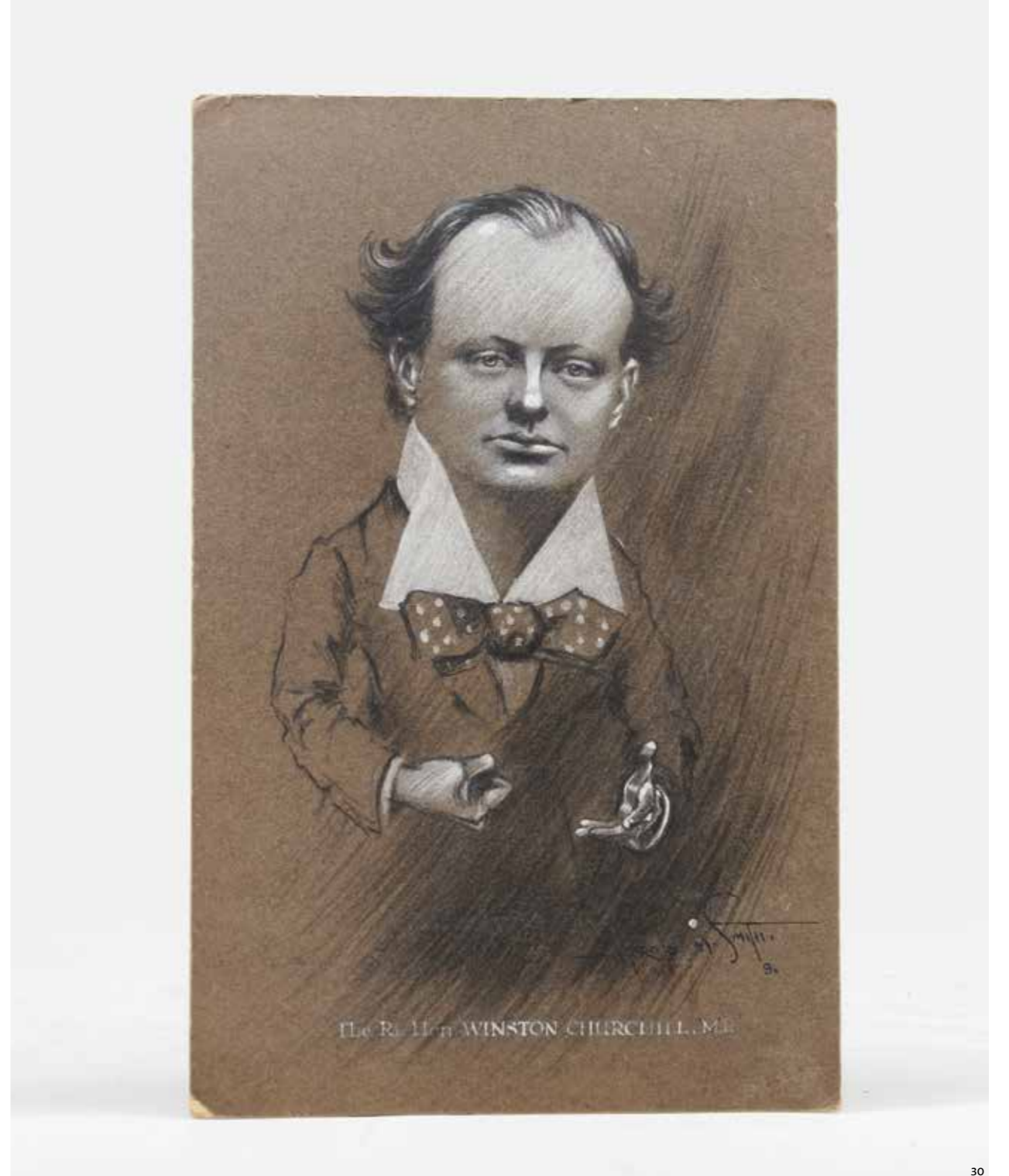
SMITH, Harold Howard. Pencil, ink, and body colour caricature of Churchill. London: 1909

THE YOUNG, DYNAMIC STATESMAN

A powerful image of Churchill, included in a group of seven original caricatures of prominent political figures of the day, published as a series of postcards in March 1909 by Rotary Photographic Co. Ltd.

The portrait was drawn by the caricaturist Harold Howard Smith while Churchill was president of the Board of Trade (1908–10) in Asquith's cabinet. He was the youngest cabinet minister since 1866. Smith's caricature appears to be based on a photograph taken in 1904 and published as a postcard by Rotary (NPG x197756). Churchill was also caricatured by Max Beerbohm at this time.

The other portraits in the series are of members of the cabinet: H. H. Asquith (Prime Minister), Sir Edward Grey (Foreign Secretary), R. B. Haldane (Secretary of State for War), John Burns (President of the Local Government Board), George Wyndham (Chief Secretary for Ireland 1900–1905 and at this time Rector of the University of Edinburgh), and the Marquess of Lansdowne (leader of the Unionist peers in the House of Lords), seen here



30

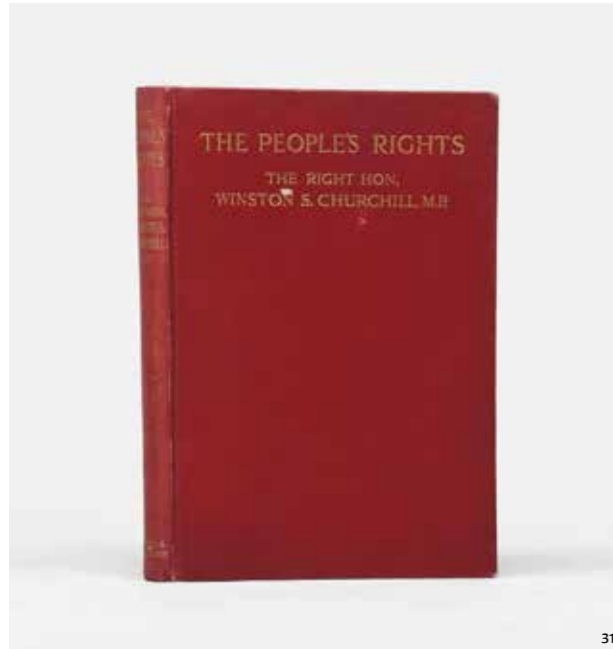
holding a paper titled "A Bill – Finance", presumably a reference to Lloyd George's "People's Budget", over which Lansdowne failed to control frenzied opposition in the Lords.

The talented portraitist Smith worked for *The Bystander*, a popular weekly tabloid magazine that published Bruce Bairnsfather's "Old Bill" series during the Great War and carried work by H. M. Bateman and Heath Robinson. In 1910, he executed a series entitled "Pencil Portraits of Stage Favourites", and we have also traced his portraits of G. K. Chesterton and Gerald du Maurier. His confident, deft, and appealing work is not represented at the National Portrait Gallery.

Signed original drawing on grey art board, (279 × 178 mm), verso coated olive-green verso, calligraphic title in white ink, subject identified twice in a contemporary hand on verso, along with "copyright" statement; together with six similar caricatures. Slight rubbing around edges, otherwise very good. ♣ Brian E. Krapf, *A Churchill Treasury*, 2023, p. 40.

£4,500

[128435]



31

31
The People's Rights. London: Hodder & Stoughton, [1909?]

First edition, cloth issue. Due to the low quality of the materials and the cheap and clumsy method of production, it is among the most difficult to acquire for Churchill collectors: Langworth declares it "the third rarest Churchill book after Mr. Brodrick's Army and For Free Trade" (p. 99).

Following the rejection by the Conservative-dominated House of Lords of the Liberal government's budget, Asquith dissolved parliament and took the Liberal case to the country, supporting higher taxation on the wealthy to fund an expanded welfare state and a reduction in the power of the Lords. Churchill, as President of the Board of Trade, hit the campaign trail with a series of stirring speeches in December 1909 ahead of the election in January 1910. Hodder & Stoughton arranged for the speeches to be published as part of a group of books hastily published in the run up to the election.

The first edition was issued in both cloth and wrappers, the copies in cloth apparently at the end of December 1909, and those in wrappers a couple of weeks later in early January.

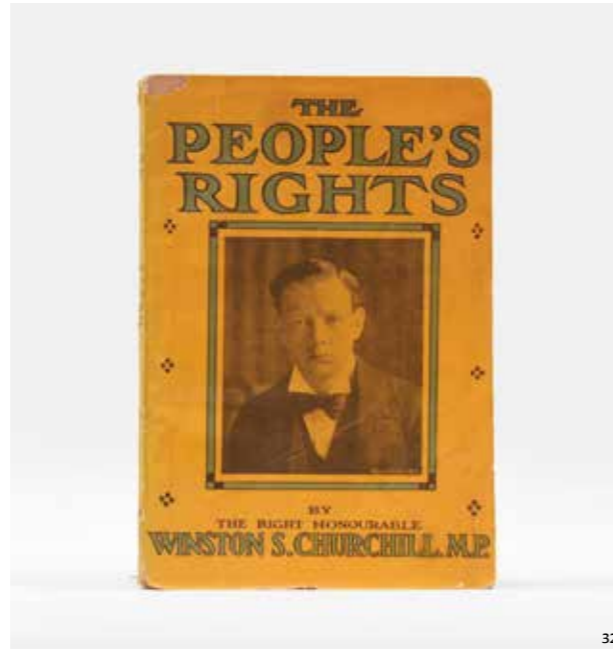
Provenance: the collection of Steve Forbes.

Octavo. Original red cloth, spine and front cover lettered in gilt, top edge gilt. Armorial bookplate of H. D. Moule, an Indian civil servant who owned many of Churchill's books; neat ownership signature to front free endpaper. Light rubbing, spine slightly sunned, short closed tear to front free endpaper, rear inner hinge split cracked, contents browned as often. A good copy. ¶ Cohen A31.1.b (second state, with p. 71 correctly paginated) & A31.3; Woods A16. Richard M. Langworth, *A Connoisseur's Guide to the Books of Sir Winston Churchill*, 1998.

£6,500 [170968]

32
The People's Rights. London: Hodder & Stoughton, 1910

First edition, first wrappers issue, scarcer and harder to acquire in collectable condition than the cloth issue.



32

A second issue in wrappers followed, in which the index was replaced with a second appendix. Five other issues in wrappers, branded with different newspapers, were also subsequently released.

Octavo. Original yellow pictorial wrappers. Housed in a black cloth solander box by the Chelsea Bindery. Some chipping to wrappers, contents browned as usual, still a well-preserved copy. ¶ Cohen A31.2.a (first state, with p. 71 mispaginated "1"); Woods A16. Richard M. Langworth, *A Connoisseur's Guide to the Books of Sir Winston Churchill*, 1998.

£5,750 [88138]

33
Printed Address, To the Electors of Dundee, 28 December 1909; [and] Printed Address, To the Electors of Dundee, 23 November 1910. Dundee: John Leng & Co., 1909 & 1910

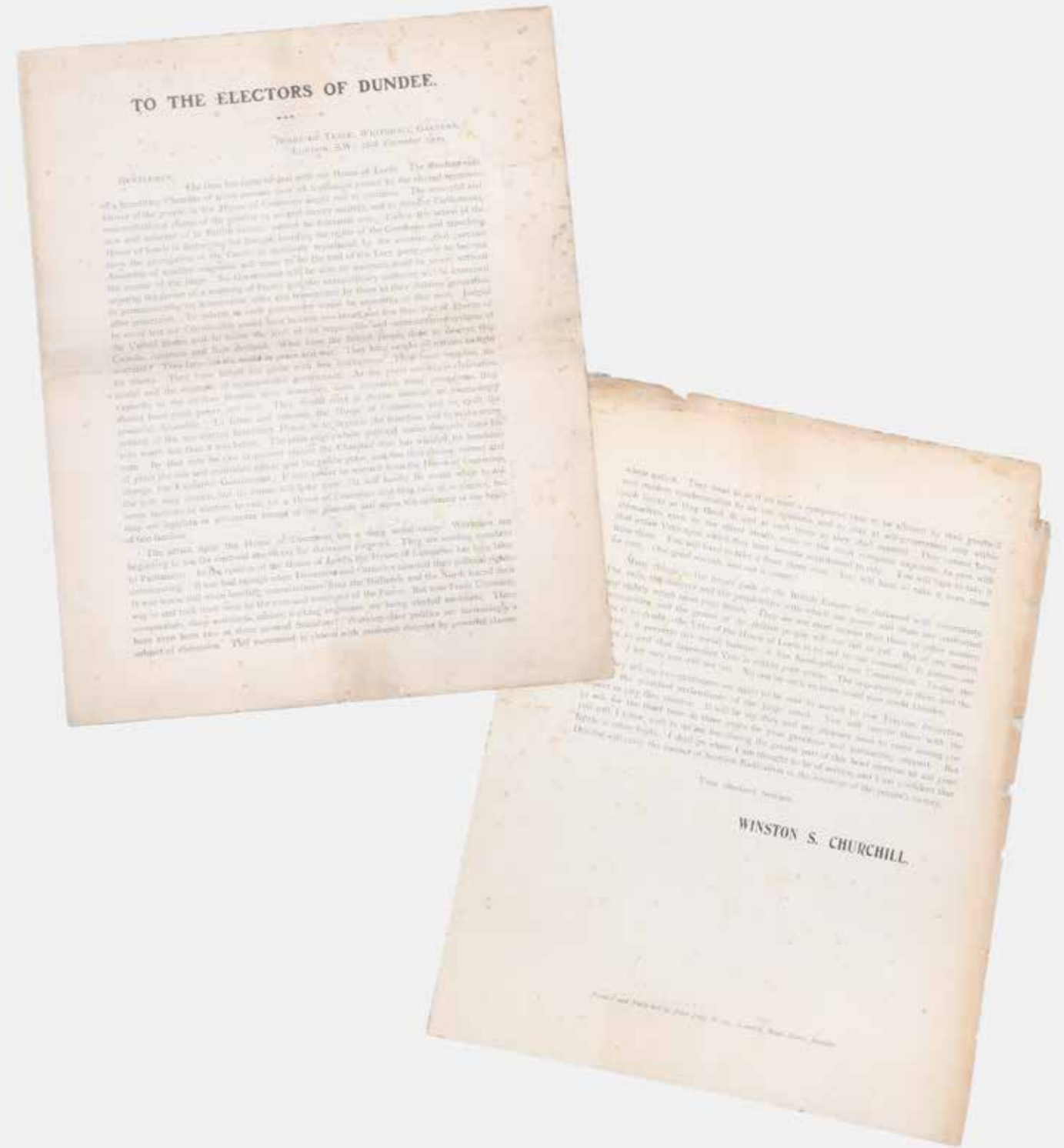
"GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE, BY THE PEOPLE, FOR THE PEOPLE"

Rare first editions of these two addresses to his Dundee constituents for the 1910 elections, which centred on the momentous constitutional battle between the Commons and Lords.

The January 1910 election resulted in the Liberals forming a coalition government dependent upon Labour Party and Irish Nationalist votes. The Lords approved a slightly modified version of the People's Budget in April 1910, but the Liberals were determined to strike down the veto power of the upper chamber and made it the issue of the second general election of December 1910.

In the first address, Churchill denounces the Lords, decries their veto, and echoes Lincoln's famous formulation from the Gettysburg Address. "The people can be trusted. They are of age", he avers. "If at one end of our political system we have a hereditary House of Landlords and great capitalists, wielding an absolute veto over legislation and finance . . . government of the people, by the people, for the people will have become a nineteenth century daydream."

Churchill is more combative and impatient in his second address. "No one can persuade the Tory Party to give up their Veto. They regard themselves as the ruling caste . . . They cannot bring themselves . . . to part from that unfair Veto." He ends with



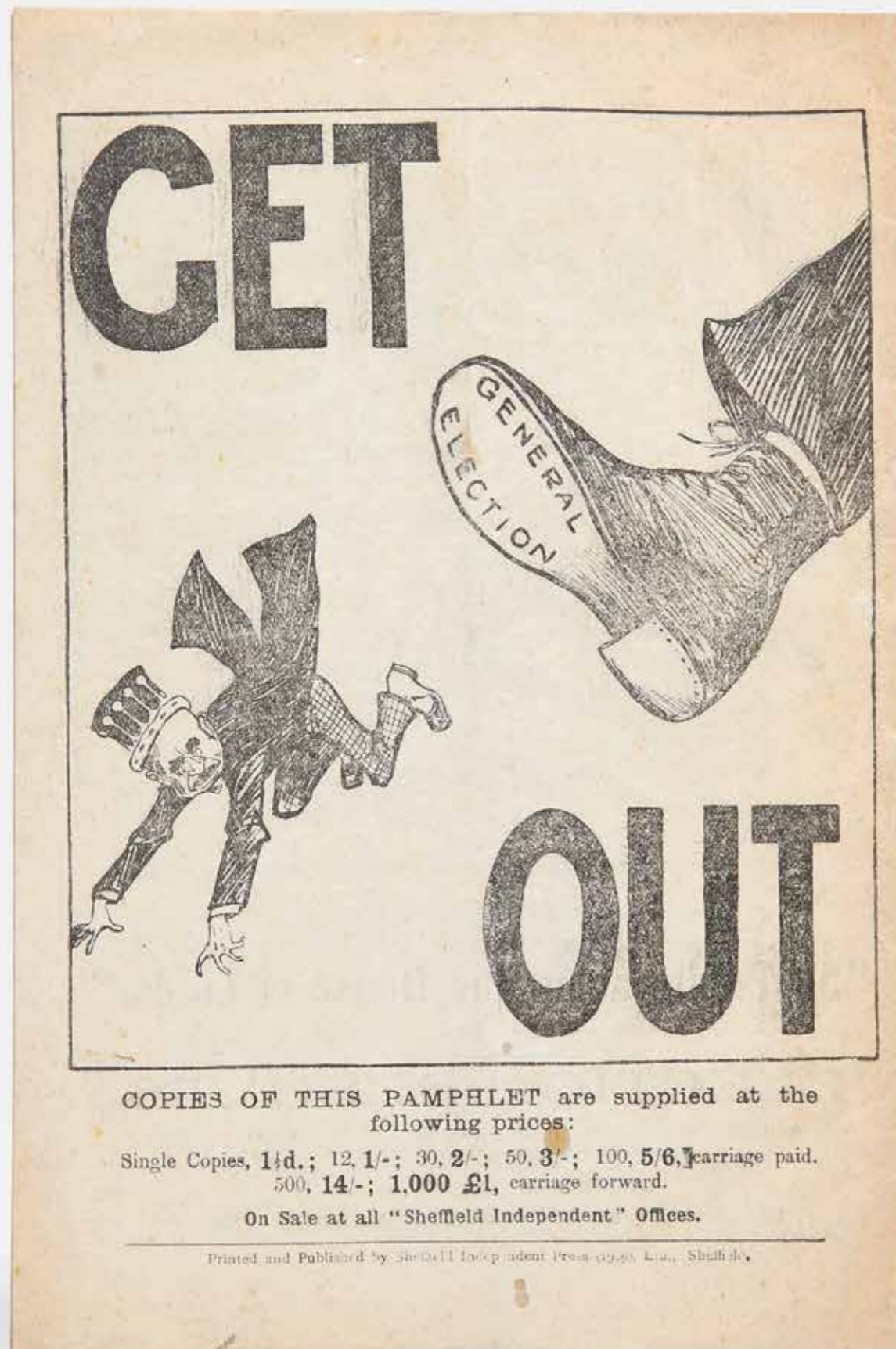
33

a characteristic rhetorical flourish. "You will have to take it from them. You will have to take it from them now. You will have to take it from them for ever. One good wrench, and out it comes!"

The growing political unrest in the country forced the Lords to yield and it consented to the Parliament Act of 1911, which significantly reduced its power.

Two works, quarto, bifolium and single sheet respectively. Browned and spotted, creased where formerly folded, splits along creases and closed tears repaired (into text without loss), 1910 Address chipped around extremities. Good copies of these fragile publications. ¶ Cohen A30 & A33.1; Woods A18 (second work only).

£5,500 [71650]



34



34

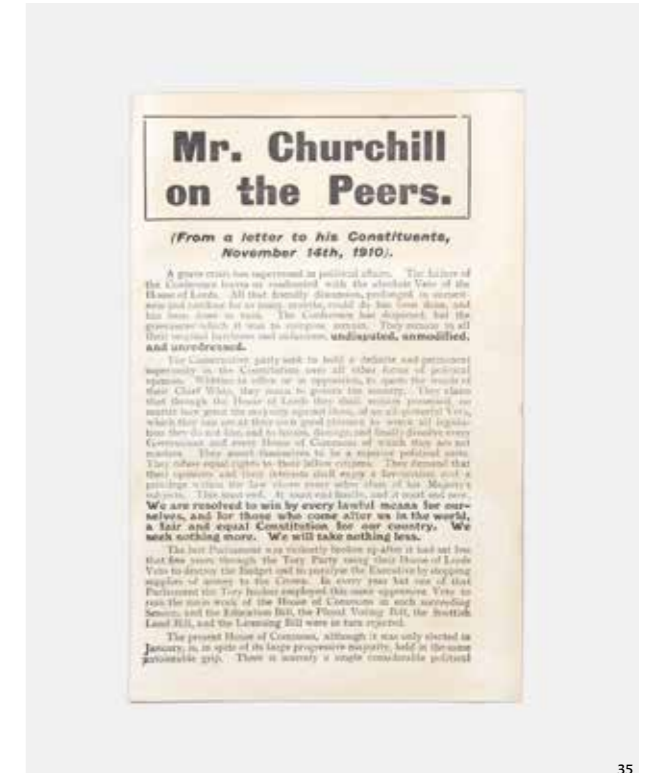
34
 Mr. Lloyd-George's Great Mile-End Speech. Cartoons from the "Sheffield Independent." Mr. Winston Churchill's Letter to Electors. London: Sheffield Independent, 1910

A pamphlet issued ahead of the December 1910 election, reprinting a letter by Churchill and a speech by Lloyd George attacking the veto power of the House of Lords. The turbulence and class-war rhetoric of the election are reflected in the cover illustration of a peer crushed in the people's fist.

Churchill's contribution is a reprinted letter sent to his constituents on 14 November 1910, of which no original copies survive. Churchill shows little restraint: "The Conservative party seek to hold a definite and permanent superiority in the constitution over all other forms of political opinion . . . They assert themselves to be a superior political caste. They refuse equal rights to their fellow citizens . . . Was ever injustice more glaring? All classes are to have votes: but only Tory votes are to count." These inflammatory statements came back to haunt him when he rejoined the Conservatives in 1924.



34



35

35
 This is one of two editions, of unknown priority: this was published by the Sheffield Independent, and the other by the Morning Leader. Cohen knew of this edition but was unable to locate a copy. Provenance: the collection of Steve Forbes.

Octavo, pp. 16. Original self-wrappers, wire-stitched as issued. With 5 illustrations from cartoons in the Sheffield Independent. Toned, tiny wormhole at head (not affecting text). A very good copy. ♪ Cohen B9.2; not in Woods.

£1,500 [173676]

35
 Mr. Churchill on the Peers. (From a letter to his Constituents, November 14th, 1910). London: The Liberal Publication Department, 1910

First separate edition of Churchill's letter, also published in the previous item.


Provenance: the collection of Steve Forbes.
 Octavo, single-sheet leaflet as issued. Housed in custom red cloth chemise within red half morocco slipcase. Late 20th-century armorial bookplate to chemise, with Verney family crest and motto. Lightly toned with tiny nick at fore edge. A near-fine copy. ♪ Cohen A33; Woods A18.

£500 [171137]

35

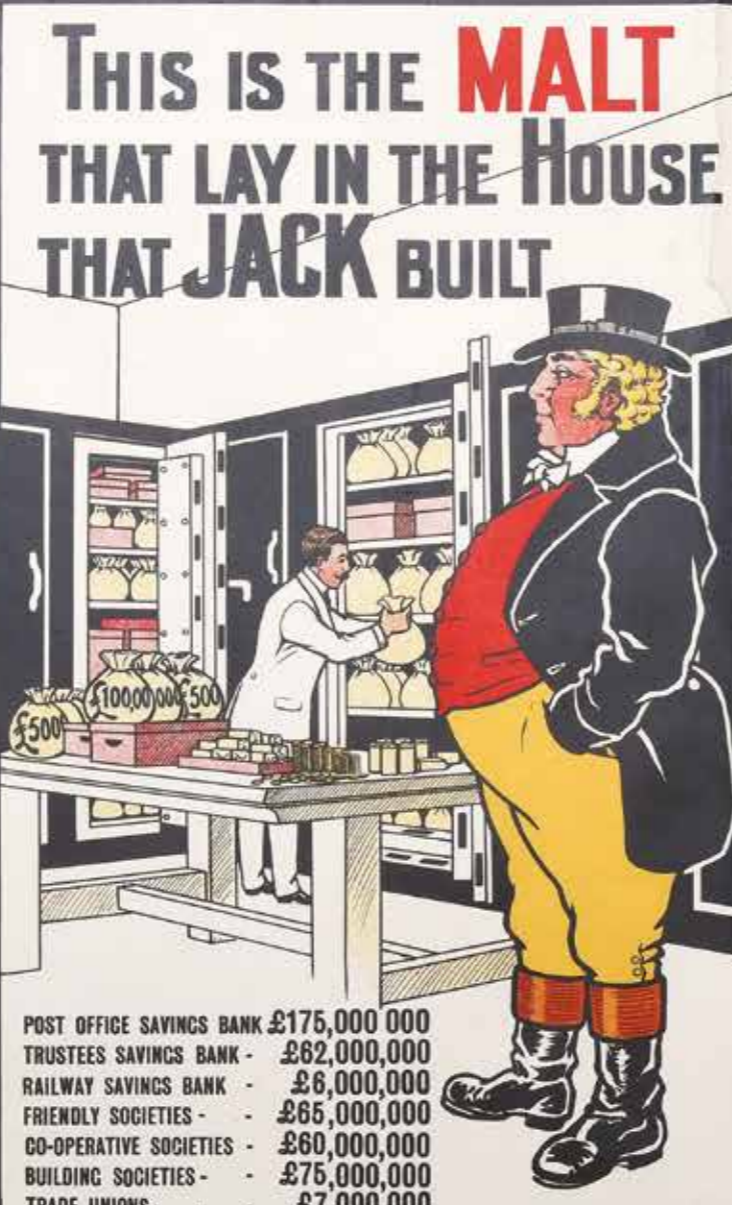
THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT.

THIS IS THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT




**FREE TRADE
OLD AGE PENSIONS.**

THIS IS THE MALT THAT LAY IN THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT



POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK	£175,000,000
TRUSTEES SAVINGS BANK	£62,000,000
RAILWAY SAVINGS BANK	£6,000,000
FRIENDLY SOCIETIES	£65,000,000
CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES	£60,000,000
BUILDING SOCIETIES	£75,000,000
TRADE UNIONS	£7,000,000

THIS IS THE RAT THAT ATE THE MALT THAT LAY IN THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT.



HOUSE OF LORDS
TARIFF REFORM

Vote for **CHURCHILL**

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY BRUMBY AND CLARKE, LTD., HULL

36

The House that Jack Built. Hull: Printed and published by Brumby and Clarke, Ltd., [1910]

THE HAMMER OF THE LORDS

A rare election poster for Churchill in the 1910 elections, playing on his radical credentials – free trade, old age pensions, and fighting the House of Lords. We have traced no other example, nor have we located it in any of the literature on Churchill.

The poster plays on the nursery rhyme “The House that Jack built” and depicts the achievements of Churchill in his central role in the Liberal reforms of the first decade of the century. The first image features two people going into a savings bank subtitled “free trade / old age pensions”; the second shows the savings of various institutions, from the Post Office to Building Societies and Trade Unions; the third depicts the John Bull figure of “Jack”, who is attacking a rat named “House of Lords”, which is feasting on a bag of money, with a tail titled “tariff reform”.

Churchill was returned as Liberal MP for Dundee in both the January and December general elections of 1910. The poster is likely from the latter, which specifically sought a mandate for House of Lords reform, though the Lords’ rejection of the Liberal budget was also a major point of contention in the January 1910 election. Dundee was a radical constituency, and in each election Churchill narrowly won with only a few hundred votes over the Labour candidate.

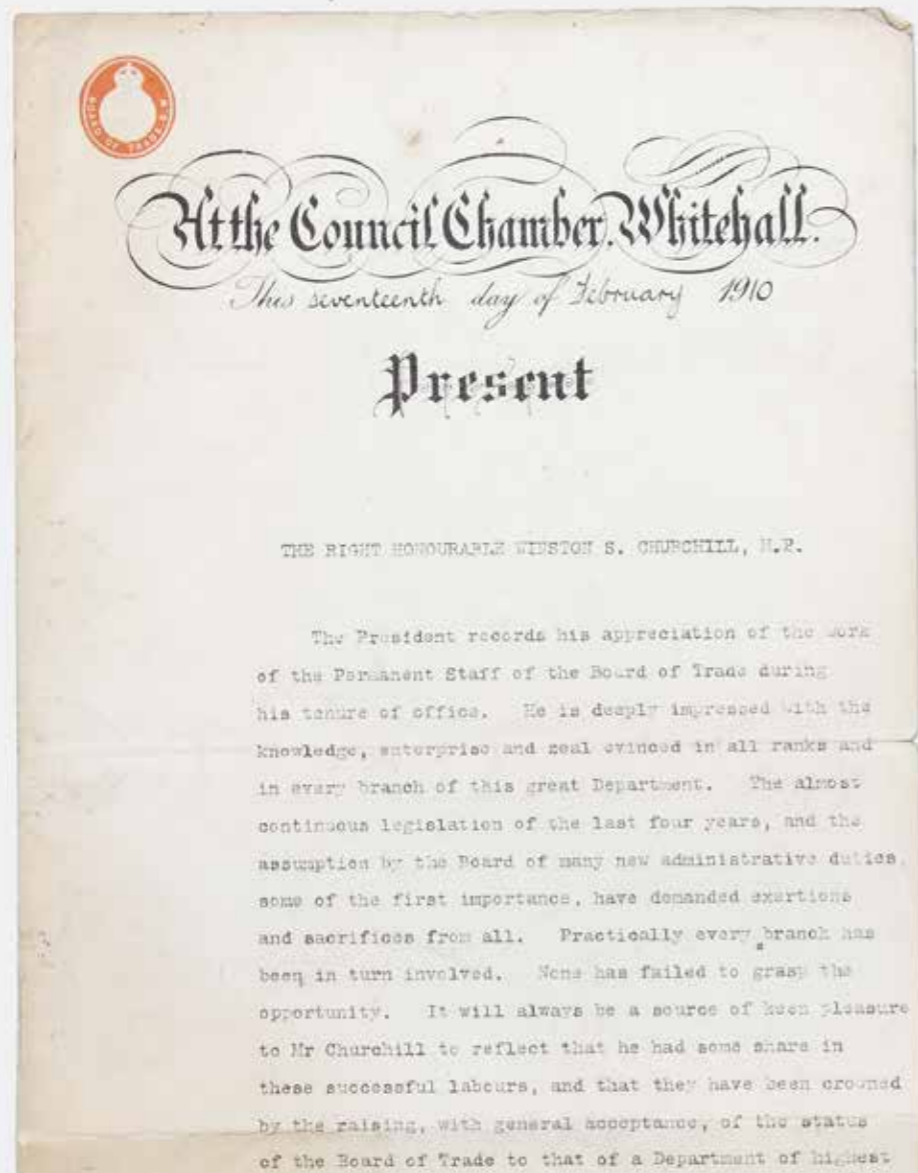
The poster appeals to the same causes that Labour were campaigning on: welfare reform, social provision, and dissatisfaction with the aristocratic Lords. The rat, with an earl’s coronet, is about to be thumped by Jack’s riding crop. His aggressive stance against the Lords earned Churchill, a duke’s grandson, the reputation as a traitor to his class among many aristocrats, though he was happy to play up to the image of a people’s champion.

Provenance: the collection of Steve Forbes.

Lithographic poster, 101 x 76 cm. Mounted on linen, within wooden frame with conservation acrylic glazing, 83 x 109 cm. Discreet restoration to various closed tears and chips at extremities (with one letter partly restored), one vertical crease with slight split, still in generally very good condition.

£15,000 †

[170932]



37

Letter signed as departing President of the Board of Trade. Council Chamber, Whitehall, 17 February 1910

CONCLUDING HIS REFORMING PRESIDENCY

Churchill bids farewell to his staff as he leaves his role as President of the Board of Trade, in an official letter presumably prominently displayed within the department.

The incoming prime minister, Asquith, appointed Churchill President of the Board of Trade in April 1908. This brought the 33-year-old Churchill into Cabinet, the youngest minister since 1866. The board was then one of the key departments of the British state. Churchill used his position to launch a major reform programme, where he laid the foundations for the modern welfare state, introducing the eight-hour day, the minimum wage, unemployment insurance, and labour exchanges. Funding these reforms required unprecedented new taxes on the wealthy, which

passed the Commons but were blocked in the House of Lords. In the January 1910 election, Churchill denounced their opposition.

After the election, Churchill was appointed to Home Secretary, and here thanks the board's staff for aiding him in his crusades. "It will always be a source of keen pleasure to Mr. Churchill to reflect that he had some share in these successful labours, and that they have been crowned by the raising with general acceptance, of the status of the Board of Trade to that of a Department of highest rank in the State. The President expresses his personal thanks to all members of the Staff for the loyalty and ability with which they have supported him".

Provenance: the collection of Steve Forbes.

Bifolium, folio, page size 330 x 205 mm. Typed one page only, printed letterhead of the Council Chamber, Whitehall, dated in manuscript, Board of Trade insignia at head, subsequent three pages blank. A little toned and soiled, light creases where formerly folded with tiny splits at edges. In very good condition.

£9,750 †

[173675]



38

38

TREVELYAN, George Macaulay. Garibaldi's Defence of the Roman Republic. London: Longmans, Green, and Co., 1910

AN ARISTOCRATIC WEDDING GIFT

Presentation copy from Churchill, inscribed by him on the initial blank: "To Geordie from Winston S. Churchill on his marriage. 11th Ap. 1912". George (Geordie) Granville Sutherland-Leveson-Gower, then Marquess of Stafford, later fifth Duke of Sutherland (1888-1963), married Lady Eileen Butler, daughter of the Earl and Countess of Lanesborough, in a prominent society wedding at St Peter's, Eaton Square, with Churchill, then First Lord of the Admiralty, in attendance. Stafford entered the House of Lords as a Conservative peer on the death of his father in 1913 and served alongside Churchill in a few minor ministerial posts in the 1920s.

Trevelyan's history was first published in 1907; this is the third edition. Churchill had intended to write a biography of Garibaldi in 1898, and he brought a copy of Trevelyan's book with him on his visit to East Africa in 1907.

Provenance: the collection of Steve Forbes.

Octavo (223 x 149 mm). Contemporary brown half morocco for Sotheran's, spine lettered in gilt, red cloth sides, marbled endpapers, top edge gilt. Very light rubbing to binding and spotting to contents. A very good copy.

£4,250

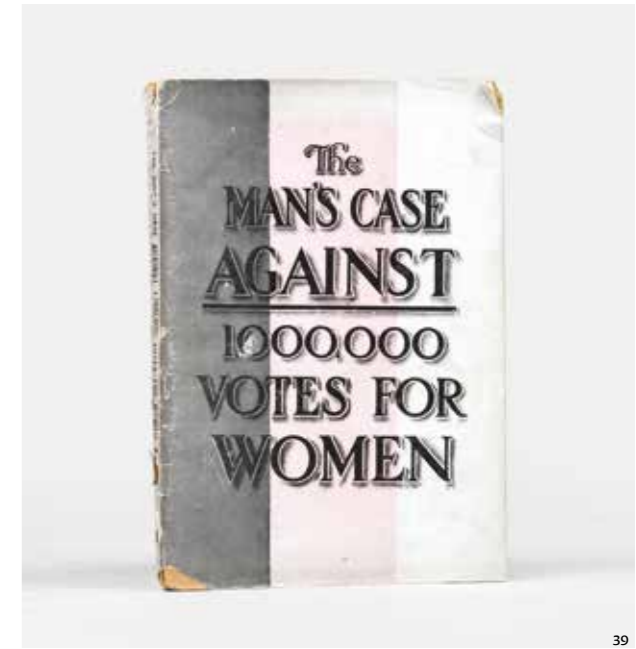
[172468]

39

The Man's Case Against Giving a Million Votes to Women. London: Hodder & Stoughton, 1910

CHURCHILL FIGHTS THE SUFFRAGETTES

First edition of this scarce collection of parliamentary speeches arguing against the "Conciliation bill", which would have extended suffrage to just over a million property-owning women, including Churchill's speech, "The Undemocratic Nature of the Bill to Give a Million Votes to Women" (pp. 77-85).



39

Churchill claims support for a limited franchise of capable women who meet thresholds of education, or property, or wage earning (so as not to exclude capable working-class women), and "the state would be the gainer if they had the vote". However, he opposes giving the vote blindly to a large number of women based only on property: "I do not believe that the great mass of women want a vote. I think they have made singularly little use of the immense opportunities of local and municipal government which have been thrown open to them . . . I also see a grave danger in creating without great consideration a vast body of privileged and dependent voters, who might be manipulated and manoeuvred in this direction or that". Churchill raises the injustice of property-owning rather than working women being awarded the vote: "It is not merely an undemocratic Bill; it is worse. It is an anti-democratic bill. It gives an entirely unfair representation to property, as against persons". Churchill proposed either to maintain the current system or adopt full adult suffrage over the age of 25.

Churchill – then Home Secretary in the Liberal government – was at most a lukewarm supporter of female suffrage. He expressed support in principle and in 1904 voted in favour of extending female franchise rights but was opposed to universal suffrage. He denounced the tactics of the suffragettes and shared the Liberal concern that enfranchising property-owning women would benefit the Conservative Party.

