

CHURCHILL

BOOK COLLECTOR

Winston S. Churchill in Correspondence and Photographs

2018



*Churchill in 1943 at the First Quebec Conference
from a cache of original, unpublished negatives*

CHURCHILL BOOK COLLECTOR

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

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

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Perhaps no statesman left more of themselves on published paper than Winston S. Churchill.

Churchill was twenty-three in 1898 when his first book - which he penned in a tent on the northwest colonial Indian frontier - was printed and bound. Before his twenty-sixth birthday he had already leveraged his experience as one of the world's most intrepid and best-compensated war correspondents into election to Parliament.

Half a century later, in 1950, Churchill himself would quip: "...already in 1900... I could boast to have written as many books as Moses, and I have not stopped writing them since, except when momentarily interrupted by war..." The final tally is stupefying. He published 58 books, 260 pamphlets, and more than 840 feature articles. His published speeches fill 9,000 pages. Remarkably, Churchill the politician won the Nobel Prize in Literature.

More than perhaps any leader before or since, in the staggering volume of his published work Churchill chronicled the arc of his vast experience, versatile mind, and the extraordinary time he so fully inhabited.

Yet even so...

Published work has limitations inherent to the very acts of drafting and editing, of expert input, careful consideration, and diligent preparation. Ready words for publication can dull and distance them even as they are polished. Render remote a compelling context. Deprive the immediacy of a moment or perspective. Leave the ink a little too dry on paper that's just a bit too clean.

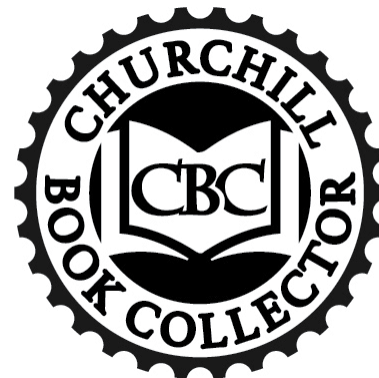
Correspondence and photographs are something different. More ephemeral, more candid, more distinctly in and of the moment. Able to impart a vital sense of things that no acclaimed book or carefully crafted speech - however Churchillian in its mastery - can quite capture.

So even though Churchill left us a wealth of published words and images, there is more yet to see, to learn, and - critically - to feel from letters and photographs.

Hence this catalogue.

Cheers!

Churchill Book Collector



In this catalogue you will find 40 items spanning nearly the entirety of Churchill's twentieth century experience, from 1903 to 1965. Included are a wide variety of documents and images.

Personal correspondence includes letters from, to, and about Churchill. Churchill's own letters are to press moguls like Northcliffe and Hearst, to his publishers and literary team, and even to his paint supplier.

Letters about Churchill are equally compelling, including letters by General Sir Bindon Blood about Churchill's first book, a letter from Churchill's literary assistant threatening his publisher with a "a second gathering storm about to break!" over typos in the first volume of *The Second World War*, and a particularly poignant letter observing Churchill at the Savoy Hotel in 1961.

Images range from press photos of Churchill learning to fly before the First World War, to an exciting discovery of unpublished photographic negatives of Churchill and Roosevelt from their 1943 conference in Quebec, to an archive of press photos, including annotated and edited images, from Churchill's state funeral.

Most of the items herein are unique, and most are entirely new to our inventory.

| | |
|--|--------------------|
| <i>Churchill and the Press</i> | <i>Items 1-4</i> |
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| <i>Churchill and Flight</i> | <i>Items 7-8</i> |
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| <i>Farewell</i> | <i>Item 40</i> |

1

8 October 1903 autograph signed letter from Winston S. Churchill to Monthly Review Editor Henry Newbolt in which Churchill agrees to write a forthcoming November 1903 article on free trade, which heralded Churchill's imminent abandonment of the Conservative Party

This is an original 8 October 1903 holograph letter from Winston Churchill to editor Henry Newbolt, agreeing to Newbolt's request to write the substantial article "Sheffield and its Shadow" that would appear in the November 1903 issue of *Monthly Review* (Vol. 13, No. 2, pp. 17-31, See Cohen C224). Condition of the letter is very good, the stationery showing only a trace of soiling and wear to the edges and a single horizontal crease presumably from original posting, the ink is clearly legible and substantially unaffected by age.

The letter represents a critical line of demarcation in Churchill's early Parliamentary career, heralding his imminent abandonment of the Conservative Party, impelled by his support for free trade over protectionism. Inked in eleven lines on the recto of a single sheet of Churchill's stationery, the letter reads: "Dear Mr. Newbolt, | I shall be glad to | undertake the article in | question. I do not quite | know how long it will be. | You shall have the copy | some time next week. Of | course I should like to correct | the proof. Yours truly, | Winston S. Churchill." The stationery is printed with the "105, MOUNT STREET, W." address of Churchill's first bachelor flat (1900-05).

Balfour's famous speech at Sheffield on 2 October 1903 helped catalyze Churchill's decision that his destiny lay with the Liberal Party. At Sheffield, Balfour reversed longstanding Party support for free trade over protectionism by endorsing retaliatory tariffs. In an unsent 24 October letter to his friend (and future best man) Hugh Cecil, Churchill wrote, "I have... taken a backward step in subscribing to A. Balfour's policy... To go on like this wavering between opposite courses, feigning friendship to a party where no friendship exists, & loyalty to leaders whose downfall is desired, sickens me." (R. Churchill, Vol. II, pp. 70-71) In his lengthy piece for Newbolt's *Monthly Review*, Churchill wrote that his Prime Minister and Party chief had left himself "...with no clear answer to make, with no decisive line of policy to propose, admitting a lack of conviction upon a vast and imminent subject of paramount importance..." But Churchill's lengthy article was more than political polemic. As Churchill would do so many times in the decades to come, he compellingly staked and framed his position with factual argument informed by historical context. Just 28 years old, Churchill was a promising but already controversial young leader who had yet to experience either the trying failures or supreme triumphs that cemented his place in history. He was making one of the watershed decisions that would define the early decades of his political career and set the tone for the obdurate anti-orthodoxy in the face of personal conviction that would characterize the entirety of the six decades in Parliament that still lay before him.

On 31 May, 1904, Churchill left his father's Conservative Party, crossing the aisle to become a Liberal. Churchill was beginning a dynamic chapter in his political career that saw him champion progressive causes and be branded a traitor to his class. Free trade was a policy issue on which he had opposed Conservative Party leadership, which helped precipitate his defection, and which he continued to vociferously champion as a Liberal. He would not return to the Conservative Party until 1924.

Sir Henry John Newbolt (1862-1938) edited the *Monthly Review* during its brief lifetime (1900-04). Though he practiced law for twelve years, Newbolt was first a poet and writer. Nonetheless, "Newbolt lived and worked in a literary world that naturally overlapped with the world of public affairs... devoting as much energy to public duties as to writing." (ODNB) During the First World War, while Churchill served as First Lord of the Admiralty (1911-1915), Newbolt served at the Admiralty and the Foreign Office and after the war undertook completion of the final volumes of the official *History of the Great War: Naval Operations*. This item is housed in a removable, archival mylar sleeve within a rigid, crimson cloth folder with satin ribbon stays. [CBC #004148]

\$4,250 USD

105, MOUNT STREET,
W.

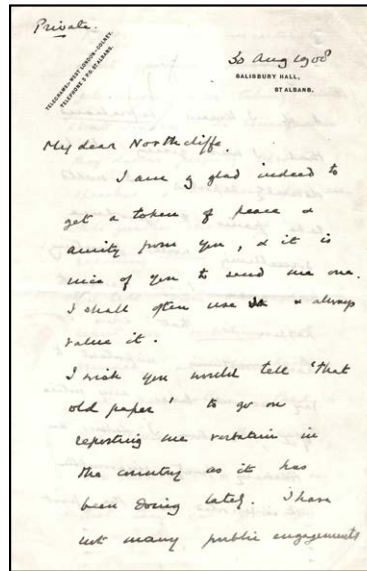
October 8th 1903.

Dear Mr. Newbolt,

I shall be glad to undertake the article in question. I do not quite know how long it will be. You shall have the copy some time next week. Of course I should like to correct the proof.

Yours truly,
Winston S. Churchill.

2 30 August 1908 letter from Winston Churchill to Viscount Northcliffe reflecting Churchill's tempestuous relationship with Northcliffe, referencing Churchill's impending wedding, and expressing remarkably candid frustrations with the press



This 30 August 1908 holograph letter is from Winston S. Churchill to British newspaper magnate Viscount Northcliffe. The letter is noteworthy in several respects, reflecting Churchill's frictional association with Northcliffe and his remarkably candid frustrations with the press, and referencing his impending wedding. The letter is inked on a sheet of stationery printed "SALISBURY HALL, ST ALBANS." (Churchill's mother's home) folded into four panels measuring 8 x 5.06 inches (20.3 x 12.9 cm). Churchill's 229-word, 50-line handwritten missive is inked in black on all four panels, marked "Private" at the upper left of the first panel and dated "30 Aug 1908".

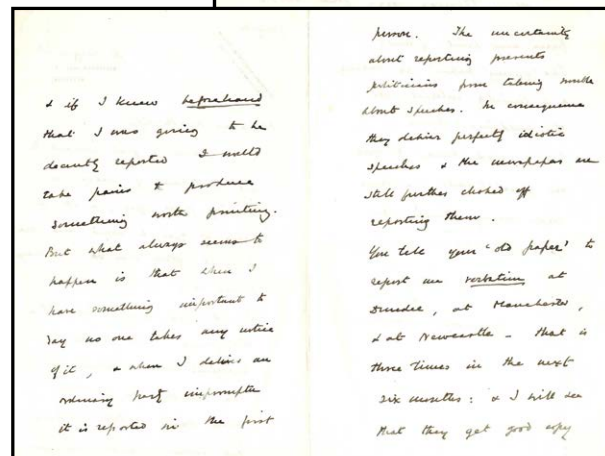
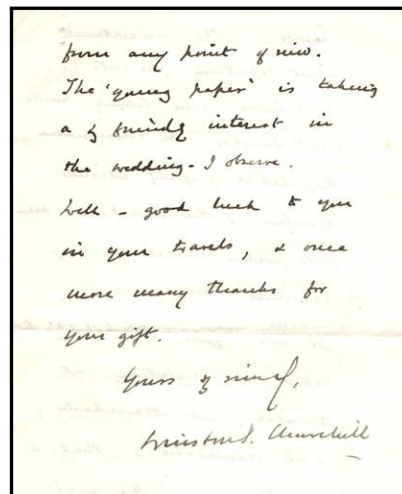
Churchill opens thanking Northcliffe for a gift – "a token of peace & amity from you..." The substantial portion of the letter is devoted to a pained and blunt critique of the role of the press in political discourse: "...if I knew beforehand that I was going to be decently reported I would take pains to produce something worth printing. But what always seems to happen is that when I have something important to say no one takes any notice of it, & when I deliver an ordinary party impromptu it is reported in the first person. The uncertainty about reporting prevents politicians from taking trouble about speeches. In consequence they deliver perfectly idiotic speeches & the newspapers are still further choked off reporting them. You tell your 'old paper' to report me verbatim at Dundee, at Manchester, & at Newcastle... & I will see that they get good copy... The 'young paper' is taking a vry friendly interest in the wedding... good

luck to you in your travels, & once more many thanks for your gift. Yours vry sincerely, Winston S. Churchill" The 'old paper' may be the *Daily Mail*, founded by Harmsworth in 1896. The 'young paper' is likely *The Times*, which Northcliffe bought in 1908 and which reported Churchill's marriage plans on 15 August. The gift from Northcliffe is unknown to us, but plausibly wedding-related. References to Dundee, Manchester, and Newcastle are to a series of Churchill speeches beginning in October.

Condition of the letter is near fine, with a single horizontal fold from mailing, only slight soiling, and the ghost of an erased "98" inked at the head of the first panel. We previously noted the same notation at the head of a 1905 letter from Churchill to Northcliffe. Notably, 1898 is the year in which Churchill met and befriended Northcliffe.

1908 was politically and personally eventful for Churchill. Just 34, Churchill joined the Cabinet as President of the Board of Trade and was defeated in the subsequent 24 April Manchester by-election – a defeat over which Churchill was "particularly incensed with the Harmsworth Press's *Manchester Courier* against whom he initiated a libel action" which resulted in a *Courier* apology and retraction. (Gilbert, Vol. II, p.258) Swiftly thereafter, on 9 May, Churchill was elected M.P. for Dundee. On 11 August, he proposed to Clementine Hozier, whom he married on 12 September. Alfred Charles William Harmsworth, Viscount Northcliffe (1865-1922) was a close associate of Churchill (in turns as vigorous booster and vehement opponent) for nearly a quarter of a century. Churchill and Northcliffe would serve together in the Government during the First World War. Self-made, Northcliffe rose from freelance journalist to head the world's largest periodical publishing empire, which at its peak included the *London Evening News*, *Sunday Dispatch*, *Daily Mirror*, and *The Times*. Not content to report news, Northcliffe assertively influenced public affairs. Northcliffe was as much the megalomaniac his papers accused Churchill of being. Both men were ambitious, powerful, impatient, and inconsiderate when pursuing an agenda. But where Churchill had an inclination to gracious conciliation in common cause, Northcliffe was perhaps too used to seeing his own opinions in print to avoid condescension and caustic criticism. This item is housed in a removable, archival mylar sleeve within a rigid, crimson cloth folder with satin ribbon stays. [CBC #004356]

\$8,500 USD

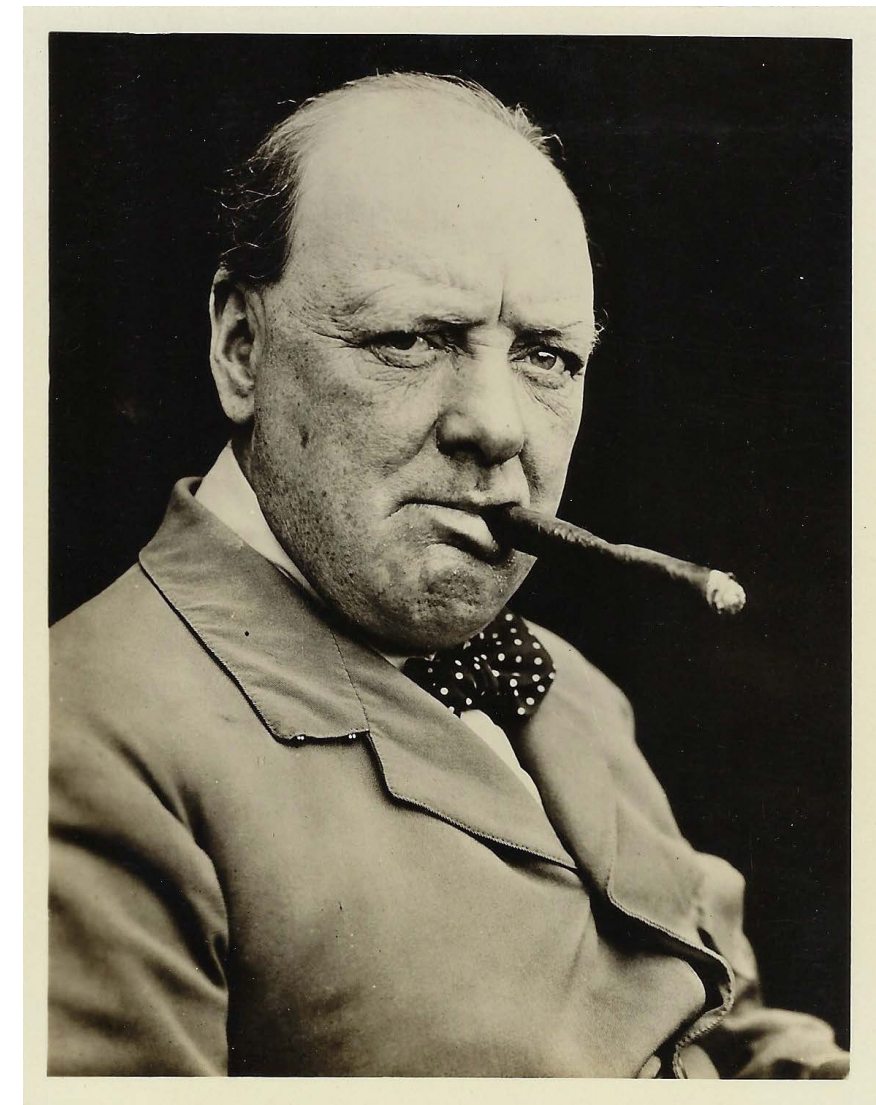


3 Vintage silver gelatin photograph of Winston S. Churchill with cigar, taken 5 September 1929 in Banff, Alberta, Canada during the North American trip during which WSC visited Hearst

In 1929 Winston Churchill (1874-1965), accompanied by his son Randolph (1911-1968), brother Jack (1880-1947), and Jack's son Johnny (1909-1992), embarked on the *Empress of Australia* for a three month tour of North America. On this trip the Churchill men saw the sights of the continent (Niagara Falls, the Grand Canyon, Civil War Battlefields, the Rockies) met influential Canadians and Americans (William Randolph Hearst, Charlie Chaplin, Mackenzie King), smuggled their supply of booze from Canada to the US under prohibition (from Randolph's diary: "It is almost certain that we shall have no trouble. Still if we do, Papa pays the fine, and I get the publicity"), and witnessed the collapse of the New York stock market (wrote Churchill, "Under my window a gentleman cast himself down fifteen storeys and was dashed to pieces"). (Gilbert, Vol. V, 334-351)

This photograph, capturing Churchill with his iconic scowl and cigar, is in very good condition with sharp corners and a clean, glossy surface. The image is exceptionally crisp with deep blacks and bright whites. Though we cannot be sure of the exact date of the printing of this photograph, its only flaw (some slight silvering to its surface) attests to an early printing date. The only marking is the rather obvious notation "Churchill" made in blue ink on verso. The photo measures 5 x 4 inches (13 x 10cm). [CBC #004490]

\$100 USD



4

20 March 1934 Holograph letter from future British Prime Minister Winston S. Churchill to American newspaper magnate William Randolph Hearst

This is a 20 March 1934 holograph letter to legendary American publishing mogul William Randolph Hearst from future Prime Minister Winston S. Churchill, inked entirely in Churchill's hand on a single sheet of Churchill's Chartwell stationery. Condition is very good, with trivial creasing and soiling to extremities and small, unobtrusive tape reinforcement to the blank verso at the horizontal fold from original posting. Churchill writes: "I am vry glad that you take an interest in my book about Marlborough. I should like you to have a copy of the Limited Edition of wh I have one or two: & I hope it may find a place in yr. library at the famous ranch, of which I have such pleasant, vivid & all too scanty memories. With all good wishes, Yours sincerely, Winston S. Churchill"

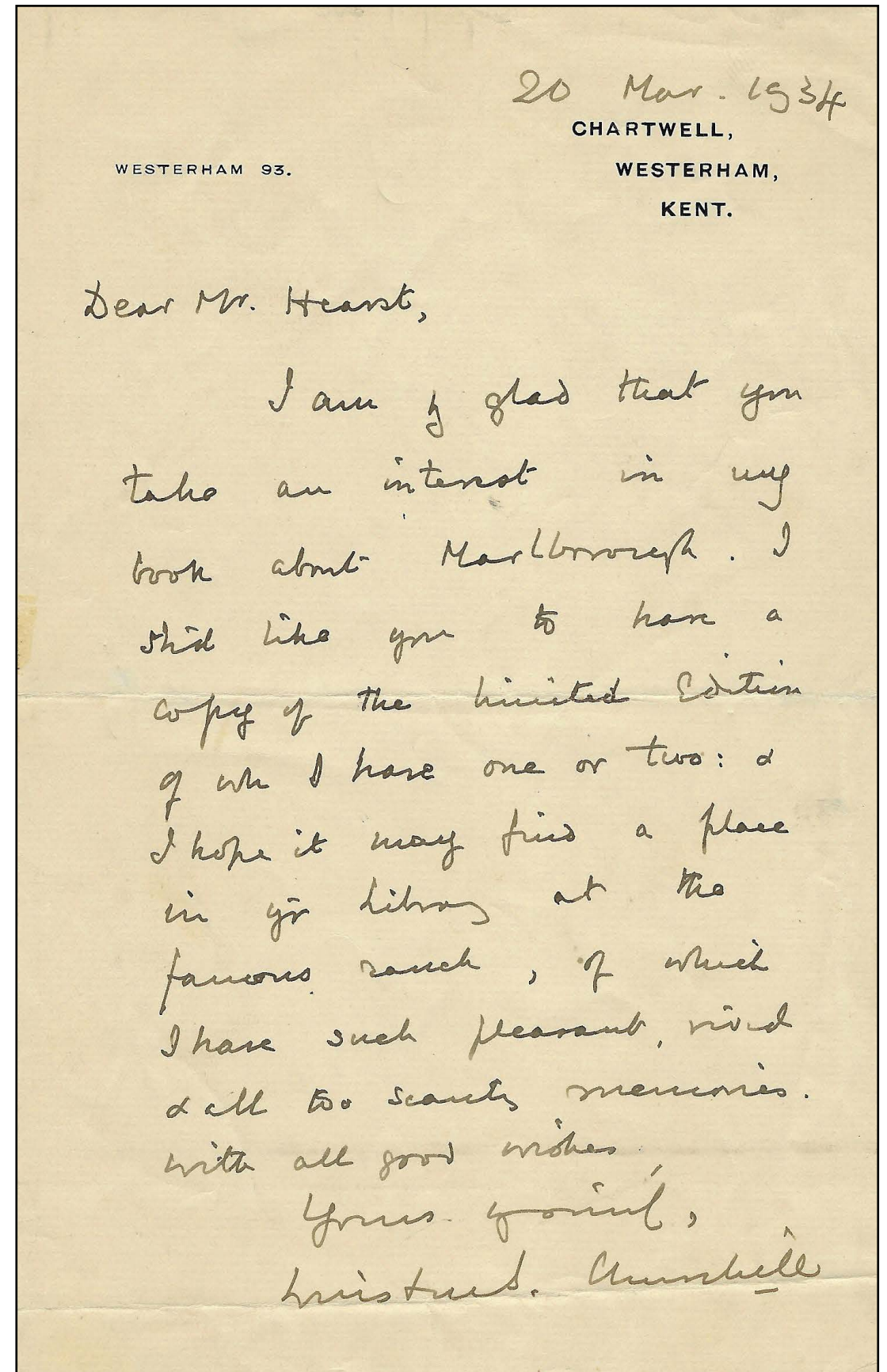
The "Marlborough" refers to the first volume of Winston Churchill's monumental biography of his great ancestor, John Churchill, the first Duke of Marlborough, Churchill's most substantial published work of the 1930s. The fourth and final volume was published exactly one year to the day before the outbreak of the Second World War and Churchill's return to the Cabinet to head the Admiralty. The "Limited Edition" refers to the only signed, numbered, and finely bound limited issue of a first edition by Churchill – the 155 special sets the publisher had printed on special paper and sumptuously bound in orange morocco by Leighton Straker Ltd. The "famous ranch" is San Simeon, now known colloquially as "Hearst Castle".

In 1929 Hearst was Churchill's principal host during Churchill's only visit to California. Churchill spent four days at San Simeon and was then entertained by both Hearst and Marion Davies (Hearst's mistress) in Los Angeles. William Randolph Hearst (1863-1951) took charge of his first paper – the *San Francisco Examiner* – at age 23. Hearst's "frenetic energy and dedication", his father's mining fortune, and a "genuine feeling for the pleasures and fears of the urban working class" forged a media empire. "By the time Hearst turned fifty he owned seven dailies, five magazines, two news services, and a film company." (ANB)

When Churchill wrote this letter, Hearst was at his zenith, with 14 percent of all daily circulation in 1933 and nearly a quarter of the Sunday papers sold in 1935. (ANB) After spending the better part of "a week's intimacy" with Hearst in California, Churchill wrote to his wife from California on 29 September 1929: "Hearst was most interesting to meet, & I got to like him - a grave simple child - with no doubt a nasty temper - playing with the most costly toys... complete indifference to public opinion, a strong liberal and democratic outlook, a 15 million daily circulation, oriental hospitalities, extreme personal courtesy (to us at any rate) & the appearance of a Quaker elder - or perhaps better a Mormon elder."

The relationship proved more than social. "Hearst asked Churchill to write for his newspapers, an assignment that was to provide him with an important additional source of income for the next decade." (Gilbert, *A Life*, pp.493-94) Like many other aspects of Hearst's temperament, the "liberal and democratic outlook" cited by Churchill proved dissolute. During Churchill's "wilderness years" in the 1930s, Churchill relentlessly warned against Nazi appeasement and the growing fascist threat - including in articles he wrote for Hearst's newspapers. At the same time, Hearst's media empire flirted with fascism; his newspapers carried paid-for columns by both Hitler and Mussolini, and Hearst opposed American involvement in the Second World War. Despite commercial, financial, and ethical overreach that grievously injured both his finances and reputation, "At the end of his life, Hearst still headed the largest news conglomerate in America..." and "...controlled 10 percent of daily circulation after World War II, a greater share than any newspaper group managed for forty years after his death." (ANB) This item is housed in a removable, archival mylar sleeve within a rigid, crimson cloth folder with satin ribbon stays. [CBC #004564]

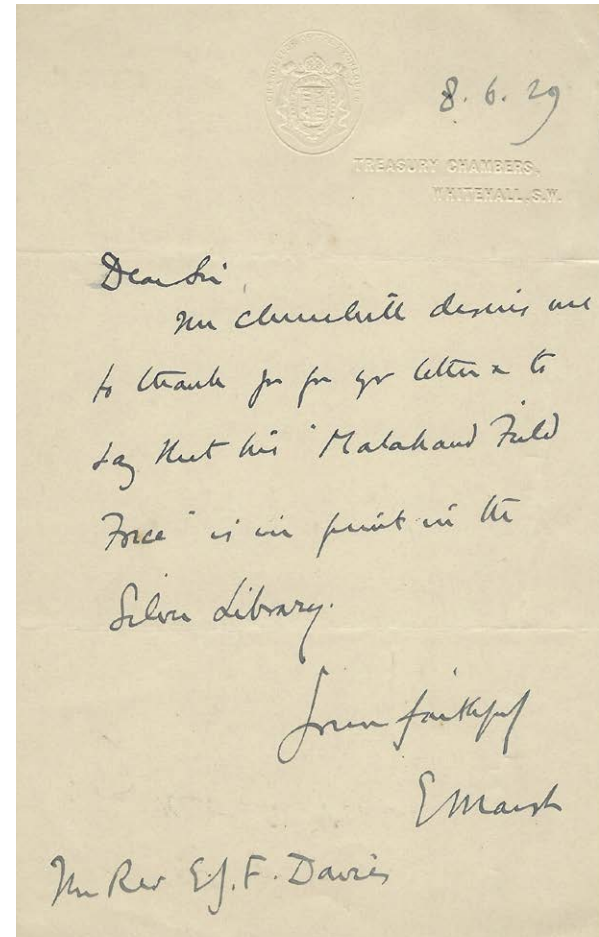
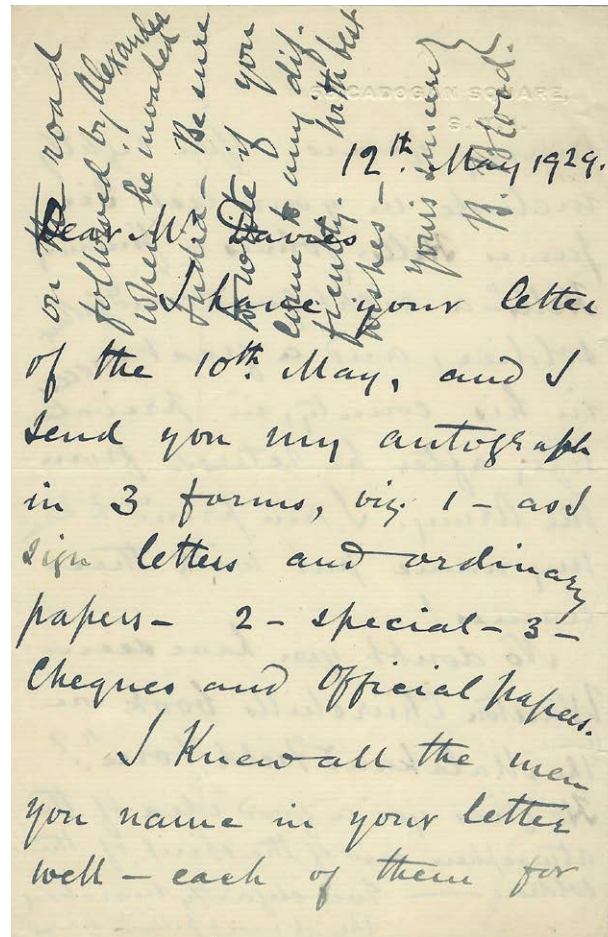
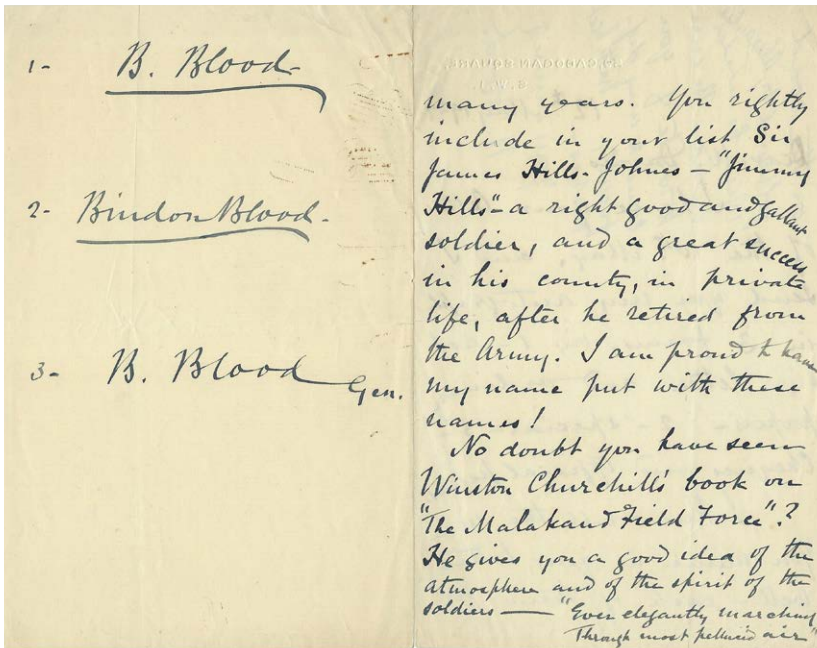
\$7,000 USD



5

“The Road Followed by Alexander...” - Three holograph, signed letters regarding the 1897-98 Malakand expedition on the northwest colonial Indian frontier that saw young Winston Churchill’s first combat and first published book, two from the commanding General Sir Bindon Blood and one from Churchill’s friend and longtime assistant Sir Edward “Eddie” Marsh

This collection of 1929 correspondence concerns the 1897-98 Malakand expedition on the northwest colonial Indian frontier that saw a young Winston Churchill’s first combat and was the subject of his first published book, *The Story of the Malakand Field Force*. The correspondence includes two holograph, signed letters from the expedition’s commander, General Sir Bindon Blood, and one holograph, signed letter from Churchill’s longtime assistant Eddie Marsh. The correspondence recipient, “Rev. E. J. F. Davies”, apparently took a keen and possibly personal interest in the expedition’s history. The first letter from Blood is dated “12th May 1929” and fills both sides of a single sheet of “Cadogan Square” stationery, with the final lines and signed valedictory inked perpendicular to the rest of the text on the upper portion of the recto. Blood references a 10 May letter from Davies and provides three requested autographs, inked on a separate, accompanying sheet. Blood states: “No doubt you have seen Winston Churchill’s book on “The Malakand Field Force”? He gives you a good idea of the atmosphere and of the spirit of the soldiers – ‘Ever elegantly marching through the most pellucid air on the road followed by Alexander when he invaded India.’” The second letter from Blood is dated “25th May 1929” answering a 13 April letter from Davies which Blood had kept “until I could answer it properly”. Quite lengthy, this 762-word letter fills 12 sides of stationery. Blood opens by more fully describing Churchill’s book, recommending the 1899 (Silver Library) edition and advising where it might be purchased. After telling Davies “I see you are a little mixed in your recollections of the Frontier operations of 1897-98”, Blood fills 11 pages with his own detailed personal account, including further mention of Churchill. Davies clearly took Blood’s advice and sought the 1899 edition of Churchill’s book. The final holograph letter to Davies is from Churchill’s assistant Eddie Marsh. Inked on a single sheet of “Treasury Chambers, Whitehall, S.W.” stationery dated “8.6.29” (Churchill was then serving as Chancellor of the Exchequer), the letter reads: “Mr. Churchill desires me to thank you for your letter & to say that his “Malakand Field Force” is in print in the Silver Library. Yours faithfully, E. Marsh”. (It wasn’t, having been out of print since 1901.)