Though the bill passed the Commons, the December 1910 election ended the process, and further bills to the same effect in 1911 and 1912 also failed.

The publication is unrecorded in Cohen's bibliography, nor could we trace any mention of the publication in the literature on Churchill, though his speech itself is often cited.

Octavo. Original printed wrappers striped in grey, pink, and white. Housed in a burgundy cloth flat-back box by the Chelsea Bindery. Wrappers worn and soiled, loss at spine ends and above pricing sticker of "1/." at foot, and to lower corner of rear cover; short closed tear to half-title neatly repaired, contents browned, occasional short closed tears and chips, otherwise clean. A well-preserved copy of a fragile publication.

£3,750

[154408]

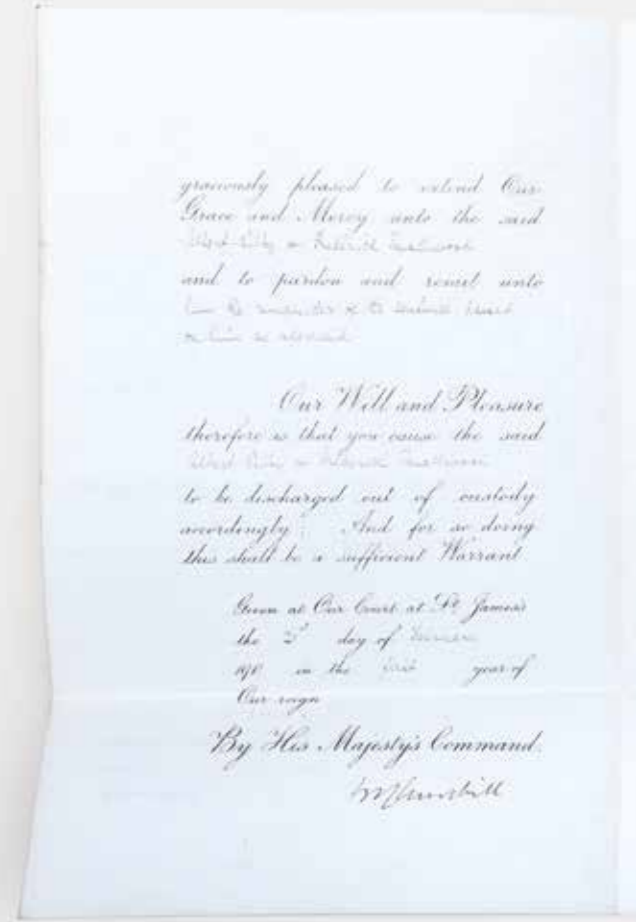
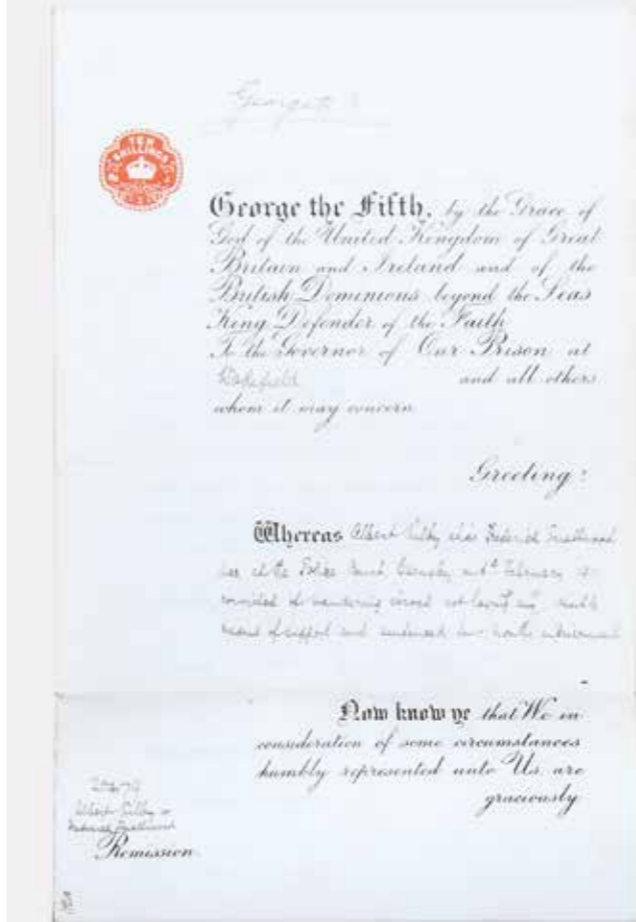
Souvenir of the Battle of Stepney. Fought in Sidney Street, January 3rd., 1911. London: Printed and published by Mrs Burgess, [1911]

ONE OF THE DEFINING EVENTS FROM CHURCHILL'S TIME AS HOME SECRETARY

A rare survival: a printed commemorative napkin recording the Siege of Sidney Street, including a picture of Churchill in the middle of the action. His appearance at the scene caught the

public imagination, though he was criticized for interfering and showboating.

Churchill served as Home Secretary from February 1910 to October 1911. In January 1911, Latvian armed anarchists holed themselves up in a building in the East End, following a botched robbery. The police requested military assistance, and a six-hour siege and gunfight ensued, eventually leading to the death of one of the anarchists and the burning of the building. The siege was headline news in London, and Churchill soon arrived to see it first hand, perhaps spurred by the prospect of being filmed in action by Pathé News.



Souvenir napkins were widely produced in the late 19th and early 20th centuries to commemorate famous events. Printed on thin paper and sold by hawkers on the streets, they rarely survive. Sarah Burgess was one of the leading manufacturers of them. On the napkin, Churchill is looking round the corner of a building while flanked by police officers, an image widely reproduced in newspapers of the time. The napkin shows a general view of the siege, vignettes of important events, and a "Diary of the Battle" giving an hour-by-hour account.

Churchill gave advice to the soldiers and police officers, called up an extra platoon, and approved the decision to let the building burn down. Afterwards, many prominent figures condemned him for meddling with the emergency responders and for seeking to self-advertise. He later admitted he had been wrong to go, though "in the long run his willingness to go to the scene of action would serve his country well" (Roberts, p. 149).

Provenance: the collection of Steve Forbes.
Thin paper napkin (366 x 372 mm), printed in black within a colour printed floral border. Expertly laid down onto card, presented in a window mount. Small chip to outer edge not affecting border, otherwise in excellent condition. † Andrew Roberts, Churchill, 2019.

£2,000 † [173671]

41 Pardon for a prisoner, signed by Churchill and George V. Given at Our Court of St James, 21 February 1911

CHURCHILL AND KING GEORGE V PARDON A MAN IMPRISONED FOR VAGRANCY

Addressed to the governor of Wakefield prisoner, the letter frees Albert Kilby, alias Frederick Smallwood. The Barnsley police court had sentenced him to a month's imprisonment on 6 February 1911 for "wandering abroad not having any visible means of support" – a transgression of the 1824 Vagrancy Act, which was used to incarcerate the homeless. A contemporary newspaper noted he was detained "for seeking assistance at Birdwell", a suburb of Barnsley, and was "a tramping woodturner" (Barnsley Chronicle, 11 February 1911).

The king signs the document as he alone had the right to pardon prisoners; Churchill counter-signs in his role as Home Secretary overseeing the prison system. The document requires Kilby to be immediately freed. The circumstances that led to his release are not known – perhaps Kilby was able to present evidence in his favour, or the governor and authorities had little interest in imprisoning him.

Provenance: the collection of Steve Forbes.
Bifolium, page size 323 x 210 mm. Pre-printed with manuscript additions on first two pages, third blank, fourth docketed. Duty stamp at head, blind-stamped royal seal and watermark of George's predecessor Edward VII. Very light age toning and soiling; in excellent condition.

£5,000 † [173674]



42

42

Signed photograph in a collector's album. Belfast: 8 February 1912

SIGNED WHILE BESIEGED BY AN ANGRY MOB

Churchill signs a photograph on the day of one of the most controversial speeches of his early career – supporting an independent Ireland.

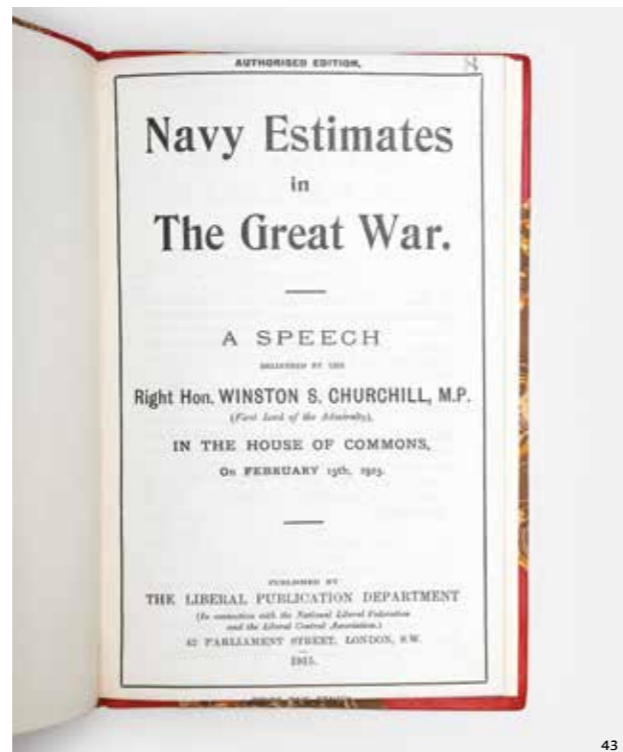
Churchill planned to speak in the Ulster Hall, where his father had opposed Home Rule in 1886. The planned speech led to mass protest and high tensions, and it had to be moved from the strongly Protestant area to the Celtic Road football ground in the Catholic working-class district.

The album was signed at the Grand Central Hotel, where Churchill was staying. Outside, a hostile crowd of 10,000 formed, and only a massive police operation was able to get him to the venue – his car was almost overturned. He addressed a crowd of 5,000 nationalists: "We look forward to a time when this island . . . shall be transformed into a new centre of union . . . when the accursed machinery by which hatred is manufactured and preserved will be broken for ever . . . We have made friends with our enemies – can we not make friends with our comrades too?"

Less than a decade later, Churchill took a central role in the Anglo-Irish Treaty of 1921, establishing an independent Irish state.

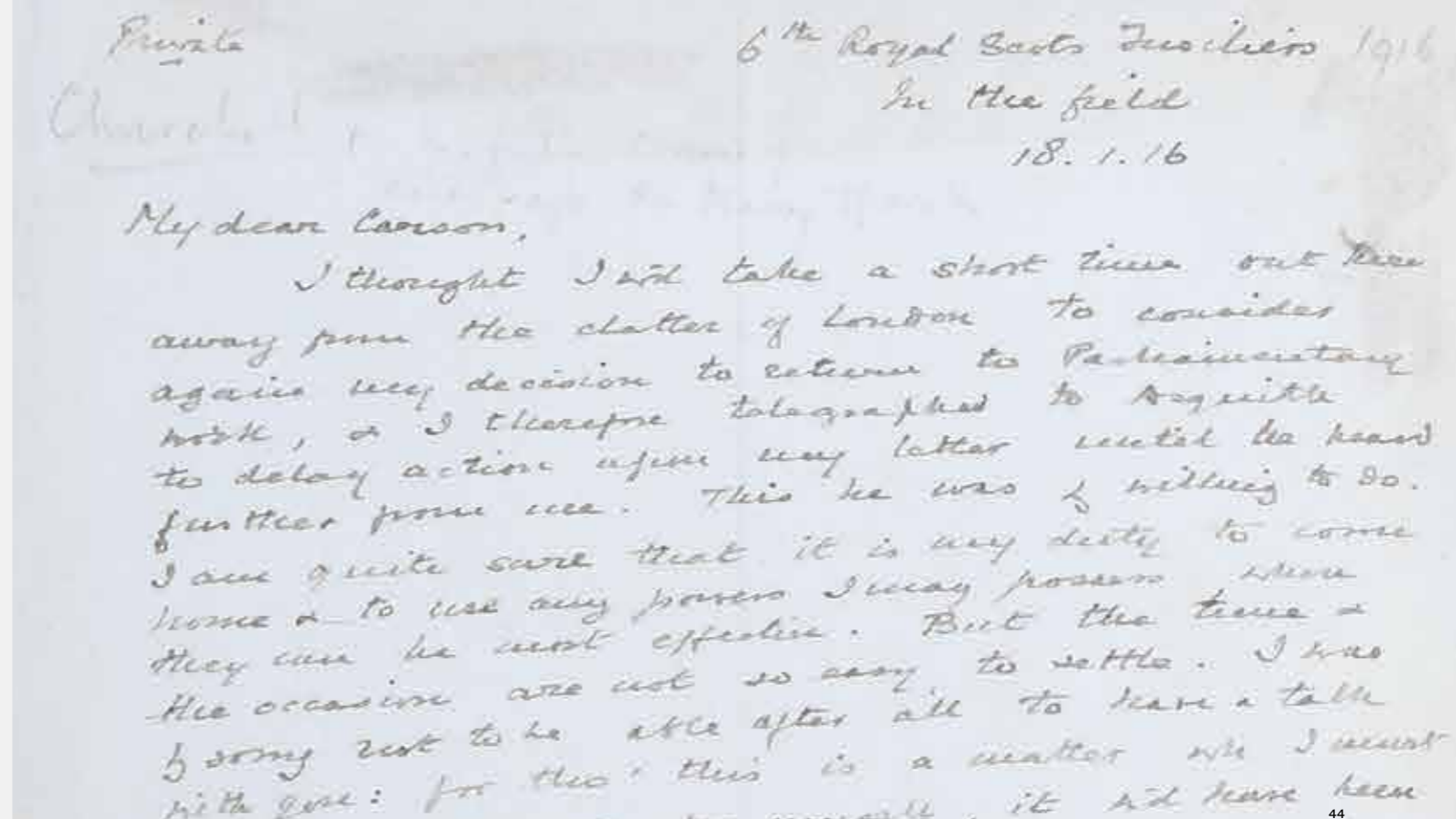
Provenance: the collection of Ronald Cohen.

Sextodecimo. Original red morocco-grain sheep, front cover stamped in gilt, floral patterned endpapers, gilt edges. Mounted photograph of



43

32



44

Churchill (62 × 69 mm) on first album page, facing clipping of Churchill's statement intending to hold the event in Belfast, signed by Churchill above, contemporary note "Grand Central Hotel Belfast 8th Feb 1912" underneath; following page inscribed by Irish actor Tom Patrick Dillon (1895–1962), to the presumed owner of the album Mrs Lyons (formerly tipped in, now loose); remainder of the album blank. A little rubbed and shaken. In very good condition.

£4,250

[169982]

43

Navy Estimates in the Great War. London: Published by the Liberal Publication Department, 1915

First edition of Churchill's address as First Lord of the Admiralty to the House of Commons on 15 February 1915, outlining the state of Britain's navy and its position and potential in the First World War.

The edition was issued both in standalone form and bound up with other pamphlets in the collection Pamphlets and Leaflets for 1915–1918. The latter, when disbound, can be distinguished by a hand-stamped "8" on the title page, as here.

Provenance: the collection of Ronald Cohen.

Octavo (203 × 131 mm), 20 pages. Mid-20th-century red half calf, spine lettered in gilt, marbled sides. Light rubbing to binding, price a little cropped at foot. A very good copy. J Cohen A45; Woods A24.

£500

[170641]

44

A major sequence of signed letters from Churchill while serving on the Western Front and on his return. January–August 1916

CHURCHILL IN THE TRENCHES PLOTS THE REMOVAL OF THE PRIME MINISTER, UNDER THE SHADOW OF GALLIPOLI

Churchill writes from the Western Front to Edward Carson (1854–1935), a leading Unionist politician who had recently held the position of Attorney General and was Leader of the Opposition against Asquith's wartime coalition. Churchill plans his return to parliamentary politics, criticizes the war strategy of the military command, and schemes for the toppling of Asquith. On his return, he grapples with his Gallipoli legacy as he is subject to the Dardanelles Commission.

This archive reveals Churchill's mind and machinations at a very unstable stage of his career. Letters written by Churchill from the trenches are rare. In commerce, many sequences of letters to prominent individuals have been broken up: it is highly unusual for an extended series to remain undivided in private hands. The letters are mostly unpublished (they are not in the Gilbert companion volumes), the only exception being snippets that appeared in Geoffrey Lewis's 2005 biography, Carson: the Man who Divided Ireland.

After receiving much criticism for his involvement in the disastrous Gallipoli campaign, Churchill resigned as First Lord of the Admiralty in November 1915 and headed to the trenches. By January 1916, he was in command of the 6th Battalion of the Royal Scots Fusiliers and served in the front line until early May 1916, when he returned to parliament.

The letters record his military life, where he endured continual shelling and narrowly escaped death on multiple occasions, while also revealing his longing to return to the political arena: "I feel so much out of action here, although under fire every day; & I am determined to use what 'life-energy' I possess to the best advantage for the persecution of the war . . . this is a very personal letter; but pray excuse it in the times in which we live".

He is strident in his criticism of the Asquith government: "The formation and development of an effective & resolute opposition is

33

compelled on Thursday will carry them. I do not think the ~~facts and the appreciation and~~ ^{the fact that the} conduct of the Dardanelles operation can possibly be brought to light without reflecting fatally on the present regime, and particularly on the Prime Minister, who, after all, had the power, had all the knowledge, and has admitted the responsibility.

44

now required urgently. The military situation has never recovered from that foolish offensive last September [the Battle of Loos] which you and I pleaded valiantly against. It sealed the fate of any great operation in Turkey or the Balkans . . . Had we but been patient till our ammunition & guns were ready etc, now would be the moment for Loos & Arras & Champagne". Churchill abhorred the absence of grand planning: "Shall we ever make a comprehensive plan? Asquith's failure is not lack of decision, but lack of design".

Though longing to return, he is cautious of being seen to abandon his military post. Churchill is keen that any action he and Carson take is synchronized, "knowing that I have acted only at all times for the vigorous prosecution of the war, & with that sole object, I am not influenced by the passing gusts of newspaper opinion. But I am naturally anxious to act in sympathy & accord with you, & should welcome a frank expression of your views".

The amalgamation of his unit in May 1916 offered a ready excuse to return home and back to full-time politics: a "complete & natural release which will be an absolutely unchallengeable position in regards any criticism". He continues to support Carson: "The need of a government settling the war before everything else, & willing to proceed to any expense to win it is paramount, & I do not but see how it can be satisfied in any other way". Asquith remained in power for several more months.

The letters turn to the recently formed Dardanelles Commission, enquiring into Churchill's role in the Gallipoli campaign. Hostile to the commission, Churchill believes it will reflect badly on all parties: "I do not think they appreciate the fact that the conduct of the Dardanelles operation cannot possibly be brought to light without reflecting fatally on the present regime, and particularly on the Prime Minister, who, after all, had the power, had all the knowledge, and has admitted the responsibility . . . this is nothing less than bringing the Prime Minister and his principal colleagues before a tribunal with a practical certainty that censure must be pronounced".

Churchill encloses an autograph note (included) setting forth what he deems should be the purview of the commission, and then returns to an attack on Asquith: "there is very great

instability at the present moment, and a government which lives from crisis to crisis, which is nearly paralysed by its own internal difficulties, and absorbed in their adjustment, is a danger to the country and a cruel injustice to our struggling armies". Asquith held out till December 1916, whereupon his successor Lloyd George brought both Churchill and Carson back into government; the Dardanelles report was eventually published in 1919 and was very critical of Churchill.

Provenance: the collection of Steve Forbes.

Together 10 items: 6 autograph letters signed from Churchill (single page; 2 pages; 2 pages; single page, 3 pages), typed letter signed from Churchill (5 pages), autograph note from Churchill (single page), autograph letter signed from his wife Clementine (3 pages), copy of typed letter from Churchill. All tipped into a recent folio album, blue quarter morocco with blue cloth sides. Very light toning and handling creasing, yet generally in excellent condition.

£60,000 [168826]

45

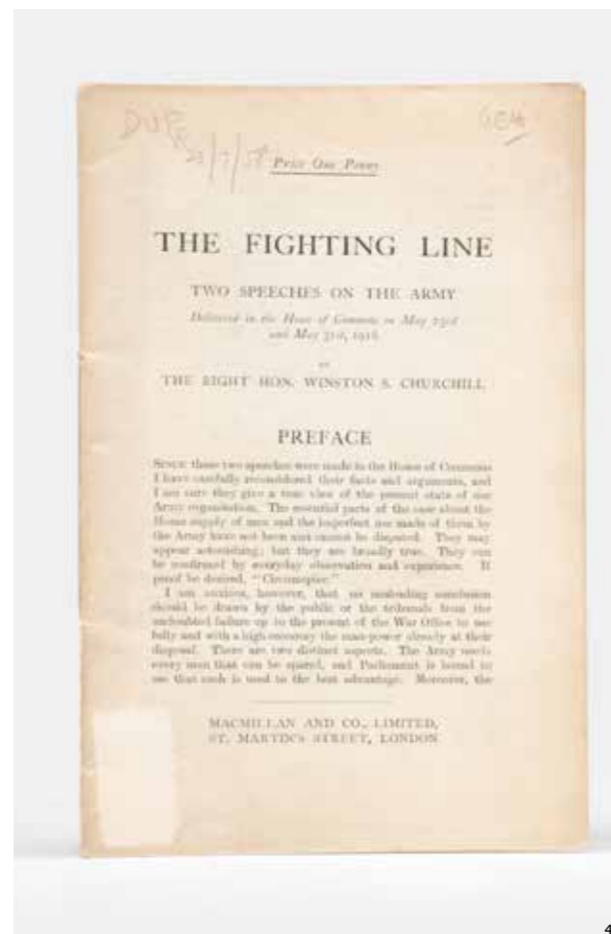
The Fighting Line. London: Macmillan and Co., Limited, 1916

LIONS LED BY DONKEYS

First and only edition of this rarity. Churchill's appeal to parliament to stop squandering the lives of British soldiers in fruitless attacks reflected his deeply felt concerns over the prosecution of the war.

In these two impassioned speeches delivered in the Commons on 23 and 31 May, he deplores the wastage of lives he witnessed in the trenches. "Nearly 1,000 men – Englishmen, British, men of our own – are knocked into bundles of bloody rags every twenty-four hours, and carried away to hasty graves or field ambulances" (p. 14). "Churchill had spoken with passion. He did not believe that Britain could win the war by hurling men continuously to their death, and he despised the government for trying to do so" (Gilbert, p. 774).

Less than six weeks later, the premature offensive against which he had warned took place on the Somme. Nonetheless, "the



45

public was impressed by Churchill's parliamentary protest. Many soldiers and soldiers' wives wrote to express their gratitude that he had spoken out so frankly about the wastage of manpower" (Gilbert, p. 777). Asquith had no desire to see Churchill's concern for the ordinary soldiery feed into anti-government feeling, and he and his successor Lloyd George brought Churchill back into the fold of government.

Despite the popularity of Churchill's message, the pamphlet is very rare – it did not sell well and "most, if not all, unsold copies, were, in fact, destroyed in 1918" (Cohen). We trace just a single copy at auction (1964).

Octavo, 32 pp. Sewn in original self-wrappers. Housed in a burgundy quarter morocco solander box with chemise by the Chelsea Bindery. Wrappers a little soiled, previous owner's pencilled annotations at head of front wrapper, small patch on the first page lightly skinned by the removal of a label, pale toning to the text, very good. J Cohen A46; Woods A25. Martin Gilbert, Winston S. Churchill, Vol. 3, 1971.

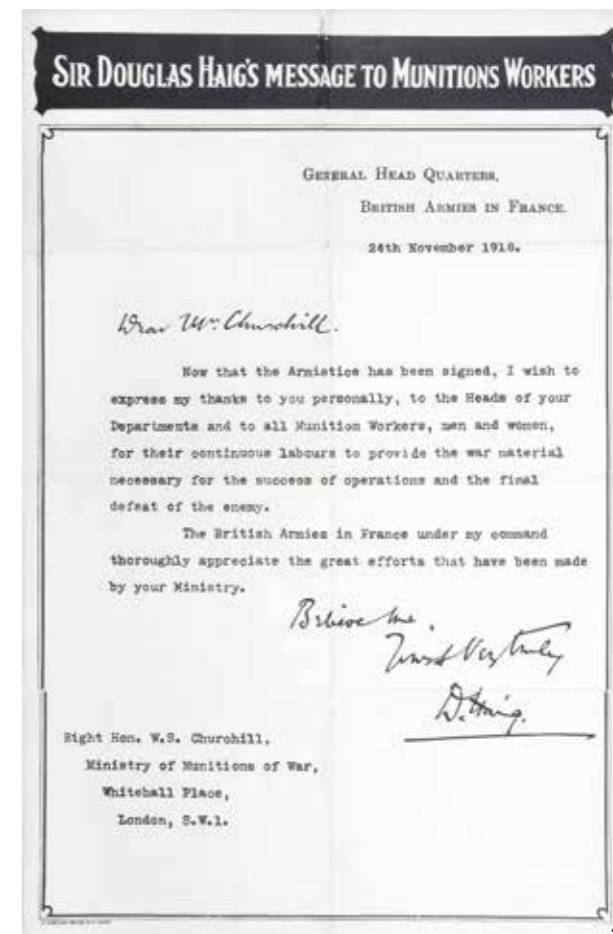
£6,500 [127608]

46

Sir Douglas Haig's Message to Munition Workers. [1918?]

A splendid large-format poster reproducing General Haig's congratulations and thanks to Churchill and all involved in the wartime munitions effort, produced for display at munition factories and offices.

Churchill served as Minister of Munitions from 1917 to 1919. Haig's letter, dated 24 November 1918, reads "Dear Mr. Churchill,



46

now that the Armistice has been signed, I wish to express my thanks to you personally, to the Heads of your Departments and to all Munition Workers, men and women, for their continuous labours to provide the war material necessary for the success of operations and the final defeat of the enemy. The British Armies in France under my command thoroughly appreciate the great efforts that have been made by your Ministry".

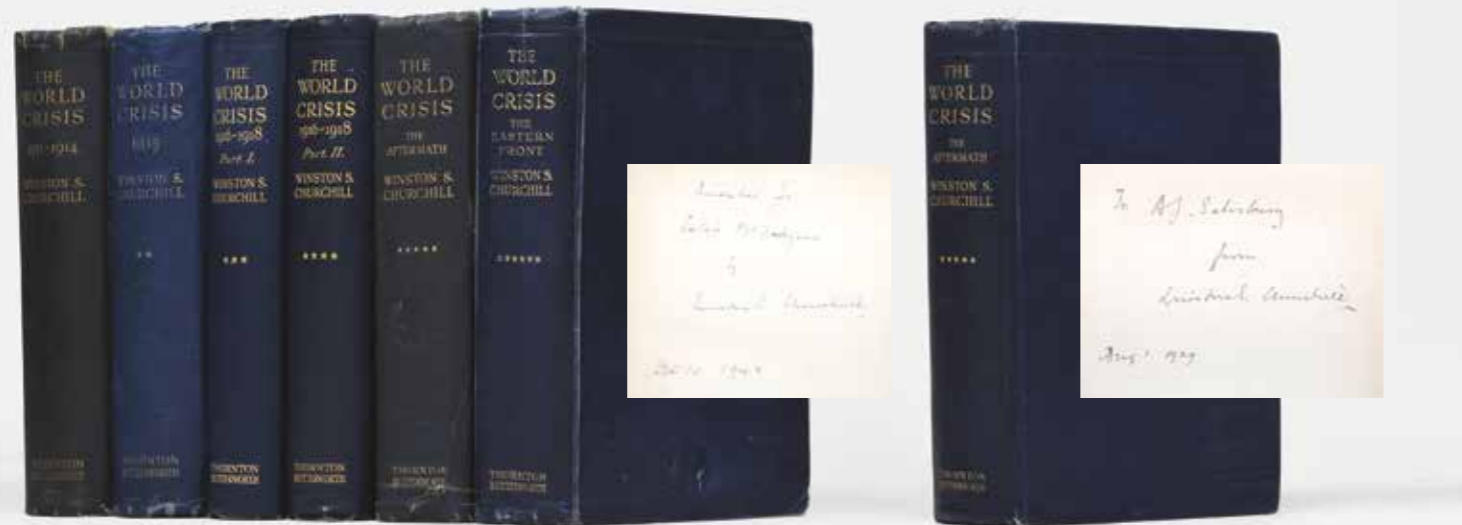
Letters from Haig were reproduced as posters for munition workers at other points in the war, including a direct letter asking them to postpone their holidays during the Battle of the Somme in 1916, and a letter to Churchill's predecessor, Christopher Addison, in 1917 thanking the workers for their output.

Churchill commanded 12,000 officials and presided over two and a half million workers employed in the factories. In the role, "he displayed all the dynamism of a war leader. Determined to investigate for himself the needs of the armies on the western front, he made frequent visits to France for consultations with his French opposite number, Louis Loucheur, and the British commander-in-chief, Sir Douglas Haig. In spite of Churchill's past criticisms of strategy on the western front, he managed to convince Haig that he was doing everything in his power to assist him" (ODNB).

Provenance: the collection of Steve Forbes.

Offset lithograph, 760 x 508 mm. Somewhat creased, small chip and short closed tear at head repaired with tape on verso, still a very good copy.

£4,500 † [173669]



47, 48

47

The World Crisis. London: Thornton Butterworth Limited, 1923–31

INSCRIBED TO AN INTELLIGENCE OFFICER “CRUCIAL TO THE WAR AT SEA”

First editions, Volume 1 inscribed on the front free endpaper, “Inscribed for Colin McFadyean by Winston S. Churchill, Oct. 10 1945”.

Fluent in French and German and the son of a former ambassador to Germany, Colin McFadyean was appointed in September 1939 by Ian Fleming to head the German section in Naval Intelligence. In 1942, he moved to Trent Park, where German generals and officers captured in the war were secretly bugged to hear their private conversations. McFadyean was tasked with interrogating U-boat prisoners. “His work with Naval Intelligence was crucial to the war at sea” (*The Times* obituary, 12 June 2007). Towards the end of the war, Churchill read and annotated a copy of McFadyean’s paper on prisoner interrogation (National Archives, ADM 223–475).

The World Crisis is Churchill’s mammoth history of the First World War. The work deals with his reorganization of the Royal Navy in the years leading up to the war, defends his Gallipoli policy, and criticizes Haig’s strategy.

Six volumes, octavo. Original blue cloth, spines lettered in gilt, front covers lettered in blind. Some soiling and wear to bindings, light toning to contents and edges; vol. 1 with inner hinges cracked but holding, vol. 2 with spine dulled and ownership signature to front pastedown, vol. 4 with ownership stamp to initial blank. A good set. ♪ Cohen A69.2(I).b (second state, no priority of issue); A69.2(II).a; A69.2(III–1 & 2).a; A69.2(IV).b; A69.2(V).a; Woods A31(a).

£10,000

[162770]

48

The World Crisis. The Aftermath. London: Thornton Butterworth Limited, 1929

First edition, presentation copy, inscribed on the half-title “To A. J. Salisbury from Winston S. Churchill, Aug 1. 1929”. Alfred J. Salisbury (1880–1943) lived at Northfield, a country house close to Chartwell, and was involved in the modernization of Chartwell. A number of letters in the Churchill Archives relate to the works there. He is recorded as prominent in the district and interested in farming and gardening, both activities which appealed to Churchill for his country retreats.

The Aftermath is the fifth volume in Churchill’s history of the First World War, dealing with the peace treaties, Russian civil war, and post-war conflict.

Provenance: the collection of Steve Forbes.

Octavo. Original blue cloth, spine lettered in gilt, front cover lettered in blind. With 4 folding maps, 4 maps in text. A little rubbed: a very good copy. ♪ Cohen A69.2(IV).a (first state, without errata); Woods A31(a).

£3,750

[171808]

49

The Great War. London: George Newnes Limited, [1933–34]

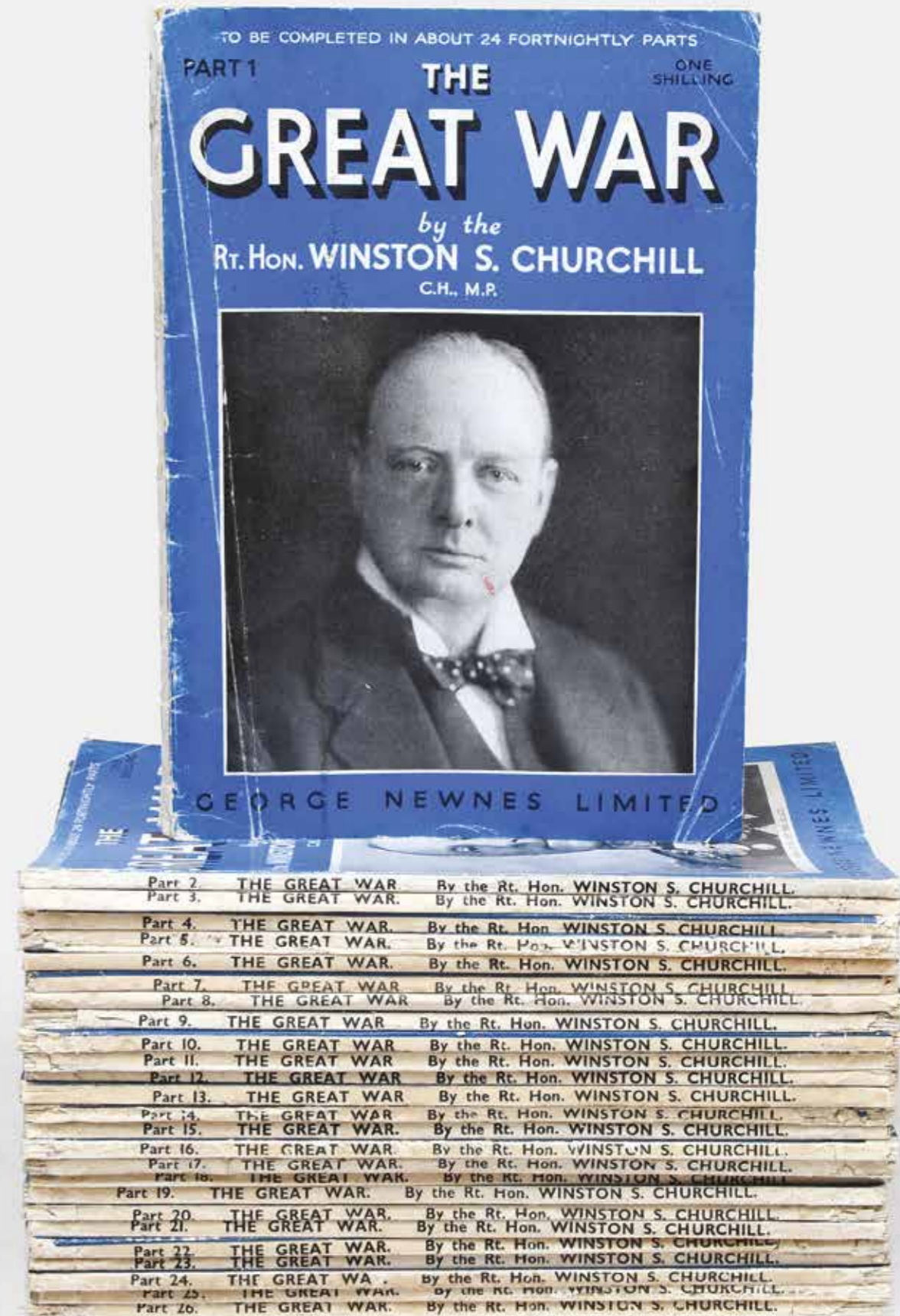
First illustrated edition of *The World Crisis*, abridged and retitled. The parts were published every fortnight between September 1933 and October 1934. A three-volume edition followed on completion.

Provenance: the collection of Steve Forbes.

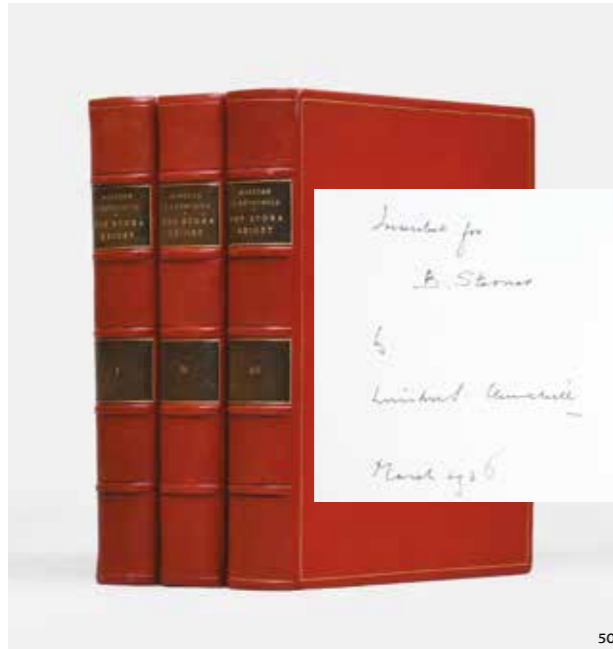
Together 26 parts in magazine format, quarto. Original wrappers. Housed in two white cloth solander boxes. A little worn, but less so than usual: a very good set. ♪ Cohen A69.9.a; Woods A31(a) (referenced).

£875

[171330]



49



50

50
[The Great War, in Swedish.] Det Stora Kriget. Stockholm: Aktiebolaget Skoglunds Bokförlag, 1936

First edition in Swedish, inscribed by Churchill for his Swedish publisher on the initial binder's blanks of Volume 1 and Volume 2: "Inscribed for B. Sterner by Winston S. Churchill March 1936".

Churchill's Swedish publishers normally sent him two specially bound copies of each of his titles that they published. It was his practice to inscribe one copy and return it to them, leaving one copy for his library. This was part of a run of the publisher's inscribed copies sold at Sotheby's on 15 July 1998 (lots 208–213). Unlike other books in the run, Churchill's inscription is to a specific dedicatee: Bertil Sterner (1891–1966), who managed the publishing company from 1918 to 1960.

Provenance: the collection of Steve Forbes.

Three volumes, quarto (264 × 193 mm). Bound in red morocco for the publisher by the Nordiska Bokhandeln's bindery in Stockholm, twin green morocco labels to spines, gilt turn-ins, marbled endpapers, gilt edges. Illustrated throughout with photographs, maps, and plans. Colour skilfully retouched where binding rubbed, contents clean: a very good copy. ¶ Cohen A69.9a (under "translations"); Woods A31(a) (referenced).

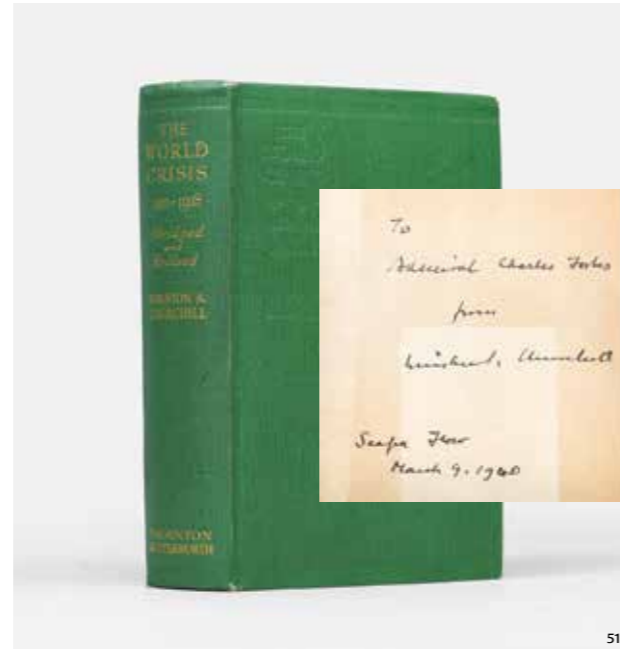
£6,500 [171000]

51
The World Crisis 1911–1918. Abridged and revised edition. London: Thornton Butterworth Ltd, 1937

INSCRIBED AS FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY TO THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, HOME FLEET

Presentation copy from Churchill to a senior naval figure, inscribed on the front free endpaper, "To Admiral Charles Forbes from Winston S. Churchill Scapa Flow March 9. 1940".

At the time of the inscription, Churchill headed the Royal Navy as First Lord of the Admiralty. Forbes (1880–1960) was then Commander-in-Chief, Home Fleet, following a long naval career which included action in the Dardanelles campaign and the Battle



51

of Jutland; he was present at the surrender of the German fleet at the end of the First World War.

Scapa Flow was brought back into use as the base of the British fleet on 12 March 1940, and Churchill spent a few days visiting the site to mark the event: "I thought I would give myself the treat of being present on this occasion in our naval affairs, and embarked accordingly in Admiral Forbes' flagship" (*Second World War*, I, p. 450). The day of this inscription was an eventful one and is covered at some length in Churchill's memoirs – they received reports that German aircraft had mined the entrance they were to use, and an air raid siren went off, though without cause.

This is the third impression of the abridged edition, first published in 1931.

Provenance: the collection of Steve Forbes.

Octavo. Original green cloth, spine lettered in gilt, front cover lettered in blind. With 48 maps, charts, and illustrations. Recipient's bookplate on front pastedown. Cloth a little bowed and rubbed, endpapers toned: a very good copy. ¶ Cohen A69.6.c; Woods A31(b) (first impression).

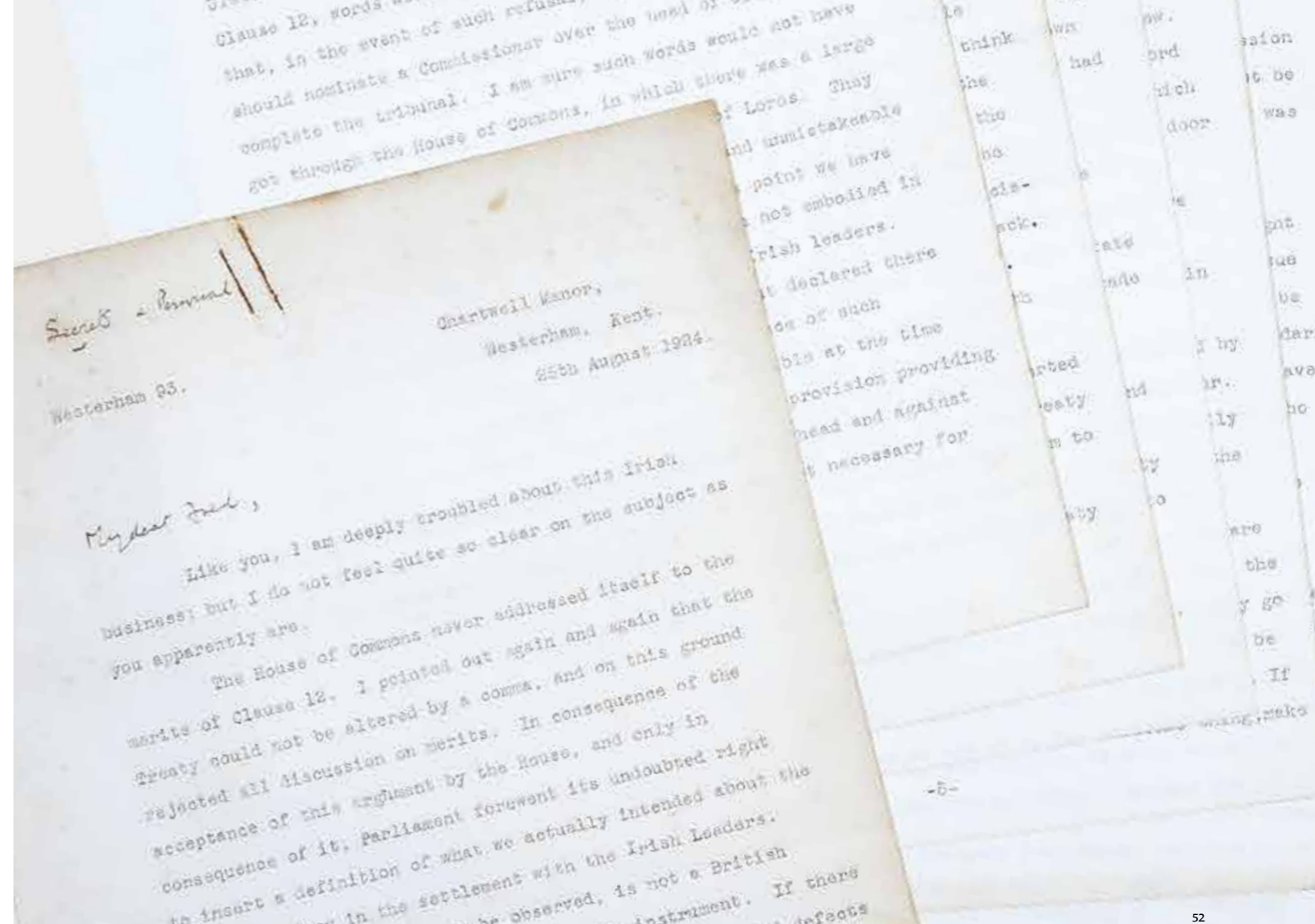
£12,500 [168818]

52
Typed letter signed, to Lord Birkenhead opposing the revision of the Anglo-Irish Treaty of 1921. Chartwell Manor: 25 August 1924

"SECRET AND PERSONAL"

A lengthy and unpublished letter from Churchill to his close ally, planning united action to prevent changes to the 1921 Anglo-Irish Treaty, which they together negotiated and signed.

Frederick Edwin "F. E." Smith, first Earl of Birkenhead (1872–1930), was one of Churchill's closest political friends. He was a member of the House of Lords, had served as Attorney General and Lord High Chancellor, and was soon to serve as Secretary of State for India. Both Birkenhead and Churchill (as Lord Chancellor and Colonial Secretary respectively) played a crucial role in the drafting of the treaty, which allowed the formation of the Irish Free State as a Dominion within the British empire.



52

Churchill's letter relates to the interpretation of Clause XII, which provided that a commission would be established to alter the boundaries between the Free State and Ulster. The Free State was pushing for this, but Ulster was refusing to appoint a commissioner and so blocking the process. The Free State demanded the alteration of the treaty to allow the British government to override or coerce Ulster on this point. Churchill rigidly opposes these demands in his letter, which he heads "secret and personal", and opens "Like you, I am deeply troubled about this Irish business". He writes that the British parliament would not have passed the treaty if it had contained such a clause. For Churchill, to amend Clause XII will open the way for much further revision of the treaty and risk the entire settlement. Churchill criticizes the Free State for failing to assume a portion of Britain's war debt and for the recent shooting of British soldiers at Queenstown (Cobh, Co. Cork). "When the broad justice of the issue between the British and Free State Government is considered, I am sure no reproach could be made against us and serious reproach against the other party".

Churchill proposes that both he and Birkenhead state publicly their position at the time of their drafting of the contentious clause. Churchill's trump card is a letter Birkenhead then sent to Prime Minister Balfour. "This places on record with the utmost clearness what we really meant. I consider that we are bound, and more than anyone the signatories of the Treaty are bound, to give full and loyal effect to what we meant".

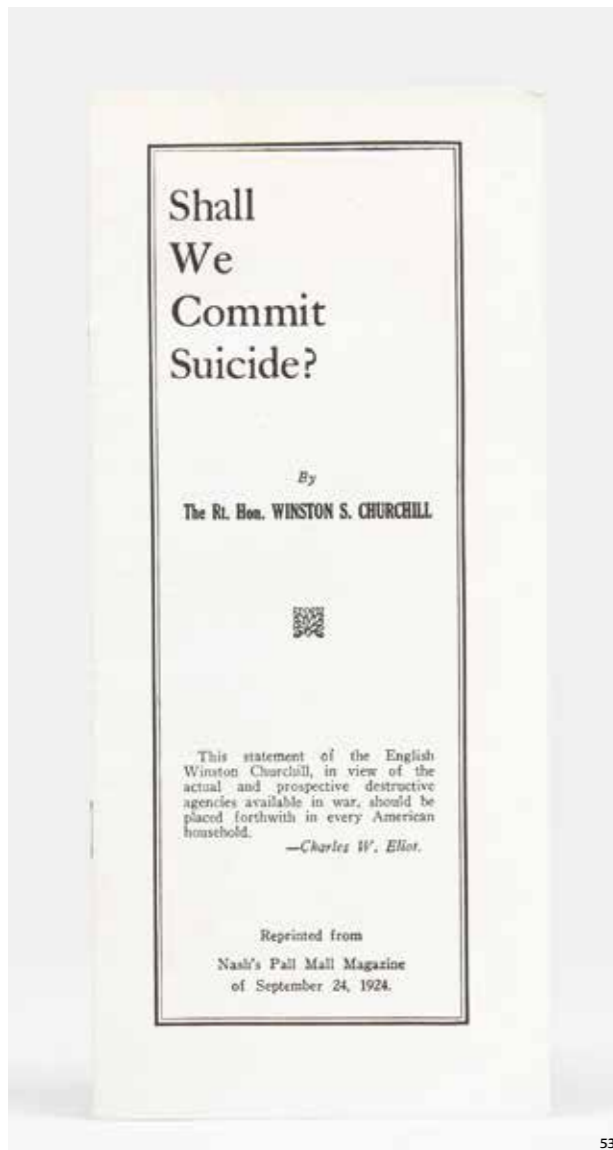
With the prospect of a general election that winter, Churchill fears the treaty would become a leading issue. He is adamant he will maintain his stand, irrespective of the Conservative Party's position, and cannot support the revision of the treaty: "If I did not feel myself honourably and conscientiously able to adopt the reasoning I have set out here, or if you convince me that it is not sound and fair, I should simply stand aside at the election and remain in private life for some years longer without seeking to re-enter Parliament".

Churchill encloses a letter he received from James Craig, first Prime Minister of Northern Ireland, 21 August 1924. Craig hopes Birkenhead's letter will be published, "as it should clear the air, and break it to those in Southern Ireland who have so long been sedulously coached to believe that large areas were involved, that only boundary rectification was intended".

Provenance: the collection of Steve Forbes.

Eight pages, quarto (254 × 204 mm) headed Chartwell Manor, c. 1,750 words typed on recto only, with 40 words postscript in Churchill's hand offering his commiserations for a bereavement and signed by him "W"; enclosing a letter from James Craig, one page folio (330 × 203 mm) on Stormont Castle letterhead, 21 August 1924, c. 200 words typed on recto only. Housed in black chemises within quarter morocco slipcase, red morocco label to spine and front panel. Light creases as folded, extremities a little browned and creased, paperclip impression and rusting at head. In very good condition.

£15,000 † [171848]



53

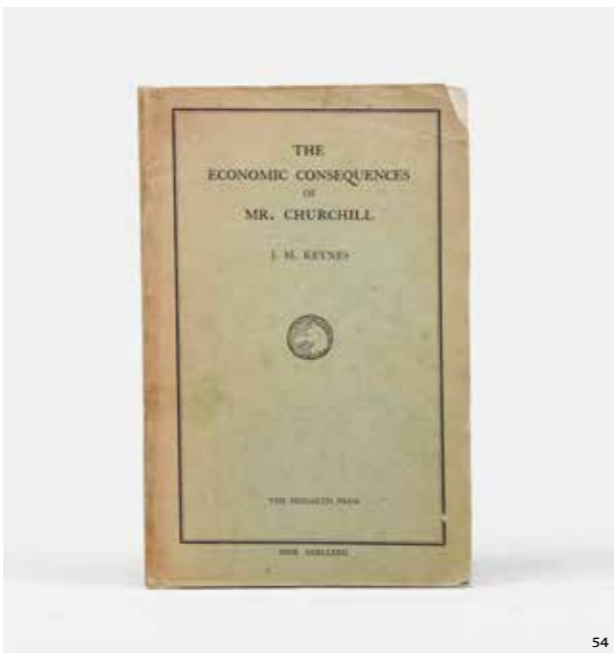
53
Shall We Commit Suicide? New York: Eilert Printing Company, Inc., [1924]

First separate edition of Churchill's study of world affairs, discussing the probability of future wars in Europe and the threat of new weapons of mass destruction, including an "extraordinarily prescient" prediction of the atomic bomb (Roberts, p. 306).

Ernest Rutherford split the atom in 1917, and Churchill attempts to explain the military significance of this fact to his readers: "might not a bomb no bigger than an orange be found to possess a secret power to destroy a whole block of buildings – nay,

THE story of the human race is War. Except for brief and precarious interludes, there has never been peace in the world; and before history began, murderous strife was universal and unending.

53



54

to concentrate the force of a thousand tonnes of cordite and blast a township at a stroke?" (p. 8). This "anticipated Albert Einstein's letter to President Roosevelt about the possibility of a nuclear bomb by fifteen years" (Roberts, p. 306).

Churchill deems European war likely and its consequences far more terrible than ever before, but concludes the League of Nations is the best safeguard against conflict. This edition was published in the US to promote the league, which the country never joined. The article was originally published in the *British Pall Mall Magazine* on 24 September 1924 but was never published separately in Britain.

Churchill considered it one of his most significant articles: he adapted it in the conclusion of *The Aftermath* in 1929, reprinted it in the collection *Thoughts and Adventures* in 1932, and quoted it in the first volume of *The Second World War* in 1948.

Provenance: the collection of Steve Forbes.
 Octavo, 12 pp. Original wire-stitched wrappers printed in black. Paperclip residue to rear cover, else in excellent condition. J Cohen A74.1; Woods A33. Andrew Roberts, Churchill, 2019.

£650 [173679]

54
KEYNES, John Maynard. The Economic Consequences of Mr. Churchill. London: Published by Leonard and Virginia Woolf at the Hogarth Press, 1925

First edition of Keynes's attack on Churchill's ill-fated decision to return Britain to the gold standard. The pamphlet is among the most fragile of Keynes's publications.

As Chancellor of the Exchequer, Churchill announced the return to gold on 28 April 1925. Keynes had personally advised him against this, arguing that it would cause higher unemployment, deflation, and reduced wages. Keynes developed these arguments in a series of articles rejected by *The Times* but published in Beaverbrook's *Evening Standard*.

Subsequent historical analysis largely agreed that Churchill's policy led to the economic stagnation seen in the following years. The decision was reversed and the pound permanently unpegged



from gold in 1931. Keynes developed the monetary arguments he made here in his 1930 *Treatise of Money*.

Octavo. Original green wrappers, front wrapper lettered and rear wrapper with publisher's device in black. Tables in the text. Light sunning and marking, loss to upper outer corner of front wrapper, not affecting text, minor toning to edges and content margins: a very good copy of a notably fragile work. J Moggridge C4.1; Woolmer 66.

£500 [170608]

55
The British Gazette. No. 1-8. London: His Majesty's Stationery Office, 5-13 May 1926

"I UTTERLY DECLINE TO BE IMPARTIAL AS BETWEEN THE FIRE BRIGADE AND THE FIRE"

First editions of the complete run of the *British Gazette*, edited by Churchill to present the government's case during the 1926 General Strike. At least one article in each issue can confidently be ascribed to him.

"During the evening of 2nd May, the day before the strike was due to start, several newspapers including the *Daily Mail* and *Daily Express* were either suppressed or censored by the machine-minders. Aware of the dangers of a muzzled Press, Stanley Baldwin, then Prime Minister, summoned Churchill to organize an emergency newspaper. As would be expected, he rose to the challenge with drive and imagination, laying down his guidelines in advance. "The essential thing is that we should produce a really powerful readable broadsheet not merely to contain news but in order to relieve the

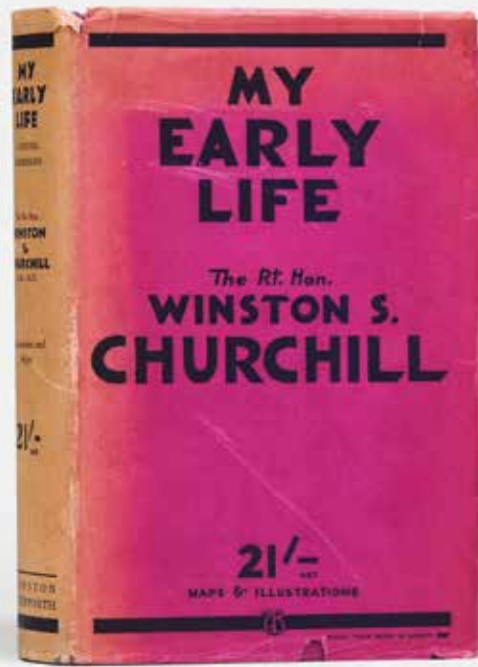
minds of the people . . . it should have a leading article, not violent partisan, but agreeable to the great majority of the people of our side: constitutional, the hope for peace, Parliament maintains authority in the country, injury to trade and reputation of the country" (Woods, pp. 161).

Churchill took over the *Morning Post* building. The unions pulled out their men, but Churchill called Lord Beaverbrook, who sent the night superintendent of the *Daily Express* to set the type single-handed and produce the first issue. Though consisting of only one leaf printed on both sides, it sold 232,000 copies, and daily sales figures reached over 2 million by the final issue. "Churchill ran the *British Gazette* not merely as a medium for Government announcements and propaganda, but also as an avowedly strike-breaking weapon, to such an extent that in the subsequent Parliamentary debate, he was bitterly attacked by Labour MPs. His retort is one of his best-known; 'I utterly decline to be impartial as between the Fire Brigade and the fire'" (Woods, p. 162).

Included with the set are four other newspapers from around the time of the strike: *Evening Chronicle*, 12 May 1926, *Sunday Sun*, 16 May, *Newcastle Daily Journal*, 5 May, and *Daily Mail*, 3 May.

Eight issues, each a single broadsheet printed on both sides, folio (and 4 further newspapers, see note), each folded twice. Housed in a custom blue quarter morocco solander box, blue cloth sides. Box a little sunned, light fraying to cloth. Peripheral chipping and short closed tears to issues as usual, without loss to lettering, short splits along folds, Issue 7 with central stain and hole with loss to lettering. A very good set. J Frederick Woods, *Artillery of Words*, 1992.

£450 [152273]



56

56
My Early Life. London: Thornton Butterworth Limited, 1930

HIS "ELEGIAC" AUTOBIOGRAPHY, IN THE FAMOUSLY ELUSIVE DUST JACKET

First edition, in the very rare dust jacket, retaining much of its vibrant colour.

My Early Life is Churchill's only volume of sustained autobiography. Among his most widely read works, it gives an entertaining account of his childhood, schooldays at Harrow, military training at Sandhurst, experiences as a war correspondent in Cuba, service attached to the Malakand Field Force in India's North-West Frontier province, charging with the 21st Lancers at Omdurman, and as a prisoner of war in South Africa during the Boer War. Overall, it gives a "witty and elegiac account of his youth shot through with regret at the decline of the social and imperial order in which he had grown up" (ODNB).

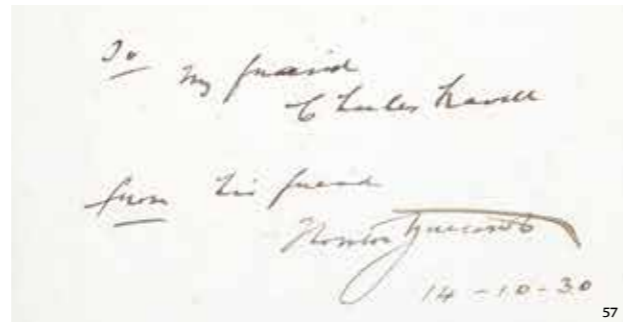
This copy has the second state half-title and binding, without priority of issue.

Octavo. Original pinkish purple cloth, spine and front cover lettered in gilt. With dust jacket. Housed in a burgundy quarter morocco solander box by the Chelsea Bindery. Half-tone frontispiece and 15 other plates, folding map, maps to text. Gilt of spine a little oxidised, a few other minor pale marks, slight tape residue to front free endpaper recto and offsetting to following leaf, a bright, square copy, title page unopened; jacket spine sunned, variable fading to panels, a few scuffs to front, splits to folds, other nicks, chips and tears, old tape repairs on verso but remaining very good. ♣ Cohen A91.1.b; Woods A37(a).

£22,500 [156835]

57
My Early Life. London: Thornton Butterworth Limited, 1930

First edition, pre-publication presentation copy from the publisher, inscribed on the front free endpaper, "To my friend Charles Havell



57

from his friend Thornton Butterworth 14-10-30". The book was published six days later on 20 October.

This is the earliest date for which inscribed copies are known. Churchill inscribed copies to Neville Chamberlain, Lloyd George, and Stanley Baldwin on the same day. The only other copy inscribed by Butterworth which we can trace was inscribed on publication day to his literary agent Curtis Brown (sold at Sotheby's, 2002). The recipient of this copy was perhaps Cedric Charles Walter Havell (1895-1979), who was awarded the Military Cross in 1915 and was afterwards a director of the Imperial Tobacco Company.

This copy has the second state half-title and first state binding. Octavo. Original pink cloth (see previous item). Spine sunned, inner hinges tender, lightly spotted, newspaper clipping offset to pp. 62-3; a good copy. ♣ Cohen A91.1.c; Woods A37(a).

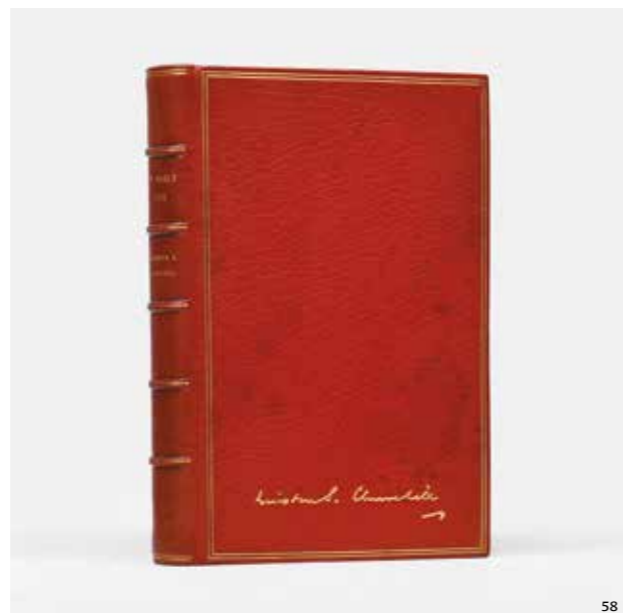
£2,000 [163431]

58
My Early Life. London: Odhams Press Limited, 1947

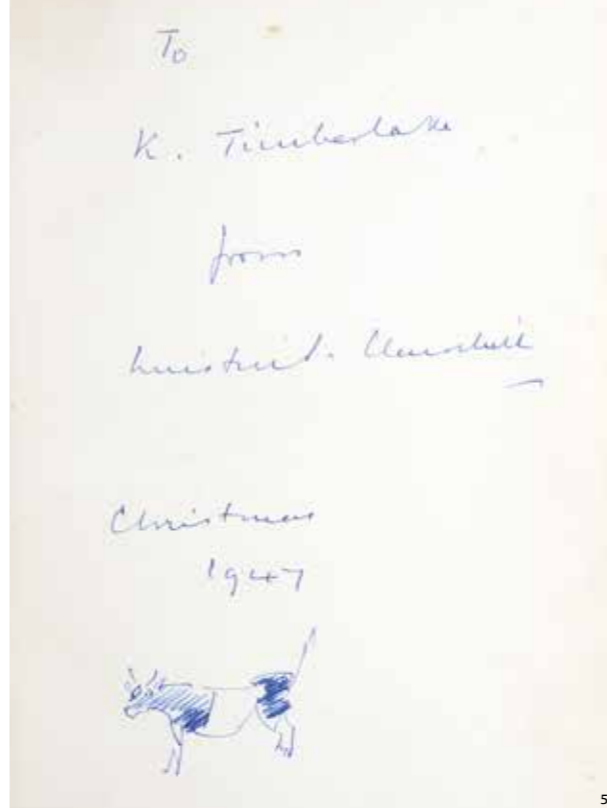
WITH A DRAWING OF A BULL, MOST LIKELY ONE OF HIS OWN TREASURED HERD

First Odhams edition, presentation copy, inscribed on the initial binder's blank: "To K. Timberlake from Winston S. Churchill Christmas 1947", above a drawing of a bull.

The identity of the recipient remains elusive, though the drawing perhaps connects him to the herd of Belted Galloway cattle



58



58

Churchill kept at Chartwell. In autumn 1947, Churchill acquired six new cows. "He farmed imaginatively rather than practically and spent more than he earned on ambitious schemes at Chartwell" (Brendon, pp. 83-4). After the Second World War, he was able to expand, buying neighbouring farms to Chartwell and the cattle to go with them. "Within a few years he had two milking herds which he valued for their financial worth, their ornamental character and their pedigree quality" (ibid., p. 84).

Provenance: the collection of Steve Forbes.

Octavo (209 × 134 mm). Contemporary red morocco by Zaehnsdorf, spine lettered in gilt, double gilt fillet to covers, gilt facsimile signature to front cover, gilt turn-ins, marbled endpapers, gilt edges. Frontispiece and 8 plates; maps, plans and illustrations to the text (1 double-page, 6 full-page). Light discolouration to morocco, contents a little toned with some light spotting. A very good copy. ♣ Cohen A91.9.a or b (only distinguishable by original binding); Woods A37(a) (referenced). Piers Brendon, *Churchill's Bestiary*, 2018.

£6,500 [171142]

59
Signed corrected draft typescript of an article on disarmament. 31 January 1931

THE POSSIBILITY OF PEACE AMID THE CLOUDS OF WAR

A typescript, signed and extensively annotated by Churchill with corrections and interpolations, for a newspaper article on European foreign affairs, disarmament, and the League of Nations. The article is not in Cohen and has never been republished.

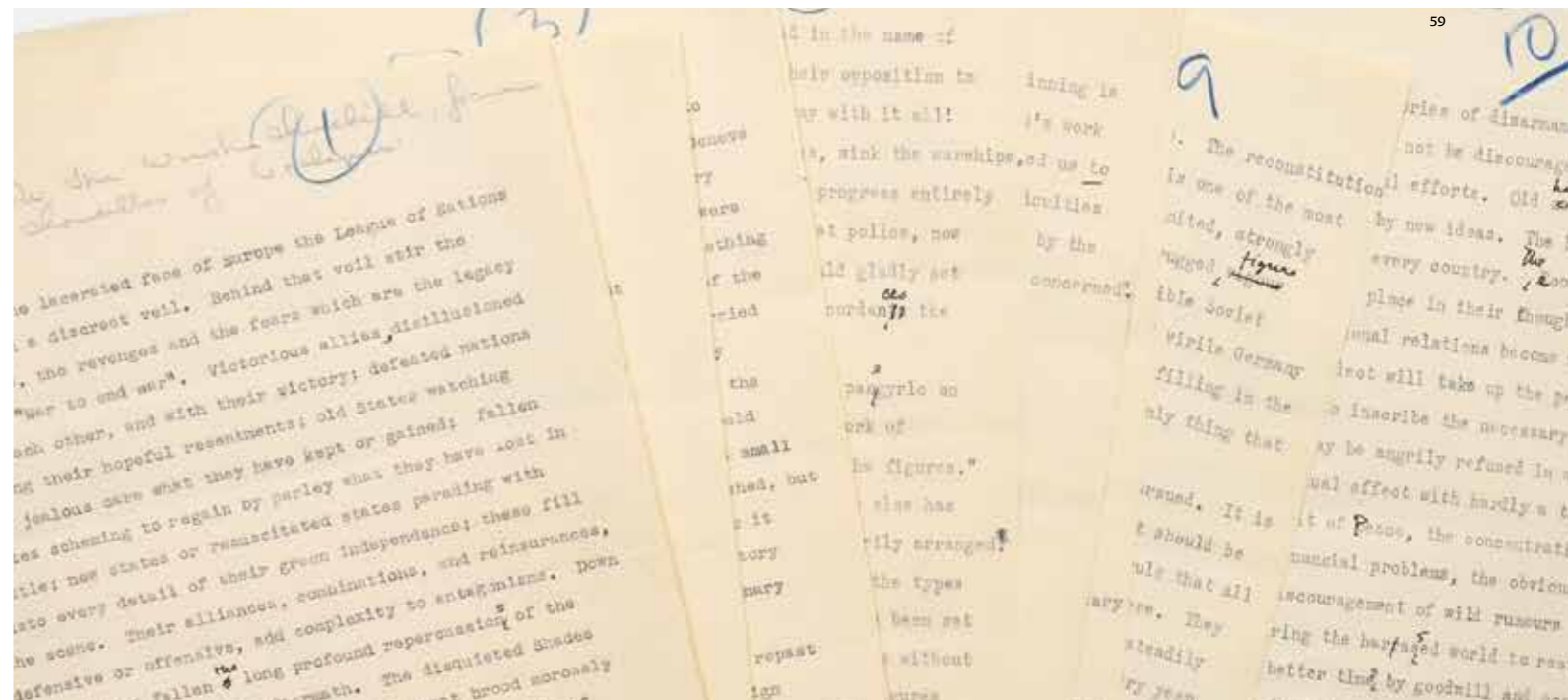
The piece is one of a number on European affairs commissioned in 1931 for syndication by Hearst newspapers. Churchill's association with Hearst began in 1929, and the syndication provided him both with an important source of income and an American audience. This typescript constitutes Churchill's final text, with the annotations to be directly incorporated in the published version. These include substantial alterations and additions, as well as changes to punctuation and spelling. Churchill signs and dates the article 31 January 1931; it was published on 7 February.

Churchill analyses the recent report of the Preparatory Commission on Disarmament presented to the League of Nations. "All the foreign Ministers of all the countries lifted up their voices and sang for joy that peace and concord would now reign . . . and that disarmament, wars and rumours of wars would cease for ever". But, in reality, there was no such harmony among the "victorious allies, disillusioned with each other, and with their victory".

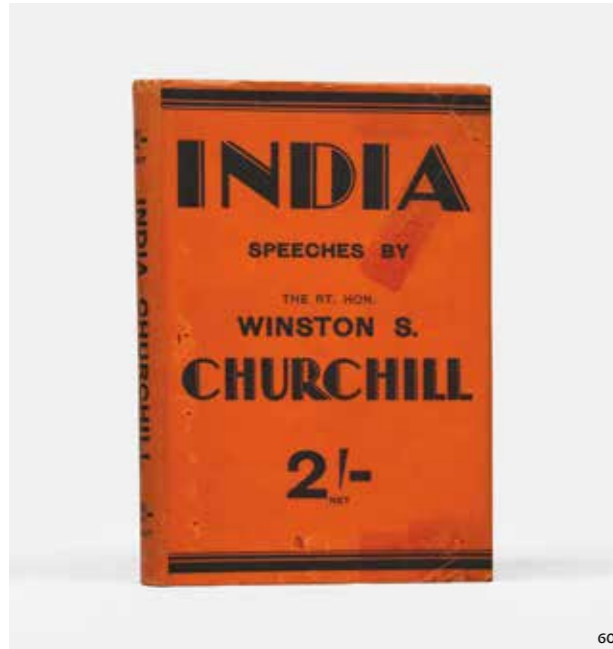
Churchill believes every country insincere in its pledge to disarm and cynically addresses the hypocrisy and motivations behind their pledges, though he offers grounds for hope. "Old hatreds do not easily die; but they are overlaid by new ideas . . . The faithful, loyal, unswerving pursuit of Peace, the concentration of the world upon economic and financial problems, the obvious need for order and tranquillity . . . should gradually bring the harassed world to rest".

Ten typescript leaves (256 × 204 mm), text recto only, numerous inked emendations in Churchill's hand, signed and dated by him at the foot of the last page; docketed with author by-line and agent's return address in pencil to the first page; pages numbered in blue pencil. Single hole punched to top left-hand corner, treasury tag. Light browning, some marginal finger soiling, light creases from old folds, overall very good.

£30,000 [80695]



59



60

60
India. London: Thornton Butterworth, Ltd, 1931

DEFENDING THE RAJ

First edition, hardback issue. The book collects Churchill's speeches opposing moves towards Indian self-governance. It was issued in wrappers at one shilling and cloth at two: "softbound copies on the market today outnumber hardbound copies by at least twenty to one . . . jacketed hardbacks are extremely rare" (Langworth, pp. 151-2).

The 1930s were Churchill's wilderness years. His ostracism from high office was not just due to his unrelenting opposition to Hitler. "Another, and earlier reason lay in his bitter opposition to Baldwin's India policy . . . Churchill had always hit hard; not for him a round of gentlemanly sparring between friends. His fight to maintain full control of India employed not just the clenched fist but the bludgeon" (Woods, p. 69). Though Churchill lost the fight (and history has not been kind to him for his stand), the speeches include some of his finest oratory.

Provenance: the collection of Ronald Cohen.

Octavo. Original orange cloth, spine and front cover lettered in black between blind rules (spine lettered horizontally, also found lettered vertically without priority of issue), publisher's device in blind to lower outer corner of both covers. With dust jacket. Housed in a burgundy cloth flat-back box by the Chelsea Bindery. Pencilled signature of Charles L. White dated 1987 to front free endpaper, compliment's slip of Guildhall Bookshop loosely inserted, noting White was private secretary to Lloyd George in his youth, a few pencilled sidelines. Light spotting to edges, slight worming to rear cover of book and jacket; somewhat chipped with closed tears at extremities, repaired with tape on verso (offset visible on recto), flaps without price as issued: a very good copy in good jacket. ♣ Cohen A92.1.a; Woods A38. Richard M. Langworth, *A Connoisseur's Guide to the Books of Sir Winston Churchill*, 1998.

£10,000

[169978]



61

61
Thoughts and Adventures. London: Thornton Butterworth, 1932

First edition. "The broadest range of Churchill's thought between hard covers, *Thoughts and Adventures* comprises essays on a wide array of subjects, attesting not only to the breadth of the author's comprehension but of his personal experience" (Langworth, p. 154). The essays muse on his career, his hobbies, the First World War, politics, and the future.

Provenance: the collection of Ronald Cohen.

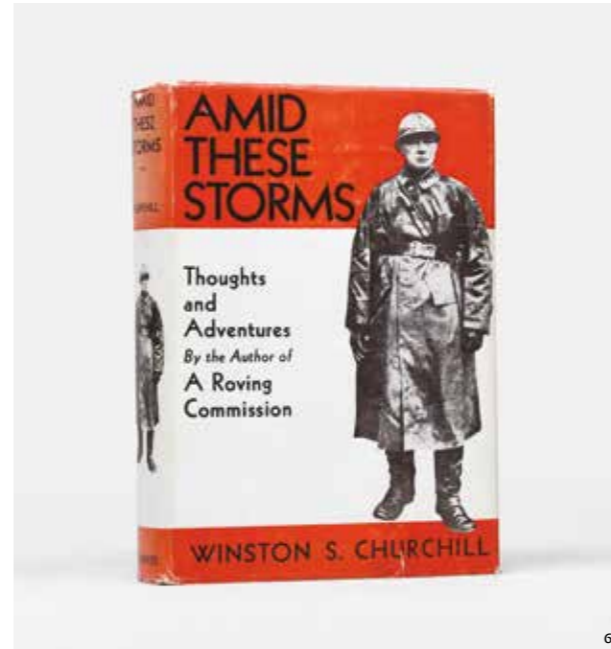
Octavo. Original dark green cloth (second binding issue, following those in olive-brown cloth), spine and front cover lettered in gilt. With dust jacket. Illustrated with photographic frontispiece, several cartoons in text. A hint of rubbing to unclipped jacket and a few trivial nicks and chips at extremities: a fine copy in near-fine jacket. ♣ Cohen A95.1a; Woods A39(a). Richard M. Langworth, *A Connoisseur's Guide to the Books of Sir Winston Churchill*, 1998.