A Victorian archetype, Sir Bindon Blood (1842-1940) joined the Royal Engineers after training at the East India Company’s military college and spent thirty-five years in India, except for short periods of active service in South Africa. Churchill befriended Bindon Blood in 1896 and “extracted from him a promise that if ever he commanded another expedition on the Indian frontier, he would allow Churchill to accompany him.” (Churchill, *Youth 1874-1900*, p.346) True to his word, as commanding General of the Malakand Field Force expedition, Blood wrote to Churchill on 22 August 1897: “I should advise your coming to me as a press correspondent, and when you are here I shall put you on the strength on the 1st opportunity.” Enabled by Blood, “on 16 September 1897, Churchill took part in his first real action as a combatant.” (p.358) His newspaper despatches led to his first published book, *The Story of the Malakand Field Force* (1898). Churchill dedicated the book to Blood and chose a photograph of Blood for the frontispiece.

More than four decades later, Blood died on 16 May 1940, just six days after his one-time rashly ambitious subaltern became wartime Prime Minister. In 1905, when Churchill chose Sir Edward Howard “Eddie” Marsh (1872-1953) as his Private Secretary, Marsh was “an obscure clerk in the West African Department” and Churchill the newly appointed Under-

Secretary of State for the Colonies. This appointment became the basis of a lifelong friendship. Marsh “remained at his side in every Cabinet post he held for the next twenty-five years.” This item is housed in a removable, archival mylar sleeve within a rigid, crimson cloth folder with satin ribbon stays. (Gilbert, VIII, p.794) [CBC #004037]

\$2,500 USD

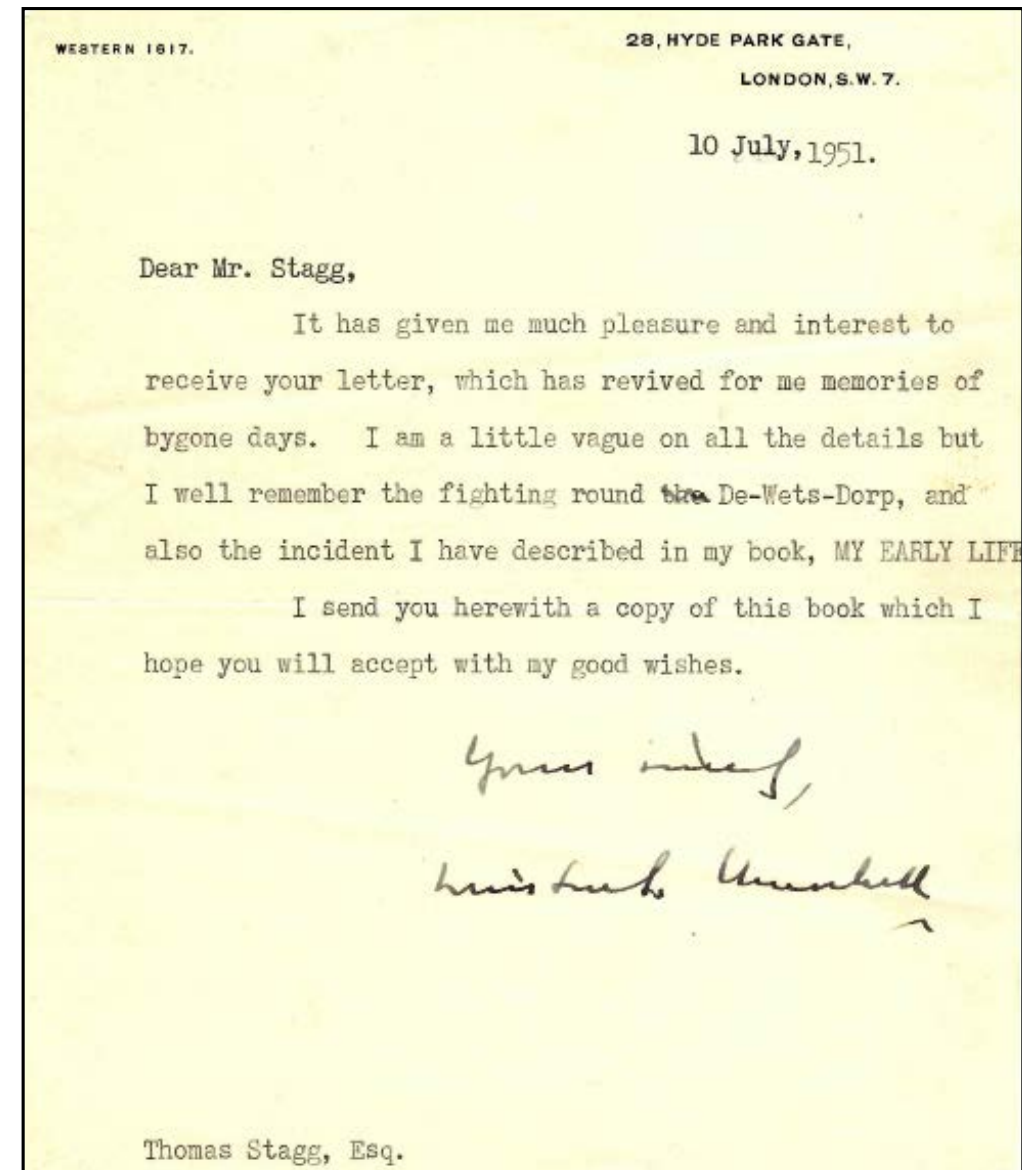
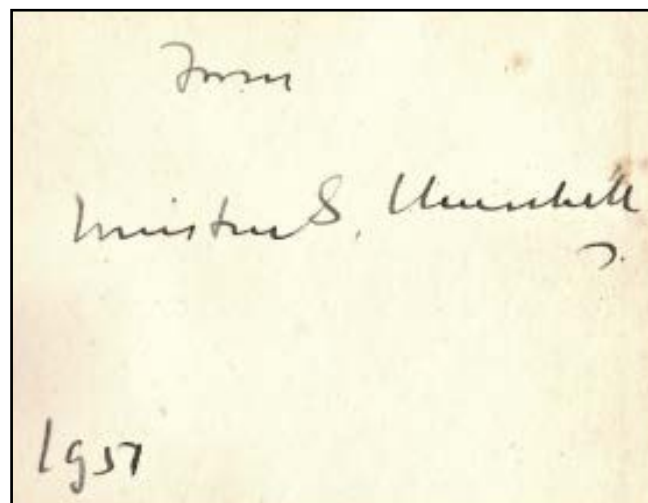
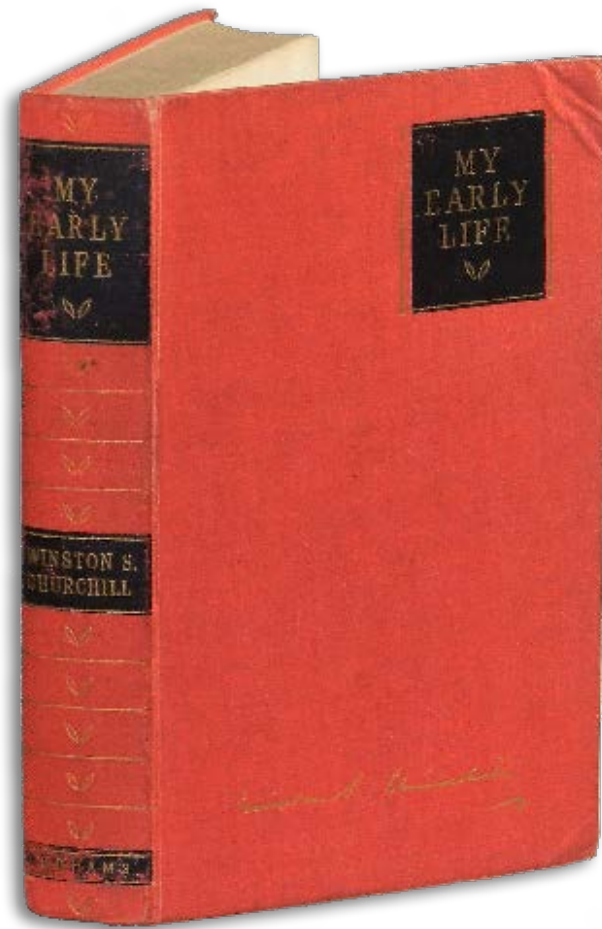
6

My Early Life

An inscribed presentation copy accompanied by a letter from Churchill dated 10 July 1951, three months before his second and final premiership begins, in which Churchill reminisces about his experience in the Boer War half a century earlier

This postwar edition of Churchill's extremely popular autobiography is an inscribed presentation copy from the year Churchill began his second and final premiership, a poignant reminiscence of his experience more than half a century earlier as a war correspondent adventurer. Inscribed in three lines in black ink on the front free endpaper is: "From | Winston S. Churchill | 1951". Accompanying the book is a typed, signed presentation letter on Churchill's Hyde Park Gate stationery. Ten lines of type read: "10 July, 1951. | Dear Mr. Stagg, | It has given me much pleasure and interest to | receive your letter, which has revived for me memories of | bygone days. I am a little vague on all the details but | I well remember the fighting round the De-Wets-Dorp, and | also the incident I have described in my book, MY EARLY LIFE | I send you herewith a copy of this book which I | hope you will accept with my good wishes." Churchill's holograph valediction and signature follow: "Yours truly | Winston S. Churchill". A final line of type at the lower left indicates the recipient: "Thomas Stagg, Esq." The correspondence that prompted Churchill's letter and gift is tantalizingly unknown. Stagg was reportedly a soldier in The Sherwood Foresters (Nottingham and Derbyshire Regiment) that saw Boer War action around Dewetsdorp.

The letter is near fine, with a file hole at the upper left corner, a single horizontal crease at the center, and some faint additional creasing and minor soiling, primarily visible on the blank verso. The book is the 1948 second printing of the 1947 Odhams edition in their "standard" binding of red cloth with black spine and front cover panels, gilt facsimile signature, and gilt print and decoration. Condition of this copy is good plus - the allure of this copy clearly residing in its inscription and presentation, not in the edition or condition. The red cloth binding is square and intact, though with spine scuffing, modest overall soiling, a small bump to the lower front corner, and a large bump to the upper front corner. The contents remain bright for the edition, with no ownership marks other than Churchill's inscription. Spotting is primarily confined to prelims and page edges, with occasional intrusions into inner margins and there is transfer browning from the pastedown glue to the final free endpaper verso.



In October 1899, the second Boer War erupted between descendants of Dutch settlers in South Africa and the British. Churchill, an adventure-seeking young cavalry officer and war correspondent, swiftly found himself in South Africa with the 21st Lancers as press correspondent to the Morning Post. Not long thereafter, in November 1899, Churchill was captured during a Boer ambush of an armored train. His daring escape less than a month later made him a celebrity and helped launch his political career upon his return home. A different narrow escape nearly prevented that return home. On 22 April 1900, the 25-year-old Churchill was involved in a skirmish action to secure a rocky outcrop near Dewetsdorp. When the Boers gained the advantage, Churchill lost his horse. ("The horse, terrified at the firing, plunged wildly. I tried to spring into the saddle... He broke away and galloped madly off.") Churchill was saved from capture or death ("I thought to myself, 'Here at last I take it.'") by a Scout who stopped and gave Churchill a stirrup. ("I ran up to him, did not bungle the business of mounting, and in a moment found myself behind him on the saddle.") To the Scout's chagrin, his horse took a bullet, but both men were unscathed. More than a half century after the incident referred to in this letter, Churchill had still more history to make. Three months after signing this book and letter, in the October 1951 General Election, Churchill's Conservatives outpaced Labour, returning Churchill to 10 Downing Street. Bibliographic reference: Cohen A91.9.d, Woods/ICS A37(g.2), Langworth p.141. The typed, signed letter is housed in a removable, archival mylar sleeve within a rigid, crimson cloth folder with satin ribbon stays. [CBC #004413]

\$5,500 USD

7

Winston S. Churchill learning to fly; an original June 1914 press photograph of Churchill in pilot's kit taken the month before the First World War, just before his pregnant wife successfully prevailed upon him to give up flying

Even before the First World War, Churchill was fully engaged in powered flight's possibilities. As first Lord of the Admiralty (1911-1915), he "sought out the small band of adventurous officers who were the pioneers of naval aviation" and "In 1912 he founded the Royal Naval Air Service - a precursor of the Royal Flying Corps and, later, the Royal Air Force... Because of his efforts, England became the first country to equip a plane with a machine gun, and the first to launch an airborne torpedo." (Manchester, *The Last Lion*, Vol. I, p.444)

But - quintessential Churchill - his curiosity would not allow him to just observe and suggest. He first flew in 1912 - a time when aircraft were primitive and techniques slapdash. "The hazards whetted Winston's appetite" and, as he wrote to his alarmed wife in October 1913, provided an intoxicating sense of freedom: "We have had a vj jolly day in the air... I have lived entirely in the moment, with no care..." So, at age thirty-eight he decided to become a pilot, taking lessons at Upavon and terrifying the staff with the prospect "of having a smashed First Lord".

Churchill was undeterred by the 3 December 1913 death of his instructor. The *Manchester Guardian* admonished Churchill: "...we hope he will add to the physical courage which is so strikingly his characteristic the moral courage to take no needless risks." But it was Churchill's wife, Clementine, who ultimately reigned him in. By early 1914, pregnant with their third child, she pressed him with her anxiety: "Every time I see a telegram now I think it is to announce that you have been killed flying." Churchill conceded on 6 June 1914: "numerous fatalities of this year wd justify you in complaining if I continued to share the risks... So I give it up decidedly for many months & perhaps for ever." Churchill refrained from flying instruction until the summer of 1919 - and very nearly lost his life in a crash soon thereafter.

Months before - in January 1919 - Churchill had been appointed Secretary of State for Air. In the First World War's aftermath, Churchill understood and embraced the military potential of air power and used his position - not without resistance - to make military aviation a priority. He sought to build resources and organizational capacity, but also to ensure that the Air Force remained integrated within a unified Defence Ministry.

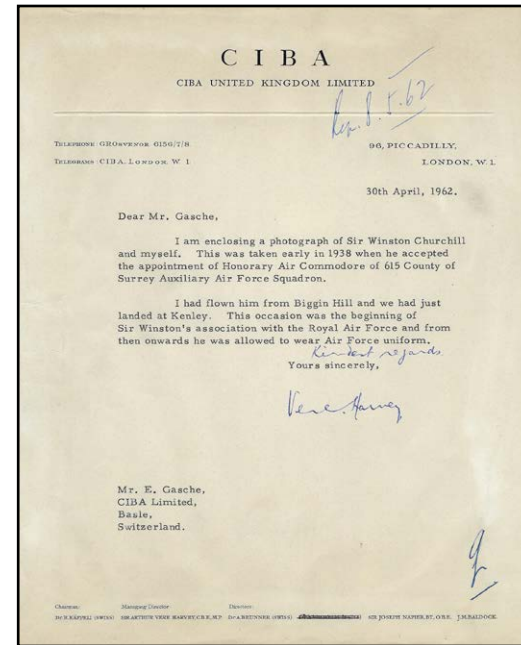
The vision of air power as integral to an effective future military force was prescient; two decades later, Prime Minister Winston Churchill would famously praise the British pilots ("Never in the field of human conflict was so much owed by so many to so few.") who played the vital role in preventing Nazi invasion.

His early instructor, Ivon Courtney, later recalled Churchill commenting "Now our machines are frail. One day they will be robust, and of value to our country." So it was. Air power would be a decisive factor - along with the leadership of this stubborn, would-be pilot - in the Second World War.

This original, pre-WWI press photograph captures Winston Churchill, then First Lord of the Admiralty, dressed in his aviation kit. The published appearance of this image in the 21 June 1914 issue of the Swedish magazine *Hvar 8 Dag* exactly matches the publisher's hand-applied crop marks on this photo. The Swedish caption published with the image translates: "England's Maritime Minister, after an eight-hour flight." The 6 June 1914 *Illustrated London News* also published this image, telling us that Churchill "flew from the Central Flying School at Upavon, on Salisbury Plain, to Portsmouth..." with "Major Gerrard, of the Military Flying School." A different image taken the same day appears at p.446 of William Manchester's *The Last Lion*. The photo measures 4.75 x 6.625 inches (12 x 16.7cm). A sticker affixed to the verso is printed: "Tillhör, HVAR 8 DAG | INF. ÅRG" with the number "XV" written beside and printed "N:o" with the number "38" written beside. An ink stamp reads "PHOTO SUPPLIED | CENTRAL NEWS". The photo is in good condition given its age, fragility, and provenance, lightly scuffed and soiled but uncreased. The two upper corners are neatly clipped, resulting in small triangular losses to the gray sky background. The publisher's original crop marks are a vertical black line at the left edge of the photograph just behind the propeller of Churchill's aircraft, a horizontal black line in the grass at the foot of the photo, and indecipherable notation at the lower right corner. When, at age thirty-eight, Churchill decided to become a pilot, he began taking lessons at Upavon, terrifying the staff with the prospect "of having a smashed First Lord". Eugene Gerrard (later Air Commodore), Churchill's pilot the day this photograph was taken, wrote "if anything happened to WSC the career of the man who had allowed him a solo flight would be finished." This item is housed in a removable, archival mylar sleeve within a rigid, crimson cloth folder with satin ribbon stays. [CBC #003635]

\$400 USD





8

A striking original press photo of Winston S. Churchill in flying kit climbing out of an open cockpit at Royal Air Force Station Kenley on 16 April 1939, accompanied by a letter from his co-pilot gifting the photograph to a Churchill collector in 1962

This photo is remarkable for its timing on the eve of the Second World War, for its testimony to the long relationship between Churchill and powered flight, and because we have found no published appearance of this specific image. The photograph measures 9.875 x 7.75 inches (25 x 19.75 cm) and is in very good condition, bright with no soiling or spotting, minimal surface wear, and no folds or tears. The verso bears a press ink stamp reading: "No reproduction or public display of this photograph may be made without the previous permission of the Associated Newspapers Ltd. Northcliffehouse, London, England". In pencil above are the numbers "235". Accompanying the photograph is a 30th April 1962 typed signed letter of provenance from the pilot (Air Commodore Arthur Vere Harvey, later Baron Harvey of Prestbury, CBE, M.P.), to Ernest Gasche (a Churchill collector, from whose nephew we acquired this item). The letter is in very good condition, though backed with a plain sheet of tan paper.

Flamboyant, brave, and passionate about aviation, Lord Harvey of Prestbury (1906-1994) was Commander, 615 County of Surrey Squadron, when he flew with Churchill on the day this image was taken. By 1940, he would be in action "brilliantly and recklessly" even though he was over the stipulated age for a fighter pilot. After the war, Harvey would serve as Conservative M.P. from 1945 to 1971, the year he was created Baron Harvey of Prestbury. Harvey was Chairman of Ciba chemical company (1957-1974) when he wrote the letter gifting this photograph. In the letter, Harvey recalls: "I had flown him [Churchill] from Biggin Hill and we had just landed at Kenley. The occasion was the beginning of Sir Winston's association with the Royal Air Force and from then onwards he was allowed to wear Air Force Uniform." Vere also recalls: "This was taken early in 1938 when he [Churchill] accepted the appointment of Honorary Air Commodore of 615 County of Surrey Auxiliary Air Force Squadron." Although there is no doubt of his presence in this photograph with Churchill, Harvey appears incorrect on two counts. First, the date of the flight was apparently 16 April 1939 (evidenced by a nearly identical photo taken seconds before on the same day, captioned and dated in Gilbert, *A Life*, p.299). Second, Churchill's association with the Royal Air Force was foundational and preceded that of Harvey. This item is housed in a removable, archival mylar sleeve within a rigid, crimson cloth folder with satin ribbon stays. [CBC # 004537]

\$500 USD

9

A 1919 typed letter from Winston S. Churchill to a female member of the Ministry of Munitions Headquarters staff thanking her for her service upon the dissolution of the ministry

staff of the Ministry, and on the occasion of your relinquishing your work in the Department, I desire to convey to you personally my sincere thanks for the service you have rendered.

Yours faithfully,

Winston Churchill

This commendation of a British woman for wartime work dates from the year after British women gained the right to vote, partly on the strength of their First World War contributions. It also speaks to the fate women suffered in the wake of the war, deprived of the work and opportunity of which they had proven capable.

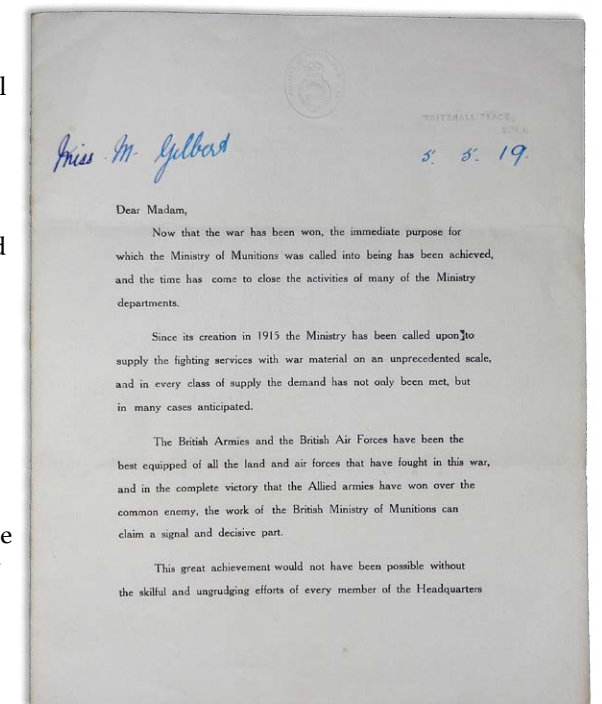
The letter is printed on a 16 x 10 inch sheet of embossed Ministry of Munitions stationery folded once to form four panels. The letter is typed on the front panel below the embossed, oval seal and "Whitehall Place | S.W.1." address. The second panel recto

bears the final, three typed lines, and typed valediction. Churchill's signature in black ink appears to be mimeograph, consonant with other documents of the era we have encountered. The recipient's name and date are definitively hand-written in blue: "Miss. M. Gilbert" above the typed "Dear Madam" salutation and, "5. 5. 19." just below the embossed Whitehall address. The 19 typed lines read: "Dear Madam, | Now that the war has been won, the immediate purpose for | which the Ministry of Munitions was called into being has been achieved, | and the time has come to close the activities of many of the Ministry | departments. | Since its creation in 1915 the Ministry has been called upon to | supply the fighting services with war material on an unprecedented scale, | and in every class of supply the demand has not only been met, but | in many cases anticipated. | The British Armies and the British Air Forces have been the | best equipped of all the land and air forces that have fought in this war, | and in the complete victory that the Allied armies have won over the | common enemy, the work of the British Ministry of Munitions can | claim a signal and decisive part. | This great achievement would not have been possible without | the skillful and ungrudging efforts of every member of the Headquarters | staff of the Ministry, and, on the occasion of your relinquishing your | work in the Department, I desire to convey to you personally my sincere | thanks for the service you have rendered. | Yours faithfully,"

Condition is excellent, with no loss or tears and slight soiling, primarily to the blank rear panel at the two horizontal creases from when the letter was folded for posting.

Winston Churchill took a tortuous path to his position as Minister of Munitions, where he served from July 1917 to January 1919. He began the First World War as First Lord of the Admiralty, but was scapegoated for the Dardanelles disaster and forced out in May 1915. By November 1915, Churchill was serving at the Front, spending part of his political exile as a lieutenant colonel leading a battalion in the trenches. His May 1916 return to London saw "no upsurge in his political fortunes" and left him criticizing the war effort from an unaccustomed "position of political weakness and personal isolation" much as he would two decades later on the eve of the Second World War. (Gilbert, Vol. III) As parliamentary opposition to the Government grew, "Lloyd George knew that Churchill's aim was to return to a position of authority, but that if no place were found for him, he would continue to attack the Government's war policy." (Gilbert, Vol. IV, p.15) Whether for Churchill's talents, desire to silence him, or both, Lloyd George invited Churchill to return to the Cabinet as Minister of Munitions. True to form, Churchill proved "eager to involve himself in as wide a range of discussions as possible" (Gilbert, Vol. IV, p.32) and implemented major reorganization of his Ministry, optimizing production and asserting exactly the sort of influence his detractors resented. Churchill prevailed in his return to power, assuming control of the War Office as Secretary of State for War and Air by January 1919. This item is housed in a removable, archival mylar sleeve within a rigid, crimson cloth folder with satin ribbon stays. [CBC # 004423]

\$450 USD



10

A British War Cabinet Document Receipt from the Villa Majestic, Paris. Signed by Winston Churchill on 17 May 1919 during the Paris Peace Conference

This intriguing piece of history is a document receipt signed by Winston Churchill on 17 May 1919 while attending the Paris Peace Conference. The receipt measures roughly 5 x 4 inches, printed and stamped in purple ink on plain white stock, with autograph in both pencil and red. The words "RECEIVED from -" and "ADDRESSED to -" as well as a line for "Signature" are printed in purple and the upper right corner bears the oval stamp, also in purple, of the "BRITISH WAR CABINET * VILLA MAJESTIC, PARIS *" date stamped "17 MAY 1919". In pencil below "RECEIVED from -" is "B.E.D. Notice" ("B.E.D." being the abbreviation for "British Empire Delegation"). In pencil beside and below "ADDRESSED to -" is "The Rt Hon Winston Churchill, M.P." On the signature line, in red, Churchill signed "WS CHURCHILL". The receipt's upper blank verso retains a fragment of the document for which it was ostensibly the affixed receipt.