£4,250

[169979]



61



62

62
Amid These Storms: Thoughts and Adventures. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1932

First US edition, published two weeks after the British edition and retitled.

The alternative title was proposed by Churchill after the US publisher thought the British title dull. However, Scribner's fretted that "Amid These Storms" could be thought to refer to the Great Depression and consequently put a photograph of Churchill from his Flanders service in 1916 on the front cover.

Provenance: the collection of Ronald Cohen.

Octavo. Original red cloth, spine and front cover lettered in gilt. With dust jacket. Unclipped jacket with slight wear at extremities and couple of patches of neat tape repair on verso, spine a little sunned but brighter than usual; a fine copy in very good jacket. ♣ Cohen A95.2; Woods A39(b).

£875

[170427]

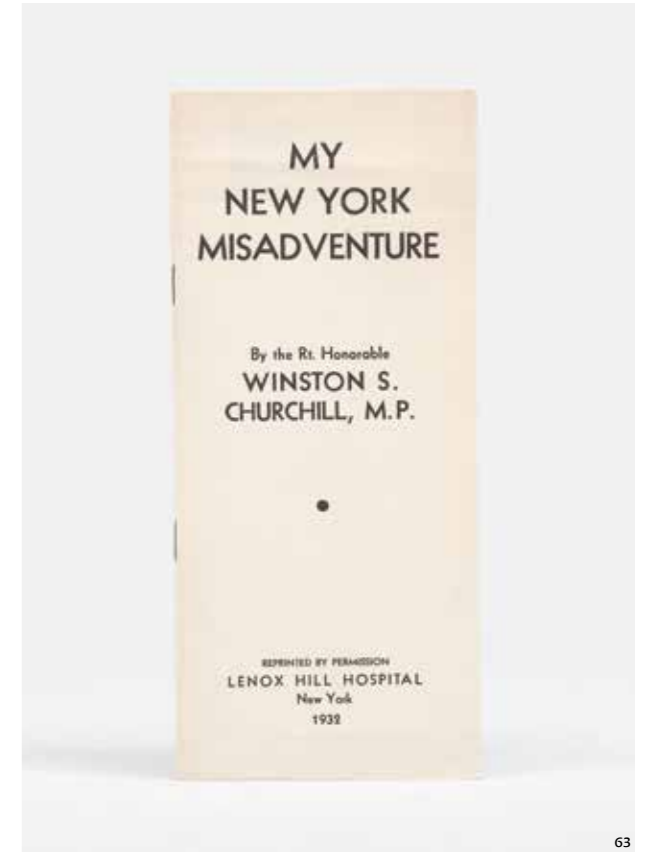
63
My New York Misadventure. New York: Reprinted by permission, Lenox Hill Hospital, 1932

RUN OVER ON FIFTH AVENUE

First and only separate edition of Churchill's account of his near-death car collision in New York.

Churchill was on a lecture tour in New York, trying to recoup his losses in the 1929 stock market crash. On 13 December 1931, looking the wrong way as he crossed Fifth Avenue, he was struck by a car and almost killed. He was taken to Lenox Hill Hospital, fortunately only two blocks away, in a cab. The force of the collision was reckoned equal to a fall of 30 feet, and Churchill was hospitalized for a week with concussion, lacerations, and heavy bruising. He took complete responsibility for the incident and gave the driver an inscribed copy of one of his books.

Always a money maker, Churchill wrote an article on the experience, which he sold for £500. The article was published in the *Daily Mail* on 4 January 1931 and reprinted in the *Collected Essays* in



63

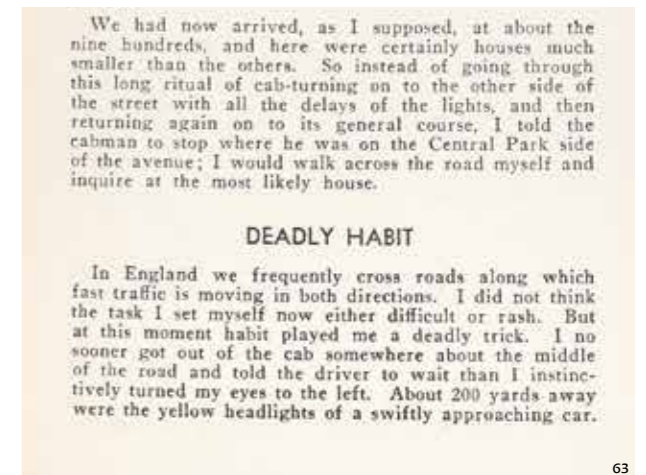
1976, but this was its only separate appearance. Churchill acceded to the request of Dr Otto Pickhardt, the physician who treated him, to reprint the article as a fundraising brochure for the hospital. Churchill in turn did well out of Pickhardt – the doctor prescribed him medicinal alcohol, one of the few legal routes to drink in prohibition America.

The publication is not noted in the bibliographies by Woods and Cohen, and Cohen confirmed to us it was unknown to him. We can trace no other example.

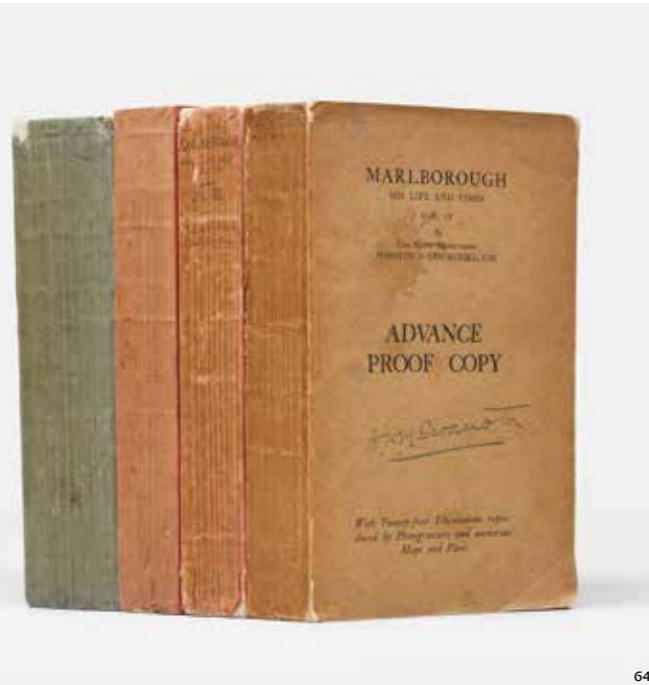
Octavo, pp. 8. Original self-wrappers, wire-stitched as issued. Very light split at spine ends, a little toned: an excellent copy. ♣ Not in Cohen or Woods.

£1,500

[173682]



63



64

64

Marlborough. London: George G. Harrap & Co. Ltd, 1933–38

Advance proof copies of Churchill's epic biography. The proofs are naturally much scarcer than the published books, and a full set of the four, given the five-year publication span, is rarely encountered.

The proofs are similar to the published books, though without most of the plates and with the dedication and index blank. Textual comparison shows some alteration in words and spacing between the proofs and the published versions. Among proof copies we have examined, there is some variation in wrapper colour and the inclusion of plates.

Provenance: the collection of Ronald Cohen.

Four volumes, large octavo. Original variously coloured wrappers printed in black, contemporary manuscript title to spine of vol. 3. Contemporary ownership signature to front wrapper and title page of vol. 4. Light soiling and wear at edges, slight splitting to spine of vol. 3, some spotting to contents. A very good set in the fragile original wrappers.

£2,500

[169755]

65

Marlborough. London: George G. Harrap & Co. Ltd, 1933–38

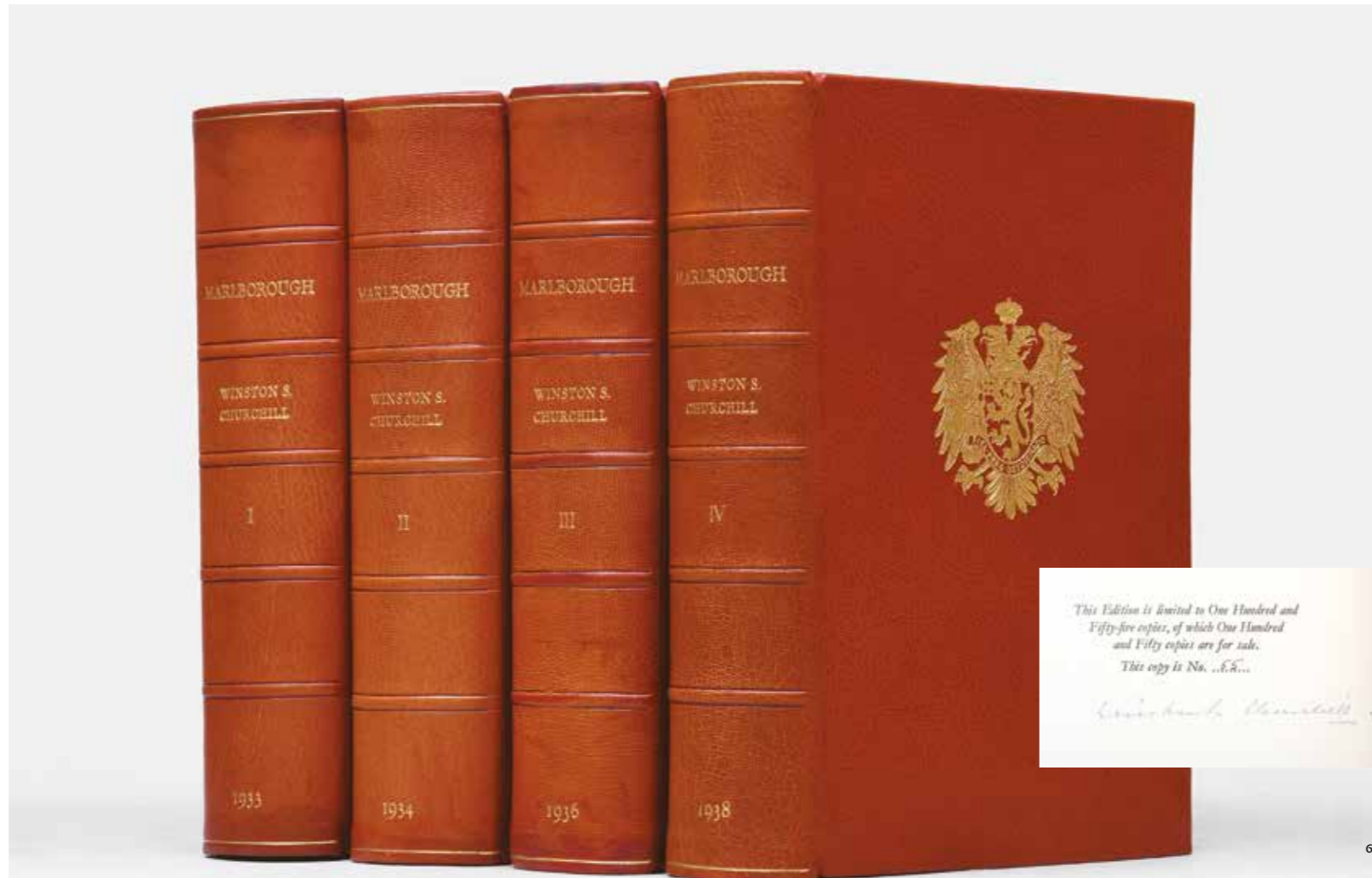
First edition, trade issue. Churchill's biography of the first Duke of Marlborough, his ancestor who led allied forces to victory against Louis XIV, "took its place at once among the classics of historical writing. As the story of his ancestor's leadership of a grand alliance to prevent the domination of the continent by a single power, it was also a source of inspiration to Churchill in his campaign against appeasement" (ODNB).

Four volumes, large octavo. Original purple cloth, spines lettered in gilt, Marlborough crest gilt to front covers, top edges gilt. With dust jackets. Portrait frontispiece to each volume, 99 additional plates, 14 facsimiles of letters, 182 maps and plans, several folding. Later ownership signature to front free endpaper of vols. 1 and 3, contemporary ownership label to front free endpaper of Vol. 4. Cloth bright and contents clean, Vol. 1 with split in hinge preceding title page; jackets with light wear at extremities, spine panels



65

65



66

sunned, a little soiled, slight split at foot of jacket of Vol. 1, prices intact. A near-fine set in very good jackets. ¶ Cohen A97.2(I–IV).a; Woods A40(a).

£2,500

[165192]

66

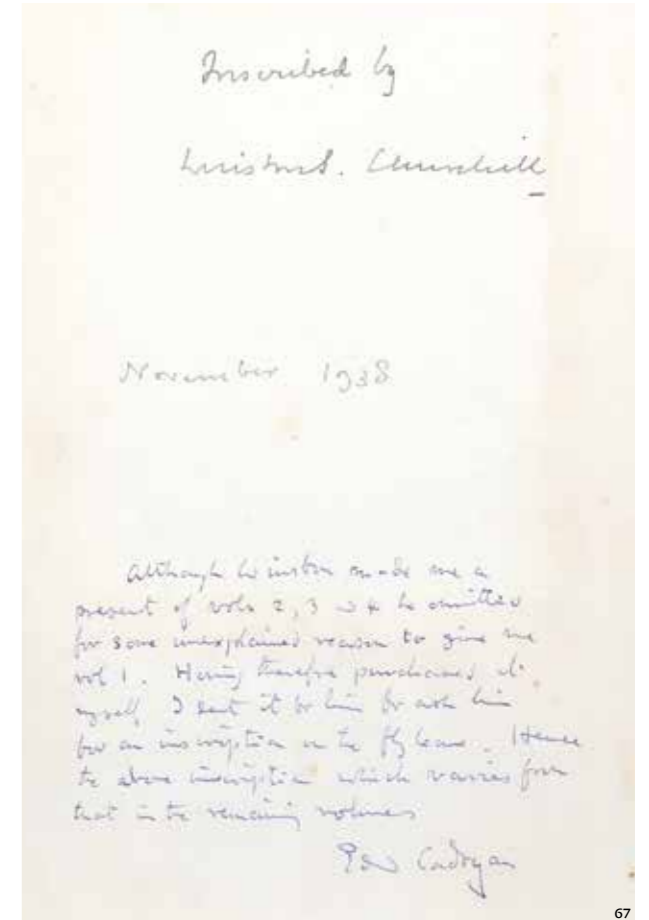
Marlborough. London: George G. Harrap & Co. Ltd, 1933–38

First edition, signed limited issue, number 55 of 155 copies signed by the author. This is the only signed limited issue of any of Churchill's writings; few sets retain the original slipcases, fewer still in such nice condition.

Four volumes, large octavo. Original orange Niger goatskin by Leighton-Straker, spines lettered in gilt with single gilt rule at head and tail, raised bands bracketed by rules in blind, Marlborough's arms in gilt to front covers, marbled endpapers, top edges gilt, others untrimmed. In the original plain card slipcases with printed paper labels to the backs. (Illustrations as previous item.) Faint discolouration at spine ends, slipcases lightly rubbed but far fresher than usual, a near-fine set. ¶ Cohen A97.2(I–IV).a; Woods A40(a).

£20,000

[162156]



67

67

Marlborough. London: George G. Harrap & Co. Ltd, 1933–38

INSCRIBED TO A DESCENDANT OF HIS GREAT ANCESTOR'S CHIEF OF STAFF, ON THE EVE OF ANOTHER STRUGGLE AGAINST EUROPEAN DESPOTISM

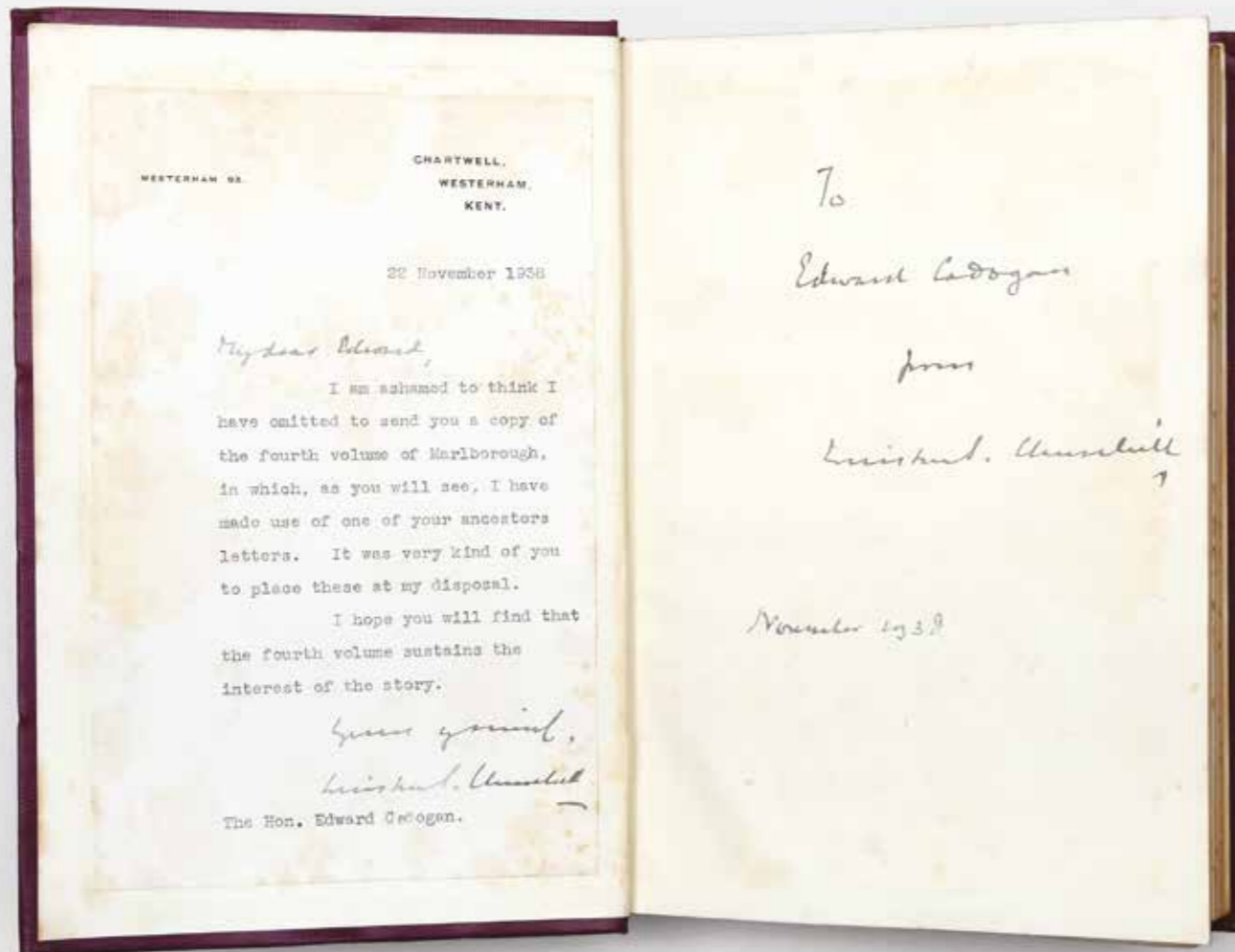
First editions, inscribed in all four volumes to Edward Cadogan, with two typed letters signed and a telegram from the author. Cadogan and Churchill's ancestors, the first Earl Cadogan and the first Duke of Marlborough, fought together against Louis XIV.

Edward Cadogan (1880–1962), son of the fifth Earl Cadogan, served as Conservative MP alongside Churchill from 1922 to 1945. Cadogan supplied Churchill with two portraits of his ancestor, reproduced in volumes 2 and 3, and family letters cited in volume 4. His contribution is noted in the preface of volume 2 and below the portraits.

Edward's brother Alexander was Permanent Under-Secretary at the Foreign Office from 1938 to 1946, accompanied Churchill to the Atlantic Conference and Yalta, and was at Dumbarton Oaks in 1944.

The volumes are inscribed on the front free endpapers:

- 1) "Inscribed by Winston S. Churchill. November 1938"; accompanied by a typed letter signed, 31 October 1933: "My Dear Eddie, I am most greatly obliged to you for your letter and for what you write about the great Lord Cadogan. The letter from which you sent me an extract is of historic importance and very honourable to your ancestor. He is one of the characters who play a constant part in the drama of the war I am now narrating, and I shall be



67



CADOGAN AND MARLBOROUGH
By permission of Earl Cadogan

67



67

- most grateful to you if you will let me have any further information which is in your possession about him". Cadogan has annotated the front free endpaper: "although Winston made me a present of vols 2, 3, & 4 he omitted for some unexplained reason to give me vol. 1. Having therefore purchased it myself I sent it to him to ask him for an inscription on the flyleaves. Hence the above inscription which varies from that in the remaining volumes. Edward Cadogan". Cadogan has made notes in pencil to the rear endpapers and sporadically to the text.
- 2) "To Edward Cadogan from Winston S. Churchill Oct. 21. 1934", the day before publication; accompanied by a telegram from

I am most greatly obliged to you for your letter and for what you write about the great Lord Cadogan. The letter from which you sent me an extract is of historic importance and very honourable to your ancestor. He is one of the characters who play a constant part in the drama of the war I am now narrating, and I shall be most grateful to you if you will let me have any further information which is in your possession about him. I shall

67

- 3) "To Edward Cadogan from Winston S. Churchill Nov. 1936".
- 4) "To Edward Cadogan from Winston S. Churchill November 1938"; accompanied by a typed letter signed from Churchill, 22 November 1938: "My dear Edward, I am ashamed to think I have omitted to send you a copy of the fourth volume of Marlborough, in which, as you will see, I have made use of one of your ancestor's letters. It was very kind of you to place these at my disposal".

Provenance: H. D. Moule, Indian civil servant, with his mid-20th-century armorial bookplates; the collection of Steve Forbes. Four volumes, large octavo. Original purple cloth (binding and illustrations as per item 65). Vols. 1-3 sunned as often (vol. 4 less prone to fading and still bright), foxing to contents, letters/telegram mounted to endpapers. A very good set. J Cohen A97.2(I-IV).a; Woods A40(a).

£37,500

[171696]



68

68
PAGET, John. *The New "Examen". With a Critical Introduction by the Right Honourable Winston S. Churchill C.H., M.P.* London: *The Haworth Press, 1934*

RESURRECTING AN OLD OPPONENT OF MACAULAY

First edition with Churchill's introduction, signed limited issue, number 50 of an unstated number of copies (generally cited as only 50) signed by Churchill.

In 1861, the barrister John Paget published *The New "Examen" or an inquiry into the evidence relating to certain passages in Lord Macaulay's History*, defending the Duke of Marlborough from Macaulay's charge of treachery during the Anglo-Dutch defeat at the Battle of Camaret (1694). Lord Rosebery showed Churchill a copy of the then-obscure work, and Churchill was delighted with the argument. He applied it in his own Marlborough biography, much of which sought to counter Macaulay's well-entrenched animadversions.

Churchill aided the republication of Paget's work and contributed a seven-page introduction, in which he praises the cogency of Paget's arguments and his literary style. He bemoans that Paget "was swept aside by the opinion of his time" and hopes that his book can be "rescued from oblivion".

This Edition is printed on English Hand-made paper by Sherratt & Hughes at the St Ann's Press, Manchester, and is bound in the olden style in Native-dyed Niger Morocco by Sangorski & Sutcliffe; each copy is signed and numbered, this being

No. 50

Winston Churchill

68



69

Octavo. Original deep reddish orange full niger morocco by Sangorski & Sutcliffe, gilt-lettered spine, leaf decoration to upper and lower boards, gilt edge roll, top edge gilt. With original fleece-lined slipcase. Spine very slightly sunned; mild tan-burn to endpapers; slipcase rubbed at entry and edges with very minor surface loss: a fine copy in a very good slipcase. ♣ Cohen B53.1; Woods B22.

£10,000 [167664]

69
FREEMAN, Douglas Southall. *R. E. Lee.* New York: *Charles Scribner's Sons, 1934-36*

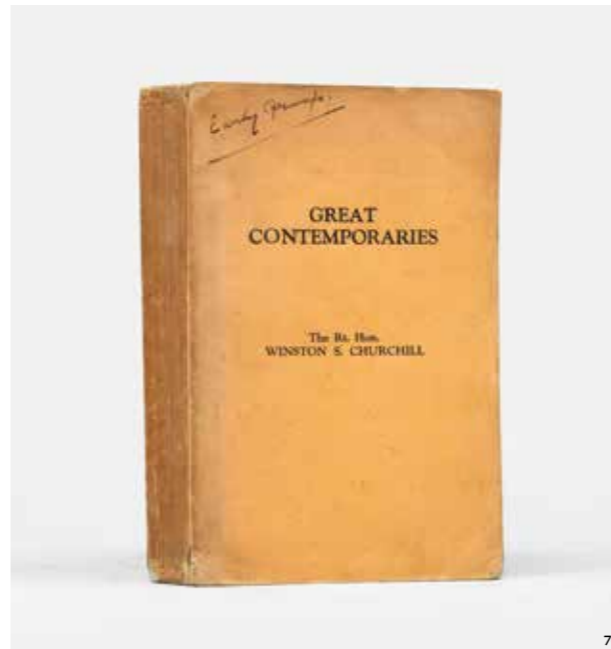
"I WILL REMEMBER MY DELIGHTFUL TOUR OF THE RICHMOND BATTLEFIELDS IN YOUR COMPANY"

First edition, presentation copy to Churchill, inscribed on the front free endpaper of Volume 1, "To Rt. Hon Winston Churchill in honest envy of the style in which he has narrated the life of another great captain of our race. Douglas Southall Freeman".

Churchill was knowledgeable about the American Civil War and much of his *History of the English-Speaking Peoples* is devoted to the conflict. Churchill praised Lee as the South's pre-eminent figure: "one of the noblest Americans who ever lived, and one of the greatest captains known to the annals of war" (vol. 4, p. 135).

To
 Rt. Hon Winston Churchill
 in honest envy of the style
 in which he has narrated
 the life of another great
 captain of our race
 Douglas Southall Freeman

69



70

Douglas Southall Freeman was Churchill's guide to the battlefields of the Civil War during Churchill's visit in 1929. His biography of Lee was awarded the Pulitzer Prize in 1934. The inscription refers to Churchill's ongoing biography of the Duke of Marlborough.

Freeman wrote to Churchill on 23 October 1934: "I took the liberty, upon the appearance of my R. E. Lee to send you the first and second volumes, with a brief inscription. I hope the books reached you and if you have opportunity to glance through them, I hope they may recall the day when some of your Richmond admirers had the privilege of carrying you over the battlefields around this city" (Gilbert, p. 886).

Churchill responded on 3 November 1934: "I am most complimented to receive the copy of "Robert E. Lee" which you have been so kind to send me and upon the inscription which you have added to your work. I am now in the process of reading it and find it a work of absorbing interest upon a subject of which I already have some knowledge. I well remember my delightful tour of the Richmond battlefields in your company and our memorable dinner that evening" (Gilbert, p. 908).

Provenance: Winston Churchill (his posthumous bookplate); his son, Randolph (bookplate); the collection of Steve Forbes.

Four volumes, octavo. Original red cloth, spines lettered in gilt. Spines lightly sunned. A near-fine set. ♣ Martin Gilbert, *The Churchill Documents*, volume 12, 2012.

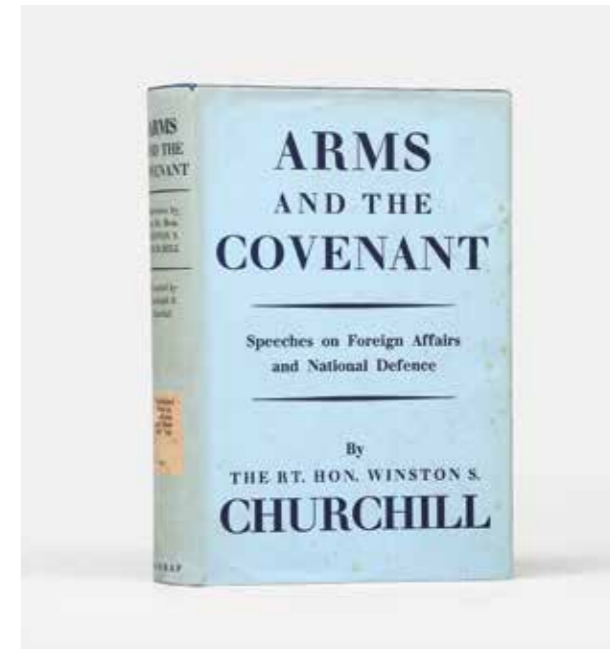
£4,500 [172423]

70
Great Contemporaries. London: *Thornton Butterworth Ltd, 1937*

RARE PRE-PUBLICATION COPY

Advance proof copy of Churchill's collection of essays on the outstanding figures of his age. Proofs of Churchill's single-volume pre-war works are rare – we trace no proof of this title in auction listings since 1977.

The contents are apparently identical to the published book. The rear wrapper bears a blurb similar to the front flap of the published book, with minor wording and punctuation changes.



71

The publication date and price is given as September at 18 shillings, whereas the work was published in October at 21 shillings.

The collection includes reflections on T. E. Lawrence, Trotsky, and Hitler. "It is, of course, an important part of the canon and belongs in every library" (Langworth, p. 179).

Provenance: the collection of Ronald Cohen.

Octavo. Original yellow wrappers, front and rear cover lettered in black. Housed in a burgundy cloth flat-back solander box by the Chelsea Bindery. With 21 half-tone photographic plates. Contemporary inscription ("Early Proofs") to front wrapper. Light chipping at spine ends, front wrapper skilfully reattached, edges spotted. A very good copy. ♣ Cohen A105.1.a; Woods A43(a) (both for the first edition; neither routinely detail proof copies. This copy has Cohen's first state uncorrected text on p. 53). Richard M. Langworth, *A Connoisseur's Guide to the Books of Sir Winston Churchill*, 1998.

£4,750 [170349]

71
Arms and the Covenant. London, *George G. Harrap & Co., 1938*

SOUNDING THE ALARM

First edition, in the very scarce Australian/New Zealand issue dust jacket, of this collection of Churchill's speeches on foreign policy, given during his "wilderness years", from 1928 to 1938.

The speeches warned of the dangers of a re-armed Germany, the threat of Hitler and Mussolini, and the inevitable failure of a policy of appeasement. The collection was also published later that year in America as *While England Slept*.

Provenance: the collection of Ronald Cohen.

Octavo. Original blue cloth, spine lettered in gilt. With dust jacket, price clipped as issued with Australian/New Zealand reprint sticker to spine panel. Photographic half-tone frontispiece of the author. Melbourne bookseller's ticket on front pastedown, contents a little toned; jacket a little toned and spotted, a few tiny peripheral chips. A near-fine copy in very good jacket. ♣ Cohen A107.1 (see "notes" for this issue); Woods A44(a).

£1,250 [170057]



75

75
Step by Step (1936–1939). London: Thornton Butterworth, 1939

WITH A SUPPRESSED COMPARISON OF HITLER AND NAPOLEON

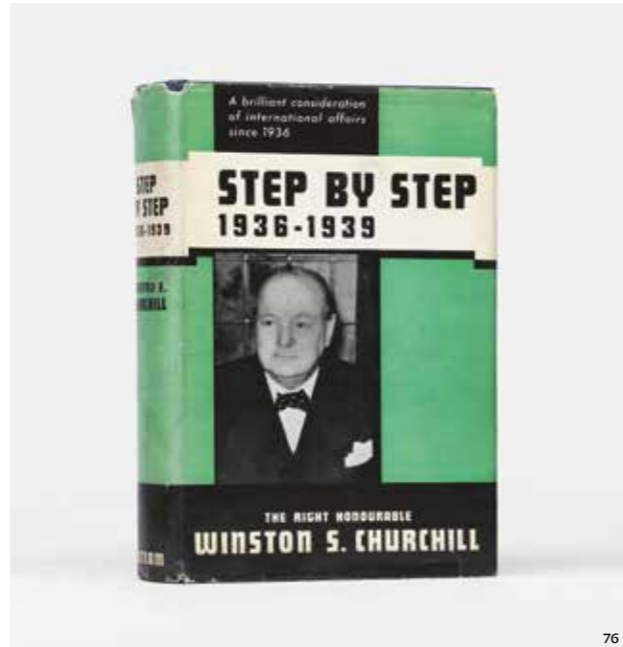
Advance proof copy of this powerful collection of Churchill's articles against appeasement, including a significant terminal essay omitted from the published edition. Proof copies of Churchill's single-volume pre-war works are rare – no proof copy of this title is recorded in auction listings since 1967.

Syndicated throughout Europe, Churchill's articles attacking appeasement and calling for Britain to prepare for conflict ran counter to the near-unanimous support for peace among the British establishment. He was vindicated by the German invasion of Poland, and his committed stance earned him the enduring respect of allied opinion as he took on the mantle of Britain's wartime leader.

There are numerous alterations between the proof and the published book. The most significant is that the proof includes the article "Will Hitler make Napoleon's mistakes", published 4 March 1939 in *Illustrated* (Cohen C625). The article was replaced in the published version by "Turkey's Significance as a Partner in the Peace Bloc". The original article would have made a strong conclusion to the volume. Churchill asserts that England would again be willing to fight, predicts Nazi neo-paganism and racial ideology will not outlive Christianity, and questions of Hitler, "will he lead another Grand Army towards Moscow, and how would he fare in such an adventure?" Langworth speculates that the reason for Churchill's last-minute omission was "perhaps he didn't wish to give Hitler any helpful hints" (Langworth, p. 196).

Octavo. Original yellow wrappers printed in black. Light wear at extremities, a little rubbed and soiled, one leaf of preface excised as issued. A very good copy. ♣ Cohen A111.1. (though not noting the proof copy); Woods A45 (which does). Richard M. Langworth, *A Connoisseur's Guide to the Books of Sir Winston Churchill*, 1998.

£3,750 [172081]



76

76
Step by Step 1936–1939. London: Thornton Butterworth, 1939

First US edition, published in August 1939, succeeding the first British edition published in June. "The American first is taller and more elegant than its English counterpart" (Cohen, p. 199).

Provenance: the collection of Ronald Cohen.

Octavo. Original blue cloth, spine and front cover lettered in silver on red ground. With dust jacket. Half-tone portrait frontispiece. Unclipped jacket chipped at extremities with a few closed tears, slightly soiled: a fine copy in very good jacket. ♣ Cohen A111.2.

£425 [170431]

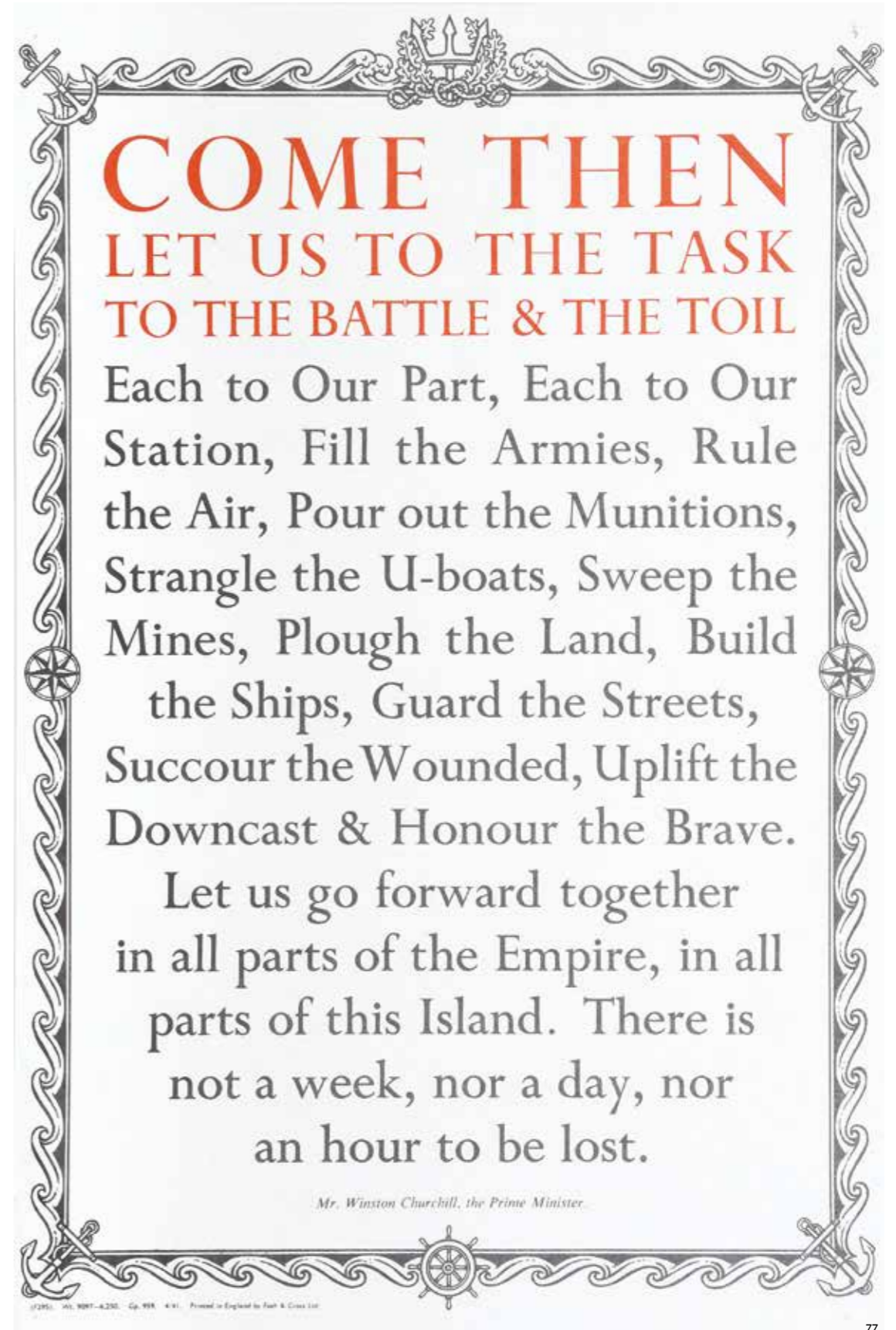
77
Come Then Let Us to the Task. [London:] Fosh & Cross Ltd, [1940]

WORDS TO INSPIRE THE NATION

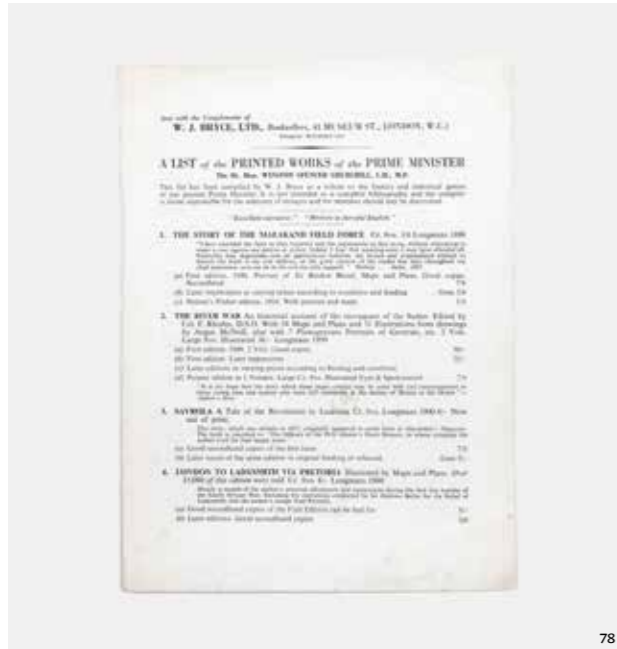
A poster quoting Churchill's first major wartime speech, given in Manchester on 29 January 1940 and published here after he assumed office as prime minister in May 1940. Churchill rallies each person to do their part, across the country and across the empire.

Offset lithograph, 376 × 247 mm. Tiny corner pinholes where once displayed, else a fine copy.

£2,500 [173609]



77



78

78
A List of the Printed Works of the Prime Minister. London: Printed by Unwin Brothers Ltd, and issued by W. J. Bryce Ltd, 1940

First edition of the first known bookseller's catalogue devoted to Churchill. Issued by the Bloomsbury bookshop W. J. Bryce to capitalize on Churchill taking office as prime minister, it shows the beginnings of a collector's market. The catalogue provides prices for first and later edition copies. The premium is far smaller than today – *The River War* is priced at 30 shillings in first impression, while later impressions are priced at 21 shillings. The most expensive item is a first edition set of *The World Crisis* for £7 10s.

Quarto, bifolium, leaf size 255 × 190 mm, unbound as issued. A little creased and soiled with some nicking at extremities. A good copy. ♣ Zoller A33.

£250 [173761]

79
A Speech by The Prime Minister in the House of Commons, August 20th, 1940. [London:] The Baynard Press [for His Majesty's Stationery Office,] 1940

“NEVER IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN CONFLICT HAS SO MUCH BEEN OWED BY SO MANY TO SO FEW”

First edition of one of Churchill's best-known speeches. He delivered the oration “in the midst of the Battle of Britain and, unknown to the Prime Minister, just before its most intense period was to begin. While it was a general appraisal of the state of war, it is best known for Churchill's famous encomium to the RAF, then stubbornly resisting the German onslaught in the south of England” (Cohen).

“If the Gettysburg Address is one of the most moving statements of democracy confronted by tragedy, Churchill's historic exhortations are its equal in their ringing assertion of democracy confronting the seemingly irresistible forces of tyranny . . . At the time when Great Britain stood alone against the weight of Nazi and Fascist aggression, her allies either prostrate or yet to join her,



79

the gap between destruction and survival seemed a very narrow one. In it stood nothing much but the resolution of the islanders and the indomitable figure of their Prime Minister . . . He himself maintained that it was the people of Britain who had the lion's heart; that he was merely privileged to make it roar” (PMM).

Octavo, pp. 16. Original grey wrappers, wire-stitched as issued, front cover lettered in dark red. Housed in custom blue cloth solander box, red sheep label to front panel. Light spotting, neat restoration to extremities and infill over effaced ownership inscription on rear wrapper. A very good copy. ♣ Cohen A131.1; *Printing and the Mind of Man* 424; Woods A60(a).

£750 [158449]

80
Message from the Prime Minister. London: The National Savings Committee, [c.1940]

SAVING THEIR WAY TO VICTORY

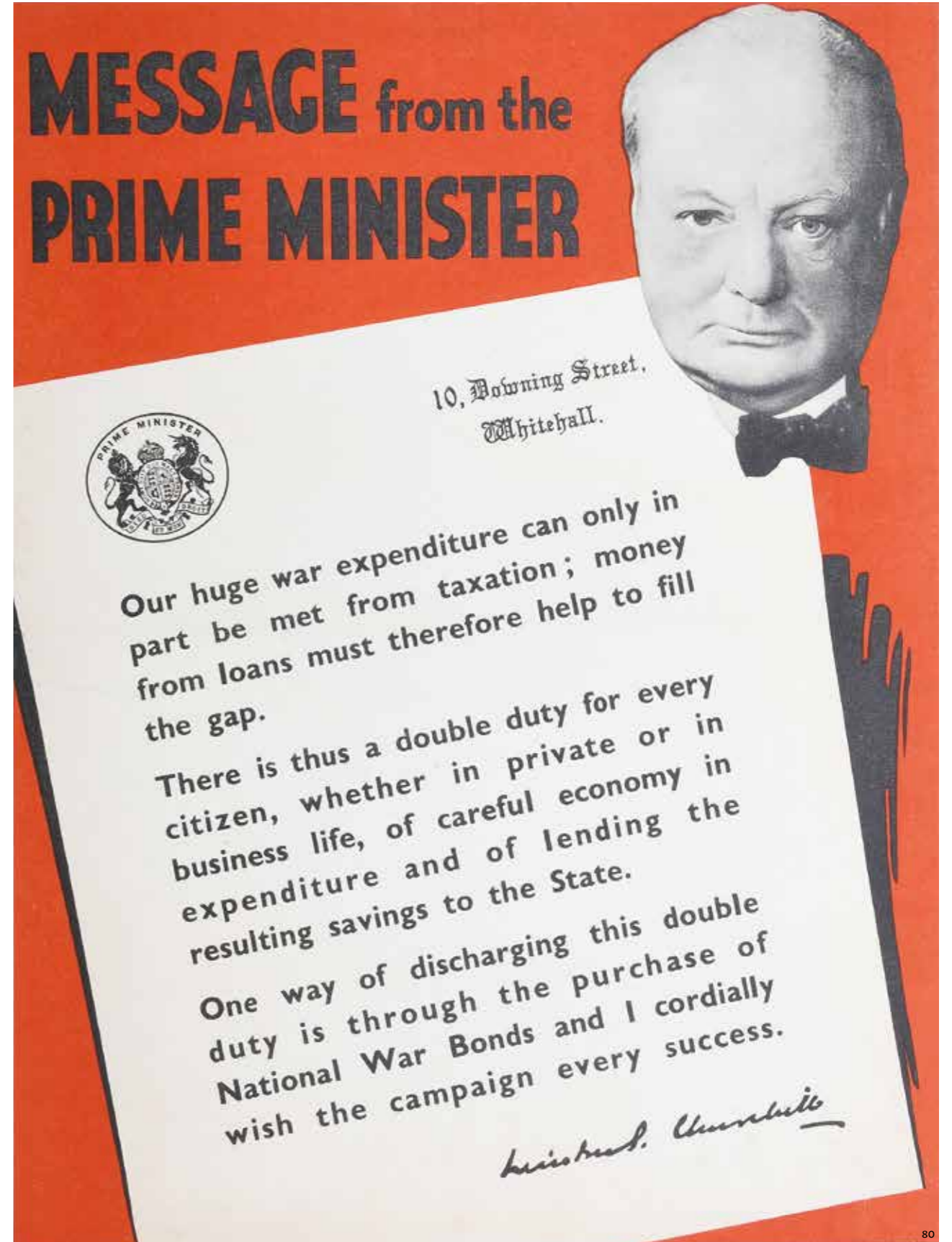
A wartime poster reproducing an official letter from Churchill, appealing to the British people to economize and use the savings to purchase war bonds. Taxation is not enough, and loans must bridge the gap – “there is thus a double duty for every citizen, whether in private or in business life, of careful economy in expenditure and of lending the resulting savings to the state”.

Churchill's letter was reprinted in newspapers on 30 September 1940. His image next to the message may seem a little incongruous – Churchill was not always prudent in his own finances – but offered a powerful impetus to the British people. The National Savings drive met with a huge public response and provided vital funds for the war effort.

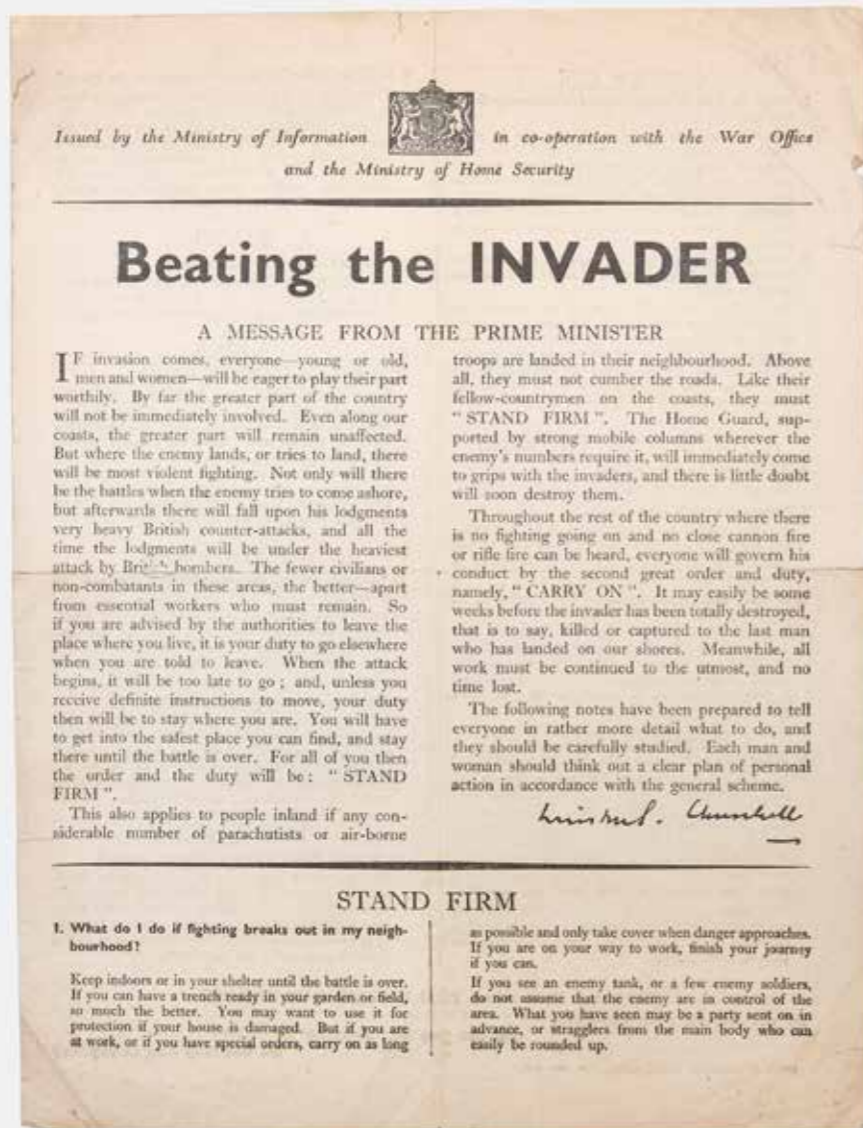
Provenance: the collection of Steve Forbes.

Offset lithograph (503 × 375 mm). Laid down onto firm card, a couple of closed tears discreetly repaired, still a very good copy.

£2,500 † [173670]



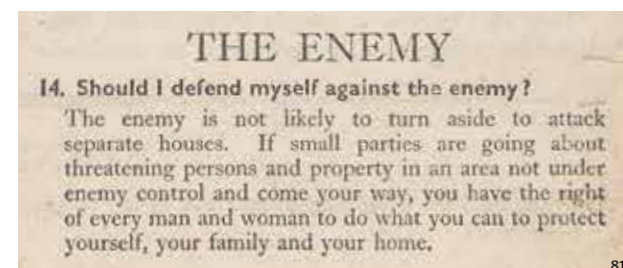
80



81

81

Beating the Invader. London: Issued by the Ministry of Information in co-operation with the War Office and the Ministry of Home Security, 1941



81

First edition of Churchill's rallying cry to the British people at the lowest point of the war, with alliances with the USA and Soviet Union still in the future, and before Hitler's unexpected decision to launch Operation Barbarossa on 22 June 1941. Over 14 million copies were printed; in the week following 27 May 1941, a copy was delivered to every household in the country.

"The huge print run might leave one with the impression that the leaflet would be commonly found today. It was, however, only a leaflet anticipating an event that never came to pass. In the event very few copies have survived" (Cohen).

Quarto flyer (280 x 210 mm), text both sides. Presented in double-glazed oak frame with conservation-standard glazing. Without the additional notice printed in red found in minority of copies (no priority). A few closed tears at extremities, a little toned. A very good copy. J Cohen B76; Woods A69.

£850

[118114]



82

82

Bust cigarette lighter. [c.1941]

A fine wartime bust of Churchill, serving a purpose that would have delighted him: as a refillable cigarette lighter.

"It was modelled during World War II by Peter Lambda, then thirty years of age, who was later to gain fame as a sculptor. It is signed with Lambda's PL monogram and 'VBV', presumably the caster, moulded in hard plaster and painted in an overall flesh colour. It is a strike lighter, a popular design during the 1920s and 30s, manufactured by that well-known maker, Tallent. The head is hollow and stuffed with cotton wool which is saturated with lighter fuel inserted through a screw aperture at the back. The 'cigar' is

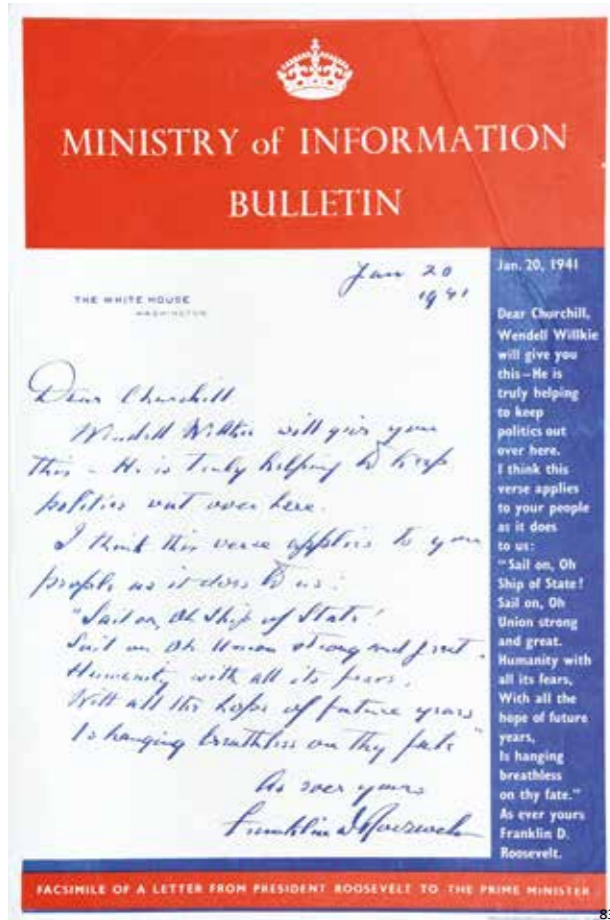
the handle of the striker which is a sharpened half-hollowed steel tube with a wick running through the centre. The wick becomes impregnated with petrol vapour and when the striker is drawn across the cerium strip on Churchill's midriff, hey presto, you have your light. The flame could sometimes be more than big enough to light the largest cigar – and if you weren't careful, singed your eyebrows!" (Hall, p. 50)

Provenance: the collection of Steve Forbes.

Hard plaster bust, 21.5 x 16 cm, removable cigar wick, cerium lighting strip at base, screw at rear. Light rubbing, else in excellent condition. J Douglas Hall, *The Book of Churchilliana*, 2002.

£2,000 †

[172850]



83
Ministry of Information Bulletin: Facsimile of a Letter from President Roosevelt to the Prime Minister. London: Printed for H.M. Stationery Office, 1941

ROOSEVELT OFFERS HOPE

A wartime poster reproducing the letter sent by Roosevelt to endorse Britain's fight, even though America had not yet entered the war. Roosevelt quotes Longfellow's poem, "Sail on, Oh Ship of State! Sail on, Oh Union strong and great. Humanity with all its fears, With all the hope of future years, Is hanging Breathless on thy fate".

Roosevelt gave the letter to Wendell Willkie, whom he had defeated in the 1940 presidential election, to hand-deliver to Churchill. In a radio speech of 9 February 1941, Churchill spoke of the letter as a symbol of an emerging Anglo-American partnership. Churchill read out the poem and said: "Here is the answer which I will give to President Roosevelt: Put your confidence in us. Give us your faith and your blessing . . . Give us the tools, and we will finish the job". Lend-Lease started soon after, and America entered the war by the end of the year.

Offset lithograph, 381 x 254 mm. Crease at upper outer corner. In very good condition.

£2,000

[173610]

84

KARSH, Yousuf. Portrait photograph. Ottawa: Karsh, [taken 30 December 1941, printed c.1980s]

THE ROARING LION

The most iconic image of Churchill: an original studio print of superb quality, signed by the photographer Yousuf Karsh on the mount lower left and with his studio stamp on the verso. Over the years, Karsh produced a relatively small number of copies from the original negative, this being a notably fine and large example, made towards the end of his career, prior to the closure of his studio in 1992.

Of Armenian heritage, Yousuf Karsh (1908–2002) fled Turkey during the genocide, first to Syria and then to Quebec and Boston, where he apprenticed with the portrait photographer John Garo. Karsh returned to Canada and established a studio on Sparks Street in Ottawa, Ontario, close to Canada's seat of government. The Canadian Prime Minister Mackenzie King discovered Karsh and arranged introductions with visiting dignitaries for portrait sittings. Karsh's work attracted the attention of varied celebrities, but his place in history was sealed on 30 December 1941 when he photographed Churchill.

Churchill had just addressed the Canadian parliament in Ottawa: "When I warned them that Britain would fight on alone whatever they did, their generals told their Prime Minister and his divided Cabinet, 'In three weeks England will have her neck wrung like a chicken.' Some chicken! Some neck!".

Karsh recounted the portrait sitting: "He was in no mood for portraiture and two minutes were all that he would allow me as he passed from the House of Commons chamber to an anteroom". Churchill marched into the room scowling, "regarding my camera as he might regard the German enemy". His expression suited Karsh perfectly, but the cigar stuck between his teeth seemed incompatible with such a solemn and formal occasion. "Instinctively, I removed the cigar. At this the Churchillian scowl deepened, the head was thrust forward belligerently, and the hand placed on the hip in an attitude of anger". The image captured Churchill and the Britain of the time perfectly – defiant and unconquerable. Churchill later said to him, "You can even make a roaring lion stand still to be photographed" (Karsh, 1971, p. 38). As such, Karsh titled the photograph, "The Roaring Lion".

The image of Churchill brought Karsh international prominence. He later wrote, "My portrait of Winston Churchill changed my life. I knew after I had taken it that it was an important picture, but I could hardly have dreamed that it would become one of the most widely reproduced images in the history of photography" (Karsh, 2003, p. 70). Its use as a Time front cover introduced the portrait to millions. It is currently featured as the design of the Bank of England's £5 note.

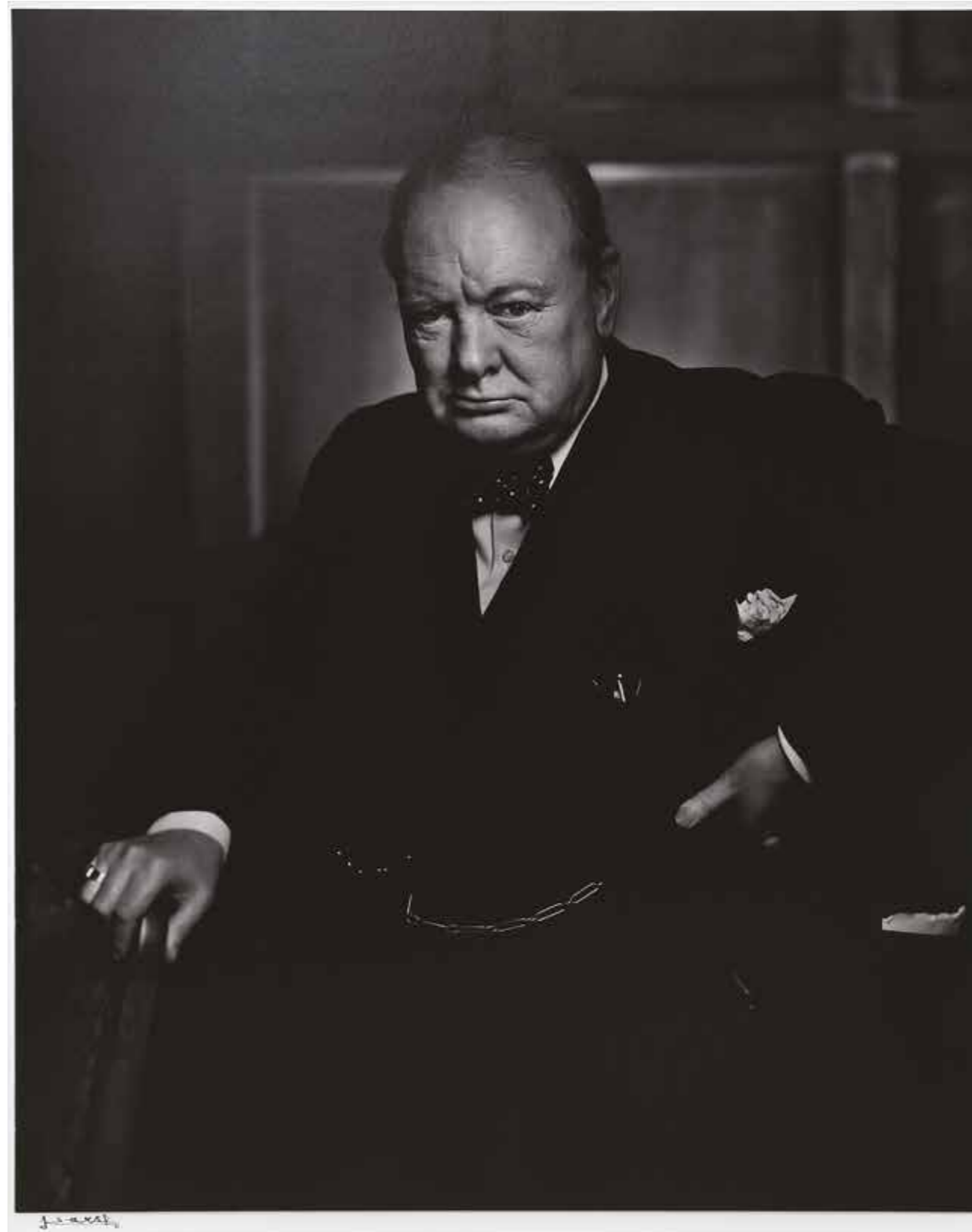
For the rest of his career, Karsh was much in demand as a portraitist from sitters across the globe, including Dwight Eisenhower, Indira Gandhi, John F. Kennedy, Andy Warhol, Ernest Hemingway, Georgia O'Keefe, Audrey Hepburn, Princess Elizabeth, Princess Grace, Popes Pius XII and John Paul II, and many other leading figures in politics, sport, literature, and art.

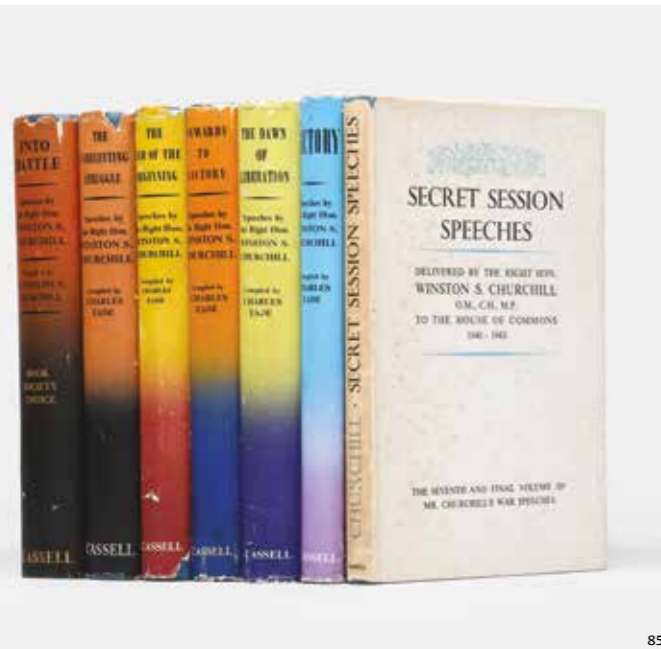
The original negative is held with Karsh's archive by Library and Archives Canada, where taking further copies is prohibited.

Original gelatin silver print, 500 x 400 mm, on original mount, 674 x 558. Window-mounted and presented in a black stained wooden frame with museum grade acrylic glazing (705 x 600 mm). Single patch of abrasion to mount on verso, else in fine condition. ♣ Yousuf Karsh, *Faces of Our Time*, 1971; Karsh: *A Biography in Images*, 2003.

£17,500

[171756]





85

85
The War Speeches: Into Battle; The Unrelenting Struggle; The End of the Beginning; Onwards to Victory; The Dawn of Liberation; Victory; Secret Session Speeches. London: Cassell & Company Ltd, 1941–46

First editions, first states, of the full set of Churchill's wartime speeches, published in stages while the war was still ongoing, together with his post-war *Secret Session Speeches*.

Provenance: the collection of Ronald Cohen; *Onwards to Victory* is from the library of the British historian A. L. Rowse (1903–1997), author of a book on the Churchill family (including Winston), *The Later Churchills* (1958).

Seven volumes, octavo. Original blue cloth, spines lettered in gilt. With dust jackets. Frontispieces in first five volumes along with other photographs. Contemporary ownership signature to front free endpaper of vols. 2 and 7. Very light rubbing and bumping at extremities, light spotting to edges; jackets a little worn and rubbed, neat repair to closed tear on verso of jacket of vols. 1 and 2, all unclipped. A very good set in very good jackets. ¶ Cohen A142.1.a; 172.1.a, 183.1.a, 194.1.a, A214.1.a; 223.1.a; 227.2.a.

£2,750 [170100]

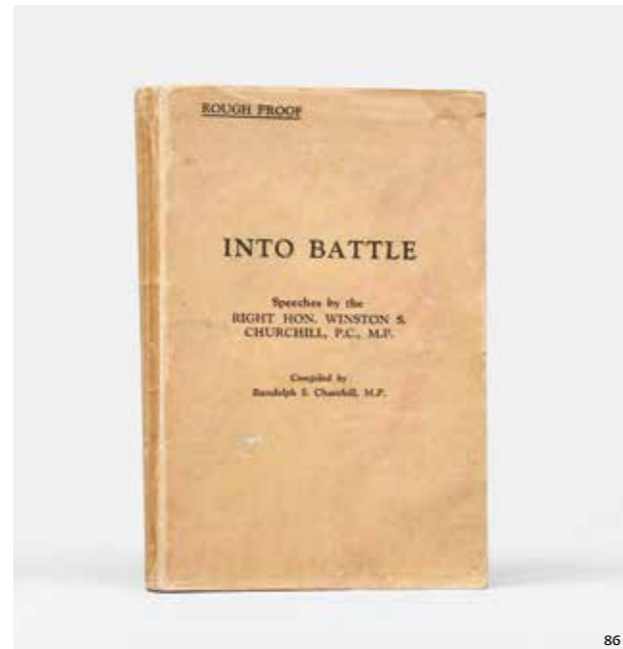
86
Into Battle. London: Cassell and Company, 1941

Uncorrected proof copy of the first volume of Churchill's wartime speeches. There are some textual alterations between the proof and published version, chiefly corrections and changing of type spacing and formatting.

Provenance: the collection of Ronald Cohen.

Octavo. Original brown wrappers printed in black. With early ink underlining to contents, transcript of a couple quotes from the book on rear wrapper recto. Wrappers a little rubbed and soiled, still in very good condition.

£975 [170628]



86

87
The End of the Beginning. London: Cassell and Company Ltd, 1943

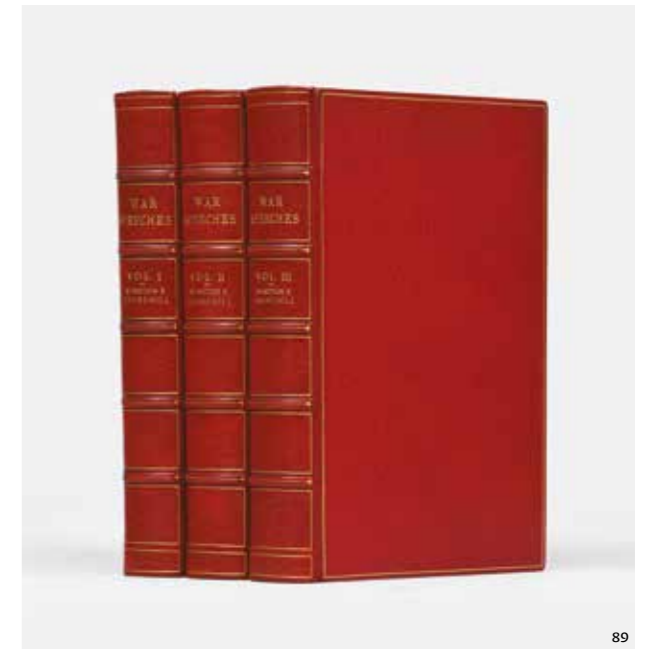
First edition, presentation copy, in the publisher's deluxe presentation morocco and signed by Churchill on the initial binder's blank, for John Peck, his wartime private secretary.

Peck (1913–1995) joined the Civil Service in 1936. When Churchill became prime minister, Peck was appointed as one of four private secretaries. He was the only private secretary to serve Churchill throughout the war. Peck briefly served Attlee following Churchill's defeat in the 1945 election, and was transferred to the Foreign Office in 1946. He held a number of subsequent roles, concluding as British Ambassador to Dublin, 1970–73.

A small number of each volume of Churchill's war speeches were bound specially for presentation; they are rarely encountered in commerce. Peck received from Churchill several works signed and in presentation bindings.

Octavo. Original dark blue morocco, spine lettered in gilt, watered silk endpapers, top edge gilt. Housed in a burgundy cloth flat-back box by the Chelsea Bindery. With 3 half-tone photographic plates including frontispiece. Slight rubbing. A very good copy. ¶ Cohen A183.1.a; Woods A94 (neither note this deluxe issue).

£10,000 [163707]



89

88
Onwards to Victory. London: Cassell & Co., 1944

First edition, presentation copy, in the publisher's deluxe presentation morocco and inscribed by Churchill on the initial binder's blank "From Winston S. Churchill 1946", for John Peck, his wartime private secretary (see previous item).

Octavo. Original dark blue morocco, spine lettered in gilt, watered silk endpapers, top edge gilt. Housed in a burgundy cloth flat-back box by the Chelsea Bindery. With 3 half-tone photographic plates including frontispiece. Very light wear at tips, contents clean. A very good copy. ¶ Cohen A194.1.a; Woods A101 (neither note this presentation issue).

£10,000 [163683]

89
The War Speeches. London: Cassell & Company Ltd, 1952

First collected edition of the definitive collection of Churchill's war speeches, compiled by his literary secretary Charles Eade, this set handsomely bound for the luxury purveyors Asprey.

During the war, Churchill's speeches were collected in annual volumes. "Produced to cheap standards owing to wartime shortages and restrictions, the original volumes were all out of print by 1952. Cassell decided to reissue the war speeches in a new, expansive and comprehensive edition of three tall, elegant volumes printed in large type and generous margins on quality stock" (Langworth, p. 303).

Besides its superior production standards, the new edition includes speeches previously omitted. "But the best reason to acquire this new edition is that it provides an index – never present in the original volumes – which make it the most readable and useful version of the war speeches" (Langworth).

Three volumes, octavo (241 × 146 mm). Late 20th-century red morocco for Asprey, spines lettered in gilt, gilt rule to compartments, covers, and turn-ins, marbled endpapers, gilt edges. Title pages printed in red and black. A fine copy. ¶ Cohen A263.1(I–III).a; Woods A136. Richard M. Langworth, *A Connoisseur's Guide to the Books of Sir Winston Churchill*, 1998.

£2,500 [172319]



87, 88



90

90

Addresses of Franklin D. Roosevelt and Winston Churchill. Washington, DC: The White House, Christmastide, 1942

A CANONICAL PRESENTATION COPY

First edition, number 6 of 100 copies only, inscribed by Roosevelt to his Secretary of War on the front free endpaper: "For Henry L. Stimson with the affectionate regards of his old friend Franklin D. Roosevelt Christmas 1942".

Stimson (1867–1950) served as US Secretary of War from 1940 to 1945, the whole period of US involvement in the war, under both Roosevelt and Truman. He also served as Secretary of War under President Taft from 1911 to 1913 and as Secretary of State from 1929 to 1933 under Hoover. A lifelong Republican, Stimson was appointed to the position to strengthen bipartisan support for Roosevelt's foreign policy and preparation for war. Despite their political differences, the pair had a strong working relationship.

Stimson's overall impact on the course of the war was profound, especially his oversight of the Manhattan Project and, despite his strong ethical reservations, his advocacy of the use of atomic bombs against the civilian population of Japan. It was he who struck Kyoto from the list of nuclear targets, for reasons that are still debated. Similarly consequential was his opposition to the Morgenthau Plan to de-industrialize Germany, and his insistence on an international tribunal for the Nazi war criminals, which led to the Nuremberg Trials.

The volume was specially collated and printed as a holiday gift for White House staff members in December 1942. Roosevelt's famous address to Congress the day after Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor is followed by his broadcast to the nation on 9 December 1941, his request to Congress for a declaration of war against

*For Henry L. Stimson
with the affectionate regards
of his old friend
Franklin D. Roosevelt
Christmas 1942*

ONE HUNDRED COPIES OF THIS BOOK HAVE BEEN
PRINTED FOR PRESIDENT FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
AT THE U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE AT
WASHINGTON
DECEMBER · NINETEEN HUNDRED AND FORTY-TWO
*This copy is number
6*

Germany and Italy on 11 December, and his State of the Union address on 6 January 1942. It also includes his joint Christmas 1941 radio greetings with Churchill from the south portico of the White House and Churchill's famous "What kind of a people do they think we are?" address to a joint meeting of Congress of 26 December 1941. It includes a fold-out broadside facsimile of the 1 January 1942 United Nations declaration formalizing the anti-Axis alliance, the basis of the eventual formation of the United Nations.

Small folio. Original quarter vellum, blue spine label lettered in gilt, marbled sides, top edge gilt, others deckle-edged. Original acetate jacket. In blue card slipcase, as issued. Together with 1987 note of provenance, two 1944 photographs of Stimson at Ted Roosevelt's grave, and a book on the Pentagon inscribed to Stimson by John W. Montagu. Housed in a black quarter morocco solander box by the Chelsea Bindery. Printed in three colours throughout, with folding facsimile broadside. Tiny indentation to spine and mark to front cover, very light spotting to endleaves, slight running mark of discolouration in margin of pp. 35–46, acetate worn: a near-fine copy in like slipcase, light rubbing at extremities.