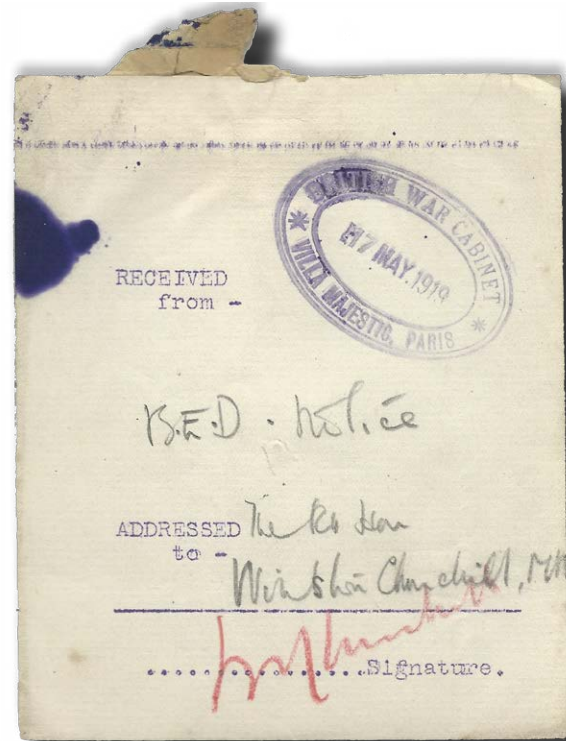
During the 1919 Paris Peace Conference, the British government delegation resided at the Hotel Majestic. In May 1919 Churchill was serving as British Secretary of State for War and Air. Only in his mid-40s and still two decades away from becoming Prime Minister, he was nonetheless already a polarizing national figure who had held several important Cabinet positions and been a political force since the turn of the century. In the First World War, Churchill remarkably served both in the Cabinet and on the front, nearly losing his political life in the former and his corporeal life in the latter. Churchill was First Lord of the Admiralty from 1911 until 1915, but was scapegoated for the Dardanelles tragedy and the slaughter at Gallipoli and forced to resign. He would spend part of his political exile as a lieutenant colonel leading a battalion in the trenches.

By the war's end, he was exonerated and rejoined the Government, initially as Minister of Munitions. In January 1919, Churchill became Secretary of State for War and Air – the same month that the Paris Peace Conference convened. On 17 May 1919, Churchill arrived in Paris at 2:00 am. His meetings in Paris that day included Field Marshal Sir Henry Hughes Wilson (Chief of the Imperial General Staff), Lord Alfred Milner (Secretary of State for the Colonies), Edwin Samuel Montagu (Secretary of State for India), General Maharaja Sir Ganga Singh, and Edward George Villiers Stanley (Lord Derby, British Ambassador to France). Issues commanding his attention ranged from occupation of Jellalabad, to who would be British Military Attache in Paris, to his exhaustive efforts to secure support for anti-Bolshevik factions in Russia.

Perhaps quintessentially Churchillian, Winston was described on 17 May 1919 by Sir Henry Wilson as being both "in good form" and "very mulish." (Diary of Sir Henry Wilson, Gilbert, CV IV, Part I, p.654) Churchill expressed profound – and ultimately prophetic – reservations about harshly punitive terms in the Treaty of Versailles, which was signed on 28 June 1919, six weeks after Churchill signed this receipt. On 7 July 1921, Churchill would tell the Imperial Conference in London: "The aim is to get an appeasement of the fearful hatreds and antagonisms which exist in Europe..." Advocating a policy of reconciliation, Churchill wanted Britain to be both "the ally of France and the friend of Germany" to mitigate "the frightful rancour and fear and hatred" between France and Germany which he warned "if left unchecked, will most certainly in a generation or so bring about a renewal of the struggle of which we have just witnessed the conclusion."

Churchill's argument did not prevail. The triumphant army of a bitterly resurgent Germany would set up its headquarters in the ex-Hotel Majestic after France's conquest in June 1940, a month after Churchill became wartime Prime Minister. This item comes to us from the collection of British book collector and book seller David B. Mayou, known for his knowledge and collection of Churchill material. This item is housed in a removable, archival mylar sleeve within a rigid, crimson cloth folder with satin ribbon stays. [CBC #003451]

\$1,800



11

March 1924 press photo of Winston and Clementine Churchill campaigning during a by-election which he lost, his last Parliamentary defeat before returning to Parliament and the Conservative Party after two decades as a Liberal

This is a striking original press photo of Winston Churchill on the hustings with his wife Clementine at the time of his defeat in the March 1924 by-election in the Abbey Division of Westminster – the last of three electoral defeats he suffered in an 18-month period as he made the transition back to the Conservative Party after two decades as a Liberal. The likeness of dress and crowds to other images from 18-19 March 1924 leads us to conclude with confidence that this photo was taken at some point during those two days. Further and amusingly conclusive evidence is found in Lady Churchill's hat; she was pictured wearing the same hat on both of these dates.

In 1904, Churchill had quit the Conservative Party and joined the Liberals, beginning a dynamic chapter in his political career that saw him champion progressive causes and be branded a traitor to his class. In 1922, Churchill lost his seat in a 6-way contest, in which he placed 4th. His party was likewise slaughtered at the polls, winning only 62 seats and becoming insignificant. Running as a Liberal Free-Trader, Churchill lost a West Leicester by-election in December 1923. By the time of the March 1924 Abbey Division of Westminster by-election, Conservative Party leaders were courting Churchill's return to the fold. Nonetheless, the local Westminster Conservative Association chose a different candidate, leaving Churchill to stand as an Anti-Socialist Independent. The hard-fought race commanded national attention and divided Conservatives. On March 18, Churchill addressed his final meeting, in the Victoria Palace, during which, *The Times* reported, "The candidate was subjected to much interruption". Polling took place on March 19. Initially, Churchill was reported as the winner, but after a recount he had lost by a margin of 43 votes. It was not until 29 October that Churchill finally won his way back to the House of Commons, winning as a "Constitutionalist" the constituency he would hold for the next 40 years. On 7 November Churchill was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer in Stanley Baldwin's Conservative government, returning to the Conservative party he would represent twice as Prime Minister in the decades to come.

The black and white photo measures 6.5 x 8.5 inches (16.5 x 21.5cm). The verso bears a stamp indicating the copyright holder as the Central Press of London as well as a number of penciled notations added by the original publisher. The photo is in very good condition. The photo surface is clean and free of significant marks or scratches. There is one minor crease to the top right corner, though this is contained within the blank margin. The verso is marked only by the original press service notations and the remainder of a since lost descriptive slip. A penciled speculative date of "1928?" on the verso of this image is inaccurate. [CBC# 003636]

\$150 USD

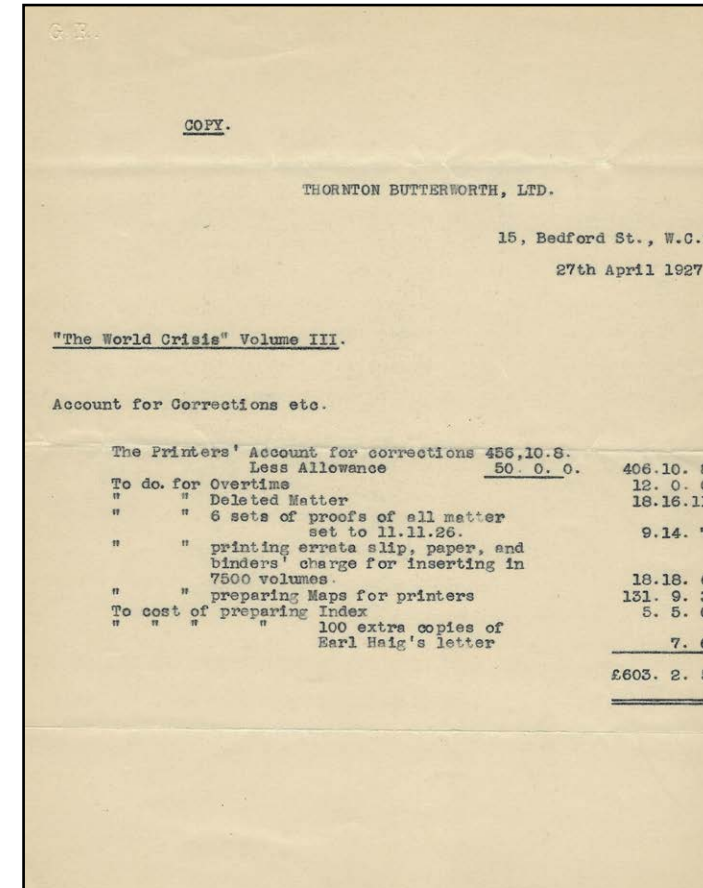
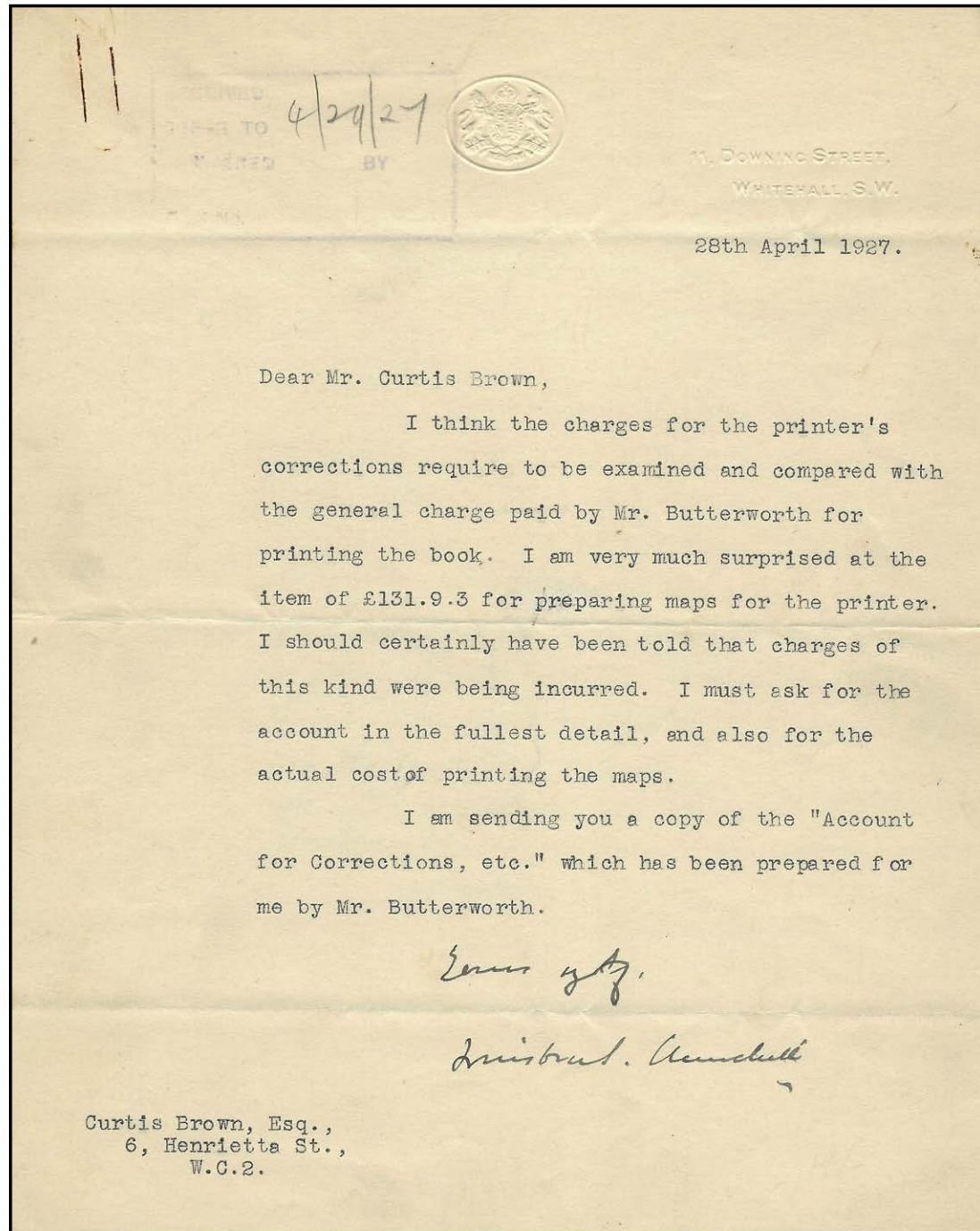


12

28 April 1927 Typed Signed Letter from Winston S. Churchill on Chancellor of the Exchequer stationery to literary agent Curtis Brown (whose firm continues to represent the Churchill family to this day) regarding costs associated with printing *The World Crisis*

This 28 April 1927 typed, signed letter from then-Chancellor of the Exchequer Winston S. Churchill to literary agent Curtis Brown questions printing costs for Volume III of *The World Crisis*. The letter is intriguing for documenting early relations with Brown, whose firm continues to represent the Churchill family, for demonstrating Churchill's ongoing drive to expunge the lingering taint of his role in the First World War, and for showing Churchill's full engagement in his literary endeavors even while consumed with his Cabinet duties.

The letter is typed on a single sheet of embossed "11 Downing Street, Whitehall, S. W." Exchequer stationery with Curtis Brown's date stamp receipt hand-dated "4/29/27" at the upper left corner. Churchill asks for an examination of "the charges for the printer's corrections" and expresses specific surprise "at the item of £131.9.3 for preparing maps for the printer." He states "I must ask for the account in the fullest detail, and also for the actual cost of printing the maps." and concludes "I am sending you a copy of the "Account for Corrections, etc." which has been prepared for me by Mr. Butterworth." The letter concludes with Churchill's holograph valedictory and signature "Yours vly trly, Winston S. Churchill".



The referenced "Account of Corrections, etc." accompanies the letter, with a paperclip stain at the upper left corner matching a companion stain on the letter. The accounts statement is dated "27th April 1927" and specifically references "The World Crisis Volume III." The itemized list of £603.2.5 includes the sum of £131.9.3 for "preparing maps for printers" questioned by Churchill. Other detailed charges include "Overtime", deleted matter, errata slip printing and insertion "in 7500 volumes", Index preparation, and "extra copies of Earl Haig's letter".

Condition of the letter and accompanying statement is very good. Both pages are complete, with no loss or tears, each showing three horizontal creases from original posting. Apart from the paperclip stains, the letter and accompanying itemized list of charges show only minor soiling and toning. The letter was formerly part of the legendary Churchill collection of Malcolm S. Forbes, Jr. The important literary and talent agency founded in 1899 by American-born Albert Curtis Brown (1886-1945) still bears his name and still represents many Churchill family intellectual property assets, also working closely with the Sir Winston Churchill Archive Trust.

The World Crisis is Winston Churchill's epic history of the First World War, in which he nearly lost both his political career and his corporeal life. First Lord of the Admiralty from 1911 until 1915, after the Dardanelles disaster, Churchill was scapegoated and forced to resign. He spent political exile as a lieutenant colonel leading a battalion in the trenches. Before war's end, Churchill was exonerated and rejoined the Government, but

the stigma lingered, providing more than just a literary compulsion to write his history, published in six books between 1923 and 1931. Part III (published 3 March 1927) covers 1916-1918, including Churchill's time at the Front and subsequent return to the Cabinet.

It was for *The World Crisis* that Churchill first engaged Brown in the 1920s, driving a hard bargain; Brown would earn his 10 per cent commission only if royalties exceeded £15,000. (*No More Champagne: Churchill and His Money*, 126-127) When Churchill wrote this letter, he had introduced his third Budget in the House of Commons just a few weeks prior and addressed the House of Commons about the Budget on both the 26th and 28th of April. It is interesting that Churchill impressed his concerns about his publisher's charges on his Chancellor of the Exchequer stationery. Despite the fact that "there were few writers of importance who were not Curtis Brown clients at some point in their careers" (ODNB) only one Brown client controlled the budget of the British Empire. This item is housed in a removable, archival mylar sleeve within a rigid, crimson cloth folder with satin ribbon stays. [CBC #004576]

\$4,500 USD

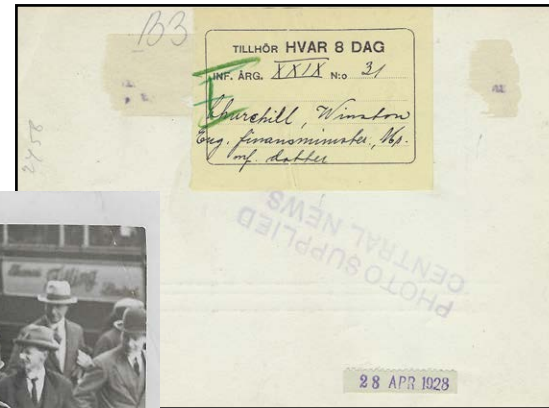
13

28 April 1928 press photograph of Chancellor of the Exchequer Winston S. Churchill with his eldest daughter Diana walking from 10 Downing Street to deliver Churchill's fourth Budget to the House of Commons

This is an original press photo of Winston Churchill (1874-1965) with his eldest daughter Diana (1909-1963) taken on 24 April 1928. Then Chancellor of the Exchequer, Churchill is captured in this image walking from Downing Street to deliver his fourth Budget to the House of Commons. Of this Budget speech, PM Stanley Baldwin noted in a letter to the King, "Every public gallery was crammed," and continued "The House became intensely interested in watching a master in the art of oratory and of tantalizing the imagination unfold his ideas in a speech packed with detail, yet so simple and clear that there could be no possible misunderstanding." (Gilbert, Vol. V, p. 281, 283) It is worth noting that a similar photo appears in Churchill's official biography (Gilbert, Vol. V, group of photos following p. 228).

The photo measures 4.75 x 6.5 inches (12 x 16.5 cm). Verso notations indicate that this photograph was intended for publication in a Swedish illustrated weekly magazine called *Hvar 8 Dag* (Each 8-day). During its publication between 1899 and 1933, *Hvar* was noted for the biographical sketches and portraits contained in each issue. A sticker affixed to the verso is printed: "Tillhör, HVAR 8 DAG | 'INF. ÅRG' with the number 'XXIX' written beside and printed 'N:o' with the number '31' written beside. On three lines below is the inked autograph notation: "Churchill, Winston | Eng. Finansminister., Mop. | mf. Dotter". Ink-stamped below the sticker is: "PHOTO SUPPLIED | CENTRAL NEWS". A second sticker affixed to the verso is ink-stamped "28 APR 1928". Additional pencil notation to the verso reads "2458" and "B3". The photo is in very good overall condition with only slight wear to the corners and a light crease line at the upper right corner. The photo surface is clean and free of scratching, but does bear what appear to be original crop marks (below Winston and Diana's feet) made by the publisher in 1928. [CBC #004484]

\$250 USD



14

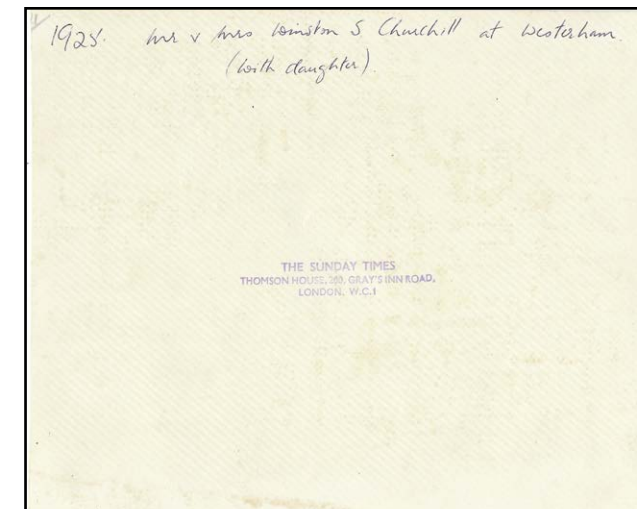
Original press photo of Winston S. Churchill and his wife, Clementine, with their daughter, Mary, at Chartwell, circa 1928

This is a vintage press photo of Winston Churchill (1874-1965) with his wife Clementine (1885-1977) and Daughter Mary (later Mary Soames, 1922-2014) at Chartwell circa 1928. On 9 September 1922, "Clementine gave birth to their fifth child, a daughter whom they christened Mary. Also that day he bought a country house in Kent, Chartwell manor... Although the house would have to be largely rebuilt, he hoped to make it his home and place within a year." Perhaps no physical place - not Blenheim Palace where Churchill was born, the Houses of Parliament where he served for six decades, 10 Downing Street where he twice resided as Prime Minister, or St. Paul's Cathedral where his Queen and leaders from around the world mourned his death - would more deeply affect Churchill's life and legacy." (Gilbert, *A Life*, p.450) In 1923, as he was supervising the rebuilding and decorating of Chartwell, Churchill wrote to Clementine (who was "worried about the expense of so large a house") "Chartwell is to be our home." (Gilbert, *A Life*, p.458)

At Chartwell, Churchill was by turns father, husband, painter, landscaper, and bricklayer and work on improving the house and gardens continued for much of Churchill's life. Chartwell would prove Churchill's vital sanctuary during the "wilderness years" of the 1930s. And of course Chartwell served Churchill as "my factory" as he turned out an incredible volume of writing. Even during the darkest days of the Second World War, Chartwell was a place of refuge and renewal. On 2 May 1942 Churchill wrote to his son, Randolph "I went to Chartwell last week and found Spring there in all its beauty. The goose I called the naval aide-de-camp and the male swan have both fallen victims to the fox. The Yellow Cat, however, made me sensible of his continuing friendship..." (Gilbert, *A Life*, p.720) After the Second World War, Churchill feared his income was insufficient to maintain Chartwell. Churchill's friend, Lord Camrose, assembled a consortium of 17 benefactors to buy Chartwell for the considerable sum of £50,000 and allowed Churchill to reside there for the rest of his life for a nominal rent of £350 a year. On his death the property was to be given to the National Trust as a permanent memorial. Churchill would not leave Chartwell for the final time until mid-October 1964. True to the intentions of Lord Camrose, Chartwell, with its more than 80 acres of woodland and farmland, remains a National Trust property, full of Churchill's paintings and belongings, inhabited by his memory and spirit.

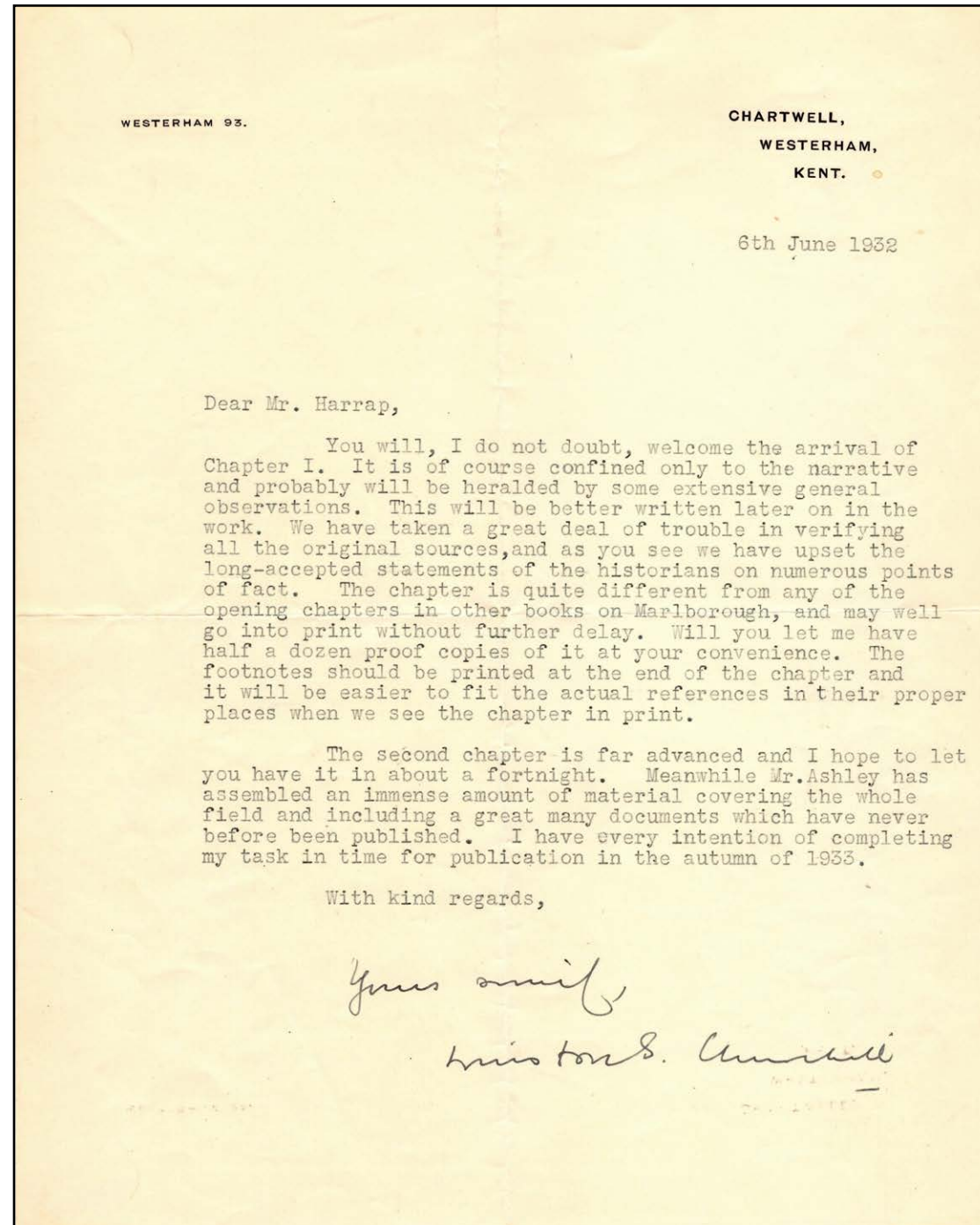
Despite the early subject matter, this photograph appears to have been printed later in the century. Though a notation in ball-point pen gives a date of 1928, Mary appears to be younger than in other photographs taken that year, leading us to speculate that this photo may have been taken at an earlier date. This photograph is in very good condition with sharp corners and a clean, glossy surface. An ink stamp on verso reads "THE SUNDAY TIMES | THOMSON HOUSE, 200, GRAY'S INN ROAD, | LONDON. W.C.1" and written in ball-point "1928. Mr v Mrs Winston S Churchill at Westerham | (with daughter)". The photo measures 5.75 x 7.125 inches (14.7 x 18cm). [CBC #004491]

\$50 USD



15

6 June 1932 typed signed letter from Churchill to his publisher, George G. Harrap, submitting the draft of the first chapter of the first volume of *Marlborough: His Life and Times*



“You will, I do not doubt, welcome the arrival of Chapter I...” This typed, signed letter from Winston S. Churchill to his publisher, George Godfrey Harrap, ostensibly accompanied submission of Churchill’s first chapter of the first volume of *Marlborough: His Life and Times*. The letter, on Churchill’s Chartwell stationery, contains 23 typed lines in two paragraphs, dated “6th June 1932”, and concludes with Churchill’s holograph valediction and full signature in black ink. Condition of the letter is excellent, clean with no loss or tears, with a single vertical and single horizontal crease consonant with folding for original posting.

Winston Churchill’s monumental biography of his great ancestor, John Churchill, the first Duke of Marlborough, was initially conceived a full 40 years before publication of the fourth and final volume. Churchill originally considered the idea of the biography in 1898, returning to it in earnest in 1928. *Marlborough* ultimately took 10 years of research and writing and is the most substantial published work of Churchill’s “wilderness years” in the 1930s. This decade saw Churchill pass into his sixties with his own future as uncertain as that of his nation. It is perhaps not incidental that Churchill’s great work of the 1930s was about a great ancestor. Churchill may have wondered more than once if the life history he was writing might ultimately eclipse his own. Richard Langworth says “To understand the Churchill of the Second World War, the majestic blending of his commanding English with historical precedent, one has to read *Marlborough*.” The work was well received. Two months after Volume I was published, on 12 December 1933, T.E. Lawrence wrote to Churchill: “I finished it only yesterday. I wish I had not... The skeleton of the book is so good. Its parts balance and the main stream flows... *Marlborough* has the big scene-painting, the informed pictures of men, the sober comment on political method, the humour, irony and understanding of your normal writing: but beyond that it shows more discipline and strength: and great dignity. It is history, solemn and decorative.”