£47,500

[151061]

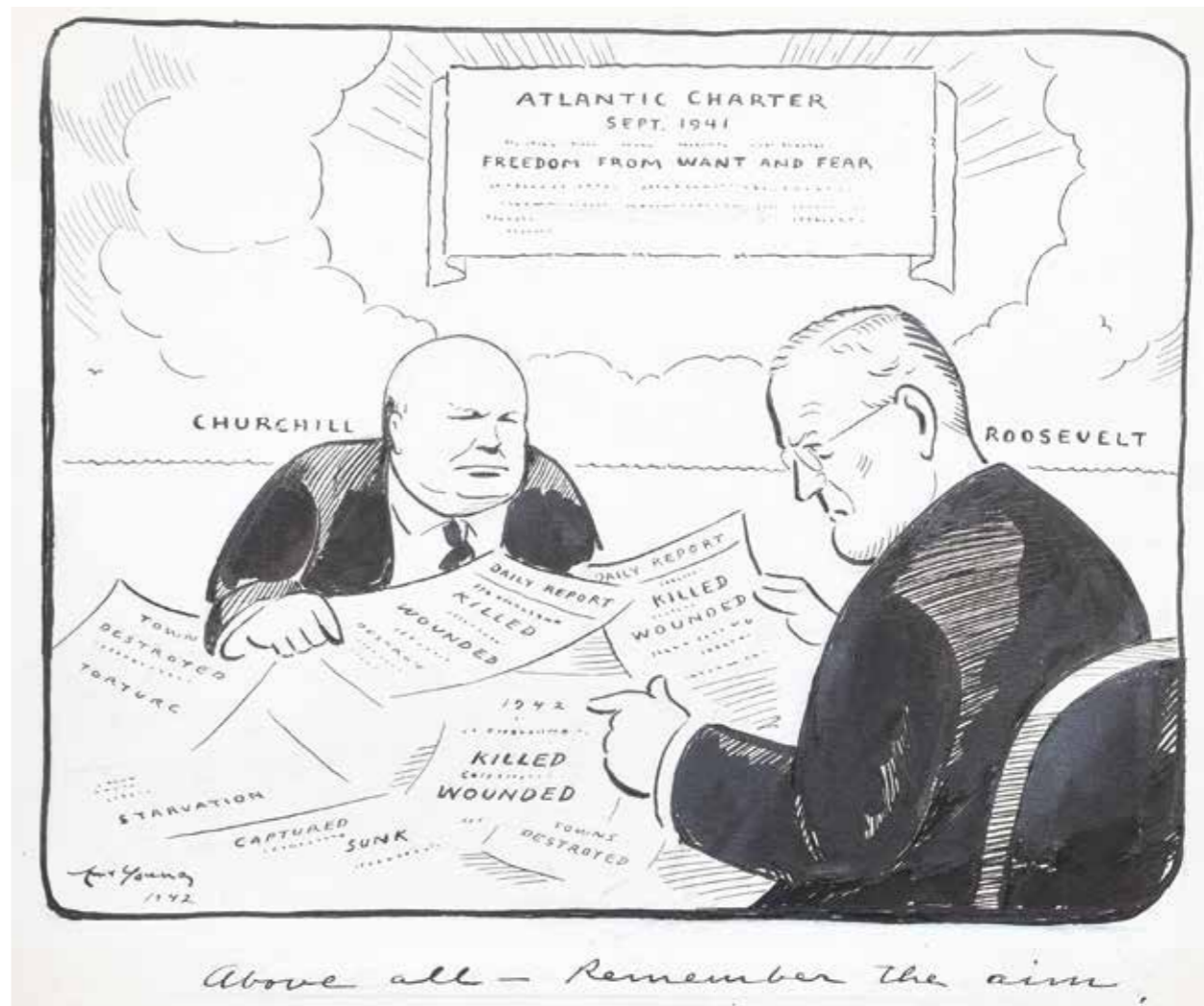
91

YOUNG, Art. "Above All – Remember the Aim". 1942

WORTH FIGHTING FOR

An evocative cartoon, depicting Churchill and Roosevelt almost overwhelmed with news of war losses, destruction, and starvation, but remembering the ideal for which they were fighting: the Atlantic Charter and its principles. This cartoon is apparently unpublished.

Art Young (1866–1943) was a major socialist political cartoonist in the early decades of the 20th century. In the First World War, he was put on trial for his pacifist cartoons. By the Second World War, he had retreated from public view but was a strong supporter of Roosevelt.



91

Provenance: the collection of Steve Forbes.

Pen and ink drawing on paper (304 × 267 mm). A little toned. In very good condition.

£3,000 †

[173661]

92

United for Victory. Washington, DC: Work Projects Administration, [c.1942]

A wartime poster representing Churchill, Roosevelt, and their alliance. The poster was produced by the Work Projects Administration, founded in 1935 as part of Roosevelt's New Deal to provide employment.

It was designed by Glen Osborn, who primarily designed first day covers for the Postal Service.

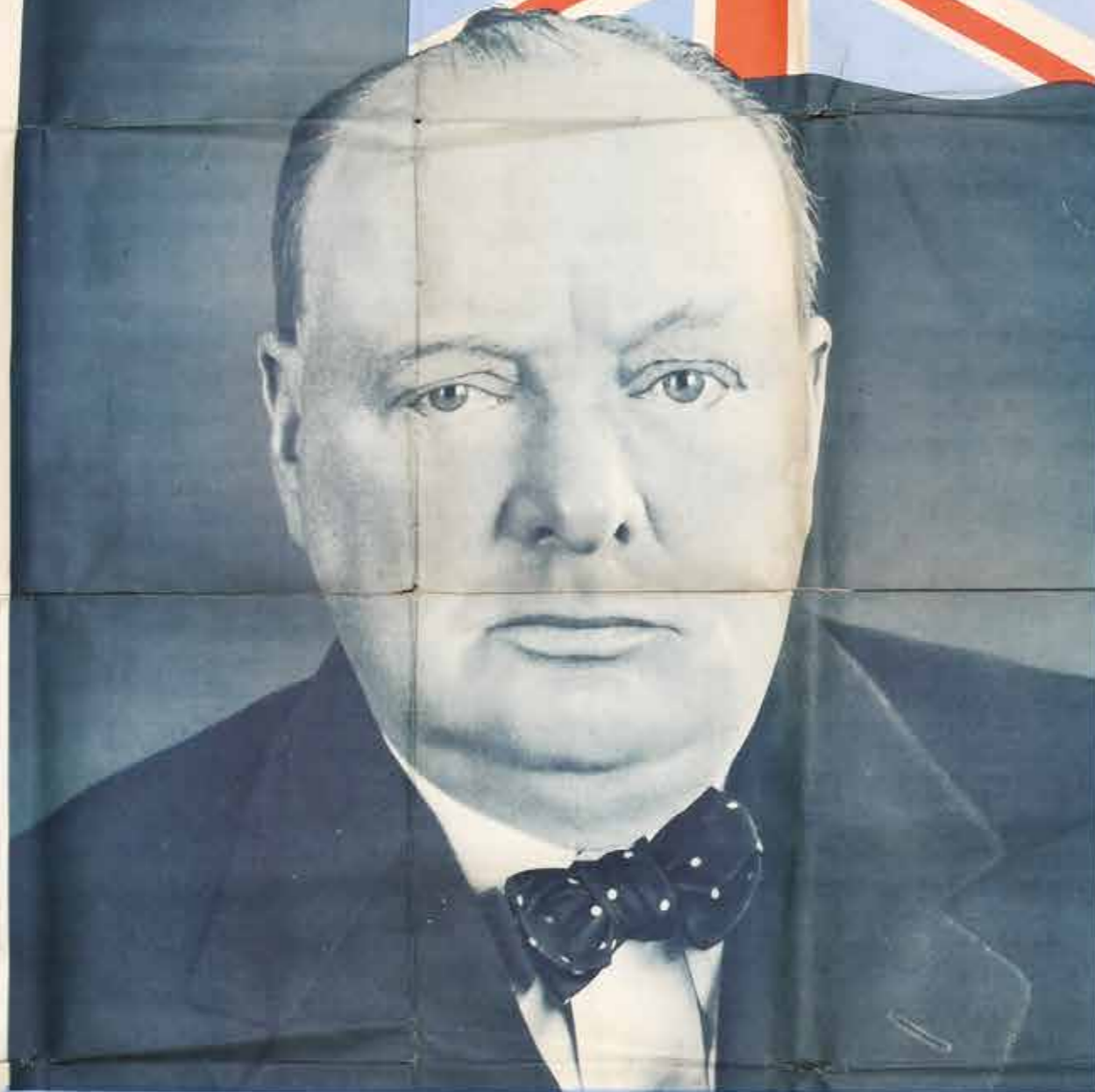
Offset lithograph (520 × 411 mm). In fine condition.

£750

[171380]



92



Comrades in Arms



94

93
Comrades in Arms. London: Ministry of Information, 1942

UNLIKELY BEDFELLOWS

A propaganda poster promoting Britain's wartime alliance with the Soviet Union, displaying their respective flags, Churchill and Stalin united, and the title "Comrades in Arms".

The poster was produced to promote an exhibition of Soviet propaganda posters held at Charing Cross Underground station. The exhibition was arranged by the Ministry of Information, Britain's wartime propaganda body, to encourage the British public to view the Russian front as a patriotic struggle, waged by a heroic and self-sacrificing people defending their homeland. Soviet posters with English translations were also displayed in factories across the country (Slocombe, pp. 51 & 53).

Questions of uniting with Stalin's own totalitarian regime in a war purportedly for democracy were discreetly sidestepped, and throughout the rest of the war the British government presented the alliance very favourably, despite private tensions and Churchill's hatred of communism.

Offset lithograph poster (1,010 × 1,520 mm). Creases and a few splits along earlier folds, a little discoloured, small patch of soiling; still in very good condition. ♣ Richard Slocombe, *British Posters of the Second World War*, 2010.

£8,500 [167032]

94
LOW, David. Original cartoon entitled "Now for some teamwork, Joe". London: 1942

MEETING THE "OGRE" TO VANQUISH THE NAZIS

A morale-boosting wartime cartoon celebrating the Churchill-Harriman mission to the Soviet Union in August 1942. The Soviet hammer and sickle are being put to good use: Stalin tests the

sharpness of the sickle and Churchill rolls up his sleeves, preparing to wield the hammer; Averell Harriman looks on from the right. It was published in the *Evening Standard* on 18 August 1942.

Roosevelt employed Harriman in a variety of diplomatic roles and, when in England, he quickly became intimate with Churchill. Clementine described Churchill's mission to the Soviet Union as a "visit to the Ogre in his Den" (cited in Folly). "His arrival in Moscow was a dramatic illustration of the way the actions of Adolf Hitler had altered international politics. However, in histories of the coalition of Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union that came together to defeat Hitler, this mission of Churchill plays a small and insignificant part. Indeed it is often barely mentioned, though for its historic symbolism, one might rank Churchill's meeting with Stalin as on a par with U.S. President Richard Nixon's meeting with Chairman Mao Zedong in Beijing in 1972 . . . Churchill's mission should not be dismissed so lightly when examining the early development of that strange coalition commonly called the Big Three" (Folly, p. 267). Admiral William H. Standley writes: "While Mr. Harriman had no instructions, his very presence at the meetings of Churchill and Stalin was taken as tacit approval by this representative of the United States of any agreements reached".

Churchill praised David Low (1891-1963) as "the greatest of our modern cartoonists. The greatest because of the vividness of his political conceptions and because he possesses what few cartoonists have - a grand technique of draughtsmanship . . . Low is a master of black and white; he is the Charlie Chaplin of caricature, and tragedy and comedy are the same to him" (*Thoughts and Adventures*).

Provenance: the collection of Steve Forbes.

Pen, ink, and wash on paper (451 × 380 mm). Crayon note on verso "18th August / 42" and "2161". Aside from a few smudges and ink splashes (presumably by the artist), in excellent condition. ♣ H. Folly, "Seeking Comradeship in the 'Ogre's Den': Winston Churchill's Quest for a Warrior Alliance and his Mission to Stalin, August 1942", research paper, Brunel University, 2007; Admiral William H. Standley, "Winston Churchill and



96

the Second Front", *United States Naval Institute Proceedings*, Vol. 79/11/609, November 1953.

£5,000 † [173665]

95
LOW, David. Original cartoon entitled "Assistant pilots reporting for duty, Captain". London: 1942

THE EMPIRE ANSWERS THE CALL

A determined and pugnacious-looking Churchill is firmly at the helm and a memo pinned up on the bridge reads "The Empire is not just an island". Officers from New Zealand, Australia, Canada, and South Africa are reporting for duty. It was published in the *Evening Standard* on 27 January 1942.



Provenance: the collection of Steve Forbes.

Pen, ink, and wash on paper (462 × 378 mm). Crayon note on verso "27 Jan / 42" and "2066". A little chipped at extremities, repaired nick at head (neither into image). In very good condition.

£4,000 † [173666]

96
LOW, David. Original cartoon entitled "Flying Statesmen". London: 1943

"THE END OF THE BEGINNING"

An exuberant cartoon fizzing with the optimism of early 1943: Churchill and Roosevelt share a carpet flying over the coast of North Africa, the scene of recent Allied victories, and the foot of Italy, where Hitler and Mussolini are apoplectic. It was published in the *Evening Standard* on 28 January 1943.

The president cradles a sheet of paper titled "Global Plans" - a reference to the recently concluded Casablanca Conference, which laid out Allied plans for the next phase of the war. North Africa is studded with British, American, and French flags, and a single Nazi flag is pushed back to the coast. In the distance flies the Soviet flag, indicating the encirclement of Field Marshal Paulus's 6th Army at Stalingrad. It was the period that Churchill would call "the end of the beginning". Low's title, "Flying Statesman", would have been instantly recognizable to a British audience as a pun on "Flying Scotsman", in its day the fastest locomotive in the world.

Provenance: the collection of Steve Forbes.

Pen, ink, and wash on paper (407 × 494 mm). Crayon note on verso "28th Jan / 43" and "2239". Aside from a few smudges of soiling (possibly by the artist), in excellent condition.

£5,000 † [173667]



97
Album of photographs of Churchill visiting the fleet in Algiers. 1943-45

A British submariner's photograph album of naval service in the Mediterranean during the Second World War, including 69 hand-captioned photographs, of which six prominently feature Churchill aboard HMS Maidstone off Algiers, which he visited on 30 May 1943.

The photographs show the prime minister in front of the ship's guns alongside its crew and those of other submarines, meeting the commanders, inspecting the guard of honour, addressing the sailors, and being given a pipe chorus ("piped over the side", a tradition for high-ranking visitors to the Royal Navy). Four of the images feature Admiral Andrew Browne Cunningham (1883-1963), the commander-in-chief of the Mediterranean fleet when the Second World War began, and subsequently First Sea Lord and Chief of Naval Staff, the highest post in the Navy.

The photographs are dated from 1943 to 1944. Most of the remaining photographs are of the submarine HMS Sybil (an S-class submarine launched in 1942), in which the compiler of the album served, alongside photographs of sailors on shore visits, including in Algiers, Malta, and Sardinia. The album also includes other vessels, a football team group shot, and some family photographs in 1944 and 1945 when the compiler was presumably on home leave.

Landscape quarto (229 x 337 mm). Brown card boards, sewn with cord, enclosing 19 thick brown cardstock leaves, each with tissue guard. With 69 photographs, each hand-captioned underneath; photographs of Churchill

114 x 162 mm, others ranging from 216 x 165 to 44 x 7 mm. Additionally, 16 First World War postcards and photographs are loosely inserted. Light wear to covers, some photographs neatly re-attached but all present. In very good condition.

£3,750

[160462]



98

The Atlantic Charter. Washington, DC: Office of War Information, 1943

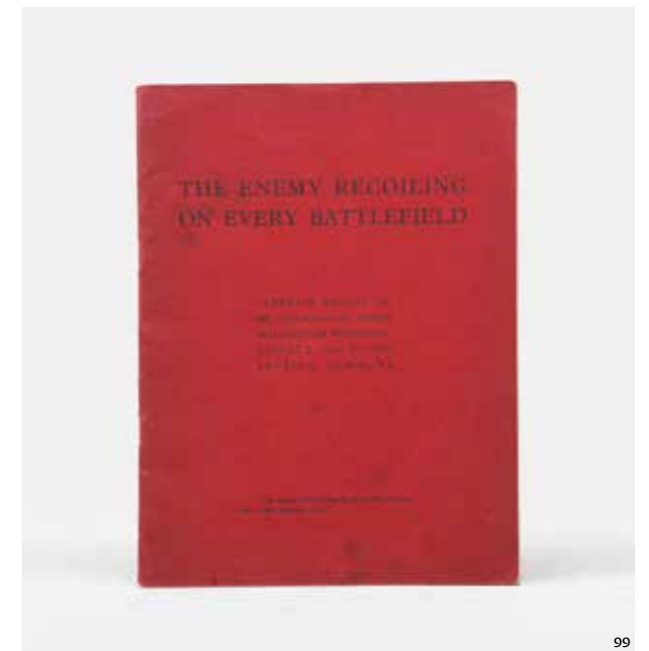
"AFTER THE FINAL DESTRUCTION OF NAZI TYRANNY"

A US wartime poster presenting the Atlantic Charter to the American people as a statement of what they were fighting for. Roosevelt and Churchill agreed the charter in August 1941, establishing the war aims of the Allies, and the principles on which the post-war international system would be built, including free trade, self-governance, and collective security.

Folio broadside (712 x 507 mm). Light creases where formerly folded. In excellent condition.

£2,000

[173642]



99

The Enemy Recoiling on Every Battlefield. Belfast: Reprinted by W. & G. Baird, Ltd, [1944?]

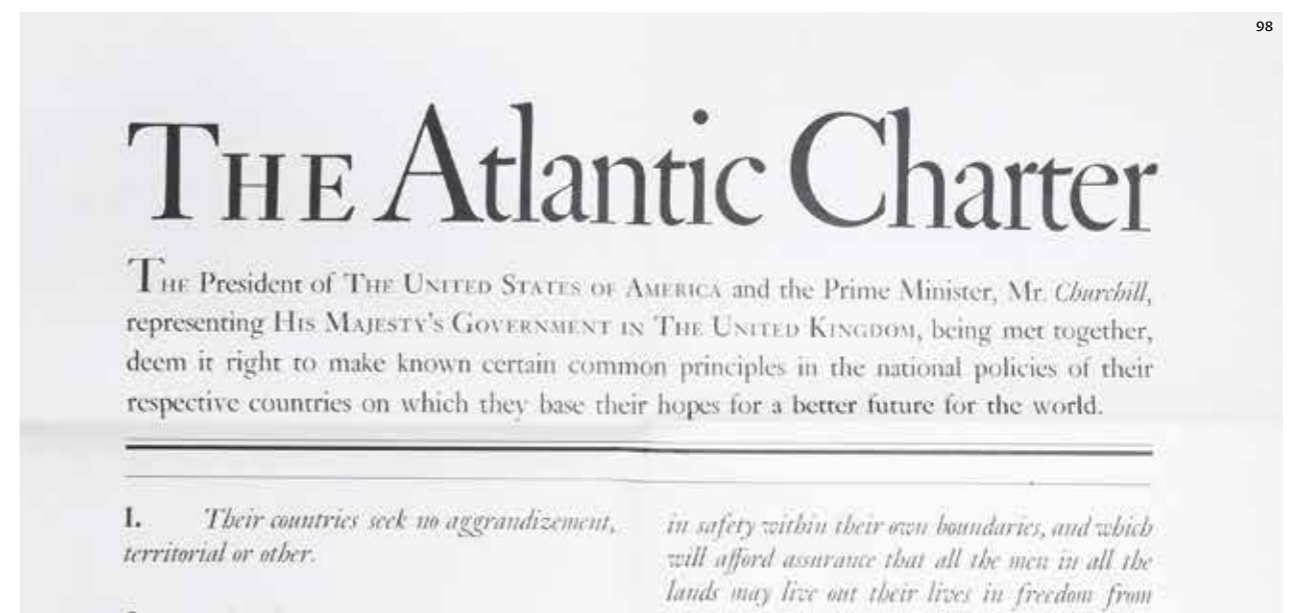
A rare printing of Churchill's speech to the Commons on 2 August 1944, conveying his unequivocal belief that the war was being won and that both Germany and Japan are in retreat.

The edition is not noted in either bibliography and Cohen confirmed to us that it was unknown to him. Other editions were published in Berne and Stockholm – the British government perhaps wishing to emphasize their military successes to neutral countries. No edition was published in mainland Great Britain, though the speech was widely reprinted in the press, in the periodical *Vital Speeches of the Day*, and later in Churchill's *Dawn of Liberation*.

Small quarto. Original red wrappers printed in black. A little spotted. A very good copy. ¶ Not in Cohen or Woods, though see Cohen A195 for Berne and Stockholm editions.

£1,250

[170692]



98



100

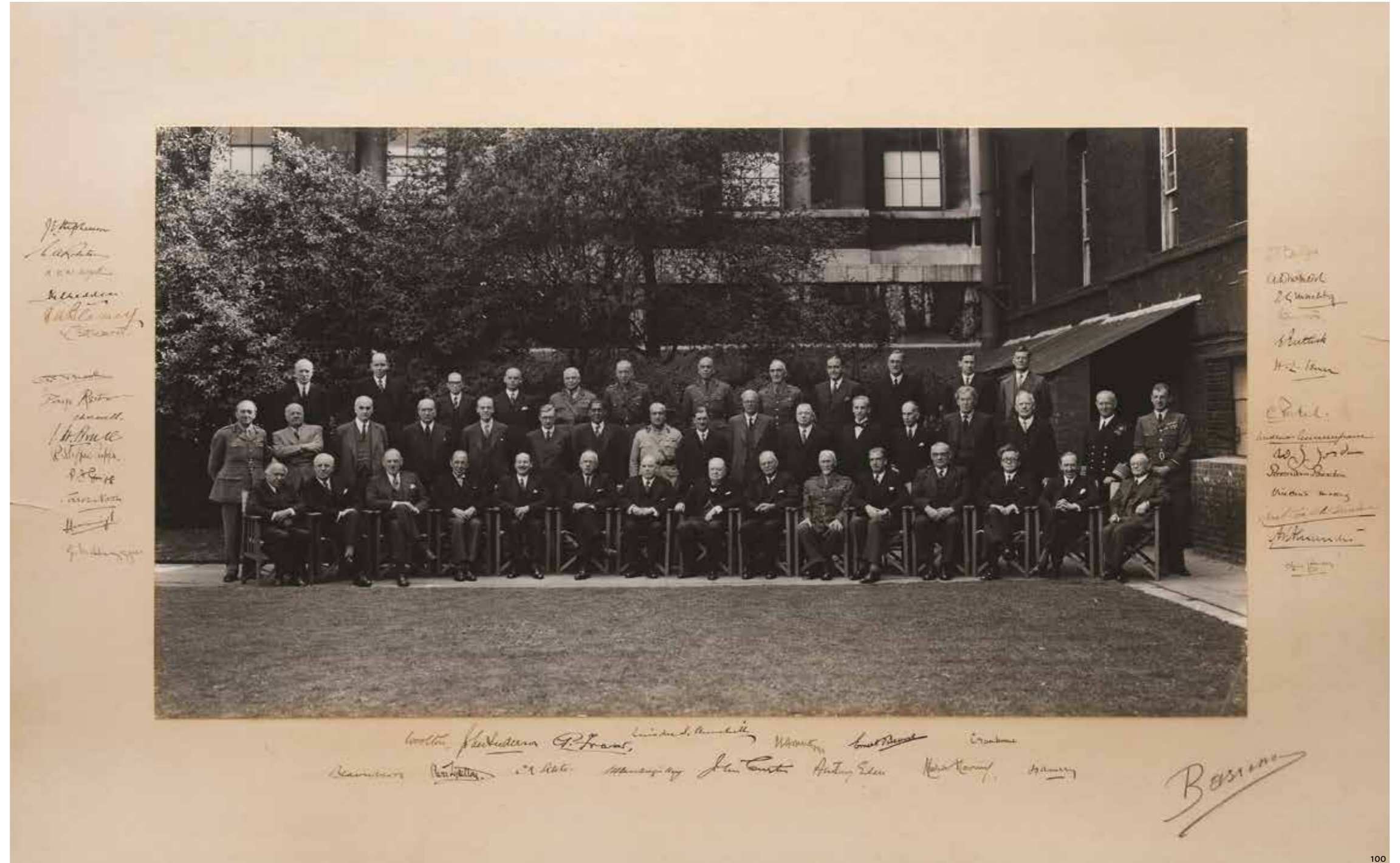
Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference official group photograph, signed by Churchill and 43 other attendees. 1944

THE BRITISH EMPIRE AND ITS DOMINIONS UNITED IN WARTIME

A remarkable photograph signed on the mount by all 44 attendees of the 1944 Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference, including the host, Churchill.

The signatories include the prime ministers Peter Fraser (New Zealand), Mackenzie King (Canada), John Curtin (Australia), Jan Smuts (South Africa), and Godfrey Huggins (Southern Rhodesia). India was represented by Hari Singh (the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir) and Sir Feroz Khan Noon. All the leading figures of the wartime cabinet are present, including Clement Attlee, Anthony Eden, Lord Beaverbrook, Ernest Bevin, and Herbert Morrison.

Held from 1 to 16 May 1944, the conference addressed the future of the war, D-Day (which launched the following month), and the post-war international order. It sought to establish the Commonwealth as a united third force in world affairs, equal to the United States and the Soviet Union. Churchill stated in his opening remarks, "this meeting is undoubtedly one of the most important



100

events that have taken place since the outbreak of the war . . . It is right that the British Empire in its collective united aspect should put itself solidly on the map, and make all the watching world realise that it stands together, woven into one family of nations capable of solving our common problems in full loyalty to the supreme cause for which we have drawn the sword" (Gilbert & Arnn, pp. 1-2).

The conference buoyed Churchill. "The Dominion Prime Ministers repaid him with an enthusiastic support which he had found recently lacking in the domestic press and Parliament . . . These expressions of admiring support were a great

infusion for Churchill . . . His hold over them much sustained him. The Empire (or Commonwealth as it was becoming known, but it was never instinctively so thought of by Churchill) was fortified as an emotive force in his mind" (Jenkins, p. 740). It was the first of 17 conferences which took place between 1944 and 1969, afterwards replaced by the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting.

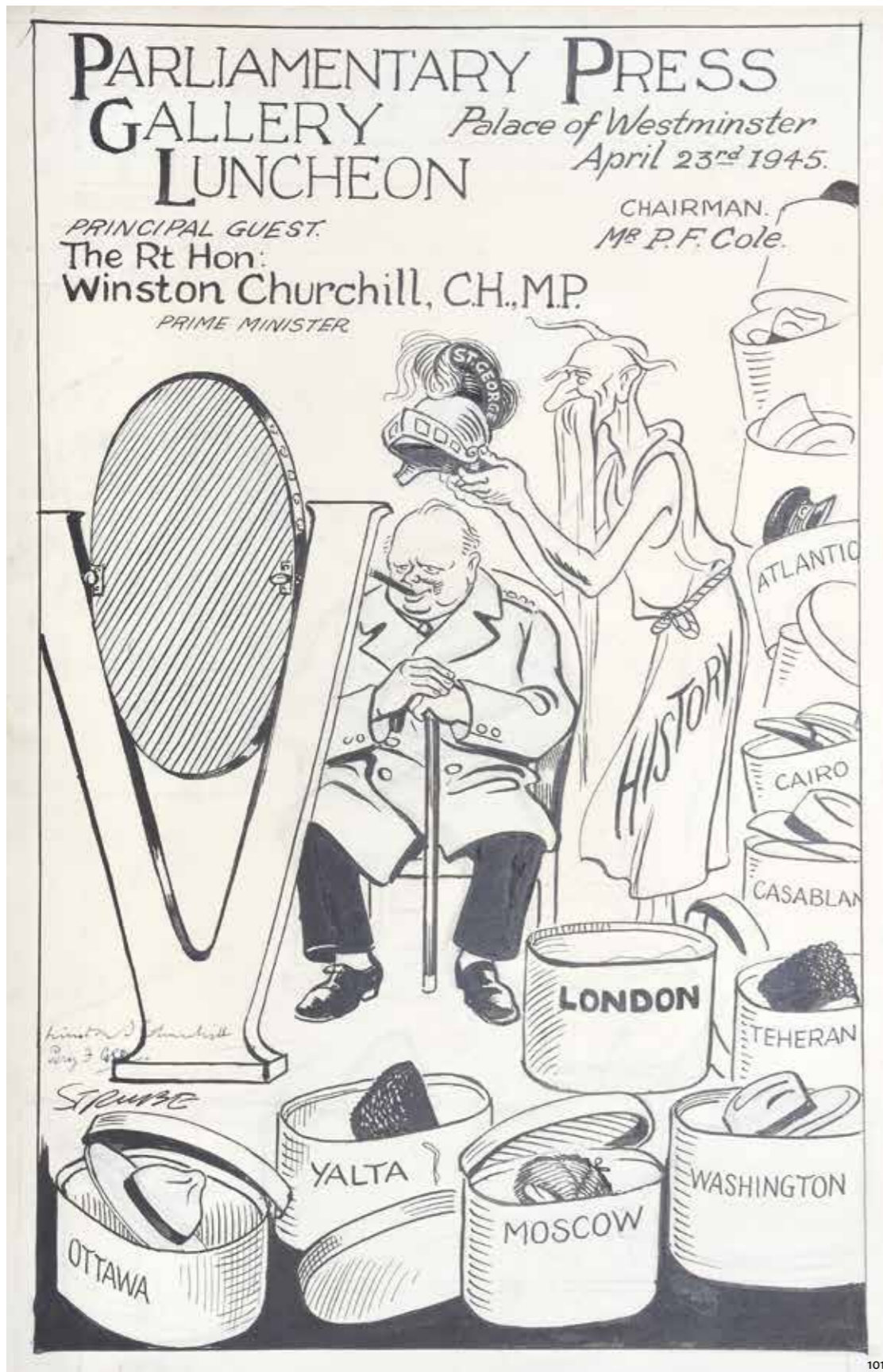
Provenance: the collection of Steve Forbes.

Photograph by the London Bassano studio, 75 x 41 cm, in original mount, under new window mount in original wooden frame, 108 x 82 cm, new conservation-standard acrylic glazing, original plaque at foot "Meeting

of Prime Ministers London, May 1944". Mount a little toned with minor tears and chips at extremities (not into signatures and mostly concealed by window mount in frame), all signatures clear and legible. In very good condition. ¶ Martin Gilbert and Larry P. Arnn, eds., *The Churchill Documents*, volume 20, 2018; Roy Jenkins, *Churchill*, 2002.

£27,500 †

[171039]



101

101

STRUBE, Sidney. Original artwork for the programme of a Parliamentary Press Gallery luncheon. [1945]

BECOMING THE NATIONAL LEGEND

Signed by Churchill, the artist Strube, and Percy F. Cole, the chairman of the Parliamentary Press Gallery, who were hosting Churchill as guest of honour at a luncheon in the Palace of Westminster on 23 April 1945, two weeks before victory in Europe. The artwork depicts Churchill crowned by History with the helm of St George, surrounded by hats from his wartime conferences.

Sidney Strube (1891–1956) worked as cartoonist for the Daily Express. He and David Low were the leading political artists of the day. The artwork comes from the archive of Cole, who presumably nudged Churchill to sign it at the event.

Provenance: the collection of Steve Forbes.

Pen, ink, and wash on paper drawing board, 532 × 346 mm. A little light soiling, minor rubbing at edges, tape residue on verso. In very good condition. ♣ The programme is illustrated in Brian E. Krapf, *A Churchill Treasury*, 2023, p. 197.

£15,000 †

[173656]



102

102

Thanks for the Victory. Wembley: New Era Company, [1945]

THE "BIG THREE" IN TRIUMPH

A banner produced for the Victory in Europe Day celebrations in May 1945, featuring profiles of the "Big Three" – Churchill, Stalin, and Roosevelt – imposed over their respective flags, subtitled "Thanks for the Victory".

As the defeat of the Nazi state became imminent, several manufacturers produced badgers, posters, and banners for use in the celebration and as memorabilia. The New Era Company of Wembley produced four decorative "Thanks for the Victory" banners, the others depicting Montgomery, the responders to the Blitz, and the armed forces. All are rare, and this is perhaps the most arresting and desirable.

Provenance: the collection of Steve Forbes.

Cloth banner printed in colour, 60 × 100 cm. Light handling soiling, yet generally in excellent condition, without tears or fraying. ♣ See Douglas Hall, *The Book of Churchilliana*, 2002, p. 174.

£3,750 †

[171870]



103



104

103

British Victory Parade. Berlin, 21 July 1945

IN VICTORY, MAGNANIMITY

The programme for the British victory parade through the ruins of Berlin after the defeat of Nazi Germany, signed by the three key attendees: Churchill, Bernard Montgomery, and Harold Alexander.

The parade was attended by around 10,000 troops of the 7th Armoured Division – the famous “Desert Rats” who had fought Rommel in the North African desert. Churchill, Montgomery, and Alexander took the review, along with other commanders. The programme lists event times and the participating units. Its cover shows the flags of the British Army, Royal Navy, and the Royal Air Force, a red jerboa (the insignia of the 7th Armoured Division), and a black circle surrounded by a red ring (the insignia of the new Berlin garrison).

Provenance: the collection of Steve Forbes.

Signed programme, 209 × 151 mm, pp. 6. Original wrappers. Housed in a blue cloth chemise within blue quarter morocco slipcase. Included are 3 photographs, c.1980s, of the parade showing Churchill, Montgomery, and Alexander on the platform, watching the procession, and on a military truck; all reproduced from the Imperial War Museum collection, stamped on verso.

£7,500

[173681]

104

VICKY (Victor Weisz). Original cartoon entitled “The Anti-Marx Brothers”. London: 1945

LAMPOONED AS GROUCHO

A Vicky cartoon showing Churchill as Groucho, Brendan Bracken as Harpo, and Lord Beaverbrook as Chico.

The cartoon was produced ahead of the July 1945 general election, though it was apparently unpublished until its appearance, with minor changes, in the *Daily News* on 29 November 1945. It was a reprise of a gag Vicky used in the *News Chronicle* in March 1943, when Hitler, Goebbels, and Goering were the targets.

Victor Weisz (1913–1966) was born in Berlin to Hungarian-Jewish parents. As a precocious 15-year-old, he caricatured Hitler for the Berlin daily *12 Uhr Blatt*. Following the Reichstag fire, he was hounded out of Germany by the Gestapo and fled to England. In London, he purposely soaked up British history and culture and established himself as one of the outstanding cartoonists of the day.

Provenance: the collection of Steve Forbes.

Pen and ink drawing with wash on board (358 × 515 mm); some pencil underdrawing, touches of correction with white gouache. Signed by Vicky in the image lower right, and below the border in pencil “General Election, June, 1945”. A few light marks otherwise in excellent condition.

£3,000 †

[173657]



103



107



107

107

Movado wrist watch presented to Churchill. Switzerland: Movado, 1946

FROM THE SWISS PEOPLE, AROUND THE TIME OF THE HISTORIC APPEAL FOR A "UNITED STATES OF EUROPE"

A gift to Churchill, engraved on the reverse: "Quelques citoyens helvétiques à Winston Churchill témoignage d'admiration et de reconnaissance Septembre 1946" ("To Winston Churchill as testimony of the admiration and gratitude of some Swiss citizens, September 1946").

Churchill visited Switzerland from 23 August to 20 September 1946. A letter preserved in the Churchill Archives (CHUR 2/239), sent by Beyer of Zurich (founded in 1760 and Switzerland's oldest watch retailer), records the presentation. Addressed to Churchill on 18 September, while he was staying at the Hôtel Dolder Grand in Zurich, it reads: "Dear Mr Churchill, We take the liberty of giving to you, with this letter, a gold Calendograf wristwatch as a souvenir of your visit to Zurich and as witness of our admiration and gratitude. We ardently hope that this watch will only record for you, your family, and your country, hours of happiness, joy, and prosperity" (our translation). One of Churchill's staff wrote a note for him on the document: "magnificent watch which tells the month & day of week as well!". A copy is included here.

Churchill's visit was his sixth and final trip to Switzerland, following five visits between 1893 and 1910. It was defined by one of the most important post-war speeches Churchill delivered, given in Zurich on 19 September. The speech, with its clarion call of "Europe arise" and his proposal for the creation of a Council of Europe, is seen as a harbinger of future European federation: "we must build a kind of United States of Europe". This united Europe was to be based on Franco-German partnership – Britain was to be a friend and sponsor of this organization but not an integral part of it.

Movado is a leading Swiss watchmaker. This watch is a Calendograf type, which was introduced in 1938 and manufactured until 1954. The watch is described and illustrated, along with other watches owned by famous individuals, in Fritz von Osterhausen's definitive history of the company, *The Movado History* (1996).

Another watch presented to Churchill on the visit, a Lemanian watch given by the canton of Vaud, sold for £162,500 at Sotheby's in 2017.

Provenance: the collection of Steve Forbes.

Movado "Calendograf" wrist watch cased in 18ct gold. Bi-coloured silvered dial with outer date chapter ring, month and day of the week shown in apertures, centre seconds, signed "Movado", reference no. 4820. Nickel-plated to 1/4" Calibre 475 SC movement with lever escapement, 15 jewels. Minimal scuffing, some flaking to surface of dial. In very good condition.

£150,000 †

[171866]



108

108

The Laying of the Foundation Stone of the New Chamber of the House of Commons by the Speaker 26th May 1948. London: printed for H.M. Stationery Office by the Curwen Press Ltd, 1948

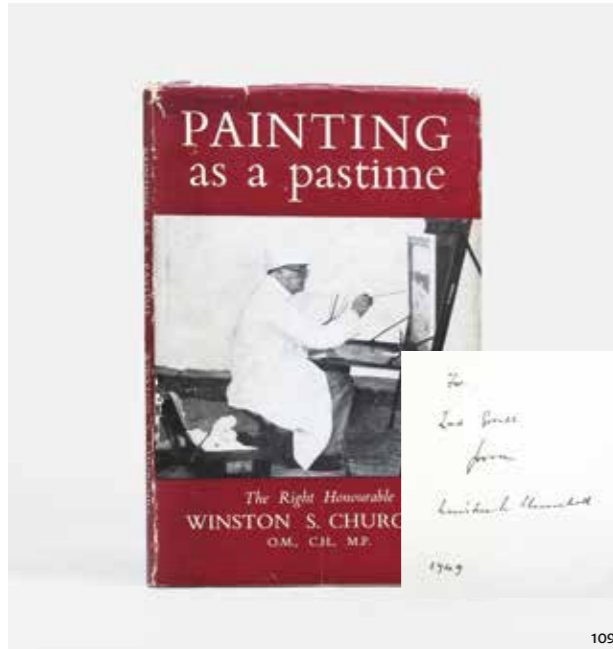
First edition of Churchill's speech marking the rebuilding of the House of Commons following its destruction by German incendiaries in 1943.

"The House of Commons is a living and deathless entity; it survived, unflinching, the tests and hazards of war; it preserved our constitutional liberties under our ancient monarchy in a manner which has given a sense of stability, not only in this island, but as an example to nations in many lands". Churchill vetoed ideas to rebuild the chamber on a semi-circular design, preserving its adversarial rectangular format.

Folio. Original green buckram over bevelled boards, spine and front cover lettered in gilt, Palace of Westminster portcullis in gilt to the lower cover. With 5 collotype plates, title page printed in green. Gift inscription to Catherine Elfrida Barson from one John Edwards on front free endpaper – Barson worked for the Water Division of the Ministry of Works during the Second World War, later for the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. Very slightly rubbed, spine very slightly sunned. An excellent copy. ♣ Cohen D132; Woods D(b)70/2.

£750

[121025]



109

109

Painting as a Pastime. London: Odhams Press & Ernest Benn Limited, 1948

INSCRIBED TO A FELLOW POLITICIAN AND AUTHOR

First separate edition, presentation copy, inscribed on the front free endpaper "For Lord Gorell from Winston S. Churchill 1949".

Ronald Barnes, third Baron Gorell (1884–1963), sat in the House of Lords firstly as a Liberal and from 1925 for Labour. From July 1921 to October 1922, he served as Under-Secretary of State for Air, and though that was the extent of his ministerial career, he retained a prominent place in public life in the following decades, sitting on a wide range of government committees and the boards of public bodies, charities, and schools. During the Second World War, he was chairman of the Refugee Children's Movement. "These varied interests notwithstanding, he remained true to his first love, literature, and it is as a literary man that he will be remembered" (*The Times* obituary, 3 May 1963): he published several works of detective fiction and poetry and edited *Cornhill Magazine* from 1933 to 1939.

Churchill began painting during the First World War and remained a keen painter throughout his life, judging "the cultivation of a hobby and new forms of interest . . . a policy of first importance to a public man" (p. 8). *Painting as a Pastime* was published in the *Strand Magazine* in two parts in December 1921 and January 1922, and was included in Churchill's *Thoughts and Adventures* in 1932.

Octavo. Original light green cloth, spine and front cover lettered in gilt. With dust jacket. Photographic frontispiece and 15 plates (18 colour reproductions of Churchill's paintings). Jacket rubbed and a little worn, unclipped: a fine copy in very good jacket. ♣ Cohen A242.1.a; Woods A125.

£9,500

[166931]

110

Collection of 19 original unpublished photographs of Churchill from the archives of Emery Reves, Churchill's literary agent and friend. France: c.1948

RELAXING IN LE MIDI

A superb archive of images that capture Churchill in the south of France during the summer of 1948, when he was out of office following the general election of 1945, working on his history of the Second World War and indulging in his favourite pastime, painting. Churchill was accompanied on his trip by the *Life* photographer Frank Scherschel, who took several pictures of him painting.

The core of this collection comprises eleven images of Churchill painting en plein air. Martin Gilbert remarks that although Churchill was busy working on his war memoirs, with a constant stream of material and correspondence arriving from Britain, he "also found time for several excursions to paint. One such excursion was to the Montaigne Sainte-Victoire, so beloved of Cezanne, a 'long happy afternoon', Walter Graebner [*Life's* bureau chief in London] later recalled" (*Winston S. Churchill*, Volume 8, p. 428).

The sequence shows the evolution of Churchill's dress for the occasion: in the first image he is shown seated and setting out his brushes, wearing a zippered "siren suit" and trilby with upturned brim, then donning his long white "painting coat", followed by nine photographs showing him at the easel wearing a broad-brimmed Stetson. In three of these, he is accompanied by Emery Reves (holding galley proofs in one) – who had arrived at Aix on 19 September – and there is an evocative, impressionistic distance shot of Churchill in situ among a grove of trees. The painting he is working on is just visible and bears some resemblance to "Landscape in Provence (between Aix and Arles)", illustrated in *Churchill: His Paintings* (1967, p. 247, figure 449).

The next series, of four images, show a post-prandial Churchill in close-up at a table in a dining room. Accompanying these are two images of Churchill's document boxes and papers: one with members of hotel staff, the other showing them among a jumble of material in the corner of a room – visible here is a volume, presumably the first, of the French edition of *The Second World War* (*Memoires*, Paris: Plon, 1948). While at Aix, Churchill stayed at the Hotel Roy René, and these pictures may have been taken there.

Finally, two photographs show Churchill wearing a trilby and an uncharacteristic three-piece grey flannel suit: one mounting the stairs as he boards a plane, the other seated on the decking of a tubular steel platform, presumably waiting for his flight. The latter is an evocative off-guard image: Churchill, framed by machinery, sits lost in thought, in the quiet corner of a provincial aerodrome, his only companions being his cigar and a bicycle leaning against a whitewashed wall.

Nineteen silver gelatin prints (9.5 × 7 inches, 240 × 178 mm). Together with single press photograph (7 × 10 inches, 178 × 254 mm), wet stamp of *Life* photographer Frank Scherschel on verso, date-stamped 6 January 1949, press slug reading "Winston Churchill painting the river Sorgue near Aix-en-Provence, September 1948". In excellent condition. ♣ David Reynolds, *In Command of History: Churchill Fighting and Writing the Second World War*, 2005.

£7,500

[121611]



110



110

MEMORANDUM concerning THE HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH SPEAKING PEOPLES by The Right Hon. Winston S. Churchill, G.M., G.B., P.C., S.P.

1. WHEREAS the Right Hon. Winston S. Churchill (hereinafter referred to as the Author) on 5th February 1933 signed a Contract with Cassell & Company Limited (hereinafter referred to as the Publishers) WHEREBY the Author undertook to write a History of the English Speaking Peoples in not less than 400,000 words and the Publishers undertook to acquire the entire copyright for a sum of twenty thousand pounds (Nineteen thousand pounds of which has already been paid by the Publishers to the Author)

111

111
Cassell company archive relating to Churchill's publications. 1930s-1990, chiefly 1944-65

PUBLISHING CHURCHILL AT THE PEAK OF HIS LITERARY FAME

An extensive archive of papers retained by Churchill's primary post-war UK publishers, Cassell, shedding considerable light on the evolving texts of Churchill's books, Cassell's publishing decisions, international wrangling over rights, and the often-frustrating nature of working with Churchill.

The archive, which chiefly covers *A History of the English-Speaking Peoples* and *The Second World War*, records the genesis and crafting of Churchill's books, their printing and binding, the agreement of royalties and rights, and working with international publishers and translators to bring them to an international market.

Letters sent to Churchill and his agents were preserved in carbon copy in the archive, most initialled by Desmond Flower, director of Cassell. Some have manuscript additions and notes for internal use. Also filed were letters received from Churchill's agents and others outside the firm, including other publishers and newspapers. Internal memos contain detail about print runs, costs, and deadlines.

The archive includes copies of contracts between foreign and serial publishers selling rights to the *History of the English-Speaking Peoples*, as well as associated correspondence specifying royalty rates and settling disputes. One highlight is a contract, initialled four times by Churchill (2 January 1950), giving him greater control of the serial rights of the *History of the English-Speaking*

Peoples. Churchill previously signed contracts in the 1930s, ceding serial rights to the newspaper conglomerate Amalgamated Press. As he resumed the work after the war, his status allowed him to claw back some of these.

Churchill's particularness about his publications is evident. The publishers delivered proof sheets to Churchill (some preserved here), whereupon he requested wider margins and complained about the type design. Cassell pushed back: post-war paper restrictions gave them reason to deny his request for larger type and to publish the war memoirs in 12 volumes. Flower relied on his own authority to rebut Churchill's wish for Garamond rather than Bembo type.

Churchill was clearly difficult to work with. Especially for *The Second World War*, he sent corrections up to the very last minute. The publishers repeatedly apologized and made excuses rather than halt production. Some of the private internal correspondence reflects the publisher's frustrations with their star writer. Despite this, the partnership was hugely successful. These books were two of the largest publishing projects of the 20th century, leading to Churchill's receipt of the Nobel Prize in Literature. The publishers wrote to him on 18 March 1954: "You have given Cassell the most monumental work it has ever published in its long life. It is impossible to express in words what we all feel about this, for you have added the grandest page to our history".

The Blitz destroyed almost all Cassell's pre-war papers, so the archive has little before this date except a few 1930s contracts. The collection mostly ends with Churchill's death in 1965, but a few later letters on posthumous publishing rights are present, and it

(1) British Empire Newspaper serial rights and ~~subject to a right of objection by The Amalgamated Press detailed in paragraph (c) post the British Empire periodical rights in the English language.~~

(2) the newspaper and periodical serial rights in the English language in the United States of America.

Initialled by *DF*

111



112

concludes in 1990 with the claim by Churchill's estate that rights had now reverted to them.

Cassell was bought by publishing conglomerates and restructured in the 1990s. Their offices were closed down and a huge quantity of papers were sold and discarded. This collection was purchased at the time and has since been in private hands. It is unknown whether other Churchill material was separated at the time and survives, but the recollection of those involved is that most of Cassell's material simply went in the skip. The archive represents an important untouched research area: the overwhelming majority of the papers are not published.

A full inventory is available on request.

Approximately 300 items, predominantly the publisher's retained carbon copies of letters (the majority initialled by the author), also including typed letters and autograph letters signed from a range of recipients, copies of book contracts (one initialled by Churchill, see note), internal memorandums and notes, cables, and proof sheets. Occasional documents with some tears and loss, generally in very good condition.

£37,500

[168355]

112

The Second World War. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1948-53

INSCRIBED TO HIS OLD FRIEND AND BEZIQUE RIVAL

An excellent presentation set to Sylvia Henley, inscribed in four volumes, of Churchill's masterpiece, the single most important historical account of the Second World War.

The volumes are inscribed: "For Sylvia from Winston 1948" (Vol. 1); "For Sylvia from Winston 1951" (Vol. 4); "To Sylvia from

Winston S. Churchill 1952" (Vol. 5); and "Sylvia from Winston 1954 Beziq Grand Cup" (Vol. 6). Sylvia has noted in pencil, after the inscription in the sixth volume, "This refers to W's victory over me at Chartwell Jan 3 1954".

Sylvia Henley (1882-1980) was Clementine Churchill's cousin, with whom she had a particularly "strong and long-lasting friendship" (Jenkins, p. 138). Along with Jock Colville, Sylvia was one of Churchill's most frequent and favoured Beziq opponents.

The set comprises first US editions, including first printings of Vols. 2-4 and 6, a third printing of Volume 1, and a later printing of Vol. 5 (without date on the title page, removed following the first). Churchill was evidently delivered mixed batches from the publisher; presentation copies even to key figures are often in subsequent printings. The earliest presentation copies are always the US editions, which were published ahead of the UK editions.

The rear free endpapers have brief pencilled page references. Loosely inserted at the rear of Vol. 5 is a letter from the insurers R. G. Hennell & Sons to Henley.

Provenance: the collection of Steve Forbes.

Six volumes, octavo. Original red cloth, gilt-lettered spines, front covers with facsimile of Churchill's signature gilt on a black ground, pale red top edges. With supplied dust jackets. Maps and diagrams throughout. Light rubbing and a few nicks at extremities; unclipped jackets with a few minor chips and short closed tears at extremities, light rubbing, else bright: a very good set in very good jackets. ♣ Cohen A240.1(I).c, A240.1(II-IV & VI).a [Vol. 5 a variant not noted by Cohen]; Woods A123(a). Martin Gilbert, *In Search of Churchill*, 1994; Roy Jenkins, *Churchill*, 2001.

£25,000

[171007]

113

The Second World War. Volume I: The Gathering Storm. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1948

First edition, presentation copy, inscribed by Churchill to his wartime private secretary on the front free endpaper "From Winston S. Churchill to Mrs R. E. K. Hill 1948". Hill played a significant role in Britain's wartime government: "Few people were as close to Churchill for so long at so important a time in the nation's history" (Daily Telegraph obituary, 18 November 1992).

Rose Ethel Kathleen Hill (1900–1992) was probably the most important woman in Churchill's professional life, serving as his Residential Secretary from July 1937 to September 1939, his Personal Private Secretary from 1939 to 1946, and curator of Chequers from 1946 to 1969.

Hill performed many functions – accompanying Churchill in most of his travels, taking dictation of his speeches and books, organizing his literary material, arranging his schedule, and maintaining his finances. "She took dictation from him in his car, while he paced up and down his war time bunker and even in his bedroom – where she would sit at the foot of his bed, a typewriter on her knee. She typed some of the most famous speeches in the English language . . . Churchill trusted her implicitly" (The Times obituary, 27 November 1992). Churchill brought her into wartime Downing Street, where "many of the most awesome secrets of the war were dictated to Mrs Hill. She was always calm amid disaster" (Daily Telegraph).

Octavo. Original red cloth, spine and front cover lettered in gilt on black ground. With dust jacket. Housed in blue quarter morocco solander box. A little bumped and rubbed at extremities, contents clean; unclipped jacket worn at extremities with tape repair on verso. A near-fine copy in good jacket. ♣ Cohen A240.1(1).a; Woods A123(a). See "Kathleen Hill", in Cita Stelzer, Working with Winston: The Unsung Women Behind Britain's Greatest Statesman, 2019.

£7,500

[173007]



113, 115, 116

114

The Second World War. London: Cassell & Co. Ltd, 1948–54

SIGNED FOR THE WIFE OF A POLITICAL FRIEND, RIVAL, AND ALLY AGAINST APPEASEMENT

First UK editions, beautifully bound by the Chelsea Bindery, signed by Churchill on the half-title of Volume 3, "Winston S. Churchill, 1952", for Lady Dorothy Addison, the wife of the long-serving politician Viscount Christopher Addison, with the Addison bookplate preserved from the earlier binding in the same volume.

Both ministers in Lloyd George's Liberal government, Churchill and Christopher Addison parted ways politically after 1922, Churchill switching to the Conservatives and Addison to Labour. Despite this, their "friendship extended over forty years" (O'Morgan, p. 280). Addison served as Minister of Munitions

(1916–17), of Reconstruction (1917–19), of Health (1919–21), and of Agriculture (1930–31), among other posts, as well as serving as Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal (1947–51) and Leader of the House of Lords (1945–51). "The most notable doctor ever to be involved in British politics, he played a much underestimated part, in two periods of war and reconstruction, in making Britain a welfare democracy and a more humane society" (ODNB).

In 1937 Addison was elevated to the Lords. "In the House of Lords, Addison was a notable critic of appeasement. Through Wing Commander Charles Torr Anderson, one of Churchill's advisers on defence, Addison was briefed on matters concerning power. Anderson informed Addison in March 1938 that Churchill deemed him 'a good ally to have'. Addison in turn gave input into the Labour Party leadership's thinking on air defence" (Wrigley, pp. 4–5). Churchill offered Addison not a ministerial post in his wartime government but the post of vice chairman of the Development Commission, which Addison declined in order to concentrate on the Lords. Addison held further ministerial posts under Attlee.

Christopher and Dorothy married in 1937. "The new Lady Addison manifestly did not share Addison's radicalism. However, as a poised and supportive wife she sustained his morale and enduring ambition. They lived in the village of Radnage, in Buckinghamshire, quite near Chequers" (ODNB). Christopher Addison died in 1951 before Churchill inscribed this volume, which would thus have been for Dorothy alone.

Six volumes, octavo. Finely bound by the Chelsea Bindery in dark blue full morocco, titles gilt to spines, raised bands, single ruled gilt panel to compartments with rampant lion device gilt to the first, fifth and sixth, similar panel to boards, autograph block to front covers, arabesque roll inner gilt dentelles, burgundy endpapers, edges gilt. A fine set. ♣ Cohen A240.4; Woods A123(b). Kenneth O. Morgan, Portrait of a progressive: the Political Career of Christopher, Viscount Addison, 1980; Chris Wrigley, Winston Churchill A Biographical Companion, 2002.

£19,500

[157387]

115

The Second World War. London: Cassell & Co. Ltd, 1948–54

First UK editions. Churchill was contractually obliged to allow the US editions to be published first, but he treated the UK editions as definitive and reserved his final proof corrections for them.

Provenance: the collection of Ronald Cohen.

Six volumes, octavo. Original black cloth, spines lettered in gilt, grey endpapers decorated with a design that alternates a lion rampant with the initials W.S.C., top edges pink. With typographical dust jackets with background design to match endpapers. Maps and diagrams, some folding. Cloth of vol. 1 a little mottled, otherwise square and clean copies with top edges only minimally faded; jackets with a hint of wear at edges, else bright without repair, unclipped: near-fine copies in near-fine jackets. ♣ Cohen A240.4; Woods A123(b).

£1,250

[169667]

116

The Second World War. Volume V: Closing the Ring; Volume VI: Triumph and Tragedy. London: Cassell & Co. Ltd, 1952 & 1954

Uncorrected proof copies of the final two volumes. The proofs are very similar to the eventual published versions, the chief difference being the absence of folding maps and the index. Proofs are encountered with some regularity for several of Churchill's books, including Marlborough and History of the English-Speaking Peoples, but proof copies of The Second World War are rare. It seems that copies were not circulated to reviewers or the trade, and copies were made solely for internal use at the publisher. There is no indication of publication date and price on the wrappers, unlike other Churchill proofs sent into the trade.

Provenance: the collection of Steve Forbes.

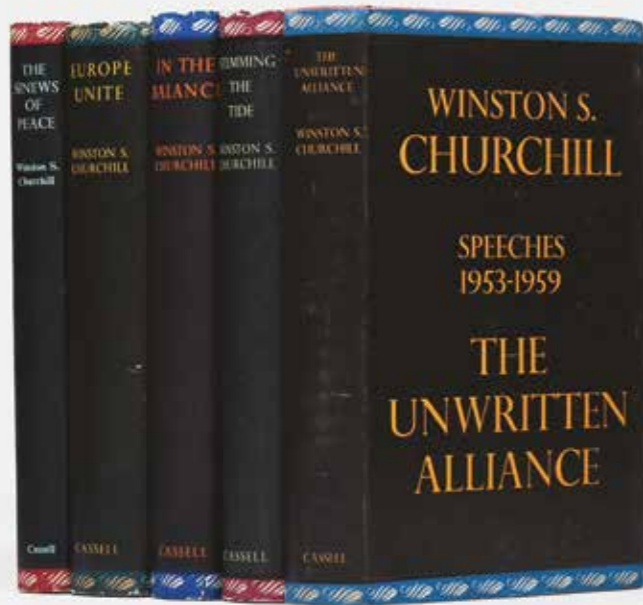
Two volumes, octavo. Original grey or brown wrappers, each lettered in black on spine and front cover. Each housed in red cloth slipcase. Vol. V inscribed "uncorrected proof" on the front wrapper and the title page. Both with general handling rubbing and creasing; Vol. V front joint with short split at head of and repaired split at foot; vol. VI with short split at head of front joint and small white mark to front wrapper. Very good copies.

£5,000

[170985]



114



117

117
Post-War Speeches: The Sinews of Peace; Europe Unite; In The Balance; Stemming The Tide; The Unwritten Alliance. London: Cassell and Company Ltd, 1948–61

BUILDING THE POST-WAR WORLD

First editions of the full set of the publications of Churchill's post-war speeches, edited by his son Randolph.

After the war, Churchill's renowned oratory still attracted huge audiences, and his speeches were publicized around the world. The speeches cover Churchill's role as Leader of the Opposition from 1945 (including the Iron Curtain Speech), his return as Prime Minister from 1951 to 1955, and his post-prime ministerial political life through to 1959. Themes include the need for European unity and to counter the Soviet threat. Events covered include the Queen's coronation, decolonization, Indian independence, the creation of Israel, and the Labour government's programme of nationalization and the expansion of the welfare state.

Provenance: the collection of Ronald Cohen.

Five volumes, octavo. Original cloth, spines lettered in gilt or silver. With dust jackets. *Unwritten Alliance* with book label to front pastedown of the Faulkner scholar James B. Meriwether (1928–2007). Light chipping and short closed tears at jacket extremities, unclipped: fine copies in very good jackets. ¶ Cohen A241.1, A246, A255, A264, A273; Woods A124; A128; A130; A137; A142.

£2,000 [169770]

118
The Unwritten Alliance. Speeches 1953 to 1959. Edited by Randolph Churchill. London: Cassell, 1961

Uncorrected proof copy, including the proof jacket. The proof does not have Randolph Churchill's introduction but otherwise follows the published version; the jacket is identical to the published version, except that it is slightly taller.

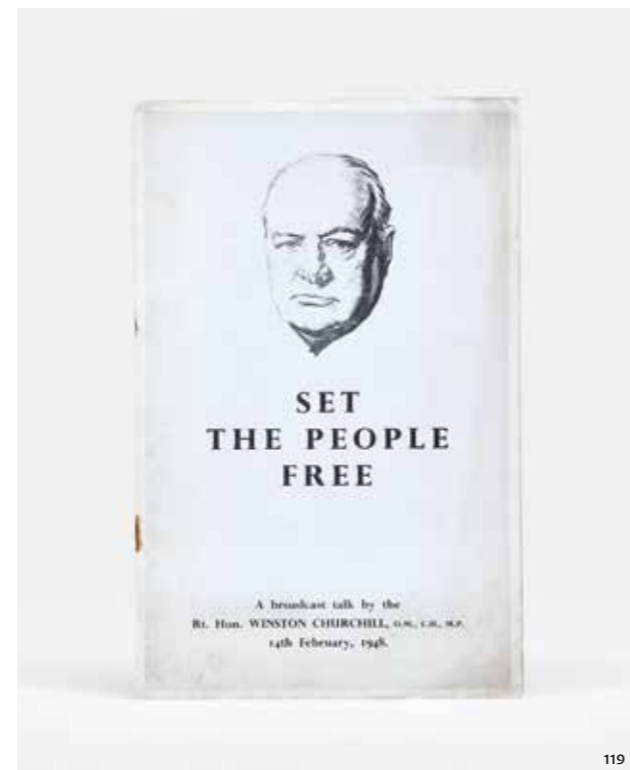
The *Unwritten Alliance* was the final of Churchill's post-war speech volumes and the last of his books published in his lifetime. Gathering his increasingly sparse speeches as his political presence

wound down, it is "a remarkable coda to a singular, poignant career" (Langworth, p. 337).

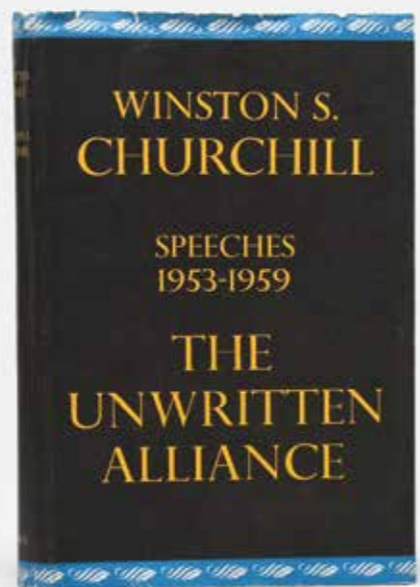
Provenance: the collection of Ronald Cohen.

Octavo. Original brown wrappers, front cover lettered in black. With proof jacket. Jacket a little creased and nicked at extremities; a fine copy in near-fine jacket. ¶ Cohen A273; Woods A142. Richard M. Langworth, *A Connoisseur's Guide to the Books of Sir Winston Churchill*, 1998.

£875 [170642]



119



118

119

Set the People Free. London: Conservative and Unionist Central Office, 1948

First edition of the text of Churchill's party political broadcast on 14 February 1948, which appealed for a new election to "free" the people from the Labour government and end the "lamentable and critical plight to which our country has been reduced in finance and economics after two and a half years of Socialist mismanagement and misrule".

Provenance: the collection of Steve Forbes.

Octavo, 8 pp. Original wrappers. Light soiling and creasing, staples slightly rusted. A very good copy. ¶ Cohen A235; Woods A120.

£200 [173677]

120

Clothes brush used by Churchill's valet. [Manufactured 1942]

A BRUSH WITH GREATNESS

A fine Churchillian memento: the clothes brush used by Norman McGowan, Churchill's valet, from 1949 to 1952.

McGowan's memoir details the difficulties, but also the honour, of serving Churchill. Churchill changed his clothes many times a day, was old-fashioned in his style, and always dressed formally for parliament. "Although in fact he really dressed himself, he loved to have someone around to find things and to help him. Virtually all his life he has had a personal servant in attendance, and the story is sometimes told of his amazement that it is possible to live without one" (McGowan, p. 78). A copy of McGowan's memoir is included, and the illustration facing page 145 shows him clearly using this very brush.

The brush was made by R. A. Rooney, a long-established firm with a high reputation, best known for shaving brushes. It was sold at Sotheby's, 13 December 1994, lot 227, having been consigned by McGowan's family. It was purchased by Steve Forbes – his purchase invoice through his agents the Fine Art Society is included, as is a copy of the auction catalogue.

Brush, 33 × 7 × 6 cm, mahogany backed, the shaped handle stamped "Rooney 1942 Admy". A little rubbed, else in very good condition. ¶ Norman McGowan, *My Years with Churchill*, 1958.

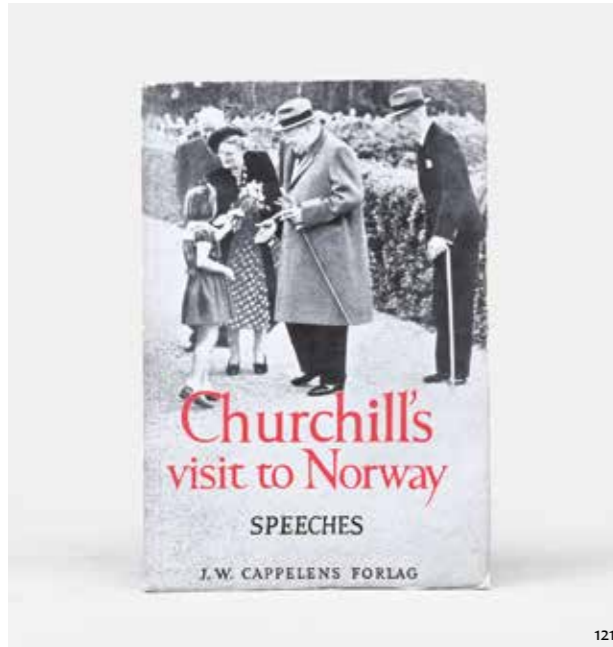
£2,500 † [172878]



120



120



121

121
Churchill's Visit to Norway. Speeches delivered in Oslo, May 1948. Oslo: J. W. Cappelens, 1949

First separate edition of the speech Churchill made after the University of Oslo conferred on him the degree of doctor of philosophy.

Over 1,000 Norwegians were in attendance, including King Haakon. The hall in which the ceremony took place was used by the Germans as a prison for Norwegian officers. The speech was

included in the 1948 collection *Europe Unite*, but with omissions; Richard Langworth identifies this edition as the definitive text ("Churchill in Oslo, 1948", accessible online on his website).

The other addresses (the book is in English throughout) celebrate Churchill and his role in the war: "To us you were and always will remain, not only the spokesman, but the personification, the embodiment of your great nation, of its history and its noble traditions" (Mohr's address).

Octavo. Original pictorial wrappers. Faint soiling to wrappers, slight rubbing and nicking at extremities. A very good copy. ¶ Cohen A243.1; Woods D(b)74.

£75 [166874]

122
Trio of unsmoked cigars owned and presented by Churchill. Havana: Joaquín Cuesta, 1950s

"THE FINEST CIGARS IN THE WORLD FOR THE FINEST MAN IN THE WORLD"

Three Havana cigars owned by Churchill and presented to his banker, one unbanded and two with the band of Joaquín Cuesta, the favoured maker of his cigars during this period.

Churchill gave the cigars to A. L. Ball, manager at Lloyd's Bank, St James's, where Churchill was a long-standing client – an address only a few puffs from some of London's finest cigar merchants. Two statements of provenance from Ball are included: "This cigar was given on the 20th February 1953 by the Right Honourable Winston Churchill, Prime Minister, PC, OM, CH, MP, A. L. Ball" (letterhead of 16 St James's Street, London); and: "A Cigar given to me by Sir Winston Churchill on 11th April 1957".

Joaquín Cuesta's powerful Cuban cigars were Churchill's favourite – Antonio Giraudier, Churchill's cigar major-domo, called them "the finest cigars in the world for the finest man in the world".

122



123

In the 1950s Churchill was puffing 250 of them a month. The cigar rollers even worked under a large photograph of Churchill sent by the man himself (McGinty, pp. 149–150).

Provenance: the collection of Steve Forbes.

1. Vitola: Churchill, 48 ring gauge, length 6 6/18th inches, unbanded, a little loss to the wrapper around the foot otherwise in very good condition; 2 & 3. Vitola: both similar to a Coronas Especiales, 38 ring gauge, length 5 6/16th inches, banded (Don Joaquín), both with slight loss of wrapper at foot, one with loss also at the cap. ¶ Stephen McGinty, *Churchill's Cigar*, 2007.

£15,000 † [170000]

123
Trio of cigars smoked by Churchill. Havana: Joaquín Cuesta, 1950s

CIGARS ENJOYED AND PRESERVED FOR POSTERITY

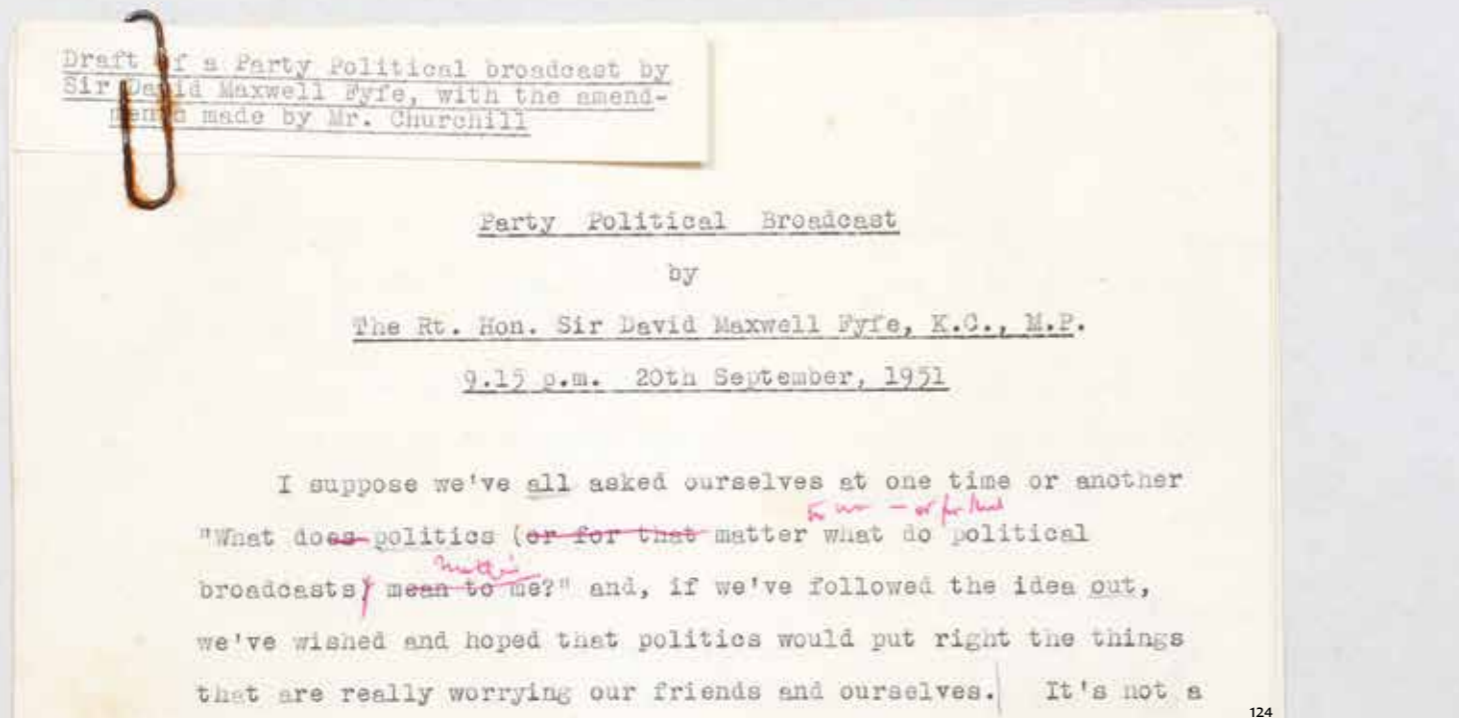
Three Havana cigars smoked by Churchill in the 1950s and saved by Christa Kammerer, a house maid employed by the Churchills.

Kammerer worked as a maid at the Swiss hotel where the Churchills stayed in 1958 and then as a house parlour maid for them in London for four months in 1959. The cigar stubs come with documentation: Kammerer's Certificate of Registration (her British residence permit, dated 1953) and a letter of recommendation from Jill Lynam, Churchill's private secretary, remarking that "Christel Gilt [her married name] worked in Lady Churchill's household as

House Parlour maid for 4 months until August 1st this year ... We found her to be most conscientious and pleasant" (28 Hyde Park Gate letterhead, August 1959). Also present is a copy of her wedding certificate (she married in London in 1959); an article from *Die Tabak Zeitung* (9 June 2017), concerning the discovery of the cigars when the Kammerer family were cleaning out their house in Münster; and four snapshot photographs of Churchill (each 73 × 103 mm). These were clearly taken surreptitiously by Kammerer: three show Churchill taking lunch (smoking a cigar in one) and the other, shot from an upper window, shows him sitting in a garden reading and smoking.

1. Vitola: Churchill, 48 ring gauge, banded (Don Joaquín), smoked, a little over 3 inches remaining, flaking, loss to wrapper, foot charred; 2. Vitola: Churchill, 48 ring gauge, banded (Don Joaquín), smoked, a little over 4 1/2 inches remaining, flaking, loss to wrapper, foot a little charred; 3. Vitola: Churchill, 48 ring gauge, unbanded, smoked, 4 inches remaining, foot angled and charred, flaking, loss to wrapper. Housed in a pair of original dovetailed wooden cigar boxes, tin fastening plates, from the Don Joaquín factory, Havana, stamped Churchills, Selección Superva and Selección Privada, undersides stamped "Made in Havana-Cuba".

£15,000 † [170688]



124

FYFE, Sir David Maxwell, earl of Kilmuir. Corrected typescript, "Party Political Broadcast . . . 9.15 p.m. 20th September, 1951."

SHAPING THE CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM ON THE EVE OF THE 1951 ELECTION

Churchill extensively amends the text for a broadcast by his shadow minister of labour, David Maxwell Fyfe, in the run up to the October 1951 general election, which returned Churchill to power. An unscripted comment suggesting the promotion of legislation affecting the trade unions caused considerable controversy and cost the giver of the broadcast, Maxwell Fyfe, his expected role as minister for labour.

Maxwell Fyfe had a long and distinguished legal and political career, effectively serving as Britain's chief prosecutor at the Nuremberg Trials, his "sustained and methodical" (ODNB) cross-examination of Goering drawing admiration, and going on to play a key role in the drafting of the European Convention on Human Rights. He was a noted servant of the Conservative Party for many years, serving as Solicitor General (1942-45), Attorney General for England and Wales (May 1945 - July 1945), Home Secretary (1951-54), and Lord High Chancellor (1954-62), with hopes of further progression dashed in the "night of the long knives" cabinet reshuffle.

Churchill's annotations show that he fundamentally approved of the speech that cost Maxwell Fyfe his favoured portfolio (although Home Secretary was hardly a major demotion). Churchill's corrections are detailed and show him taking a keen interest in the contents, and tenor, of this broadcast on the eve of the election.

Carbon copy typescript, 8 leaves typed on one side only, with significant corrections and emendations in red by Churchill, fixed with paperclip and a contemporary typed slip identifying the notes as in Churchill's hand. Paper clip rusting, light handling creasing and slight bleed-through from the ink annotations. Very good.

£6,500

[137154]

125

28, Hyde Park Gate, London, S.W.7. An inventory of the contents. London: Way & Waller, and D. Pinto & Co., 14 December 1951

THE DOMESTIC LIFE OF THE CHURCHILLS

A typescript inventory of Churchill's London home at 28 Hyde Park Gate, made in 1951 when the house was temporarily let.

Churchill and his wife moved into 28 Hyde Park Gate in October 1945 and purchased Number 27 in August 1946. They linked the adjacent properties to create a working space for Churchill and his substantial personal, political, and literary staff. When they returned to Downing Street in 1951, the house and most of its contents were let to the Cuban ambassador Dr Roberto Gonzalez de Mendoza. The inventory was produced by the firms of Way & Waller, acting on behalf of Churchill, and D. Pinto & Co., acting for the ambassador. Churchill returned to the house in 1955 and remained until his death there in 1965.

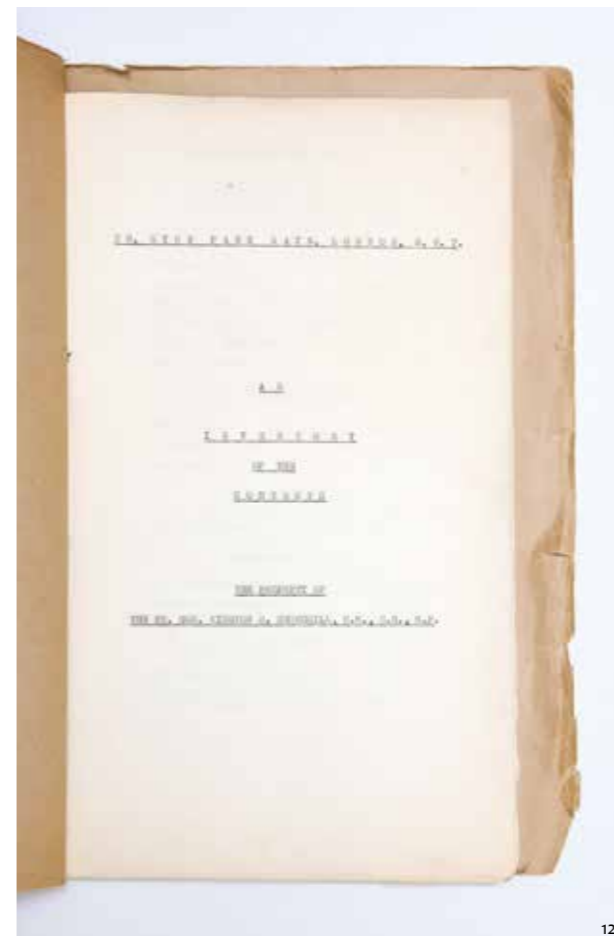
The inventory details the contents of each room, including "Mr. Churchill's Bedroom", "Books in Library", and "Mrs. Churchill's Dressing room". It includes all fixtures, utensils, furniture, clocks, ceramics, rugs, paintings (including ones by Churchill), and altogether about 500 books or multi-volume sets (including many by Churchill).