In this letter, Churchill sets context for the first chapter he is submitting and expresses confidence in both his writing and his approach to his subject: “We have taken a great deal of trouble in verifying all the original sources, and as you see we have upset the long-accepted statements of the historians on numerous points of fact. The chapter is quite different from any of the opening chapters in other books on Marlborough, and may well go into print without further delay... it will be easier to fit the actual references in their proper places when we see the chapter in print.” Churchill took his task, and his research, seriously, as evidenced by his reference in this letter to the research substantiating his writing: “...Mr. Ashley has assembled an immense amount of material covering the whole field and including a great many documents which have never before been published.” Journalist and historian Maurice Percy Ashley (1907-1994) was Churchill’s research assistant from 1929 to 1933.

Churchill often vexed his publishers by pushing deadlines. Churchill closes his letter providing some reassurance on this score: “The second chapter is far advanced and I hope to let you have it in about a fortnight... I have every intention of completing my task in time for publication in the autumn of 1933.” This deadline would be met. The first volume of *Marlborough* was published in October 1933 and the last on 3 September 1938. His publisher, George Harrap, died the next month and a year later Churchill was called back to the Admiralty, laying aside ancestral biography for the work of cementing his own place in history. This item is housed in a removable, archival mylar sleeve within a rigid, crimson cloth folder with satin ribbon stays. [CBC #004100]

\$5,500 USD

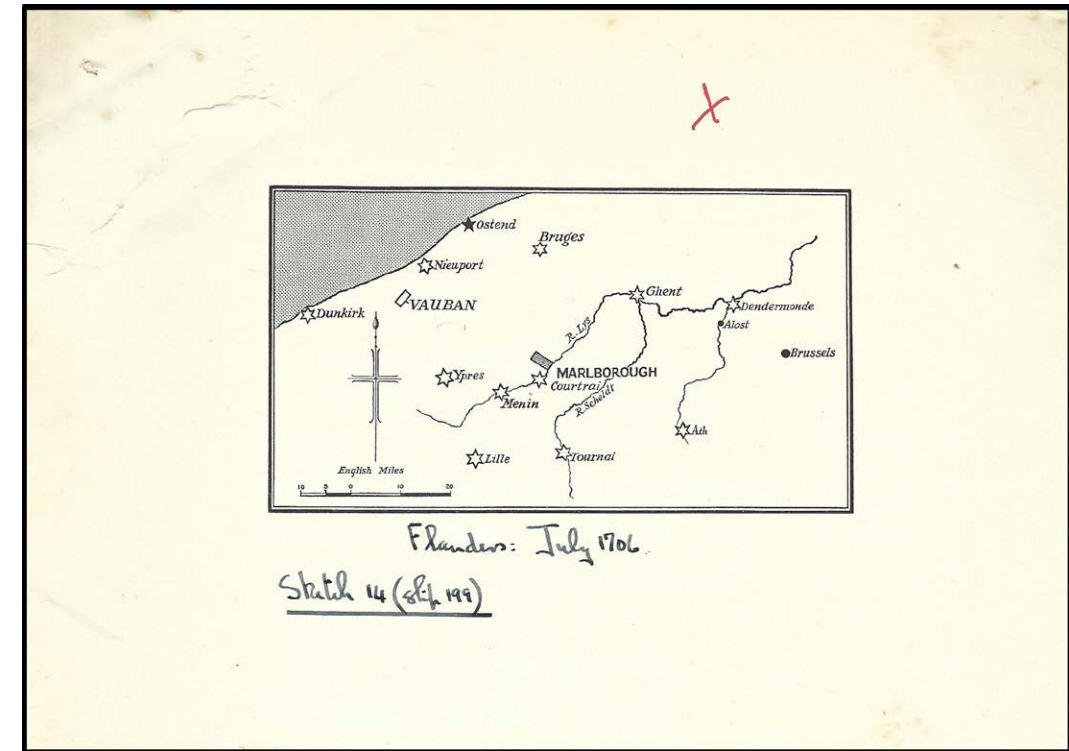
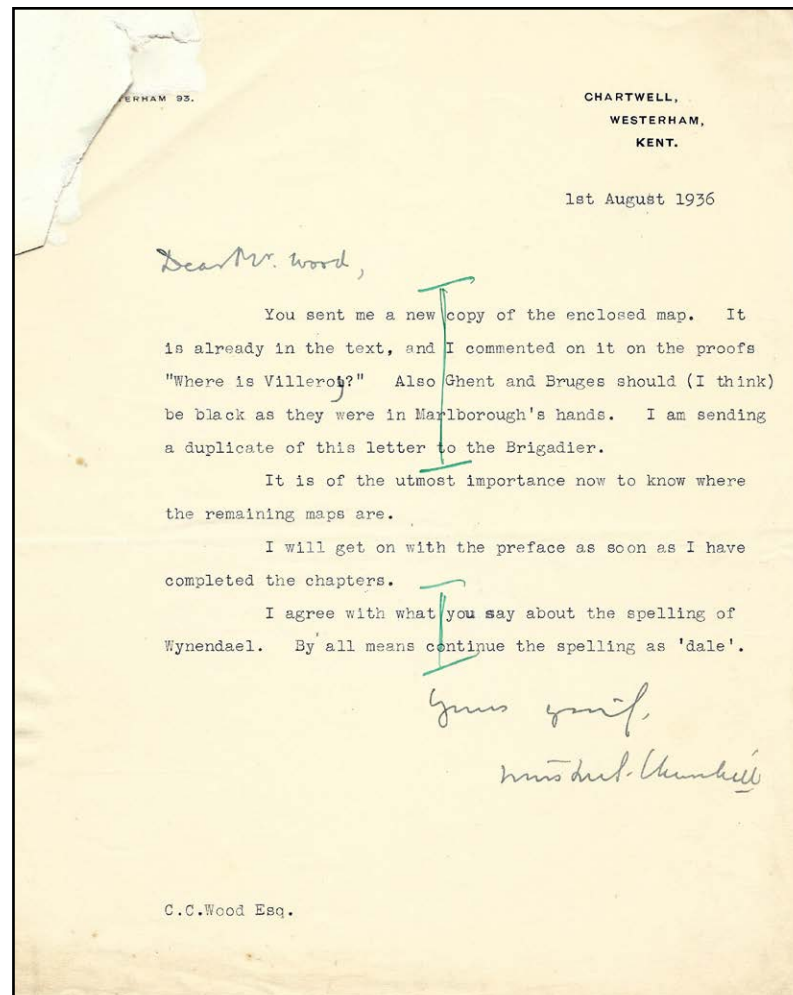
16

1 August 1936 typed, signed letter from Winston S. Churchill to his “indefatigable, interminable, intolerable” proofreader C. C. Wood regarding the third volume of *Marlborough: His Life and Times*, with an enclosed map prophetically showing Dunkirk less than four years before the famous Second World War evacuation of British troops

This 1 August 1936 typed, signed letter from Winston S. Churchill to his “indefatigable, interminable, intolerable” proofreader C. C. Wood concerns maps for the forthcoming third volume of *Marlborough: His Life and Times*. The letter is typed on a single sheet of Chartwell stationery with Churchill’s holograph salutation “Dear Mr. Wood,” holograph correction to the spelling of “Villeroi,” and holograph valediction “Yours sincerely, | Winston S. Churchill”. Accompanying the letter is a draft map titled “Flanders July 1706” prophetically showing Dunkirk, which would figure so prominently in both Churchill’s life and that of his nation less than four years later. Condition of the letter and map is very good, with minimal edgewear and soiling. Churchill refers specifically to “the enclosed map” inquiring “Where is Villeroi?” and stating that Ghent and Bruges “should (I think) be black as they were in Marlborough’s hands.” Two green vertical marks in the typed text are almost certainly notations by Wood; green would be the color assigned to Wood for his work on Churchill’s postwar publications. Churchill wants “to know where the remaining maps are”, agrees with Wood on a point of spelling, and states his intention to soon “get on with the preface...” The final, published version of this map (at p. 192 of *Marlborough*, Vol. III), incorporated the changes called for by Churchill.

When he wrote this letter, Churchill was out of power and out of favor over his warnings about the growing Nazi threat. Churchill’s four-volume, monumental biography of his great ancestor, the first Duke of Marlborough, was the most substantial published work of Churchill’s “wilderness years” in the 1930s. As he spent his days writing about a great ancestor, Churchill passed into his sixties with his own future as uncertain as that of his nation.

Four years later Churchill was making history, not writing it. In 1940, just two weeks after Churchill became wartime Prime Minister, swift Nazi subjugation of France required rescue of Allied forces trapped in northern France. An incredible mobilization of British civilians helped effect a near-miraculous evacuation of 224,000 British and 111,000 French soldiers. Churchill gave one of his most defining – and defiant – wartime speeches, setting the tone that would carry him and his nation through long years of war still ahead: “We shall defend our island, whatever the cost may be, we shall fight on the beaches, we shall fight on the landing grounds, we shall fight in the fields in the streets, we shall fight in the hills; we shall never surrender...”



In retrospect, it is telling that Churchill was fretting a map. Throughout the Second World War to come, Prime Minister Churchill’s map room was so important that he would have it recreated for him in situ – including on board ships and at his Conference accommodations – when he traveled abroad during the war. From Dunkirk in 1940 to Normandy in 1944, few maps would prove more vital to Churchill’s Britain than those showing the northern coast of France.

This letter’s recipient, Charles Carlyle Wood (1875-1959) joined the publishing firm Harrap in 1912, where he worked on Winston S. Churchill’s *Marlborough* in the 1930s. “Slight and small” as well as “pedantic and opinionated” Wood neither drank nor smoke. The virtue commending him to Churchill was “a ruthless eye for misprints and inconsistencies.” In 1948, when Churchill was at work on his war memoirs and Wood was long-retired from his position as Head of Harrap’s Editorial Department, Churchill would re-engage Wood as “a fixed if fractious member” of Churchill’s postwar literary team. Churchill himself called Wood “indefatigable, interminable, intolerable”. Throughout writing and publication of *The Second World War* and *A History of the English-Speaking Peoples* the proofreading process at Chartwell was known as “wooding”. (Gilbert, *A Life*, pp.149-150) This item is housed in a removable, archival mylar sleeve within a rigid, crimson cloth folder with satin ribbon stays. [CBC #004573]

\$3,750 USD

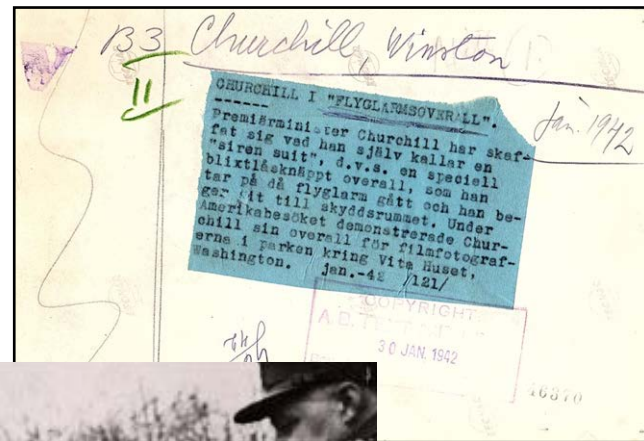
17

Wartime photograph of Winston S. Churchill on the White house grounds in Washington D.C. in his "Siren Suit", January 1942

This is a vintage press photo of Winston Churchill bounding across the grounds of the White House in January, 1942. In the days after the 7 December 1941 Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, the United States formally entered the Second World War, marking the end of Britain's solitary stand against Hitler's Germany, which it had sustained since the fall of France. Churchill immediately decided to travel to the United States, and on December 12, 1941 he boarded the battleship *Duke of York* and began the 10-day trip across the Atlantic - a perilous journey at a time when German U-Boats plagued the North Atlantic. Churchill addressed the U.S. Congress on the 26th and the Canadian Parliament on the 30th. Churchill remained in Washington until 14 January 1942.

This vintage wartime photo is of Churchill in his trademark wartime "Siren Suit" in Washington in January 1942. The black and white photo measures 7 x 4.75 inches and shows Churchill stepping vigorously over a garden on the White House Grounds, hands in his pockets, members of the press corps in the background. The photo is in very good condition, with light wear to extremities. The verso bears a lengthy pasted paper caption, in Swedish, concluding "Washington. jan.-42". A purple ink stamp bears a copyright date of "30 Jan. 1942." Inked notation states "Churchill, Winston | Jan. 1942." [CBC #003628]

\$125 USD



18

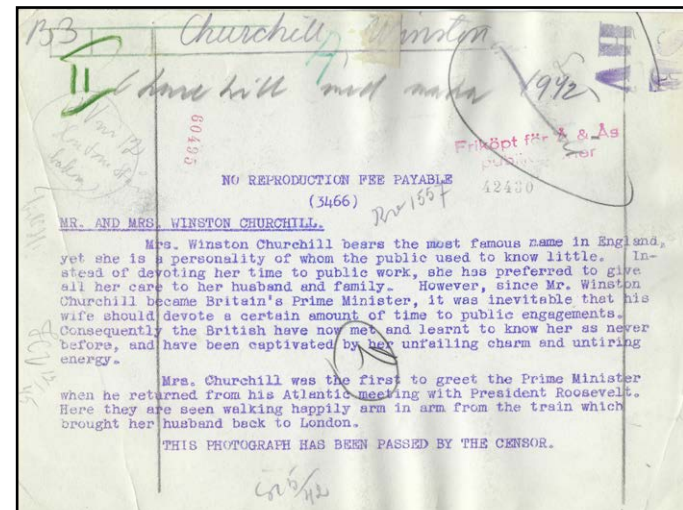
27 June 1942 Second World War press photograph of Winston Churchill and his wife, Clementine, at Euston Station, London upon Churchill's return from his Washington D.C. conference with President Roosevelt

This is a Second World War press photo featuring a smiling Winston Churchill (1874-1965) with his wife Clementine Ogilvy Spencer-Churchill (1885-1977) on 27 June 1942. Churchill had just returned to England from his trip to the Second Washington Conference of 19-25 June 1942, a meeting to determine application of Allied resources and make a decision about the Second Front. After the long flight eastward, "Churchill's Boeing Clipper... touched down at five o'clock that morning... in Stranraer harbor... Reaching London that afternoon, Churchill was met at Euston Station by his wife and the members of the War Cabinet." (Gilbert, Vol. VII, p. 135)

The photo measures 8.125 x 6 inches (20.7 x 15.2 cm). The photograph features extensive verso notation. Sixteen lines, printed in blue, read: "NO REPRODUCTION FEE PAYABLE | (3466) | MR. AND MRS. WINSTON CHURCHILL. | Mrs. Winston Churchill bears the most famous name in England, | yet she is a personality of whom the public used to know little. In- | stead of devoting her time to public work, she has preferred to give | all her care to her husband and family. However, since Mr. Winston | Churchill became Britain's Prime Minister, it was inevitable that his | wife should devote a certain amount of time to public engagements. | Consequently the British have now met and learnt to know her as never | before, and have been captivated by her unfailing charm and untiring | Energy. | Mrs. Churchill was the first to greet the Prime Minister | when he returned from his Atlantic meeting with President Roosevelt. | Here they are seen walking happily arm in arm from the train which | brought her husband back to London. | THIS PHOTOGRAPH HAS BEEN PASSED BY THE CENSOR." There is further pencil notation, as well as three small ink stamps. This photo is in good overall condition with slight corner wear and light crease lines on three corners. The photo surface is clean and free of markings, with some horizontal rippling.

Churchill's June meeting with Roosevelt helped lay the groundwork for Operation Torch. On 8 November 1942, U.S. and British forces launched this amphibious operation against French North Africa. Torch reflected long and contentious arguments between the British and Americans about the course of Allied strategy. Torch also postponed the Allied landing in France, which did not occur until 1944, but allowed the U.S. to complete mobilization of its immense industry and manpower, which proved decisive in the titanic air and ground battles of 1944. [CBC #004485]

\$80 USD



19

Second World War photograph of Winston S. Churchill signed in 1949, with a presentation letter from his longtime friend and assistant, Eddie Marsh



This is a signed and dated, silver gelatin photograph featuring Winston Churchill from the lower torso up, in overcoat and bowler hat, standing before a microphone, speaking in an unidentified outdoor setting. This is a large photo, measuring 9.375 x 7.5 inches (24 cm x 19 cm) with an attached, signed mount extending an additional 2.75 inches (7 cm) below the image. The signature, in black ink in two lines, reads: "Winston S. Churchill | 1949". The affixed signature mount is age-toned, but Churchill's signature remains crisp and clear, with no spreading or fading of the ink. Provenance is provided by an accompanying holograph presentation letter on plain gray stationery.

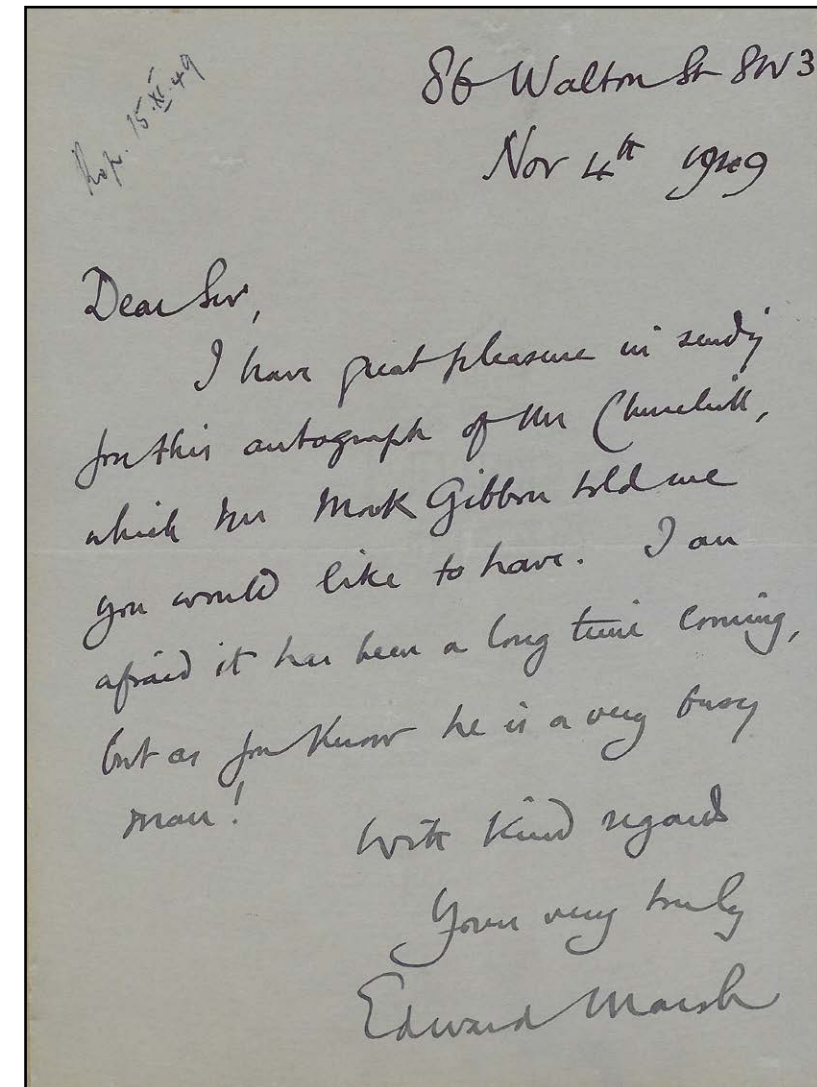
The letter bears the address "86 Walton St. SW3" and is dated "Nov 4th 1949". The letter reads: "Dear Sir, | I have great pleasure in sending | you this autograph of Mr. Churchill, | which Mr. Mark Gibbon told me | you would like to have. I am | afraid it has been a long time coming, | but as you know he is a very busy | man! | With kind regards | Yours very truly | Edward Marsh". Inked in a different hand at the top left corner of the letter is "Rec. 15.XI.49" indicating that the letter and photo were received eleven days after it is dated.

It seems abundantly clear from both the photo itself and the accompanying presentation letter that the signature is original to the photograph. Thin, carefully applied tape affixed to the perimeter of the verso of the photo and the border between photo and signature mount gives every appearance of being original, evidenced by the telltale differential toning to the signature mount consonant with the tape. Condition of the photograph is excellent, with no appreciable creases, soiling, wear, or toning. The letter is affixed to a heavy piece of cardstock.

The identity of the photo and letter recipient is unknown. Despite being signed by Churchill in 1949, we believe the image itself dates from 1942; a similar image in the U.S. Library of Congress is dated thus and other images from 1942 show Churchill wearing the same hat and coat. The man who wrote the letter and conveyed the photo is, of course, quite well known. Sir Edward Howard "Eddie" Marsh (1872-1953) was Churchill's close friend and long-time assistant. In 1905, when Churchill chose Marsh as his Private Secretary, Marsh was "an obscure clerk in the West African Department" and Winston Churchill the newly appointed Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies. At the time, Marsh recalled in his memoirs "I had still not imagined that we could ever have anything in common." (Gilbert, II, pp.110-11) Nonetheless, this appointment became the basis of a lifelong friendship. Marsh "remained at his side in every Cabinet post he held for the next twenty-five years." (Gilbert, VIII, p.794)

At the time this photograph was signed, Marsh had recently been helping edit Churchill's Second World War memoirs, "work on Volume 3 having advanced by the beginning of November to the verge of completion". (Gilbert, VIII, pp.494-5) In 1949, Churchill was not just writing history, but still trying to make it as well. Having done so much to win the war, Churchill faced frustration of his postwar plans when his wartime government fell to Labour in the General Election of July 1945. In 1949, Churchill was still Leader of the Opposition and would remain so until the October 1951 General Election, when Churchill's Conservatives outpaced Labour, returning Churchill to 10 Downing Street for his second and final premiership. [CBC #004473]

\$3,600 USD



20

Original, unpublished photographic negatives of U.S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt, British Prime Minister Winston S. Churchill, Canadian Prime Minister MacKenzie King, and others on 18 August 1943 at the 'Quadrant' conference in Quebec

This is a set of original negatives of apparently unpublished images of President Franklin D. Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston S. Churchill taken on 18 August 1943 at the Second World War 'Quadrant' conference in Quebec City. Churchill and Roosevelt are prominent in seven of the nine images, pictured variously with Canadian Prime Minister Mackenzie King, Governor General of Canada the Earl of Athlone, Princess Alice, British Foreign Minister Anthony Eden, British Minister of Information Brendan Bracken, and British Permanent Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs Sir Alexander Cadogan. Particularly compelling are a close shot of Churchill with his cigar smoke trailing across his countenance, of MacKenzie King with his right hand across his forehead as if in amusement or exasperation, of Churchill leaning in toward Princess Alice, of Eden and Roosevelt turned toward one another in conversation, and of just Churchill, Roosevelt, and King, seated together, the Citadel vista in the background, other photographers in the foreground.

These Quebec conference negatives are similar to published images from 18 August 1943, but we find no record of these particular images. Idiosyncrasies and photo-op imperfections of the images - individuals looking away or either too little or too much engaged, etc. - likely prevented selection of these images for publication. Of course, the idiosyncrasies also make these images compelling. There are two additional negatives. One features U.S. Secretary of War Henry Stimson walking with Canadian Prime Minister MacKenzie King beside a train, flanked by Royal Canadian Mounted Police guards. The other image is from the Cairo conference of November 1943. It features a bevy of senior military figures seated and standing around a conference table, at which are seated Chief of Staff General George Marshall, President Roosevelt's Chief of Staff Admiral William Leahy, Admiral Ernest King, and General Henry "Hap" Arnold. The implication is that the photographer - presumably from the US Signal Corps photographers as evidenced by "C. U.S. ARMY" and a Signal Corps insignia on one negative - was present at both conferences. The photographs came to us in a worn and age-toned paper sleeve, ostensibly contemporary to the negatives and with "FDR" and "Churchill" written on the outside amid other inscrutable annotations.



The negatives measure just under 4 x 5 inches. We commissioned professional, high resolution digital scans of each negative, from which we printed 8 x 10 photographs. As evidenced by excellent 8 x 10 print quality, the negatives are in very good condition. Lesser quality, 4 x 6 contact prints accompanied the negatives. The negatives, smaller prints, larger prints, and original paper sleeve are now housed within archival mylar sleeves within a full-leather binder. A memory stick bearing the high resolution digital scans will be supplied.

Churchill traveled to the August 1943 conference (code-named 'Quadrant') aboard the *Queen Mary*, accompanied by his wife, Clementine, daughter, Mary, and a "formidable team" of more than two hundred. Discussions at Hyde Park, President Roosevelt's Hudson River home (12-14 August), and in Quebec (17-24 August), included the recent overthrow of Mussolini and battle for Italy, command of the forthcoming cross-Channel invasion, command in South-East Asia, sharing information on development of the atomic bomb, and relations with Stalin. In Quebec Churchill and Roosevelt were accommodated at "La Citadelle", a residence of the Governor-General. There, on the Citadel terrace, 18 August was "the big day for photographers and newsreel men". A "group of more than twenty photographers" were ushered by guards "up to the Citadel terrace to photograph the leading figures of the conference." (*Planning Victory: The Quebec Conference - 1943*) Among them was the photographer who made the images whose original negatives remarkably survived, and which we offer today. [CBC #004471]



\$7,000 USD

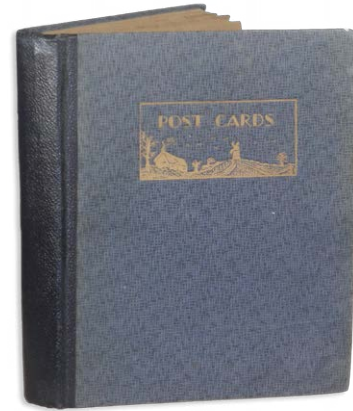
21

A British soldier's annotated, personal Second World War photo album, containing 214 photographs and postcards, including four Official War Office photographs of Prime Minister Winston S. Churchill in Italy in August 1944, cited by Churchill as "the nearest I got to the enemy and the time I heard most bullets in the Second World War"

This is an original Second World War British soldier's album particularly noteworthy for containing four original, apparently unpublished Official War Office photographs of Prime Minister Winston S. Churchill in Italy in 1944. This photo album was assembled by an unidentified British Soldier named Billie and contains 214 postcards and photos chronicling his service in North Africa and Italy during WWII. The album is in very good condition, fully intact. Most images are removably held in place by corner brackets, only a small number of which have come loose. The album is annotated throughout in the same hand - ostensibly Billie's - either on the versos of photographs and postcards or on album pages.

Four images of Prime Minister Winston S. Churchill are on the same album page, each ink-stamped on verso with "OFFICIAL WAR OFFICE PHOTOGRAPH" followed by an ink-stamped identification number ("17904", "17905", "17902", and "17926"), three of the numbers preceded by a holograph "N.A." in black ink. Three of the images measure 5.125 x 4 inches (13 x 10.75 cm). One measures 4.375 x 4 inches (11 x 10 cm). Two inked, holograph caption lines, one above each photo row, read: "WINSTON CHURCHILL VISITING THE REGIMENT IN ITALY AUGUST 1944" and "W. CHURCHILL SIGNING SHELL WHICH HE SAW LATER LAND IN ENEMY LINES".

These photos were plausibly taken either on 20 August or 26 August 1944. On the 20th, Biographer Martin Gilbert notes "After lunch Churchill went to a medium field battery, which he inspected, and then went on to a forward observation post about two miles from the front line on the Arno River." (Vol VII, p. 905). On the 26th, the start of General Alexander's new offensive, Churchill "wished to be as close a witness to it as possible" and later wrote: "Our front line was beneath us... this was the nearest I got to the enemy and the time I heard most bullets in the Second World War" (*The Second World War*, Vol. 6, p. 107). Alexander later recalled "There were quite a lot of shells flying about, and land mines all over the place... It fascinated him [Churchill]..." (Gilbert, Vol. VII, p.915)



On the album page facing the images of Churchill is a 9.875 x 7.75 inch (25 x 19.75 cm) image of an artillery piece and men captioned by Billie "4.5 GUN FROM B. TROOP 227 BATTERY, 66th MED REGT. R.A. ITALY". The sole identifying mark apart from Billie's caption is "BNA9007" in pencil on the verso. An 8 x 10 inch (25.5 x 20 cm) photograph several pages later in the album depicts a larger crop of one of the Official War Office photographs of Churchill. The sole verso identification is "NA17904" in pencil, matching the identification number of the tighter crop of the same image. We are unable to determine Billie's identity, rank, or service record, but surmise that he was with the 4th Medium Regiment Royal Artillery which saw action in North Africa and Italy corresponding with the images and locations in the album. There are also two images of soldiers holding what appears to be a cake that reads "G. SUB. 227 BTY First in Sicily."

The album begins at the start of Billie's military service. The first page reads "Joined Larkhill Jan 1942." This is accompanied by 10 postcards annotated on verso with explanations like "where we went to the rifle shoot" and "where I spent my first night." The following pages detail his journeys around England and then to Egypt in March 1943 before continuing on to Italy. After a few pages of postcards from holidays around Italy Billie writes of being stationed at Monfalcone after the end of the war. The remainder of the images includes many commercially produced tourist postcards and a small number of personal snapshots including soldiers at an Italian wedding and at leisure in Italy and images of the "4th Medium Regiment Royal Artillery at the Anniversary Parade at Trieste, Italy 2 May 1946." [CBC #004446]

\$1,000 USD



22

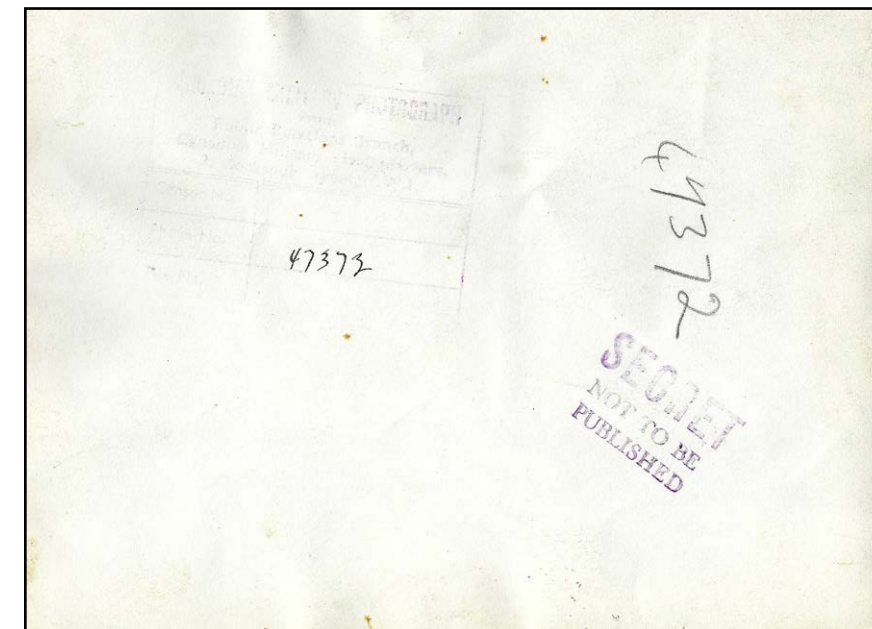
An extraordinary, signed wartime photograph of Prime Minister Winston Churchill, Field Marshal Alan Francis Brooke, Field Marshal Bernard Law Montgomery, and General Harry Crerar, taken 4 March 1945 near the Siegfried Line inside the German border during Churchill's visit with the First Canadian Army, and signed by all

This extraordinary, signed Second World War photograph was taken on 4 March 1945 on the western front inside the German border near the Siegfried Line. This image is signed by all four wartime leaders it captures, each of them essential to the Allied victories that put them there, on German soil, on the cusp of winning the war. Standing together in the chill early spring are: British Prime Minister Winston Leonard Spencer Churchill (1874-1965); Field Marshal Alan Francis Brooke (1883-1963), wartime Chief of the Imperial General Staff, Chairman of the Chiefs of Staff Committee, and professional head of the army; Field Marshal Bernard Law Montgomery (1887-1976), "the outstanding British field commander of the twentieth century"; and General Henry Duncan Graham "Harry" Crerar (1888-1965), then commanding the largest force ever commanded in the field by a Canadian. The four stand beside the car ostensibly used to transport the visiting dignitaries, bare trees and a gray sky visible in the background, and all four men dressed to ward off the cold. Montgomery faces the camera in the background center while Churchill (cigar in his mouth) and Crerar are in profile, facing one another, Crerar apparently in the process of speaking to Churchill. Brooke stands, hands clasped in front of him, behind and to the left of Crerar.

Montgomery signed in black ink "B.L. Montgomery | Field-Marshal." at the upper center of the image. Churchill's signature, "Winston S. Churchill", is at the lower center-right of the photo, the "S." and "Churchill" extending into the bottom of his overcoat. Crerar signed "H. D. G. Crerar" across his own right elbow. Brooke signed at the upper left background above his own head. Montgomery's signature, on the gray sky background, is clearest. Churchill's signature, heavily inked in black, is distinct, but on a darker background. Crerar's signature, also on a dark background, has faded, but remains clearly legible. Brooke's signature is still readily apparent, but considerably faded and more difficult to decipher. The silver-gelatin print measures 8.25 x 6.125 inches (21 x 15.75 cm). The verso is stamped "SECRET | NOT TO BE | PUBLISHED". A second, fainter, ink stamp reads: "CANADIAN MILITARY PHOTOGRAPH | From | Public Relations Branch, | Canadian Military Headquarters, | 2 Cockspur Street" and specifies a "Photo No." of "47373" hand-written in ink. Hand-written in pencil elsewhere on the verso is the number "47372". Condition is very good. There are no losses or tears and the surface is clean, free of spotting, soiling, or appreciable abrasion. The lower left edge and bottom edge show minor rippling. This photograph came to us from the nephew of a Swiss collector, from whom it was inherited and whose collection held several vintage photographs of Churchill.

After critical losses in the Battle of the Bulge, German forces were pushed back to the Siegfried Line. This system of pillboxes and strong points along the German western frontier fell to the Allies in early 1945. On 2 March 1945, "determined to cross the Siegfried Line himself," Churchill flew to Brussels with Field Marshal Brooke and General Ismay. On 4 March, when this photo was taken, Churchill visited the First Canadian Army and General Crerar. (Gilbert, Vol. VII, pp.1239-40) Montgomery and Crerar were in the midst of Operation Veritable, the northern element of the Allied effort to clear German forces from the area between the Rhine and Maas rivers. The successful end of Operation Veritable came a few days after Churchill's visit; on 10 March, the Germans abandoned their last bridgehead on the west bank of the Rhine at Wesel. In a 26 March letter of congratulations to Crerar, Eisenhower wrote "Probably no assault in this war has been conducted under more appalling conditions of terrain than was that one. It speaks volumes for your skill and the valor of your soldiers that you carried it through to a successful conclusion." This item is housed in a removable, archival mylar sleeve within a rigid, crimson cloth folder with satin ribbon stays. [CBC #004475]

\$11,500 USD



23 Wartime press photograph of Prime Minister Winston S. Churchill and Supreme Allied Commander Dwight D. Eisenhower, presumed to have been taken on 16 May 1945

This is an original, wartime Swedish press photo of Prime Minister Winston S. Churchill (1874-1965) and Supreme Allied Commander Dwight D. Eisenhower (1890-1969). It is a splendid image, featuring Churchill and Eisenhower shaking hands beside the open door of a car. Eisenhower is on the left, his face clearly visible, his shoulder showing the five stars of the rank he achieved on 20 December 1944. Churchill is in profile, iconic in bowler hat with a cigar protruding from his mouth. Though we cannot be certain, their dress, appearance, and comparison of this photograph with other images of the time strongly suggest this image was taken on 16 May 1945, immediately following a meeting Churchill had with General Eisenhower eight days after VE Day and just over two months before Churchill would lose his wartime premiership to Clement Attlee.



The photo measures 9 x 7.125 inches (23 x 18.1 cm). This photo came to us with a small cache of Swedish wartime press photos. Verso markings are minimal. The number "14745" is ink-stamped at the verso center. Beside and perpendicular to the ink-stamped number is the Roman numeral "II" in green pencil. In pencil at the top of the verso in two lines is "B 3 Churchill, Winston och | D. Eisenhower" with the Roman numeral "II" repeated in green pencil. The "och" – Swedish for "and" – corroborates Swedish press origin. The photo is in good overall condition with slight corner wear, light crease lines on three corners, and a .25 long x .125 inch deep loss on the right hand side of the photograph affecting only part of the blank white margin.

"On the morning of May 16, Churchill and the British Chiefs of Staff spent an hour and a half with General Eisenhower." Churchill, who had labored to build the wartime alliance with America, well understood how vital this alliance continued to be to Britain and the world. "Churchill began the meeting by offering Eisenhower his own warmest congratulations 'on the great victory won by the Allied forces under his command'. Churchill added: 'Few people knew what a very great part General Eisenhower himself had played in the achievement of this victory... and he [the Prime Minister] did not think that anyone else could have controlled and directed the vast Allied war machine in North-West Europe as had General Eisenhower.'" (Gilbert, Vol. VIII, p.17) Victory in Europe had been celebrated by the Allies on 8 May, just a week before. Churchill knew that ahead lay the hard struggle it would take to finish the war in the Pacific and the equally hard challenge of shaping and securing a lasting post-war peace. Churchill did not know that he would face frustration of his postwar plans when his wartime government fell to Labour just a little over two months later in the General Election of late July 1945. More than six years would pass with Churchill as Leader of the Opposition before Churchill's Conservatives won the General Election of October 1951. Churchill would return to 10 Downing Street to lead a Britain increasingly marginalized and eclipsed by America and Eisenhower would be elected President of the United States just a year later, becoming Churchill's civilian counterpart.

Though their relationship was marked with frequent disagreements about strategic and national priorities, the two men had a deep mutual respect. When Eisenhower eulogized Churchill on 30 January 1965, he recalled: "...I was privileged to meet, to talk, to plan and to work with him for common goals... an abiding – and to me precious – friendship was forged; it withstood the trials and friction inescapable among men of strong convictions, living in the atmosphere of war... our friendship flowered in the later and more subtle tests imposed by international politics... each of us, holding high official post in his own nation, strove together so to concert the strength of our two peoples that liberty might be preserved among men and the security of the free world wholly sustained." [CBC #004486]

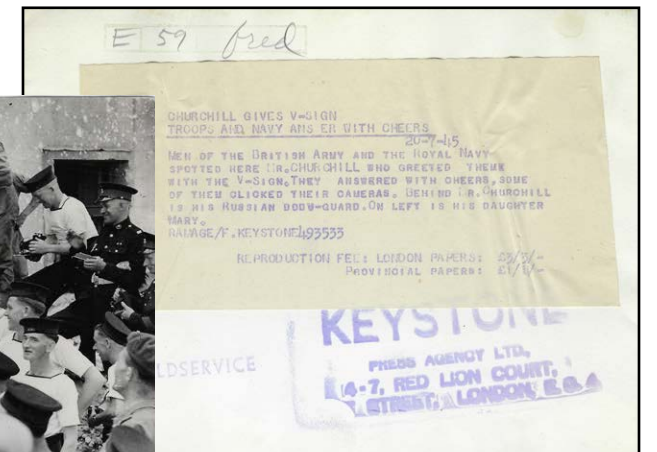
\$200 USD

24 Wartime press photograph of Prime Minister Winston S. Churchill and his daughter, Mary, making an appearance before British troops during the Potsdam Conference on 20 July 1945

This is a wartime press photograph featuring Winston Churchill (1874-1965) and his daughter, Mary, (1922-2014) making an appearance before British troops in the midst of the Potsdam Conference on 20 July 1945. The photo measures 6 x 8.25 inches (15.2 x 21.3 cm). Blue print on a paper strip affixed to the verso is titled: "CHURCHILL GIVES V-SIGN | TROOPS AND NAVY ANSWER WITH CHEERS" and is dated "20-7-45". Print below the title and date reads: "Men of the British Army and the Royal Navy | spotted here Mr. CHURCHILL who greeted them [sic] | with the V-Sign. They answered with cheers, some | of them clicked their cameras. Behind Mr. Churchill | is his Russian body-guard. On left is his daughter | Mary. | RAMAGE/F.KEYSTONE493535 | REPRODUCTION FEE: LONDON PAPERS: £3/3/- | Provincial papers: £1/1/-" Ink-stamped on the verso below the affixed paper strip is: "BILDSERVICE | KEYSTONE | PRESS AGENCY LTD" and the agency's London address. Written in pencil above the affixed paper strip is: "E 59 fred". The photo is in very good condition with only slight corner wear and minor rippling along the top edge.

Following the German surrender on 8 May 1945, the three allied leaders, British Prime Minister Winston Churchill, the new U.S. President Harry Truman, and Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin, agreed to a summer meeting to negotiate postwar reconstruction in Europe. The conference was held in Potsdam, in occupied Germany, from 17 July to 2 August 1945. The conference - the last of the "Big Three" meetings during the Second World War - coincided with the UK General Election of 1945. Having done so much to win the war, Churchill faced frustration of his postwar plans when his wartime government fell to Labour in the General Election less than a week after this photo was taken, on 26 July 1945. He would be relegated to Leader of the Opposition for more than six years until the October 1951 General Election, when Churchill's Conservatives outpaced Labour, returning Churchill to 10 Downing Street for his second and final premiership. Churchill's youngest child Mary (later Mary Soames) served as his Aide-de-Camp for many of his overseas trips including the 1943 Quebec Conference and the 1945 Potsdam Conference, as seen here. She would later author a number of books, including a 1979 biography of her mother, *Clementine Churchill, Winston Churchill, His Life as a Painter* (1990), and a personal memoir. This item is housed in a removable, archival mylar sleeve within a rigid, crimson cloth folder with satin ribbon stays. [CBC #004483]

\$450 USD



25

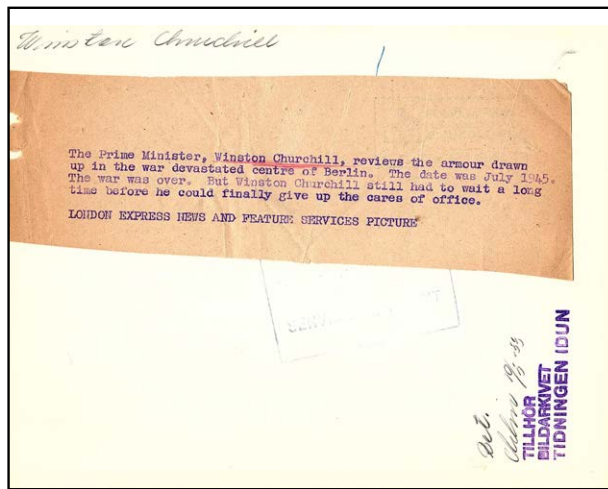
Wartime photo of Winston Churchill in Berlin on 21 July 1945 with Field Marshal Alan Brooke and Field Marshal Bernard Montgomery for the British Victory Parade, just five days before Churchill was forced to relinquish his wartime premiership after Labour's landslide in the General Election

Here is an original press photo of Winston Churchill in Berlin on 21 July 1945 for the British Victory Parade shortly after Victory in Europe (8 May 1945). He is accompanied in the vehicle by Field Marshal Montgomery and Field Marshal Alan Brooke. The black and white photo measures 8 x 6 inches (20.5 x 15.5cm). The verso bears a strip of paper with a purple typed photo description and stamps indicating the copyright holder as the London Express News and Feature Services and additional stamps indicating use and copyright by Reportagebild of Stockholm.

The printed caption slip text is poignant: "The Prime Minister, Winston Churchill, reviews the armour drawn | up in the war devastated centre of Berlin. The date was July 1945. | The war was over. But Winston Churchill still had to wait a long time before he could finally give up the cares of office. | LONDON EXPRESS NEWS AND FEATURE SERVICES PICTURE". Actually, Churchill would be forced to give up many of the cares of office just five days after this image was taken. Having done so much to win the war, Churchill faced frustration of his postwar plans when his wartime government fell to Labour in the General Election of July 1945. On 26 July 1945, after the declaration of the election result, Churchill resigned as Prime Minister to become Leader of the Opposition.

The photo is in very good condition. The photo surface is clean and free of marks or scratches. There is one minor crease to the top left corner, though this is largely confined to the blank margin. The verso is marked only by the original press service notations. [CBC #003634]

\$150 USD



Why Churchill?

A sense of continuous acceleration has made common each generation's claim to have experienced more change – technological, cultural, and geopolitical – than any preceding. Even now, Winston Churchill might legitimately challenge any such claim.

The young war correspondent and British imperial soldier who participated in the 'last great cavalry charge in British history' would later help conceive the tank, pilot aircraft, direct use of some of the earliest computers (for WWII code breaking), and ultimately preside as Prime Minister over the first British nuclear weapons test.

This icon of the British Conservative Party and son of aristocracy dramatically repudiated social and political convention in his early career; he spent 20 years as a Liberal, championing progressive causes and being branded a traitor to his class.

This soldier and scion of British imperialism wrote his first published book in a tent on the northwest Indian frontier. He would later bear witness to, and hold power during, the devolution of the British Empire. Throughout his long span of leadership, he supported causes contrary to prevailing sentiment of his caste and country – early and vigorously – such as Irish Home Rule, a Jewish national home in Palestine, and European unification.

First elected to Parliament during the reign of Queen Victoria, Churchill served as the first Prime Minister under the currently reigning Queen Elizabeth II.

Statesman, soldier, war correspondent, ardent social reformer, combative cold warrior, painter – Churchill embodied many facets of the rapidly evolving times he helped to shape. But most elemental to his character and its projection was his facility with words. He published 58 books, 260 pamphlets, and more than 840 feature articles. His speeches fill 9,000 pages. He won the Nobel Prize in Literature. And writing was his part-time job.

He wasn't just prolific. All of the sharp wit, incisiveness, rolling cadences, sweeping sense of history, and unusual foresight that marked his life permeate his writing. Churchill's extraordinary life compellingly infuses both his writing and his enduring persona. He tells a great story because he is a great story, reinforcing and perpetuating his singularity.

Churchill's extraordinary life and words infuse and compel, upend and underpin the startling energies and radical evolutions of both his time and our own. Churchill continues to show us what we can do. How we can strive magnificently, straining against triumph, fault, and folly alike, letting them limn all we have been and may yet become.

26

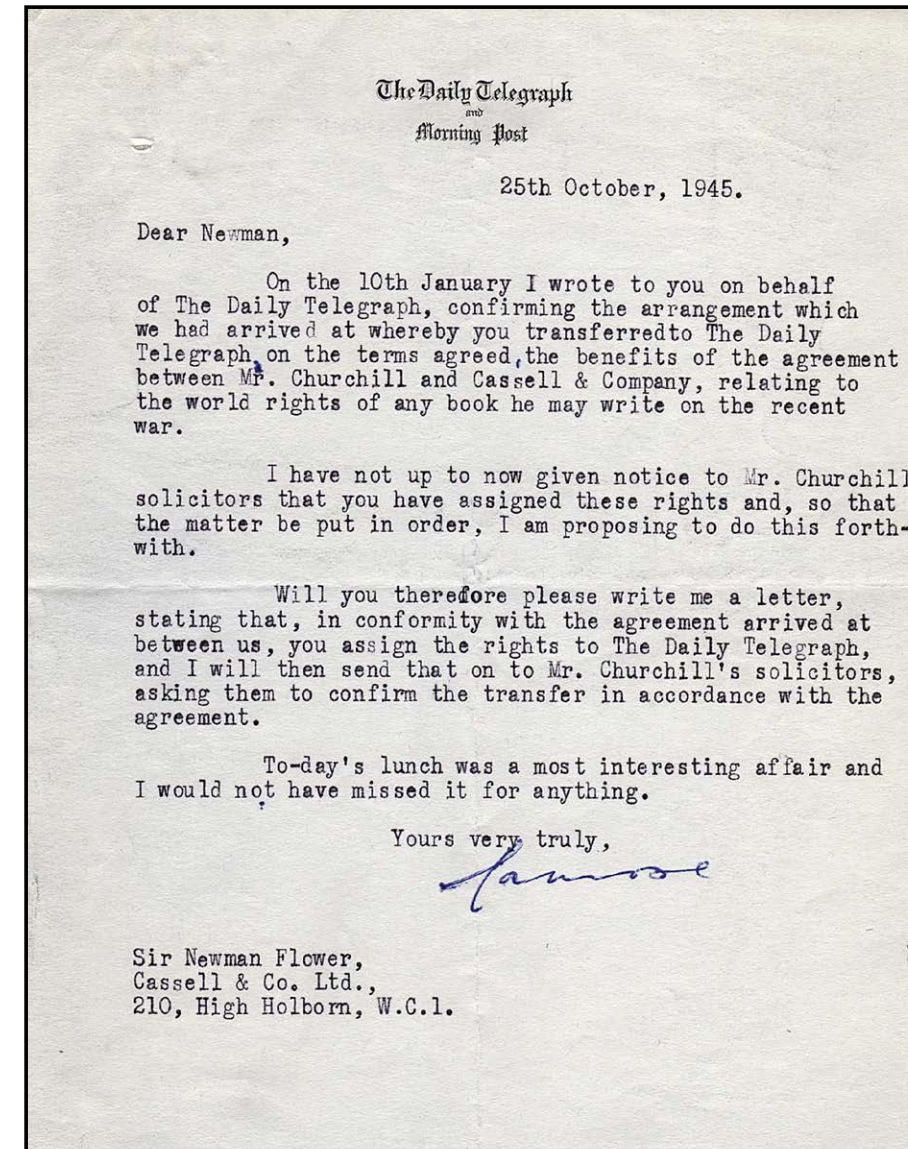
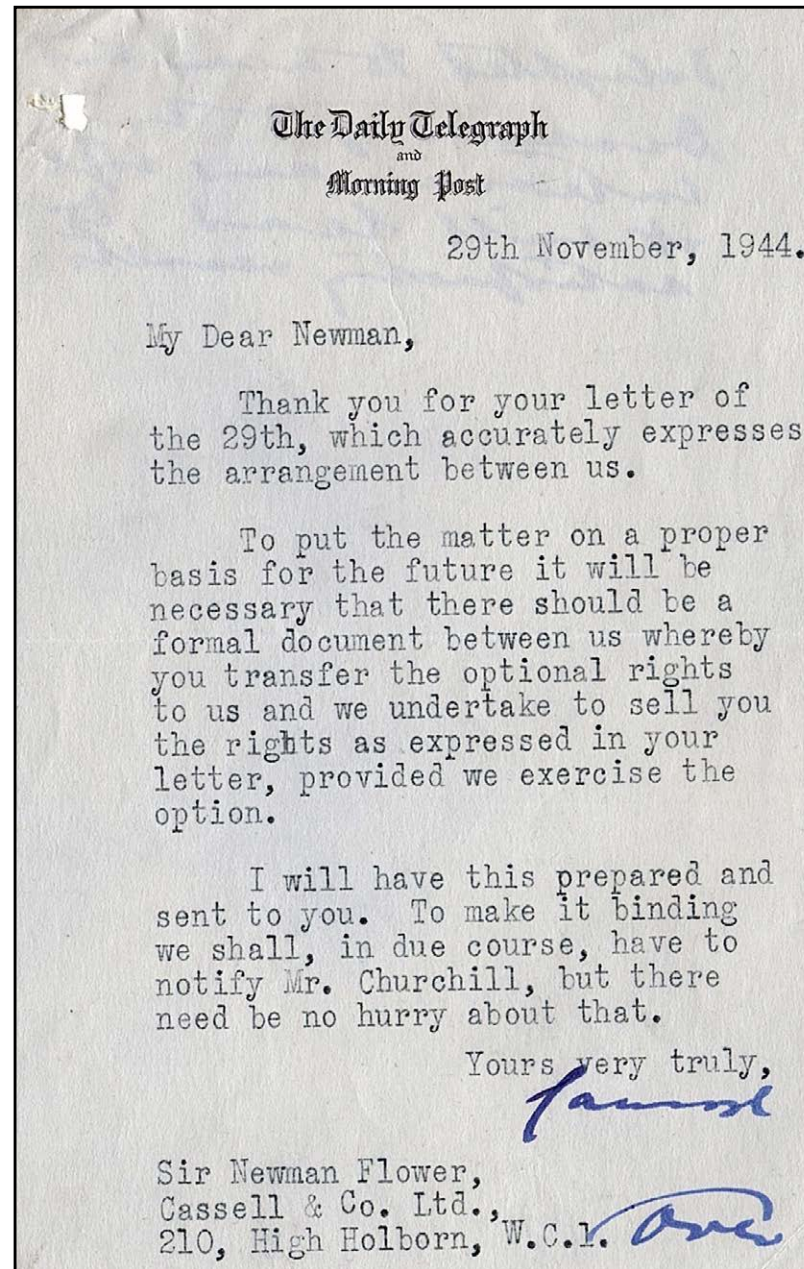
Two typed, signed letters dated 29 November 1944 and 25 October 1945 from Lord Camrose to Sir Walter Newman Flower regarding “the greatest coup of twentieth century publishing” - the rights to publish Winston S. Churchill’s eventual history of the Second World War

These two typed, signed letters from newspaper publisher Lord Camrose to Sir Newman Flower of Cassell and Company Limited concern what has been called “perhaps the greatest coup of twentieth century publishing.” The letters were acquired as part of a small archive regarding Churchill’s publishing history with Cassell and follow the initial arrangement with Churchill, in the final year of the war, to publish what became *The Second World War*. Churchill’s six-volume history, eventually published between 1948 and 1954, made the fortunes of both the author and his publisher.

Both letters are typed on “The Daily Telegraph and Morning Post” stationery. The first is dated “29th November, 1944”, just four days after Churchill’s initial publication commitment to Cassell. In his letter to Flower, Camrose refers to “the arrangement between us” (for world and serial versus British book publication rights) and references need for “a formal document between us...” Likely sensitive to Churchill’s caveats and equivocation, Camrose concludes: “To make it binding we shall, in due course, have to notify Mr. Churchill, but there need be no hurry about it.” Camrose’s blue ink holograph note on the verso reads: “Delighted to hear that Desmond got his interview and hope it will lead to satisfactory results.”

Then serving in the Army, Newman’s son Desmond landed in Normandy and won the MC in Operation Bluecoat in August 1944, returning to Cassell in 1946. The second letter from Camrose to Flower is dated “25th October, 1945.” and clarifies that “world rights of any book he [Churchill] may write about the recent war” were transferred by Cassell to Camrose’s *Daily Telegraph*. Intriguingly, this was worked out between Camrose and Flower without engaging Churchill’s lawyers; Camrose asks for a letter from Flower confirming assignation of the world rights so that Camrose may “then send that on to Mr. Churchill’s solicitors, asking them to confirm the transfer...”

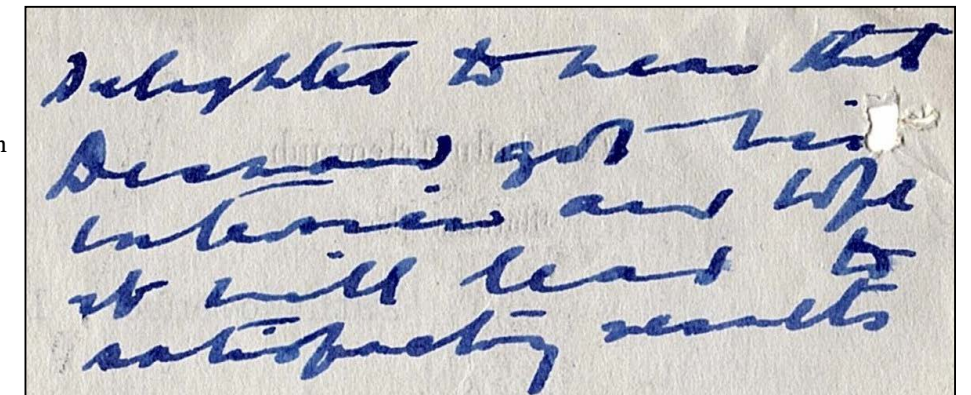
Both letters are in fine condition, each with a single hole at the upper left consonant with original filing. Churchill’s close friend, British newspaper publisher William Ewart Berry, 1st Viscount Camrose (1879-1954) owned (with his brother, Lord Kemsley) the *Daily Telegraph* and *Morning Post*. Sir Walter Newman Flower (1879-1964) purchased the book-publishing part of Cassell in 1927 from Camrose and Kemsley.