Provenance: the collection of Steve Forbes.

Together 102 carbon-copy pages (335 x 225 mm), typed one side only, including title and index pages, sewn with green thread into brown paper wrappers as produced. Wrapper extremities a little chipped, a little toned; in very good condition.

£7,500

[168827]



125

126

MARSH, John. The Young Winston Churchill. London: Evans Brothers Limited, 1955

OLD CHURCHILL SIGNS YOUNG CHURCHILL

First edition, the author's copy, signed by Churchill on the half-title and by Marsh on the front free endpaper, together with two autograph letters signed from Marsh, confirming provenance.

Marsh writes, on 27 January 1994: "In 1965 I wrote this book - 'The Young Winston Churchill'. I sent a copy to Churchill soon after publication and he kindly signed it for me. This first edition



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of the book, now up for auction, is my own personal copy which I have signed". Marsh sold the book at Sotheby's (another letter from Marsh to the auctioneer Peter Selley, regarding the sale of the book, is included). He also includes a facsimile of a letter from Churchill telling Marsh he read the book "with interest". He writes that the book sold 40,000 copies in the UK and many more when selected by US book clubs to tie in with the film *Young Winston* (1972), which was based on the book.

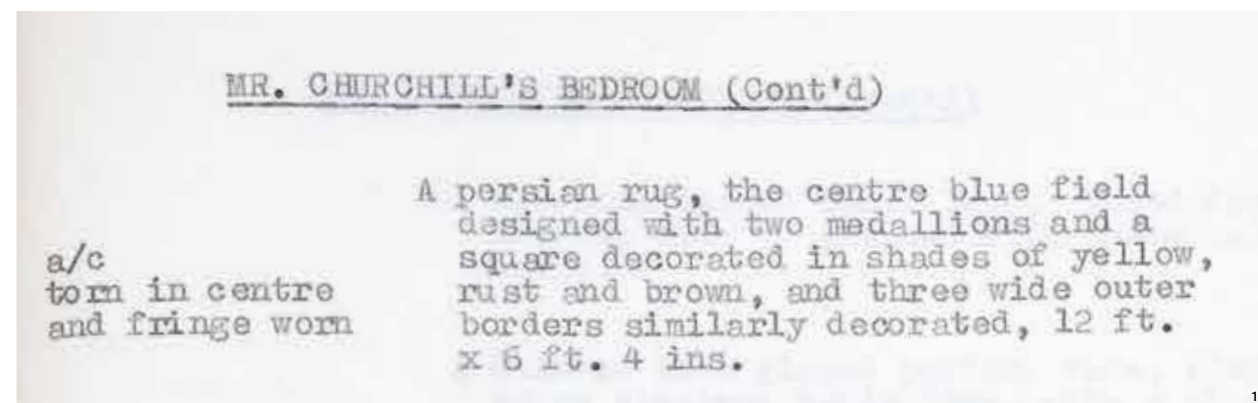
"In my view the first twenty-six years of Sir Winston's life make one of the greatest adventure stories of all time and as such I have endeavoured to present it so that the character-building that took place during this period shall never be forgotten by the younger generation" (author's note).

Provenance: the collection of Steve Forbes.

Octavo. Original blue cloth, spine lettered in gilt. With dust jacket; 2 autograph letters, 1 facsimile loosely inserted (see note). Unclipped jacket a little worn, creased, and soiled; a fine copy in very good jacket.

£3,750

[170991]



125



127

127
Cartier silver “V for Victory” pendant. 1955

A FINAL MEMENTO

A parting gift to his staff as Churchill left Downing Street for the last time, specially commissioned from Cartier to commemorate his final premiership and nodding to his famous “V for Victory” gesture.

Aged 80 and in failing health, Churchill finally retired as prime minister on 5 April 1955. “On July 13 Churchill sent a specially designed silver V-sign to 113 former members of his staff and the establishment at 10 Downing Street, including the cleaners, electricians, telephonists, messengers and carpenters” (Gilbert, p. 151). Examples are rarely encountered on the market. Some recipients fashioned them into jewellery or tie-pins – to find an example unaltered in the original box is most unusual.

Provenance: the collection of Steve Forbes.

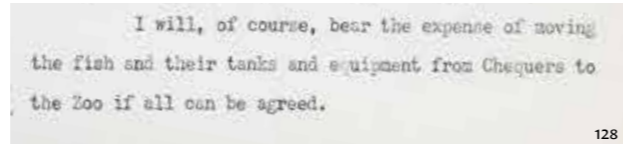
Silver pendant, 20 mm diameter, engraved “Winston Churchill 1951–1955” on front, hallmarked on back. In original box, inner lid with Cartier name and address in gilt, lined with felt. Silver a little tarnished, box a little rubbed: in excellent condition. ♣ Martin Gilbert, *Winston S. Churchill*, Volume 8, 1988.

£2,500

[172821]



127



128

128
Typed letter signed, to the curator of Chequers, arranging the donation of his tropical fish to London Zoo. 7 May 1955

CHURCHILL AND HIS TROPICAL FISH FIND NEW HOMES

Churchill had many exotic pets over the course of his life, including black swans, a white kangaroo, and a lion. In 1950 he developed an interest in tropical fish after a small boy showed up at his house to give him some in a tin. He installed an aquarium at his country home Chartwell to house them, and soon had a fish advisor, three tanks, and a breeding programme. His election victory in 1951 led to five aquaria being installed at Chequers, the country house of the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom.

On 5 April 1955, Churchill resigned as prime minister and had to vacate both Chequers and Downing Street. Here, he writes to Rose Ethel Kathleen Hill, the curator of Chequers, to arrange the donation of the fish to the zoo: “I have proposed to the Zoo that they take over the fish and look after them until I make final plans. Mr. Ward, the head of the Zoo Aquarium, would come down to Chequers to see them . . . I will, of course, bear the expense of moving the fish and their tanks and equipment from Chequers to the Zoo”.

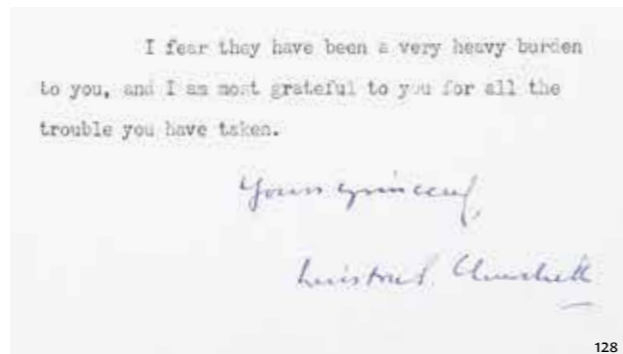
The zoo received the bulk of Churchill's fish collection, leaving a small portion at Chartwell. The gift included 150 species, which were placed on a special base. Piers Brendon notes “the Curator of the Aquarium expected a substantial increase in visitors ‘when it is known that your fish are on exhibition here’. Churchill particularly wanted to keep the strain of black mollies going and the Head Keeper promised that ‘we shall do our best to breed them’. In retirement Churchill was glad to visit his fish in their new home but sad that only a few remained at Chartwell where, a living kaleidoscope, they continued to beguile him” (Brendon, p. 264).

Provenance: the collection of Steve Forbes.

Two leaves (241 × 191 mm), typed rectos only (circa 180 words), letterhead of Churchill's London home 28 Hyde Park Gate. Hole-punched top left corner, creased as originally folded, a little toned. In very good condition. ♣ Piers Brendon, *Churchill's Bestiary*, 2018 (which includes a chapter on Churchill and his tropical fish).

£3,750

[173025]



128



129

Working papers for *A History of the English-Speaking Peoples*. c.1956–58

THE MASTERPIECE TAKES FORM

A significant archive of material from the composition of *A History of the English Speaking Peoples*, including a galley proof chapter of “The United States” initialled by Churchill.

The archive was preserved by Denis Kelly (1937–1992), a key player in Churchill's large team of historians and assistants. Kelly was a barrister by training and first met Churchill in 1947 when he was chosen to catalogue Churchill's papers. Waving his arm at the tottering piles, Churchill told Kelly, “Your task, my boy, is to make Cosmos out of Chaos” (cited in Gilbert, p. 331). This archive shows he had much the same role in the writing of the *History*.

Most of the material relates to the third and fourth volumes of the *History* (including chapters on the American Revolution, Peninsular War, Napoleon, the Indian Empire, and the Seven Years War). It chiefly comprises typescript précis of the works of other historians and galley proofs of the drafted text for further revisions. For the latter, typescript drafts were sent to the printer, set in type and returned as galley proofs, which were then revised by Churchill and his team and sent back. New galley proofs then came back, and the process continued until finalized. The archive contains hundreds of pages of such galley proofs, indicative of the extent of revision – marked “first revise”, “second revise”, “third revise”, and,

in one instance “fourth revise”. When compared to the published version of the book, all these revisions show considerable variation. Similarly, the extent to which these galleys were circulated around the team is evidenced by the number of copies Kelly retained – in one case, eight separate copies of a chapter. Many have some form of annotation in the hand of Kelly or other individuals.

Churchill has initialled the eight pages of galleys comprising the chapter on “The United States” published in vol. 3; he likely initialled the galley to approve the manuscripts revisions they contain, one of which was objecting to the sentence, “It was the fleet of De Grasse that beat the British in America”, implying it was the French not the Americans who won the Revolutionary War. This was duly omitted from the published book.

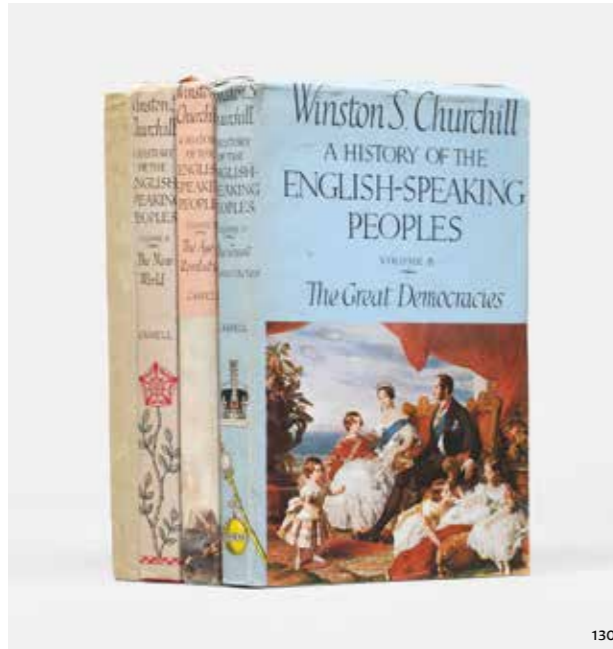
Kelly is thanked in the acknowledgements page of each of the four volumes when they were eventually published. Kelly also worked with Churchill on *The Second World War* and produced the 1959 abridged edition. A full list of contents is available on request.

Provenance: the collection of Steve Forbes.

Approximately 950 pages, including some duplicated, comprising manuscript, carbon typed drafts, and galley proofs, most wire-stitched or with cloth ties, folio and quarto formats (various sizes). In generally very good condition. ♣ Martin Gilbert, *Winston S. Churchill*, Volume 8, 1988.

£20,000 †

[168833]



130

130
A History of the English-Speaking Peoples. London: Cassell and Company Ltd, 1956–58

Advance proof copies, retaining the scarce proof jackets – the first volume was issued without one – and with presentation slips or letters from the publisher in the latter three volumes.

The proof copies are similar to the eventual published versions. The major differences are that none are indexed, the table of contents of volumes 1 and 4 do not give page numbers, the preface in volume 1 is blank, and some changes are made to the acknowledgements. The publication dates and prices are correctly given on the front wrappers. The jackets are identical to the published versions.

In his bibliography, Cohen mentions that David Ascoli, a director at Cassell, distributed proof copies of volume 3 in May 1957 and volume 4 in January 1958. Here, volumes 2 to 4 have either slips or letters from Ascoli (volume 2, slip with publication details and “with the compliments of David Ascoli”; volume 3, signed letter dated May 1957; volume 4, signed letter dated 1 January 1958). Ascoli’s letter in the fourth volume concludes “let the pigmies [sic] fire their critical darts. This work will endure, long after their shrill little squeaks have died away, a fitting monument to one of the wisest, the most chivalrous and the most honoured sons of all the English-Speaking Peoples”.

Provenance: the collection of Ronald Cohen.

Four volumes, octavo. Proof copies in the original printed card wrappers. Vols. 2, 3, and 4 in original dust jackets. Vol. 1 spine a little sunned with minor crease; jackets with light creasing and nicking at extremities (naturally, as they are larger than the book blocks), slight ring stain to front panel of vol. 2; fine copies in near-fine jackets. ♪ Cohen A267.1(I)–(IV).a.

£1,250

[170447]



131

131
Typed letter signed to Edward Dodd, thanking him for the first copy of The Birth of Britain. London: 28 Hyde Park Gate, 29 February 1956

AFTER 24 YEARS, HIS VISIONARY HISTORY IS PUBLISHED

Churchill finally lays hands on his *History of the English-Speaking Peoples*, more than two decades after starting the project, writing to his US publisher: “Thank you so much for sending me the first copy of *The Birth of Britain*, which I am very pleased to have”.

Churchill signed the contract for *English-Speaking Peoples* in 1932 with the UK publisher Cassell, who sold the American rights to Edward Dodd’s company, Dodd, Mead, & Co. Long delays ensured the book was still unfinished at the outbreak of war in 1939. The project was set to one side during the war and postponed again as Churchill focused on his war memoirs. He returned to it in the early 1950s, and the first of the four volumes, covering the origins of Britain through to the accession of the Tudors, was finally published in 1956. Despite the wait, both Cassell and Dodd did phenomenally well from the publication, one of the best-selling historical works of the century.

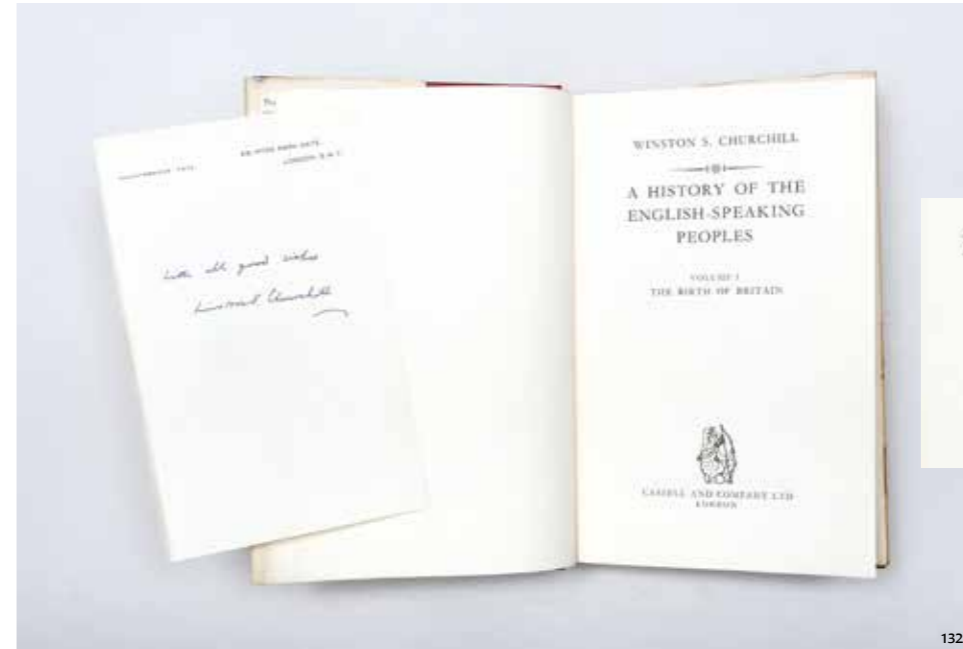
The US and UK editions of the book were published simultaneously on 23 April 1956 (St George’s Day). Churchill’s doctor, Lord Moran, recorded in his diary that Churchill showed him a copy of the UK edition on 29 February – it is not known which edition was the very first Churchill encountered, but evidently there was little gap between them.

Provenance: the collection of Steve Forbes.

Single sheet (243 × 190 mm), typed on one side only, letterhead of Churchill’s London home 28 Hyde Park Gate. Hole-punched at upper inner corner, light handling creases. In very good condition.

£3,750 †

[173673]



132

132
A History of the English-Speaking Peoples. London: Cassell and Company Ltd, 1956–58

First editions, Volume 4 a presentation copy to one of the historical advisers who collaborated on the book, inscribed by Churchill on the initial blank, “To Mr. Maurice Shock from Winston S. Churchill”, the other three volumes have tipped-in printed facsimile presentation slips, as often used by Churchill.

Maurice Shock (1926–2018) is credited on the acknowledgements page of Volume 4: “I desire to record my thanks again to [four other contributors named] . . . and to Mr Maurice Shock of University College, Oxford, who have since helped in its completion”. Shock served in the Intelligence Corps from 1945 to 1948, afterwards taking a place at Balliol College: “Shock graduated with a first in modern Greats and then enrolled as a graduate student at St Antony’s College. His promise as a young academic was noted early, not least by Sir Winston Churchill, who invited him to spend a summer in the south of France to help with the writing of his *History of the English Speaking Peoples*” (ODNB).

Churchill wrote to Clementine on 2 October 1956, “Mr. Shock . . . has done me a very good note on the first Gladstone and Disraeli chapter, and I look forward to receiving another fertile wedge in a fortnight. He is a very nice young man, and I am glad to have had him at the hotel for the week-end” (Gilbert, p. 1212). Throughout the rest of his long career Shock worked in academia, and served as vice-chancellor of the University of Leicester, 1977–87, and as rector of Lincoln College, Oxford, 1987–94.

Four volumes, octavo. Original red cloth, spines lettered in gilt, top edges red. With dust jackets. Illustrated with maps and genealogical tables. Top edges sunned, very good clean copies in very good unclipped jackets, a few nicks and shallow chips at extremities with tape repairs on versos. ♪ Cohen A267.1(I)–(IV); Woods A138(a). Martin Gilbert, *Winston S. Churchill*, vol. 8, 1988.

£9,500

[159704]

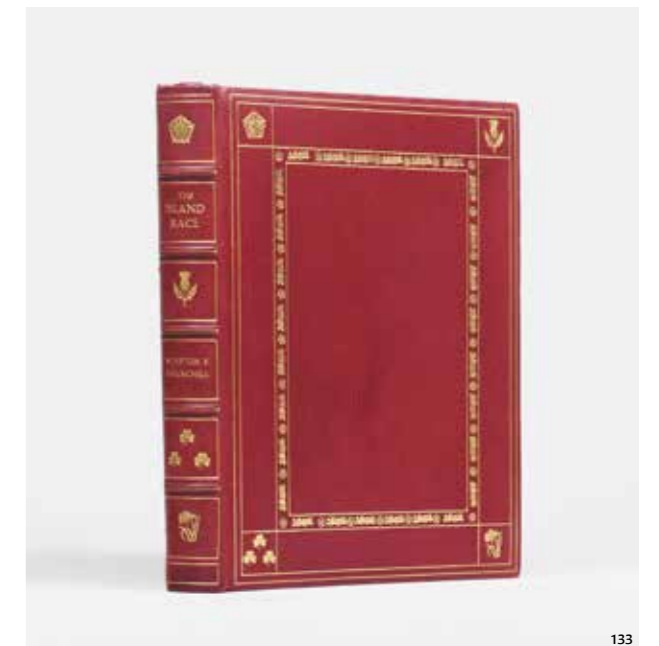
133
The Island Race. London: Cassell, 1964

First edition, handsomely bound, of this illustrated abridgement of the *History of the English-Speaking Peoples*.

Large quarto (299 × 232 mm). Late 20th-century burgundy morocco for Asprey, spine gilt lettered and panelled and decorated with gilt motifs representative of England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, covers gilt panelled with a border of lions passant guardant and Tudor roses, spine motifs repeated at corners, richly gilt turn-ins, marbled endpapers, all edges gilt. Illustrated in colour throughout. An excellent copy.

£1,500

[115700]



133



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134
Silver cigarette box presented by Winston and Clementine Churchill. [1959]

BIDDING FAREWELL TO A PARTY WORKER

A parting gift, engraved "To Kathleen Kemp from Winston & Clementine Churchill to thank her for many years of loyal & devoted service". The recipient was retiring from her work as secretary to the Conservative Association headquarters at Woodford, Churchill's constituency.

Churchill wrote to her on her retirement, "I am very sorry to hear that you have had to give up your work at the Woodford Conservative Association headquarters because of other commitments. I should like to say how much I value the help and loyal service which you have given to the Conservative cause in my Constituency during many years. It has been of the greatest assistance to the Association and to me personally, and I much regret that it must now come to an end. Lady Churchill joins me in sending you our warm good wishes for the future" (13 November 1959, letter sold at Sotheby's 2014).

Provenance: the collection of Steve Forbes.

Silver cigarette box, 37 × 85 × 114 mm, lined with cedar wood. A little tarnished and rubbed, else in very good condition.

£6,500 † [172823]

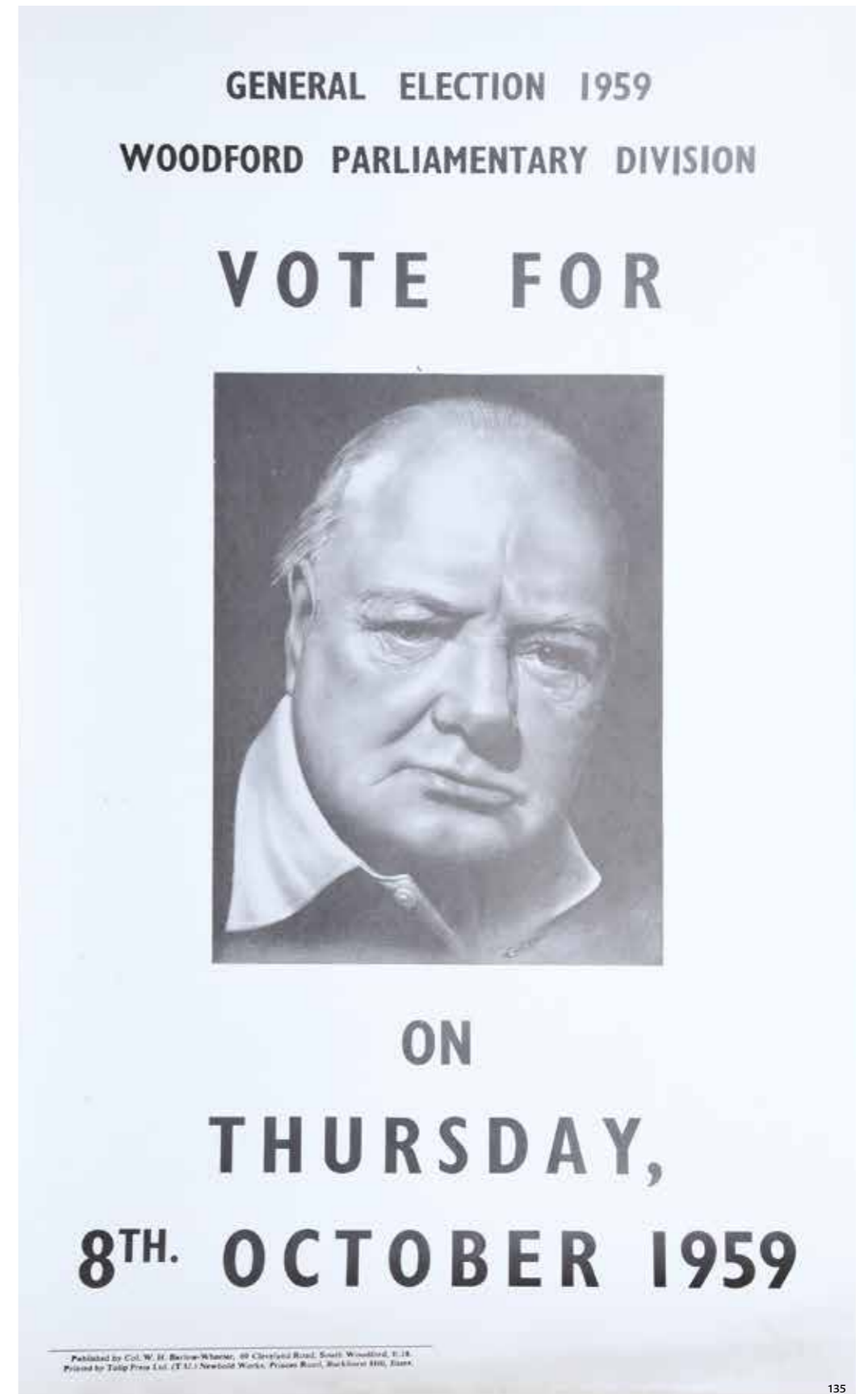
135
General election poster. South Woodford: W. H. Barlow-Wheeler, 1959

A poster for Churchill's campaign to retain his Woodford constituency seat in the 1959 election. It was the last election he contested, nearly six decades after becoming MP for Oldham in 1900. Churchill's fame was such that the poster does not state his name or party.

The poster was published by the ex-Indian army officer Colonel William Hubert Barlow-Wheeler, Churchill's political agent, who was later awarded an MBE for his services in the constituency. Churchill won the seat with 71.24 per cent of the vote.

Offset lithograph (380 × 230 mm). Very light creasing and handling soiling. In very good condition.

£1,500 [173803]



135



136

136

CHURCHILL, John Spencer. Original drawing of Winston Churchill commanding beach defences on a family holiday, signed by the artist. [1961?]

FIGHTING THE RISING TIDE

A fine artwork depicting one of Churchill's forgotten battles – commanding small children to defend his sand fortress against the tide, drawn by one of the young defenders, who reproduced it in his memoir, *A Churchill Canvas* (1961).

John (1909–1992) was Winston's favourite nephew and close to Winston and Clementine throughout their lives. On a family holiday in the summer of 1914, he, his father (Jack Churchill), Winston, and four other Churchill children went to Overstrand beach in Norfolk. "Father and Uncle marked out on the smooth sand the ground plan for a fort of colossal dimensions. When finished, it was large enough for each of us to get into a turret and fight the incoming tide. As the waves swirled and creamed round the crumbling walls, my uncle was fortress commander. 'More sand for the outer defenses!' he shouted, flourishing his cigar. 'Stop the moat from flooding! The inner walls are weakening. Hurry!' Our excitement mounted. We shrieked and dug frantically while my uncle, his trouser legs rolled up to the knees, supervised our efforts with benevolent authority. Taking on impossible odds, fighting a battle he could not hope to win, intrigued him. Not until the very last moment, when all was lost and our glorious castle had vanished, were we allowed to abandon our posts and retreat" (*A Churchill Canvas*, 1961, p. 26).

Provenance: the collection of Steve Forbes.

Watercolour, pen, and ink drawing (520 × 410 mm), on thin paper. Short closed tear at outer edge with old tape repair, small tape strips on verso at head where formerly mounted, light toning and soiling, still in very good condition given the fragility of the paper.

£2,000 †

[173716]

137

Bust by Leo Cherne. 1963

Cherne (1912–1999) was primarily an economist and public servant, serving four decades as the head of the International Rescue Committee. His sculptures were well regarded and reached high places: his bust of Albert Schweitzer in the Smithsonian, Abraham Lincoln in the Cabinet Room of the White House, and John F. Kennedy in the National Portrait Gallery.

It took Cherne 14 months to complete the sculpture, "the most complex I have undertaken . . . I tried to capture the war leader who undertook the impossible and was dismissed when it was completed. But national hero and political leader are only two facets I have tried to reflect. More importantly, I sought to reflect the penetrating vision of the historian, the stubborn individualist, the gifted artist and writer".

The bronze original of the portrait head is in the White House, and the original plaster was given to Churchill, who wrote to Cherne, "my compliments on the remarkable way in which you have achieved this work of art" (information from a flyer accompanying another example we have handled).

The bust was made by Alva Museum Replicas, in three sizes (7.25 inches, the present 12.5 inches, and 18.5 inches, from base of plinth to top of bust), using the trademarked "Alvastone" plaster.

Provenance: the collection of Steve Forbes.

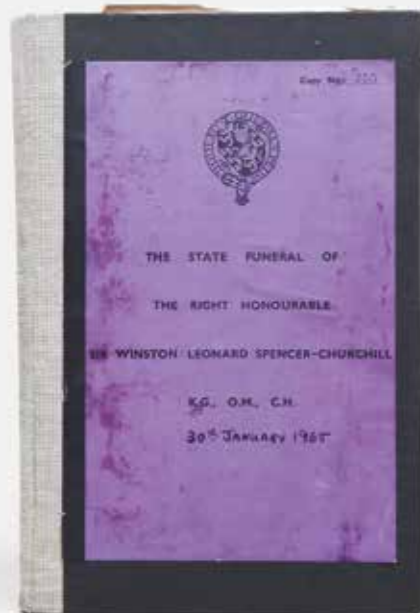
Bust, "Alvastone" plaster cast with bronze finish, 21 × 12 cm, on black wooden plinth, 11 × 9.5 cm; impressed artist's signature dated 1963 to rear neck. In excellent condition. † Not in the two standard listings of Churchill busts, *Churchill: Images of Greatness* and *The Book of Churchilliana*.

£1,250 †

[172849]



137



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138

The State Funeral of The Right Honourable Sir Winston Leonard Spencer-Churchill K.G., O.M., C.H. London: Headquarters, London District, Horse Guards, Whitehall, S.W.1, 1964

One of 302 copies of the folder of instructions and documents provided to those involved in Churchill's state funeral. This copy was given to the Director of Music for the Grenadier Guards, the regiment of Churchill's pallbearers.

Churchill's state funeral was the first held for a commoner since the Duke of Wellington. Over 1,000,000 people lined the route, and 320,000 filed past the coffin in Westminster. The folder contains the detailed instructions for the supervision of each stage of the immensely complicated progress of Churchill's body, from the lying-in-state at Westminster Hall, to the funeral service at St. Paul's, the embarkation at Tower Hill onto a Port of London launch, and the transfer to the train for the final journey to the family plot at Bladon.

Plans for the event had begun – under the code-name “Operation Hope Not” – as long ago as 1959. The index leaf mounted on the front pastedown is dated November 1964, confirming that the preparations had been brought to completion during Churchill's illness in the winter of 1964.

The distribution list shows that 302 copies were produced, despite the misnumbering of this copy “353”. The Director of Music for the Grenadier Guards should have received 249. His ownership is noted by pencil on the index, and there are several annotations to the text concerning his role.

Folio (330 × 202 mm). Original cloth-backed binder, purple printed title sheet mounted on the front cover, contents bound with cord through punch holes. With 15 folding maps and plans at the rear, 152 pages of reproduced typescript with thumb-indexed dividers, 8 pages of amendments, additions and schedules loosely inserted at the rear, together with 6 photostat sheets, two folding, relating to the order of procession and band rehearsal times. A little rubbed and soiled, residue to front pastedown where index formerly mounted, most pages now loosely held in binder, but all present. Overall good.

£750

[133192]

ANNEXURE 3.

ORDER OF PROCESSION

Group	Unit, Detachment or Category	Strength (a)	Strength (b)	Ground Space in Yds (c)	Marching (d)	Remarks (e)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
A.	Metropolitan Mounted Police Leading Escort	1	4	2	Police	
	INTERVAL			50		
B. 1.	Two RAF Bands	2	118	30		Proceeding in front of the coffin
	INTERVAL			10		
2.	Battle of Britain Airwives	15	-	10	RAF	MOBILISED BY THE AIR FORCE
	INTERVAL			10		
3.	RAF Detachment	12	300	62		Two of the Band in front
	INTERVAL			30		
C. 1.	Detachment 4/5 B Hussars TA (Cingul Porta)	3	18	9		
	INTERVAL			5		
2.	Detachment 4/5 Hussars TA	3	18	9	2 BNSAs	See above
	INTERVAL			5		
3.	Detachment 299 Regt RA (TA) (Royal Buckinghamshire Yeomanry - Queen's Own Oxfordshire Hussars and Berkshire).	3	18	9		
	INTERVAL			10		
D.	Detachment 100 TA	3	60	17	Adj. SAC Off.	

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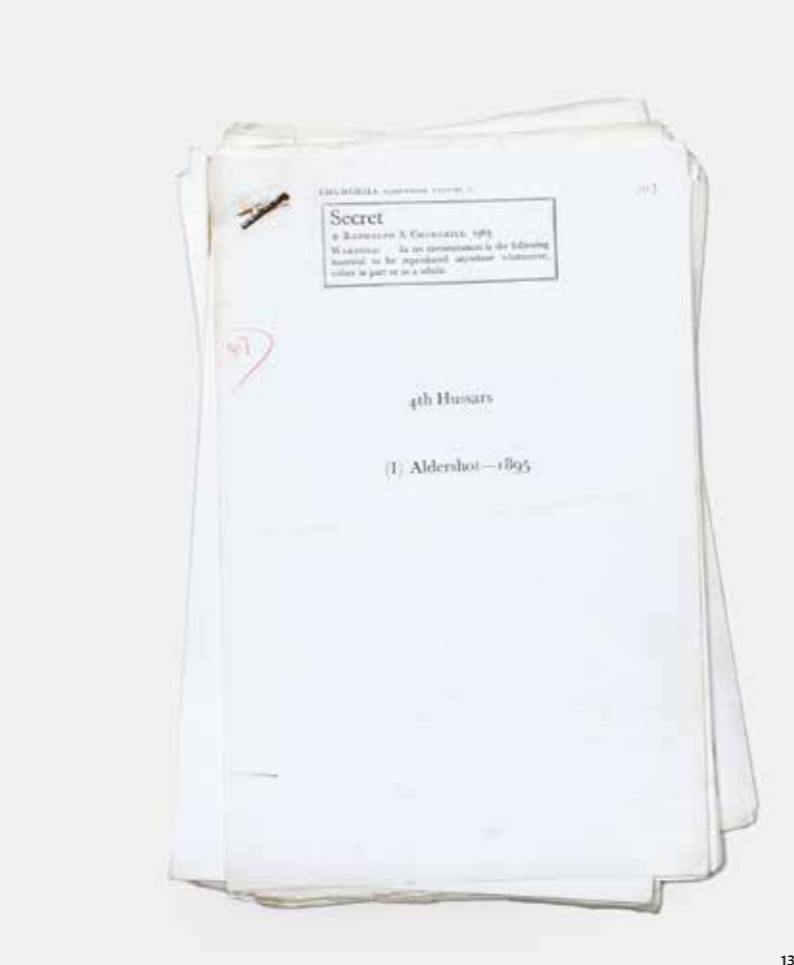
139

Randolph S. Churchill's working archive for the writing of the official biography of his father. c.1960-67

THE 100,000-PAGE FOUNDATION FOR THE DEFINITIVE EIGHT-VOLUME OFFICIAL BIOGRAPHY

A vast archive illustrating the beginning of one of the largest biographical projects ever undertaken: Randolph Churchill's material relating to the researching, writing, and publishing of the official biography of his father. All subsequent Churchill biographies are deeply indebted to Randolph's work.

Randolph Churchill was commissioned to write the official biography by Winston Churchill and the trustees of his papers in 1960. Over the following years, he assembled a frequently changing team of research assistants, as had his father for similar large



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literary projects. Randolph's two volumes were published in 1966 and 1967 and were praised for their objectivity, but his premature death at 57 (dying just three years after his father) meant that the project was completed in a further six volumes by Martin Gilbert. The archive is testament to the prodigious amount of work and research that went into the biography.

The material relates to the first two volumes of the biography and its companion volumes. It includes the “Master Copy” and

the “Working Copy”, printer's copy for the British and US edition, specimen pages and galleys, annotated proofs, fragments of the author's draft, “First” and “Second” copies and duplicates, indices, extensive annotated photocopies of original papers at Chartwell and elsewhere, and a detailed chronology of Churchill's life during the period covered by both volumes.

Randolph Churchill's privileged position and his close connections with many significant individuals still living gave him resources that none of Churchill's many subsequent biographers could rival. The archive reveals how the text was shaped by various hands. Among the annotated proofs are sets read and annotated by Randolph Churchill himself, and by Lady Churchill, Martin Gilbert, Robin Mackworth-Young, Michael Wolff, G. Norman Knight, Anthony Montague-Brown, Robert Taylor, and R. A. Bevan. Many of the changes suggested by these authorities (especially Martin Gilbert) are reflected in the published text.

Provenance: the collection of Steve Forbes; purchased by him at Sotheby's, 28 March 1983, lot 43.

A full list of contents is available.

Together 137 archival boxes, comprising approximately 100,000 pages. In generally very good condition.

£30,000 †

[170242]

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CHURCHILL, Randolph S., & Martin Gilbert. Winston S. Churchill. London: Heinemann, 1966-94

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The First Collected Works. Centenary Limited Edition.
London: Library of Imperial History in association with the Hamlyn Publishing Group Ltd, 1973–76

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