As early as 1939 - before he was even Prime Minister - Churchill had already been courted by publishers for the enticingly lucrative rights to publish any post-war memoirs. Cassell ultimately won the prize. At a wartime dinner, Churchill “informally promised Camrose the newspaper rights in Britain and the Empire to any war memoirs” he might write. Sir Newman’s moment came when Churchill was offered a large sum for the film rights to the yet-unpublished *History of the English-Speaking Peoples*. Cassell owned the rights, which Flower offered to surrender in return for first refusal on Churchill’s anticipated war memoirs. On 24 November 1944 Churchill consented, writing to Flower: “I shall be very pleased to give your firm a first refusal, at the lowest price I am prepared to accept, of publishing rights in serial and book form... in any work I may write on the present War after it is over.” Churchill

specified “I undertake no obligation to write anything.” The caveats reflected the author’s ruthlessly hard-nosed approach to extracting value for his writing. Nonetheless, the agreement set the stage for Cassell’s publishing triumph. Of course Churchill wrote his war memoirs and Cassell did what it took to accommodate Churchill’s expectations. Churchill’s six-volume work not only ensured his own financial security, but also proved the essential asset to Cassell’s postwar recovery. In late 1946, Camrose represented Churchill (along with Emery Reves) in negotiating the deals with American publishers, ultimately concluding “the most successful publishing venture of all time.” This item is housed in a removable, archival mylar sleeve within a rigid, crimson cloth folder with satin ribbon stays. [CBC# 003763]

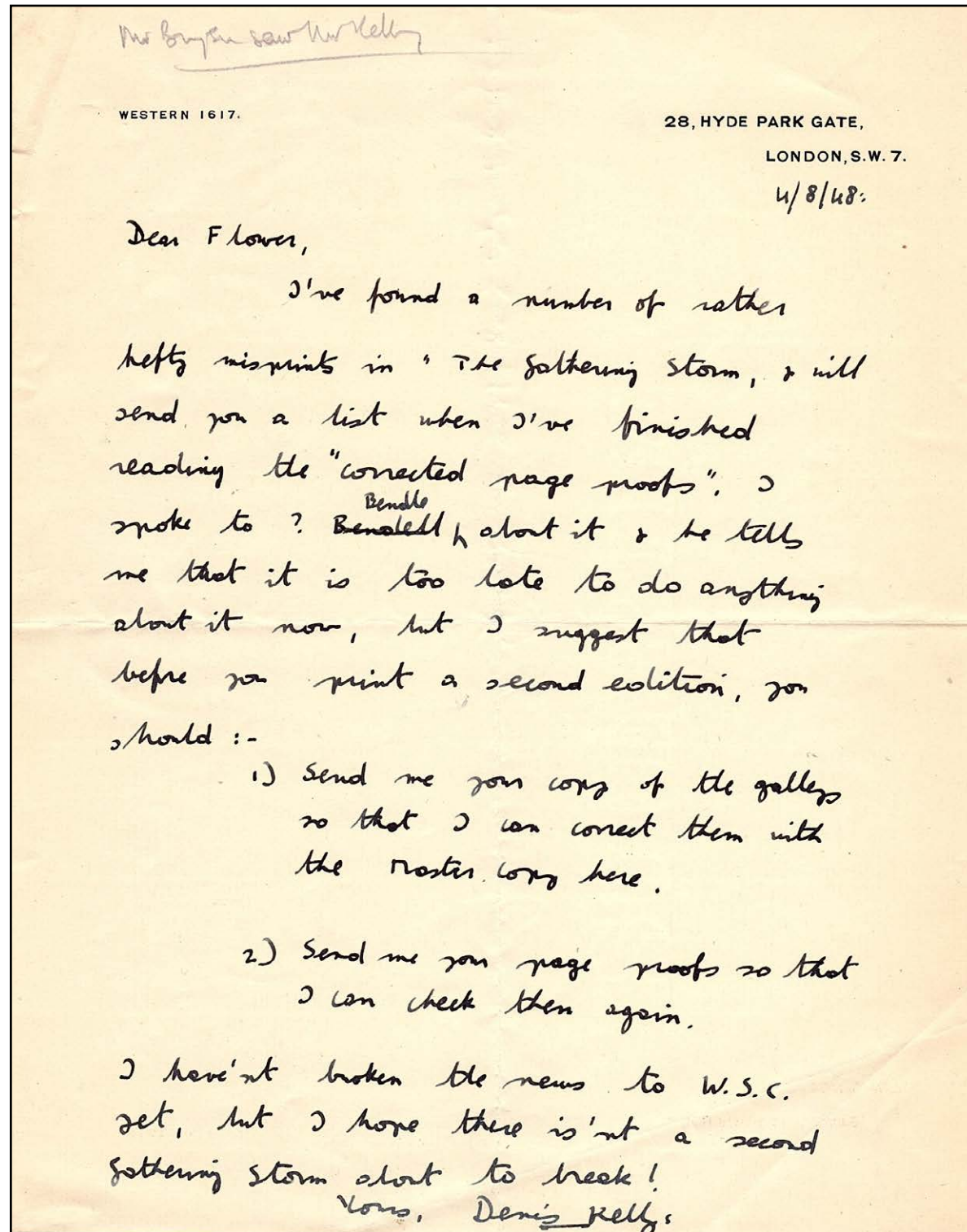
\$950 USD



27

“...I hope there isn't a second gathering storm about to break!”

4 August 1948 holograph letter from “indefatigable Churchill literary assistant” Denis Kelly to Desmond Flower of Cassell regarding uncorrected errors in the soon-to-be published British first edition of the first volume of Winston S. Churchill's *The Second World War, The Gathering Storm*



This 4 August July 1948 holograph letter is from “indefatigable Churchill literary assistant” Denis Kelly to Desmond Flower of Cassell regarding uncorrected errors in the soon-to be published British first edition of the first volume of *The Second World War, The Gathering Storm* (published 4 October 1948). The holograph letter is inked entirely in Kelly's hand on the recto of a sheet of Hyde Park Gate stationery. Dated by Kelly “11/8/48” (11 August 1948), it reads: “Dear Flower, I've found a number of rather hefty misprints in *The Gathering Storm*, & will send you a list...” Kelly acknowledges “...that it is too late to do anything about it now...” but suggests a review protocol for Cassell to follow “...before you print a second edition...” Tellingly, Kelly concludes “I haven't broken the news to W.S.C. yet, but I hope there isn't a second gathering storm about to break!” Pencil annotation at the upper left reads: “Mr. B [indecipherable] saw Mr. Kelly”. The letter was acquired from an archive regarding Churchill's publishing history with Cassell. Condition is near fine, clean with minor corner creases and centered vertical and horizontal folds consonant with original mailing.

When Newman Flower of Cassell secured publication rights to Churchill's war memoirs, it was “perhaps the greatest coup of twentieth century publishing.” It fell to Newman's son, Desmond John Newman Flower (1907-1997), to oversee the actual publication and manage an author of Churchill's towering stature and exacting standards. “Almost the last thing that Flower did before joining the Army in 1940 was to prepare the first volume of Churchill's wartime speeches.” Desmond landed in Normandy and won the MC in Operation Bluecoat in August 1944, returning to Cassell in 1946 to begin a new battle - to rebuild the firm, which had lost both its offices and warehouse to bombing and now faced the crippling constraint of paper rationing. Churchill's post-war literary output, particularly the six volumes of *The Second World War*, not only ensured his own financial security, but also proved the essential asset to Cassell's postwar recovery. Churchill was an author that Cassell could neither control nor do without.

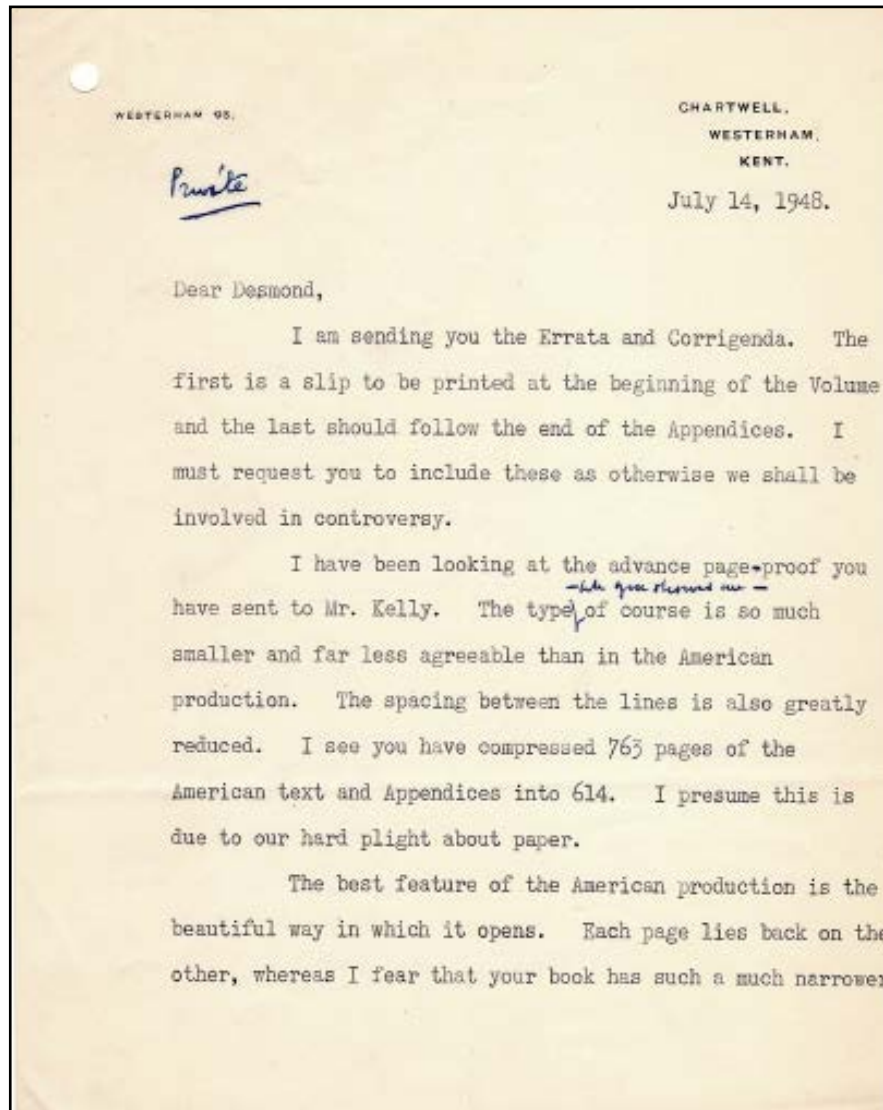
Churchill had written to Flower personally on 14 July not only to personal supply Errata and Corrigenda, but also to specify where they would be placed in the published edition. Further errors were identified just before the final binding, resulting in an additional tipped-in slip. Among the embarrassing errors (if one regards French military prowess) was describing the French Army as the ‘poop’ rather than the ‘prop’ of France. Churchill wrote to Flower on 10 August “I was shocked at some of the mistakes”. By November of 1949, Cassell had bowed to its author and published a second edition of Volume I incorporating corrections.

Denis Kelly (1916-1990) served during the Second World War in the Indian Mountain Artillery in India and Burma (1941-45). After the war Kelly joined Churchill's literary team, first as an archivist, then as a literary assistant on Churchill's war memoirs. On 14 May 1947, Churchill met Kelly at Chartwell. Showing him a cellar “stacked from floor to ceiling” Churchill tasked Kelly thus: “Your task, my boy, is to make Cosmos out of Chaos.” Kelly approached the task with not only diligence, but some reverence: “I realised that I was handling the personal papers of a man who had experienced and shaped the history of the world in the last fifty years...” (Gilbert, Vol. VIII, p.331.) Kelly became a vital part of Churchill's literary team for the rest of Churchill's productive life as an author, not only assisting with *The Second World War* and *A History of the English-Speaking Peoples*, but also preparing the abridged, one-volume *Memoirs of the Second World War* (published 1959). Kelly's papers, including correspondence with Sir Martin Gilbert, now reside in the Churchill Archives Centre at Churchill College, Cambridge. This item is housed in a removable, archival mylar sleeve within a rigid, crimson cloth folder with satin ribbon stays. [CBC #003765]

\$1,500 USD

28

14 July 1948 typed, annotated, and signed letter from Winston S. Churchill to his publisher, Desmond Flower, demonstrating Churchill's full engagement in the minutiae of writing and publishing his war memoirs, making pre-publication corrections to both content and design, and delaying publication of Volume II for additional corrections

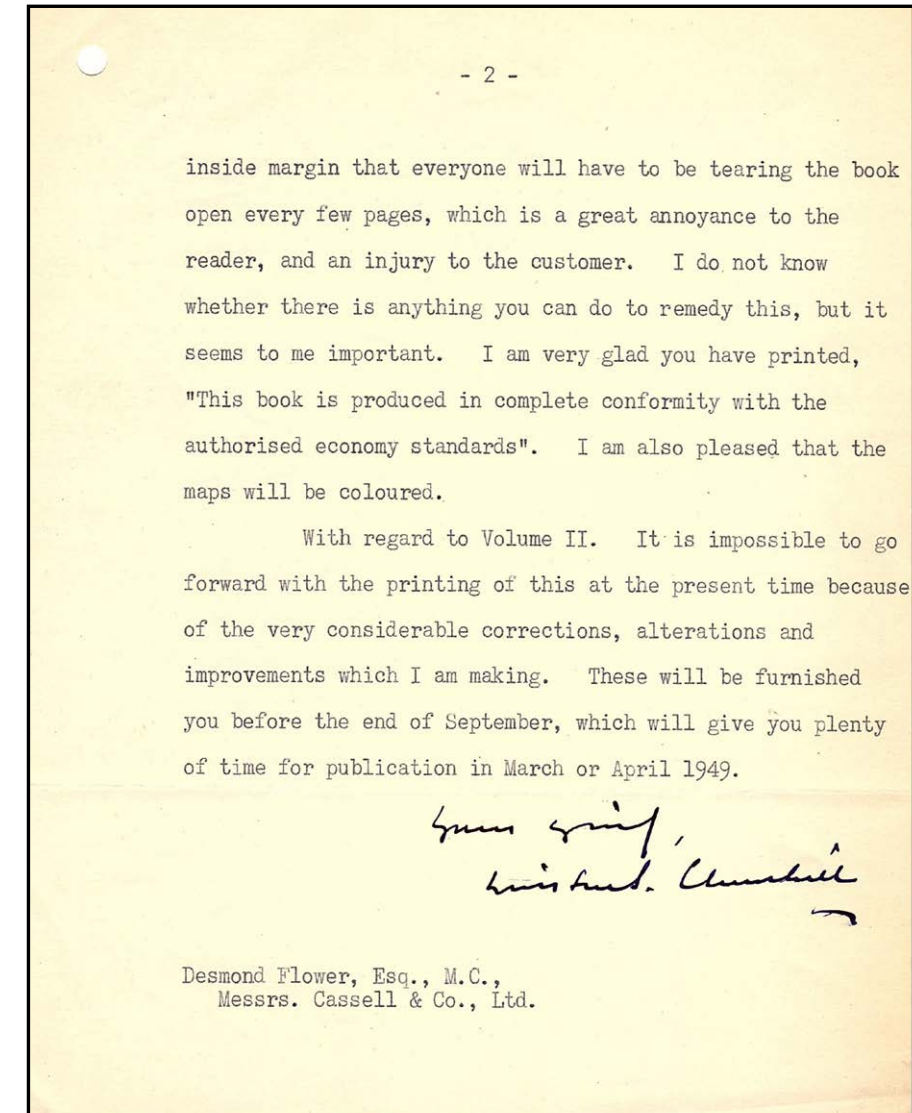


This 14 July 1948 typed, signed letter from Winston Churchill to Desmond Flower of Cassell conveys Churchill's corrections and layout preferences regarding the forthcoming British first edition of the first volume of *The Second World War* (not published until 4 October 1948). Securing the publication rights to Churchill's war memoirs was "perhaps the greatest coup of twentieth century publishing." This letter testifies that it was also the publishing equivalent of having a tiger by the tail.

The letter is typed on the rectos of two sheets of stationery, the first printed with Churchill's Chartwell address. The letter is prefaced with the holograph word "Private" at the upper left corner of the first page, concluding with Churchill's holograph valediction and signature: "Yours sincerely, | Winston S. Churchill." Churchill's holograph correction to the second line of the second paragraph adds the clause "-wh you showed me-" regarding the type size. The letter was acquired from an archive regarding Churchill's publishing history with Cassell. Condition is excellent, clean with a single hole at the upper left corner, consonant with original filing.

The granular nature of Churchill's corrections and aesthetic concerns demonstrates engagement in the minutiae of his writing and publication and dispels the myth that, by this time in his life and

career, he was disengaged from authorship of books published in his name. Despite having a capable literary team, Churchill's four paragraph letter personally conveys Errata and Corrigenda, even specifying where they should be placed. Churchill also specifically critiques the size and agreeability of the type, acknowledging "our hard plight about paper" (due to postwar paper rationing), but nonetheless comparing the British edition unfavorably to the layout of the American edition (which had been published on 21 June 1948). He makes further unfavorable aesthetic comparisons to the American edition, expressing concern "that your book has such a much narrower inside margin that everyone will have to be tearing the book open every few pages, which is a great annoyance to the reader and an injury to the customer." The final paragraph brings more bad news for the publisher – this time regarding Volume II: "It is impossible to go forward with the printing of this at the present time because of the very considerable corrections, alterations and improvements which I am making." Churchill promises the corrections "will give you plenty of time for publication in March or April 1949." Note that publication of Volume II did not occur until 27 June 1949.

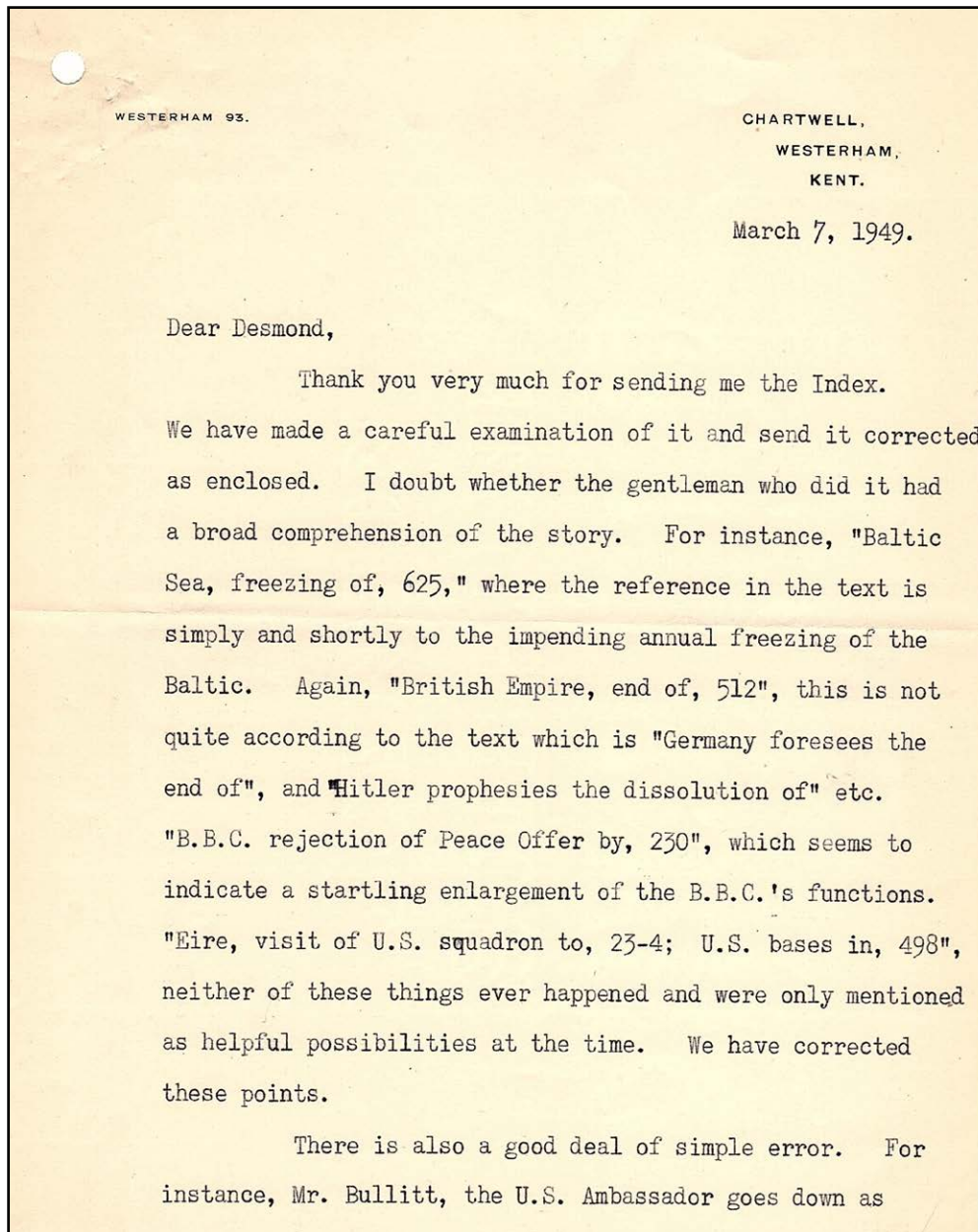


One may wince sympathetically for the hapless publisher micromanaged by an author of Churchill's stature. The war transformed Churchill into an icon and elevated his already impressive literary career "to quite dizzying heights." Moreover, he remained at the head of his party as Leader of the Opposition and would return to 10 Downing Street before the final volumes of his history were published. Churchill was an author that Cassell could neither control nor do without. Desmond John Newman Flower (1907-1997) inherited the reigns of Cassell and Company Ltd. from his father, Newman (1879-1964) who had secured the rights to publish Churchill's war memoirs. Cassell served as Churchill's primary publisher for the final quarter century of his life, from 1941 on. "Almost the last thing that Flower did before joining the Army in 1940 was to prepare the first volume of Churchill's wartime speeches." Desmond landed in Normandy and won the MC in Operation Bluecoat in August 1944, returning to Cassell in 1946 to begin a new battle - to rebuild the firm, which had lost both its offices and warehouse to bombing and now faced the crippling constraint of paper rationing. Churchill's post-war literary output, particularly the six volumes of *The Second World War*, not only ensured his own financial security, but also Cassell's postwar recovery. This item is housed in a removable, archival mylar sleeve within a rigid, crimson cloth folder with satin ribbon stays. [CBC# 003764]

\$4,850 USD

29

7 March 1949 typed signed letter from Winston S. Churchill to his publisher, Desmond Flower, sarcastically chastising typographical errors in the second volume of Churchill's war memoirs and showing Churchill as a micromanaging author that the publisher could neither control nor do without



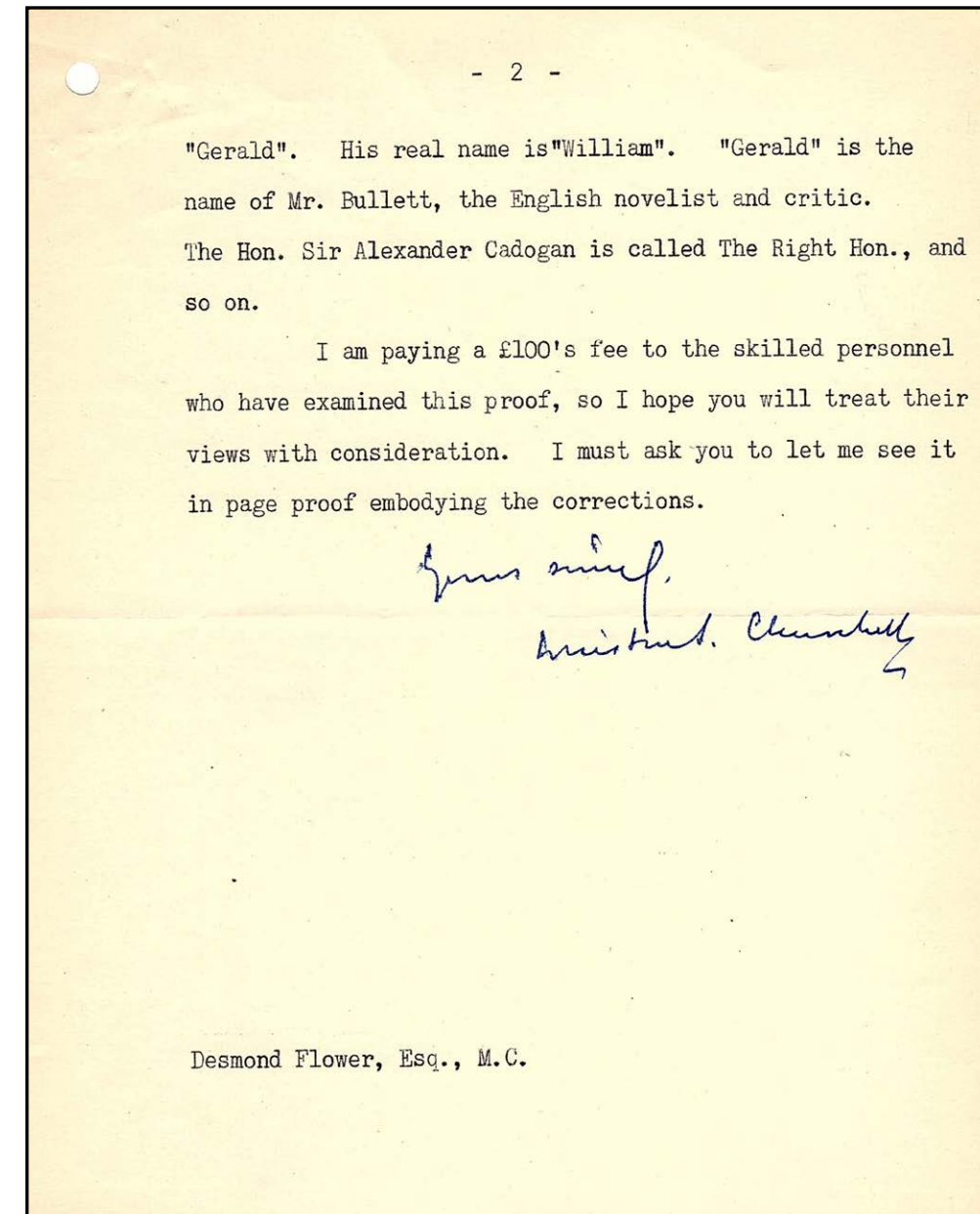
This typed, signed letter from Winston Churchill to Desmond Flower of Cassell is a par excellence example of the burdens that his publisher undertook when they secured "perhaps the greatest coup of twentieth century publishing" – the rights to publish the British edition of Churchill's history of the Second World War. The letter is typed on the recto and verso of a single page of Chartwell stationery, dated "March 7, 1949" and concluding with Churchill's holograph valediction and signature: "Yours sincerely, | Winston S. Churchill".

Churchill was an author upon whom Cassell was entirely dependent and one Cassell was in no position to manage – as is evident in this scaldingly humorous and condescendingly remonstrative two-page letter. In it, Churchill – who had an entire literary team mind you – personally offers quite granular corrections not to the text, but to the index of the second volume of his war memoirs. Of particular note is the lovely bit of cutting Churchillian sarcasm at line 10 of the first paragraph. Churchill notes an index reference to "B.B.C. rejection of Peace Offer by". B.B.C. was - and of course remains - the British Broadcasting Corporation, which certainly does not have plenipotentiary diplomatic powers. Churchill, rather than just pointing out the error, dryly adds that this language "seems to indicate a startling enlargement of the B.B.C.'s functions." You can picture the hapless publisher and his editorial staff being micromanaged and scolded by an author of Churchill's stature.

The war had transformed Churchill into an icon and elevated his already impressive literary career "to quite dizzying heights." Moreover, he remained at the head of his party as Leader of the Opposition and would return to 10 Downing Street before the final volumes of his history were published. In short, Churchill was an author that Cassell could neither control nor do without. The letter also dispels the myth that by this time in his career Churchill was disengaged from the authorship of books published in his name; a disengaged author does not take time to write to his publisher about typographical errors in the index.

The letter was acquired as part of a small archive regarding Churchill's publishing history with Cassell. Condition is excellent, clean with a single hole at the upper left corner, consonant with original filing.

The six volumes of *The Second World War* were published between 1948 and 1954. Churchill worked closely with Desmond Flower throughout. Desmond's father, Sir Walter Newman Flower (1879-1964) purchased the book-publishing part of Cassell in 1927 and stayed at the helm thereafter until the reigns passed to his son, Desmond. Cassell would serve as Churchill's primary publisher for the final quarter century of his life, from 1941 on. As early as 1939 – before he was even Prime Minister - Churchill



was courted by publishers for the enticingly lucrative rights to publish any post-war memoirs. But it was Newman Flower of Cassell who won the prize, securing a tentative commitment from Churchill on 24 November 1944 that eventually became his firm's defining post-war asset and salvation, as well as his son's vexation. Desmond John Newman Flower (1907-1997) would oversee the actual publication. "Almost the last thing that Flower did before joining the Army in 1940 was to prepare the first volume of Churchill's wartime speeches." Desmond landed in Normandy and won the MC in Operation Bluecoat in August 1944, returning to Cassell in 1946 to begin a new battle - to rebuild the firm, which had lost both its offices and warehouse to bombing and now faced the crippling constraint of paper rationing. Churchill's post-war literary output, particularly the six volumes of *The Second World War*, not only ensured his own financial security, but also proved the essential asset to Cassell's postwar recovery. This item is housed in a removable, archival mylar sleeve within a rigid, crimson cloth folder with satin ribbon stays. [CBC #003768]

\$5,000 USD

30

12 May 1954 Typed signed letter on 10 Downing Street stationery with holograph date, salutation, and valediction from Winston S. Churchill to his publisher, Desmond Flower, commemorating publication of the final volume of Churchill's history of the Second World War

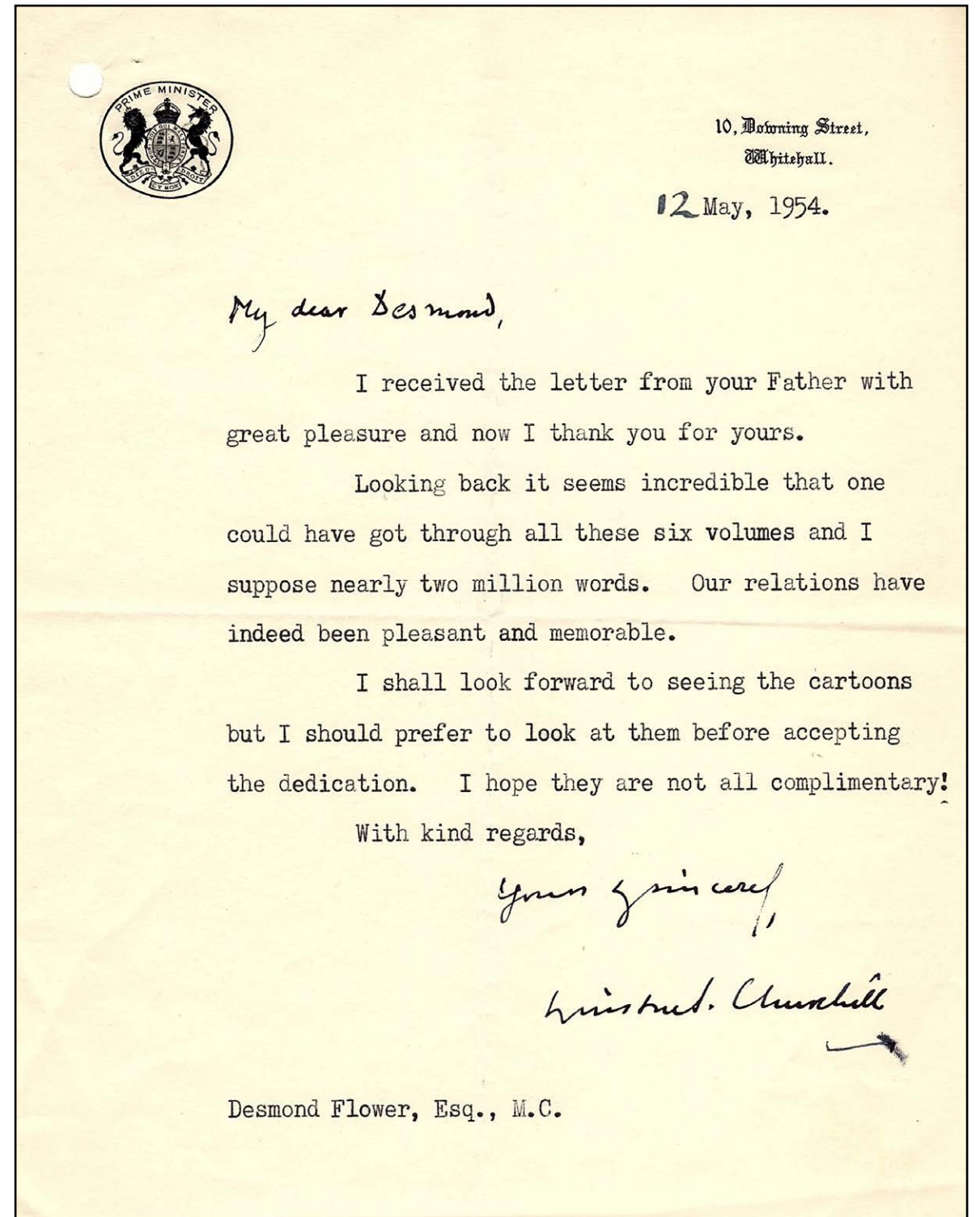
This is a 12 May 1954 typed signed letter from Prime Minister Winston Churchill to Desmond Flower of Cassell regarding publication of the sixth and final volume of Churchill's history of the Second World War. Volume VI had been published just a few weeks prior on 26 April 1954. This correspondence between Churchill and his publisher commemorates the end of what has been called "perhaps the greatest coup of twentieth century publishing." The letter is typed on the recto of a single sheet of 10 Downing Street stationery, with the day "12", the salutation "My dear Desmond," and the valediction "Yours vy sincerely, | Winston S. Churchill" all hand-written in black ink. The letter was acquired from an archive regarding Churchill's publishing history with Cassell. Condition is excellent, clean with a single hole at the upper left corner, consonant with original filing.

The letter opens: "I received the letter from your Father with great pleasure and now I thank you for yours." The "Father" in question is Sir Walter Newman Flower (1879-1964), who purchased the book-publishing part of Cassell in 1927 and stayed at the helm thereafter until the reigns passed to his son, Desmond. Cassell would serve as Churchill's primary publisher for the final quarter century of his life, from 1941 on. As early as 1939 – before he was even Prime Minister - Churchill was courted by publishers for the enticingly lucrative rights to publish any post-war memoirs. But it was Newman Flower of Cassell who won the prize, securing a tentative commitment from Churchill on 24 November 1944 that eventually became his firm's defining post-war asset and salvation.

Desmond John Newman Flower (1907-1997) would oversee the actual publication. "Almost the last thing that Flower did before joining the Army in 1940 was to prepare the first volume of Churchill's wartime speeches." Desmond landed in Normandy and won the MC in Operation Bluecoat in August 1944, returning to Cassell in 1946 to begin a new battle - to rebuild the firm, which had lost both its offices and warehouse to bombing and now faced the crippling constraint of paper rationing. Churchill's post-war literary output, particularly the six volumes of *The Second World War*, not only ensured his own financial security, but also proved the essential asset to Cassell's postwar recovery. Churchill then writes: "Looking back it seems incredible that one could have got through all these six volumes and I suppose nearly two million words. Our relations have indeed been pleasant and memorable."

It is possible that Churchill's recollection might be more "pleasant" than Desmond's. The war transformed Churchill into an icon and elevated his already impressive literary career "to quite dizzying heights." Moreover, he returned to 10 Downing Street for his second and final premiership in October 1951, before the final volumes of his history were completed and published. Churchill was an author whom Cassell could neither control nor do without. Correspondence shows Churchill to have been every inch the demanding author. Churchill was fully engaged in the minutiae of his literary work and regularly corresponded directly with Flower regarding everything from typos in the indexes to type face and the size of margins. And of course, Churchill's exacting editorial requirements and his public duties were constantly pushing publication deadlines. The letter concludes: "I shall look forward to seeing the cartoons but I should prefer to look at them before accepting the dedication. I hope they are not all complimentary!" The reference here is to *W.S.C. A Cartoon Biography*, published by Cassell in March 1955 and dedicated "To the great man who is the subject of the following pages". Encapsulating Churchill's more than half a century as a Member of Parliament, the 242 pages of captioned cartoons therein, spanning 1900-1954, were most certainly not all complimentary. This item is housed in a removable, archival mylar sleeve within a rigid, crimson cloth folder with satin ribbon stays. [CBC #003766]

\$5,500 USD



31

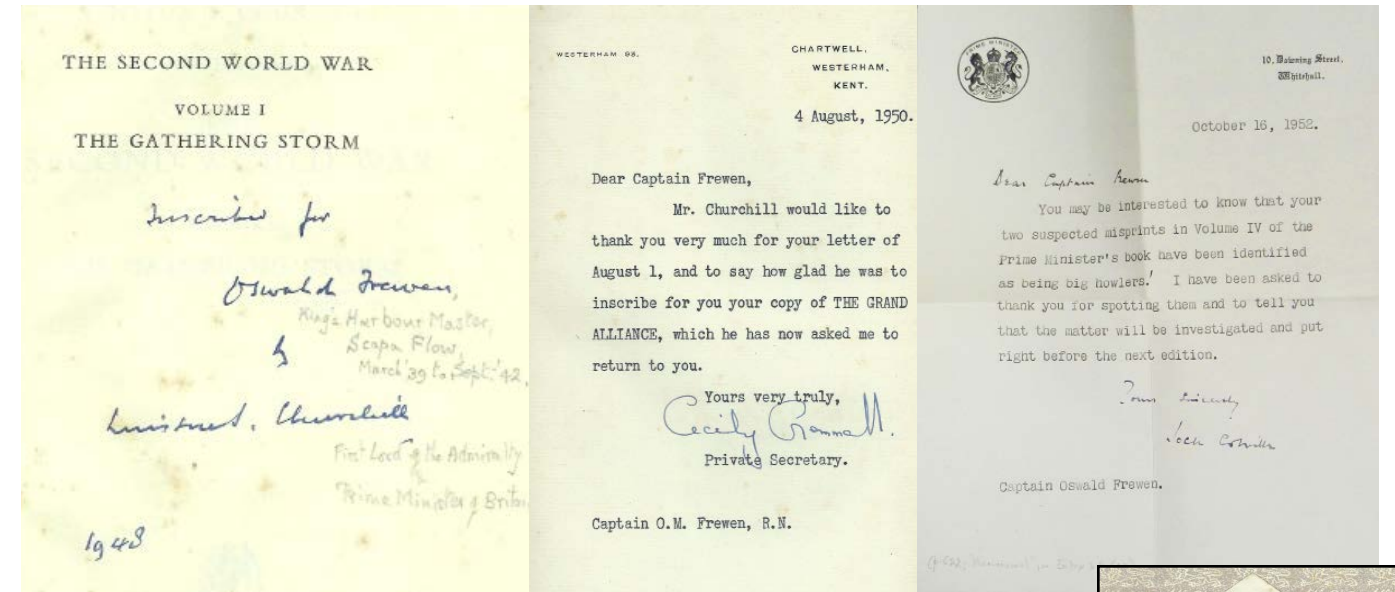
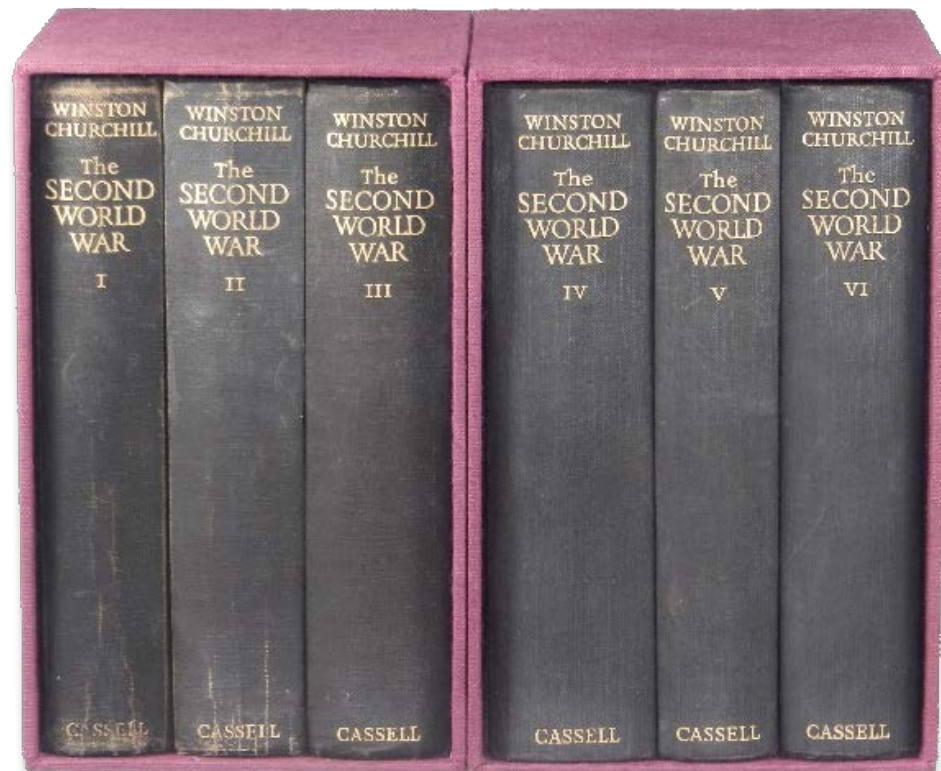
The Second World War

A full set of six British first editions, inscribed in every volume by Churchill to his cousin, with correspondence and emendations

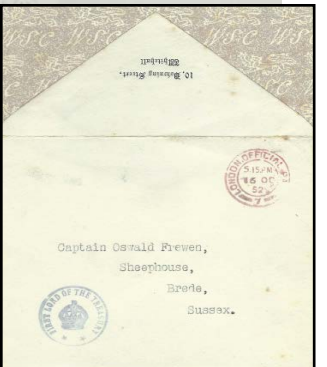


This remarkable full set of British first editions is inscribed in each volume by Churchill to his first cousin, Captain Oswald Moreton Frewen. The set also bears three letters to Oswald from two of Churchill's private secretaries, as well as Oswald's emendations. Four of the volumes (I, II, III & V) are inscribed and dated in the year of publication. Volume IV is inscribed in 1952, and the sixth and final volume is inscribed simply "Oswald by Winston". In Volume I, beside his own name in Churchill's inscription Oswald wrote: "King's Harbour Master | Scapa Flow | March '39 to Sept '42" and beside Churchill's signature "First Lord of the Admiralty | & | Prime Minister of Britain". Volume III bears a letter to Oswald from Churchill's private Secretary Cecily Gemmell on Chartwell stationery regarding Oswald's suggested emendations and returning the book to Oswald with Winston's signature. Volumes IV and V each bear letters from Churchill's Private Secretary Jock Colville on 10 Downing Street stationery regarding Oswald's suggested emendations. Volume IV also includes the original franked 10 Downing Street envelope in which Colville's letter was sent. In Volume V, Oswald hand copied the lengthy letter from himself to Jock Colville that prompted Colville's reply and also penciled margin comments on pages 68, 484, 518, and 551.

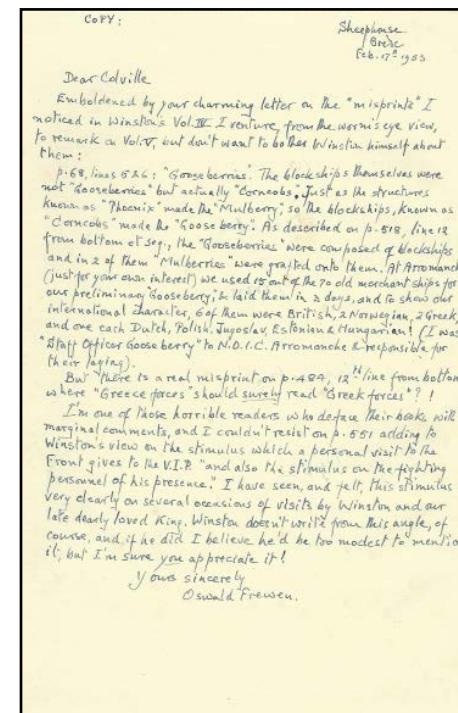
Oswald Moreton Frewen (1887-1958) was first cousin to Winston Churchill (1874-1965). His mother Clara (1851-1935) was the elder sister of Churchill's mother, Jennie (1854-1921). Oswald was the youngest of three children born to Clara Jerome Frewen and Moreton Frewen. Oswald attended Eton and then joined the Royal Navy in 1902, his "first and only love in the realm of vocation." (*Sailor's Soliloquy*, Concluding Note by Leigh Holman, p.246)



Oswald was present in every naval engagement in the North Sea during the First World War and, after the war, served for a period at the Admiralty assisting preparation of the official naval history of the war. Oswald left the Navy in 1922 for careers in journalism and the law, but returned to active service in the Navy in 1939, the same year that Winston returned to the Government as First Lord of the Admiralty. Oswald became King's Harbour Master of Scapa Flow, a post he held from March 1939 to September 1942, also playing a role in the Algiers and Normandy landings and finally retiring from the Navy in 1945 with the rank of Captain. In his retirement years, Oswald read and annotated cousin Winston's history of the First World War and closely followed the publication of Winston's history of The Second World War and



kept in touch with his cousin. In 1949, Oswald and his sister Clare were Christmas guests at Chartwell. (Gilbert, Vol. VIII, p.498)



On 22 August 1950, Churchill wrote to Oswald about trying to complete the fourth volume: "I have had to give up all my holiday," he complained, and stated "Volume IV is a worse tyrant than Attlee." (Gilbert, Vol. VIII, p.548) As this set attests, Oswald chose to congratulate Winston on his completed volume by sending him corrections! Oswald had a childless marriage late in life. These books come to us from Oswald's great-nephew. The set is exceptional for content, rather than condition. All six original bindings are sound and tight, but scuffed and a bit worn, consistent with the fact that they were diligently read by Churchill's cousin. The contents bear modest spotting, mostly confined to page edges. Top edges are sunned to various shades of pink. The only remnant of the original dust jackets is the front flap text of the Volume III jacket, affixed to the Volume III front pastedown. We find no previous ownership marks in the set other than the aforementioned author inscriptions, comments by Oswald, and correspondence from Churchill's private secretaries. The set is housed in two stout, dark red cloth slipcases. Bibliographic reference: Cohen A240.4(I-VI).a, Woods/ICS A123(ba), Langworth p.264. [CBC# 003275]

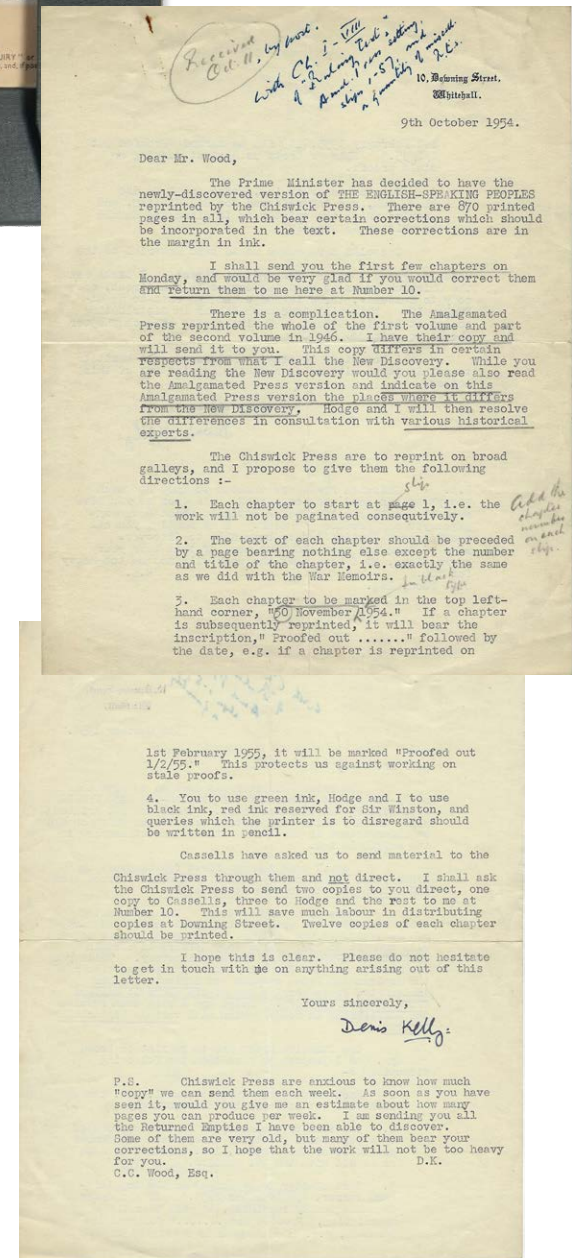
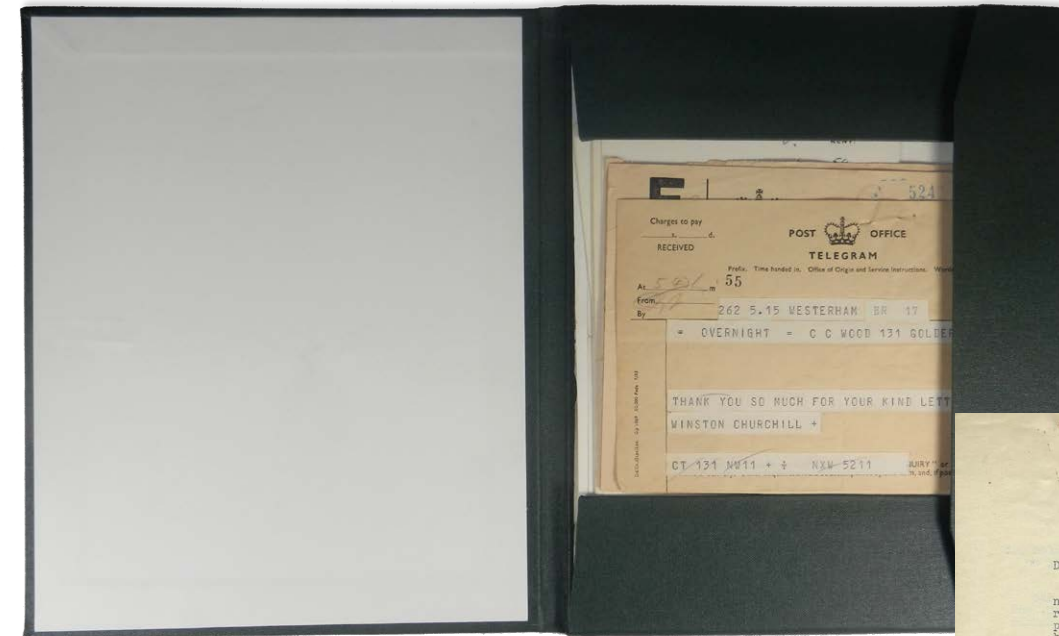
\$22,500

32

An archive of 30 pieces of correspondence and documents spanning 1946 to 1959 addressed to Winston S. Churchill's "indefatigable, interminable, intolerable" proofreader, C. C. Wood, regarding editing and publication of Churchill's *The Second World War* and *A History of the English-Speaking Peoples*, including five telegrams from Churchill to Wood

This archive of 30 letters, telegrams, and documents from Churchill's "indefatigable, interminable, intolerable" proofreader, C. C. Wood, relates to Churchill's final two epic literary efforts – *The Second World War* and *A History of the English-Speaking Peoples*. The documents span Churchill's postwar literary output, from 1946 to Wood's death in 1959.

Charles Carlyle Wood (1875-1959) joined the publishing firm Harrap in 1912, where he worked on Winston S. Churchill's four-volume *Marlborough* in the 1930s. "Slight and small" as well as "pedantic and opinionated" Wood neither drank nor smoke. The virtue commending him to Churchill was "a ruthless eye for misprints and inconsistencies." In 1947, when Churchill's deal to publish his war memoirs was announced, Wood was long-retired from his position as Head of Harrap's Editorial Department. Wood "started pressing his services in a series of letters, only to be politely rebuffed." But when Cassell published the first volume of Churchill's war memoirs replete with errors (crowned by referring to the French Army as the "poop" rather than "prop" of France), Churchill re-engaged Wood. On 4 October 1948 Wood lunched with Churchill at Chartwell, Churchill's country home and literary factory. "Wood was soon exceeding his brief in typically abrasive style" as "a fixed if fractious member of Churchill's team." By December, Wood drove Churchill's publisher, Desmond Flower of Cassell, to the point of a "flaming row" about punctuation. Churchill himself called Wood "indefatigable, interminable, intolerable". For the next 10 volumes and 10 years – the second (corrected) edition of *The Gathering Storm*, five more volumes of *The Second World War*, four volumes of *A History of the English-Speaking Peoples* – the proofreading process at Chartwell was known as "wooding". (Gilbert, *A Life*, pp.149-150)



Present in this archive is much of Churchill's inner circle responsible for assisting the drafting, editing, and publication of his postwar works. Six signed letters on either Chartwell or 10 Downing Street stationery are from Grace Hamblin, Churchill's longtime private secretary. Two signed letters are from Churchill's postwar literary assistant Denis Kelly. One details the editing process: "You [Wood] to use green ink, [Alan] Hodge and I to use black ink, red ink reserved for Sir Winston". Other letters include one from *History Today* Editor Alan Hodge, and Commodore G. R. G. Allen, Churchill's naval history consultant. Eleven letters from Cassell's Editorial and Art Departments are accompanied by a single, annotated, 14 December 1953 sheet of "SIR WINSTON CHURCHILL'S OVERTAKE CORRECTIONS" for Volume VI of *The Second World War*. Churchill himself is present in five telegrams to Wood whose content is mostly acknowledgements of correspondence and edited material received. The variety of locales from which they are sent, including the South of France and Monaco, show how tethered Churchill remained to Wood. One telegram dated 2 Nov 55 invites Wood to come to the "Hotel Edmond Capdail" in France. Churchill wrote of the invitation in a 10 November 1955 letter to Alan Hodge: "Mr. Literary Wood made me feel that a vortex might break out in the detailed final correction of the First Volume which could be avoided if he were out here." Touchingly, the last item in the archive is a 1 April 1959 holograph condolence letter from Grace Hamblin to Wood's daughter following Wood's death.

The archive even contains a mystery. In a 1954 letter from Kelly on 10 Downing Street stationery, Kelly references a bibliographically unknown 1946 printing of the first two volumes of *A History of the English-Speaking Peoples*: "The Amalgamated Press reprinted the whole of the first volume and part of the second volume in 1946. I have their copy and will send it to you." Upon request, we can provide a full list of the archive documents, which are housed in a green cloth chemise with red morocco label. [CBC #004016]

\$3,200 USD

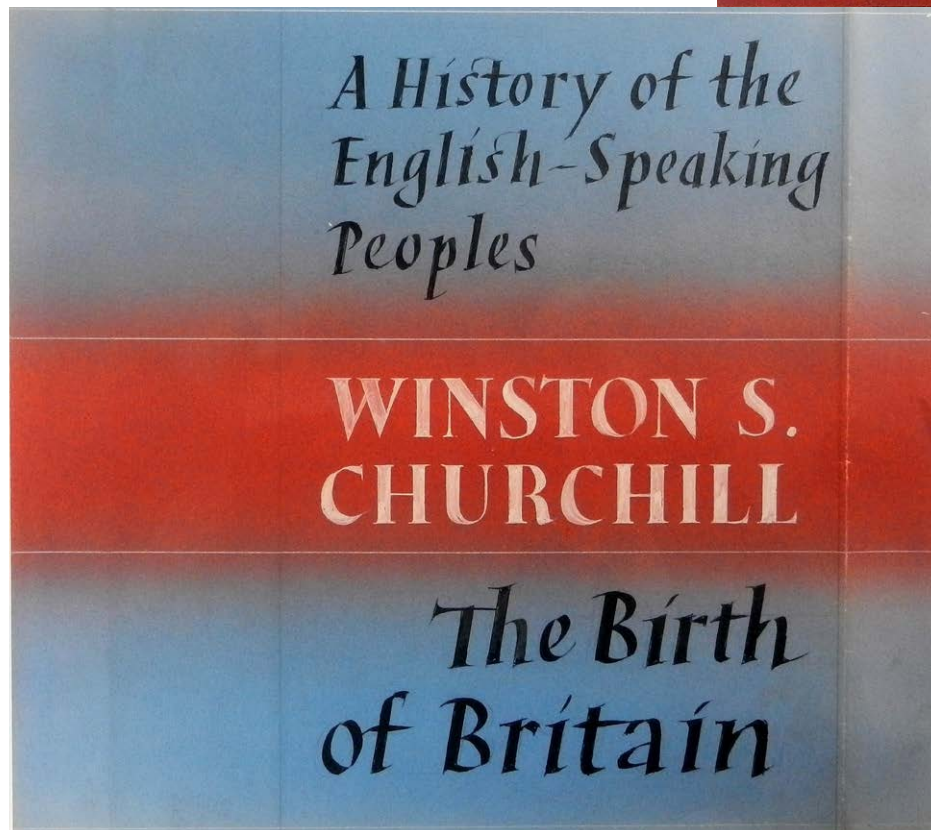
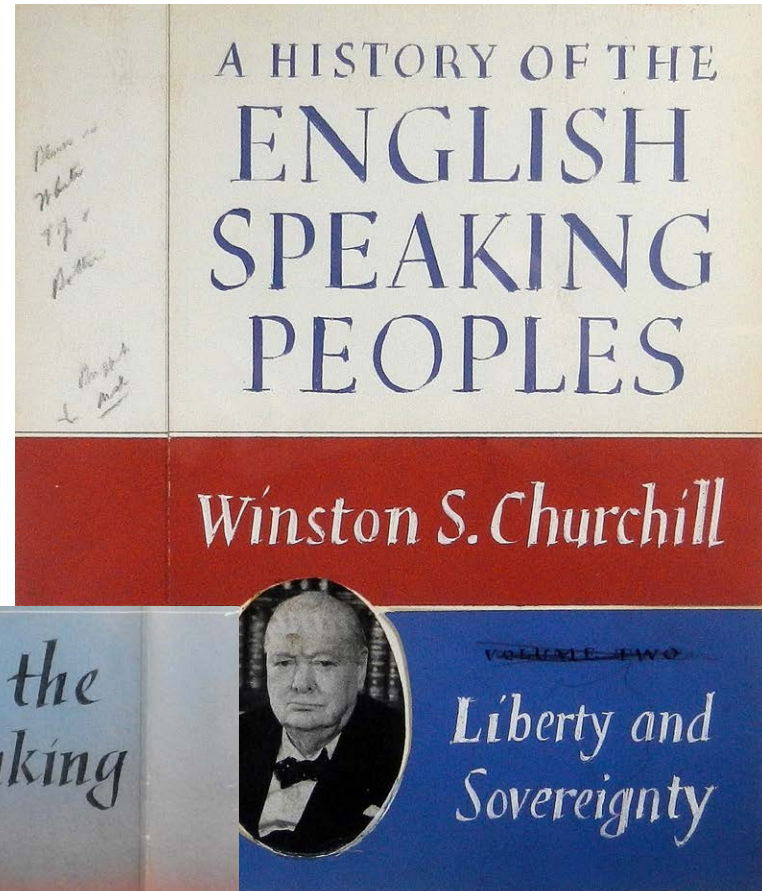


33

Original, hand-painted dust jacket design concepts for the first and second volumes of Winston Churchill's *A History of the English-Speaking Peoples*

Here are two original, hand painted and lettered dust jacket design concepts for the American first edition of Churchill's *A History of the English-Speaking Peoples* by the influential mid-Twentieth Century book jacket designer Philip Grushkin (1921-1998). The designs are executed in gouache, watercolor, ink, and paste-down image on board. The Volume I design measures 8.5 x 9.5 inches, the Volume II design 8.5 x 7.25 inches.

The design for *The Birth of Britain* is what we may assume to be an early concept, as the published design shares only the general red and blue colors and banded layout. Grushkin's Volume II design is of particular interest as it features the title *Liberty and Sovereignty* instead of the published title *The New World*. The Volume II dust jacket design is otherwise more similar to the published jacket, with the same style lettering and photo of Churchill used in the final design for the first volume. Emended to the spine of Grushkin's design for this volume are indecipherable penciled notes, presumably those of the publisher. Together these jackets present an example of the multi-stage process Grushkin employed in developing a jacket design, wherein he experimented with different images, arrangements, and type styles. Both jacket designs are handsomely and professionally framed in dark brown wood with low glare UV Plexiglass, beveled mats, and a sturdy wire hanger on the rear.



A History of the English-Speaking Peoples is Churchill's sweeping history and last great work. The first draft was completed just before the Second World War, but the work was not finished and published until after Churchill's second and final Premiership, nearly 20 years later. The work traces a great historical arc from Roman Britain through the end of the Nineteenth Century, ending with the death of Queen Victoria. Perhaps not coincidentally, this is the very year that saw Churchill conclude his first North American lecture tour, take his first seat in Parliament, and begin to make history himself. The work was published in four volumes between 1956 and 1958.

The New York Times called Philip Grushkin "a book designer whose work made him the standard-bearer throughout the publishing industry," and his list of covers include such significant works as *A Tree Grows in Brooklyn* by Betty Smith, *The Second Sex* by Simone de Beauvoir, works by such eminent authors as Truman Capote, E.B. White, C.S. Lewis, and, not least, Winston Churchill. Born in Brooklyn to Jewish-Russian immigrants, Grushkin developed an early interest in book jackets, and as a teen began collecting books with design that appealed to him. Of particular interest was the work of George Salter (1897-1967) who would later become Grushkin's mentor during his time studying calligraphy and design as an art student at Cooper Union. After the Second World War, Grushkin started his career in earnest, working for nearly all of the major publishers, and eventually becoming art director and vice president at Harry N. Abrams. In his book, *Philip Grushkin: A Designer's Archive*, author Paul Shaw writes, "Grushkin forged his own brand of modernism, a unique mixture of bold typographic hand lettering, dynamic background patterns, vibrant colors, and abstract." Grushkin was a holdout for older methods in a changing industry. "Hand-lettering was his mantra and muse. A computer, he argued, obliterated all that felt alive." (NYT, Oct. 5, 1998). [CBC #003187]

\$3,000 USD

34

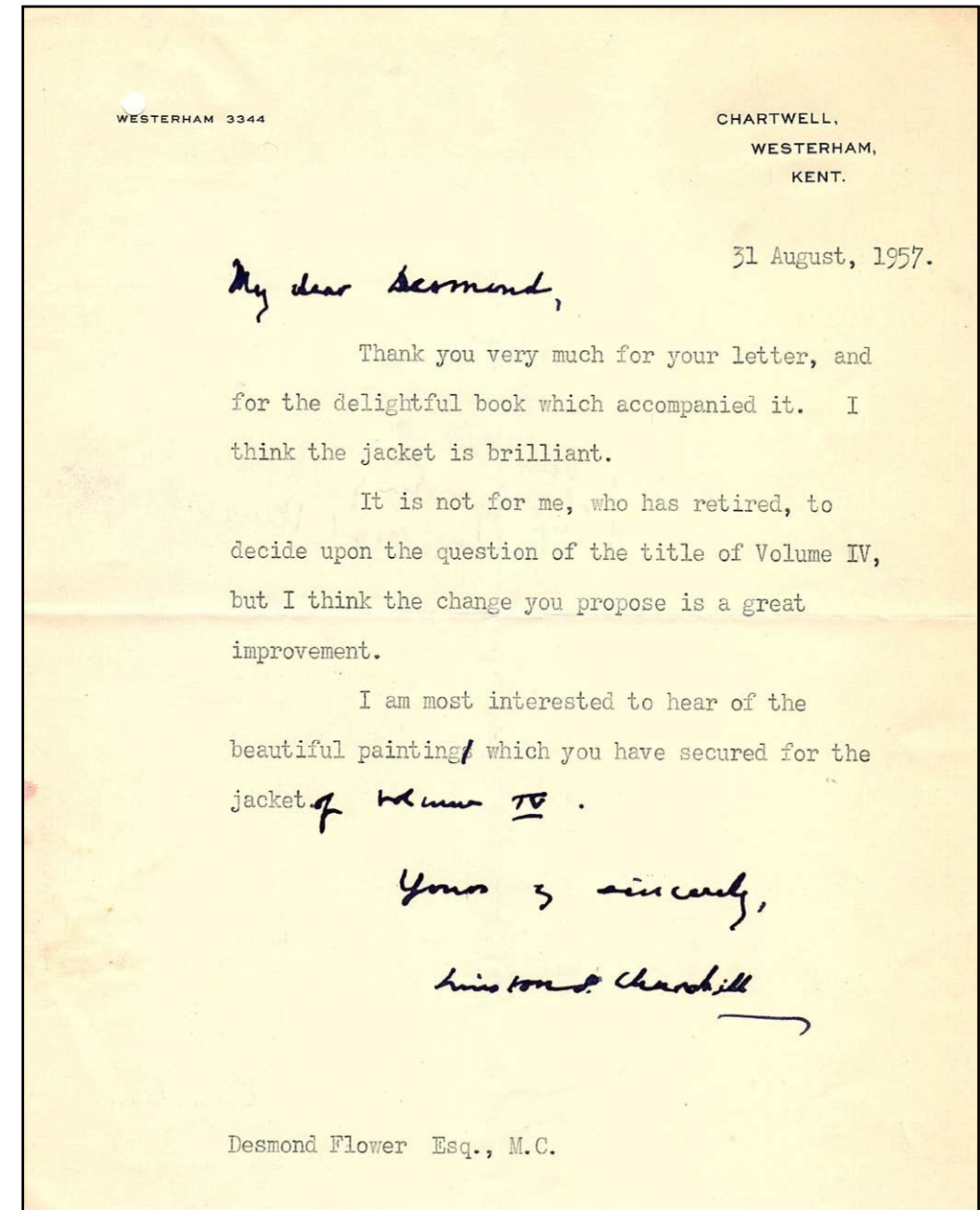
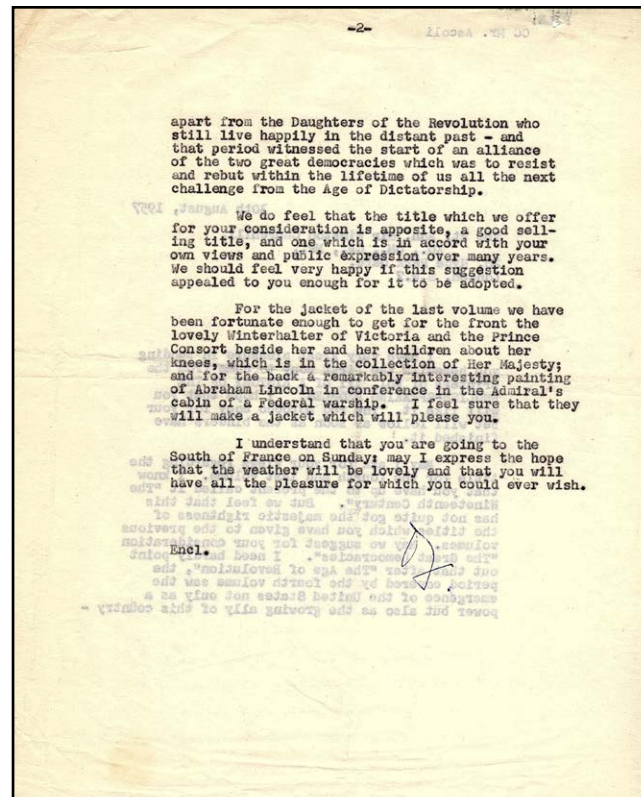
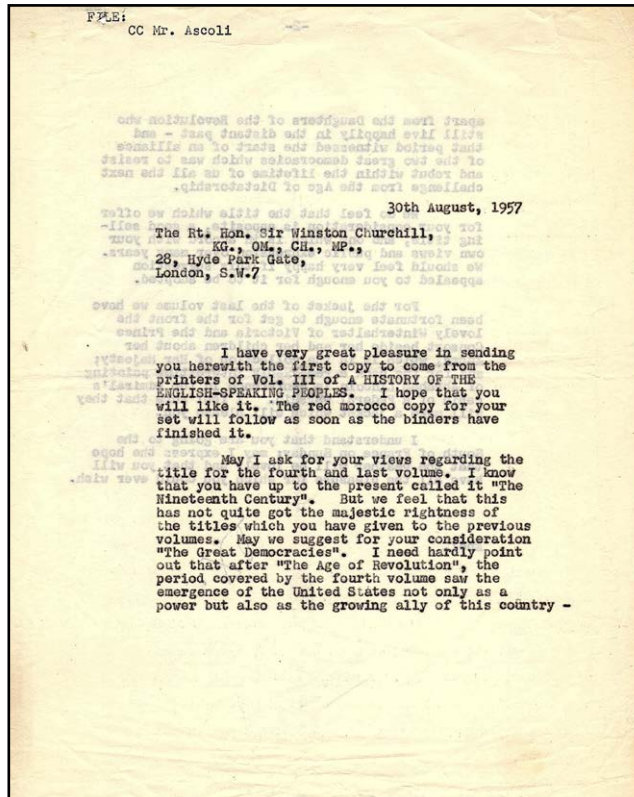
Typed signed letter with holograph salutation, valediction, correction, and annotation dated 31 August 1957 from Winston S. Churchill on his Chartwell stationery to his publisher, Desmond Flower, settling the title and design of the final volume of Churchill's last great work, *A History of the English-Speaking Peoples*

This is a 31 August 1957 typed, signed letter from Winston S. Churchill to Desmond Flower of Cassell settling the title and design of the final volumes of Churchill's last great work, *A History of the English-Speaking Peoples*. Churchill's letter, on his Chartwell Stationery, features his holograph salutation "My dear Desmond," Churchill's hand correction of the word "paintings" to "painting", addition of the words "of Volume IV." at the end of the final sentence, and the holograph valediction "Yours vy sincerely, | Winston S. Churchill". The letter was acquired from an archive regarding Churchill's publishing history with Cassell. Condition is excellent, clean with a single hole at the upper left corner, consonant with original filing. Churchill's letter is accompanied by Cassell's file copy of the 30th August letter from Flower to Churchill, to which Churchill replied.

Uncharacteristically, Churchill extravagantly compliments his publisher (on the dust jacket) and unequivocally defers on the title: "It is not for me, who has retired, to decide upon the question of the title of Volume IV..." This is a striking departure from Churchill's historically overbearing engagement in his literary work. It is also a pacific end to a long and tumultuously delayed publication. In December of 1932, Cassell's Newman Flower paid Churchill a substantial advance for *A History of the English-Speaking Peoples*, planning on completion in 1939. "It required considerable daring to make such a huge commitment to a notoriously willful author in the depths of the Depression." But the work was not complete when Churchill returned to the Admiralty and to war in 1939. Nearly two decades and both Churchill's wartime and post-war premierships would intervene before the work was finally completed. The wait proved a mixed blessing. On the one hand, to the benefit of Cassell, the war transformed Churchill into an icon and elevated his already impressive literary career "to quite dizzying heights."

When Newman Flower's son, Desmond (1907-1997) returned to Cassell from the Army in 1946, he had to rebuild the firm, which had lost both its offices and warehouse to bombing and now faced the crippling constraint of paper rationing. Churchill's post-war literary output - all published in Britain by Cassell - was the essential asset to Cassell's postwar recovery. But while Cassell could not do without Churchill, they likewise could not control an author of his stature. Despite the fact that he had a literary team, Churchill would often communicate directly and imperiously with Desmond on every facet of writing and publication, varying from issues as granular as typographic errors in a volume's index to font size and margins. In this context, Desmond Flower's habituated servility toward Churchill in his 30 August 1957 two-page, five paragraph letter to Churchill is not surprising. Flower very carefully solicits Churchill's assent for retitling the final volume: "I know that you have up to the present called it 'The Nineteenth Century'. But we feel that this has not quite got the majestic rightness of the titles which you have given to the previous volumes. May we suggest for your consideration 'The Great Democracies'." After a lengthy justification, Flower entreats: "We should feel very happy if this suggestion appealed to you enough for it to be adopted." The closing paragraphs discuss the specific images secured for the strikingly illustrated dust jacket and close with almost fawningly obsequious good wishes. But the once relentlessly demanding and tempestuous author was 83. He had resigned his second and final premiership more than two years earlier. And now he had laid down his pen, having finished writing the last volume of the last great work of his literary career. Churchill's reply to Flower echoes with finality, distinctly un-Churchillian in convivial submissiveness and poignant magnanimity. This item is housed in a removable, archival mylar sleeve within a rigid, crimson cloth folder with satin ribbon stays. [CBC #003767]

\$5,000 USD



35

Original 1950s press photo of Winston S. Churchill and his wife, Clementine, disembarking an airplane

This is an original press photograph of Winston Churchill (1874-1965) with his wife Clementine (1885-1977). They are pictured smiling, disembarking a Scandinavian Airlines plane, Winston with cane and Clementine in furs. This photograph is in very good condition with sharp corners and a clean, glossy surface. A purple ink stamp on the verso reads "THE SUNDAY TIMES | THOMSON HOUSE, 200, GRAY'S INN ROAD, | LONDON. W.C.1". An additional stamp reads "© TOPIX" with additional information about Thomson Newspapers Ltd. The photo measures 8 x 6 inches (20.3 x 15cm). [CBC #004492]

\$50 USD



36

20 February 1957 typed, signed letter from Winston Churchill to his friend and paint supplier, Willy Sax, with its original, franked envelope

This typed, signed letter to Churchill's friend and paint supplier Willy Sax (1898-1964) reflects both Churchill's passion for painting and his general inclination to preserve his passion as something personal in the great and turbulent sweep of his otherwise tremendously public life. The letter is accompanied by its original, franked envelope.

The entirety of the typed letter's message reads: "My Dear Willy Sax, | Thank you for your letter of January | 31. I was certainly not offended by your | suggestion, but I think that you are right to | decide not to publish for the present. | With all good wishes, | Yours very sincerely, ". The letter is signed by Churchill and hand dated "20" preceding the typed "February, 1957." The letter is typed on Churchill's Hyde Park Gate stationery, but with the address crossed out and "at La Pausa, Roquebrune-Cap Martin" typed above. La Pausa was a French Riviera villa owned by Churchill's longtime literary agent and friend Emery Reves, originally built for Coco Chanel and acquired by Reves in 1953 with proceeds earned from foreign language rights of Churchill's *The Second World War*. Churchill was a frequent La Pausa guest, where he would, of course, paint.

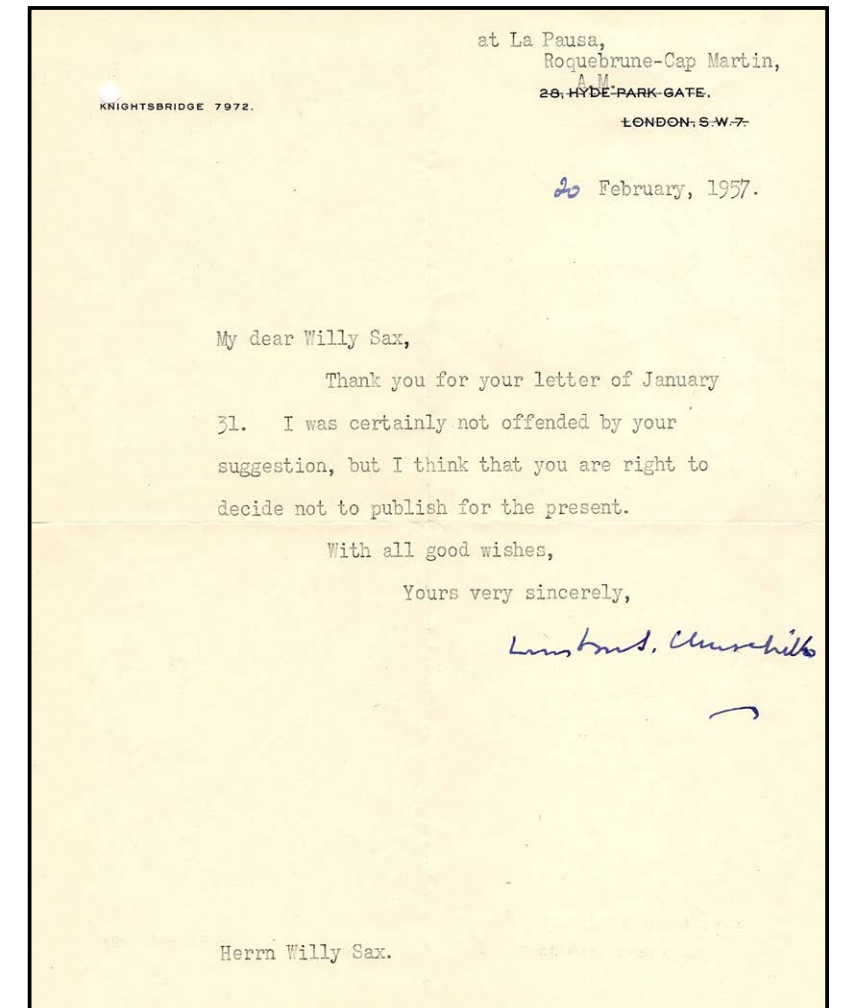
The letter seems almost certain to refer to a book by Sax which, consonant with Churchill's apparent preference, it seems Sax decided not to publish during his lifetime. Sax's book was posthumously published as *Paints for Churchill's Canvas*. From Sax Churchill acquired his paints and counsel about their properties and application. Churchill occasionally painted with Sax and maintained a correspondence with him that charmingly revealed Churchill's unguarded curiosity about his art. Color entranced Churchill. "I cannot pretend to feel impartial about the colours. I rejoice with the brilliant ones, and am genuinely sorry for the poor browns. When I get to heaven I mean to spend a considerable portion of my first million years in painting... a whole range of wonderful new colours which... delight the celestial eye." (*Painting as a Pastime*, pp.24-25) It was Willy Sax who supplied these colors to Churchill after the Second World War and to whom Churchill turned for technical questions about how to bring his colors vibrantly to life on canvas.

Churchill's recorded correspondence with Sax begins in 1946. In 1951, after a visit with the painter Marjorelle in Morocco, Churchill wrote to Sax with typical questions and supply requests, revealing again the cardinal allure color held for Churchill: "M. Marjorelle also showed me a sky of wonderful blue, the intensity of which I had never before seen... he takes natural cobalt powder... and blows the powder on with a little bulb spray. The result is to leave a number of fresh particles of great brilliance on the surface and really the colour was wonderful to one's eyes. Do you know anything about this?"

Churchill once wrote: "Painting is a friend who makes no undue demands, excites to no exhausting pursuits, keeps faithful pace even with feeble steps, and holds her canvas as a screen between us and the envious eyes of Time or the surly advance of Decrepitude". (*Painting as a Pastime*, p. 13) Churchill's lengthy association and correspondence with Sax is a rare window into his perspective distinct from his life as statesman and leader. It was both understandable that Sax wished to share this perspective, and that Churchill wished to preserve it for himself.

The letter is in fine condition, unsoiled with no tears, notable toning, or discernible wear, with vertical and horizontal creases consistent with its original folding for an envelope, and with a single hole punch in the upper left corner. The original envelope is complete, apart from a flap detached when it was originally received by Sax and a small tape stain along the upper flap and upper front face of the envelope where someone clearly long-ago re-attached the envelope flap after opening. This item is housed in a removable, archival mylar sleeve within a rigid, crimson cloth folder with satin ribbon stays. [CBC #003769]

\$3,500 USD



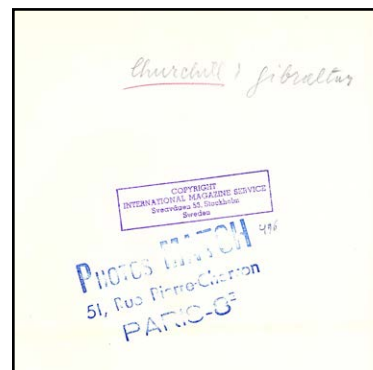
37 & 38

Press photos of Churchill with Aristotle Onassis and Barbary macaques on Gibraltar in 1958

These vintage press photos show Winston S. Churchill and Aristotle Onassis (1906-1975) with the "Barbary apes" of Gibraltar. Gibraltar's "apes" are actually Barbary macaque monkeys, whose arrival on the Rock preceded capture of the stronghold by the British Royal Navy in 1704. Legend holds that if the Apes disappear from Gibraltar so will the British, which is why, during the Second World War with the numbers dwindling, Winston Churchill sent to North Africa for replacements. During the early days of the Second World War, learning that the population was down to seven, Churchill gave instructions to have five females brought in quickly from Morocco, named Daisy, Beatrice, Jane, Kathleen, and Madeline. On 2 September 1944 Churchill followed up with a directive to the Colonial Secretary: "The establishment of the apes on Gibraltar should be twenty-four, and every effort should be made to reach this number as soon as possible and maintain it thereafter." In 1958, Churchill, on a Mediterranean cruise with his friend Aristotle Onassis aboard Onassis' yacht *Christina*, stopped in Gibraltar to visit the apes. Churchill wrote to his friend Beaverbrook on October 10 "We were very well received by everybody, including the apes." While these photos are undated, they almost certainly date from this 1958 visit.

Both black and white photos measure 9.5 x 7.5 inches (24 x 18.2 cm) with a 5/8 inch blank margin on the bottom. Each verso bears the purple copyright ink stamp of "International Magazine Service" of Sweden above a blue ink stamp of "Photos Match" of Paris. Pencil notation reads: "Churchill: Gibraltar". Both photos are in good condition with no surface markings or scratches save two white lines which appear to be artefacts of the original wire transfer. [CBC #003626 and 003627]

\$60 each USD



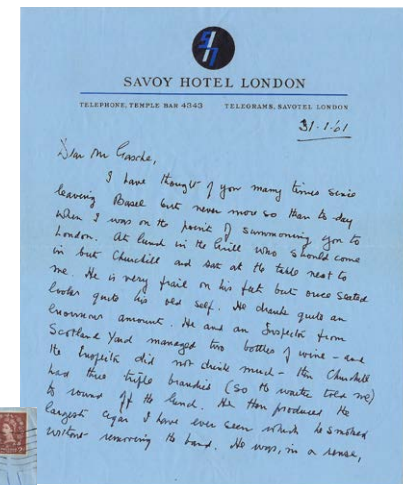
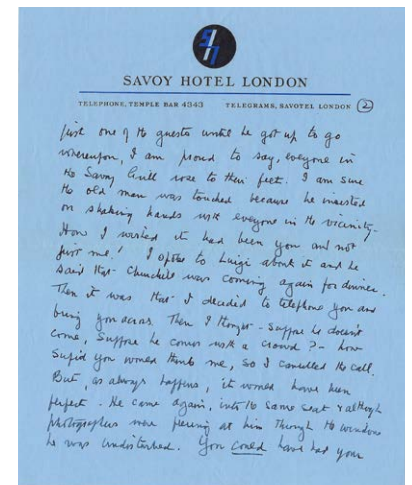
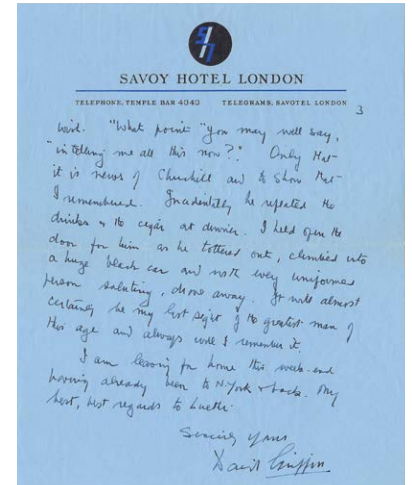
39

31 January 1961 three-page holograph letter featuring a poignant firsthand account of the writer's encounter with Winston S. Churchill at London's Savoy Hotel, where Churchill regularly dined with his Other Club for half a century

This 31 January 1961 three-page holograph letter in the original stamped envelope is from a David Griffin in London to Ernest Gasche of Basel, Switzerland and devoted to describing lunch and dinner encounters that same day with Winston Churchill at London's Savoy Hotel. Griffin presents a refreshingly unfiltered, occasionally lyrical portrait of Churchill near the end of his long life. At 86, Churchill was "a living national memorial" to his time, his nation, and the causes he served. Regard is evident in the letter: "He was... one of the guests until he got up to go whereupon, I am proud to say, everyone in the Savoy Grill rose to their feet." Celebrity endured: "...although photographers were peering at him through the window he was undisturbed." His persona still eclipsed his infirmities: "He is very frail on his feet but once seated looks quite his old self." Amusingly, Griffin makes special note of the quantity drunk by Churchill. The image of Churchill's exit is particularly poignant: "I held open the door for him as he tottered out, climbed into a huge black car and with every uniformed person saluting, drove away. It will almost certainly be my last sight of the greatest man of this age and always will I remember it."

The Savoy Hotel was a special presence in Churchill's life. In 1911, Churchill and his great friend, F. E. Smith, founded the Other Club, which met in the Savoy every other Thursday when Parliament was in session. Earlier in January 1961, Churchill had attended an Other Club dinner at the Savoy with his guest, Aristotle Onassis. His last Other Club dinner at the Savoy was on 10 December 1964, more than half a century after his first, and six weeks before his death.

The three blue pages on Savoy Hotel stationery are in fine condition, horizontally folded. The letter is dated "31-1-61" and the envelope is postmarked "1 FEB 1961." Notation on the envelope, presumably added by the recipient, names the sender and indicates a received date of "3.2.61". The letter, in full, reads: "Dear Mr Gasche, I have thought of you many times since leaving Basel but never more so than to-day when I was on the point of summoning you to London. At lunch in the Grill who should come in but Churchill and sat at table next to me. He is very frail on his feet but once seated looks quite his old self. He drank quite an enormous amount. He and an Inspector from Scotland Yard managed two bottles of wine - and the Inspector did not drink much - Churchill had three triple brandies (so the waiter told me) to round off the lunch. He then produced the largest cigar I have ever seen which he smoked without removing the band. He was, in a sense, first one of the guests until he got up to go whereupon, I am proud to say, everyone in the Savoy Grill rose to their feet. I am sure the old man was touched because he insisted on shaking hands with everyone in the vicinity. How I wished it had been you and not just me! I spoke to Luigi about it and he said that Churchill was coming again for dinner. Then it was that I decided to telephone you and bring you across. Then I thought - suppose he doesn't come, suppose he comes with a crowd? - how stupid you would think me, so I cancelled the call. But, as always happens, it would have been perfect. He came again, into the same seat + although photographers were peering at him through the window he was undisturbed. You could have had your wish. "What point" you may well say, "in telling me all this now?" Only that it is news of Churchill and to show that I remembered. Incidentally he repeated the drinks + the cigar at dinner. I held open the door for him as he tottered out, climbed into a huge black car and with every uniformed person saluting, drove away. It will almost certainly be my last sight of the greatest man of this age and always will I remember it. I am leaving for home this week-end having already been to N.York + back. My best, best regards to L] Sincerely yours David Griffin". This item is housed in a removable, archival mylar sleeve within a rigid, crimson cloth folder with satin ribbon stays. [CBC #004528]



\$300 USD

40

An archive of 56 original press photos, 10 with original photo editors' gouache overpainting, depicting the 30 January 1965 state funeral of Sir Winston S. Churchill and the surrounding events, including many images of notable attendees, among them the British royal family and Churchill's family

This is a remarkably expansive archive of 56 original press photos from the 30 January 1965 state funeral of Sir Winston S. Churchill (1874-1965), including 10 with the photo editors' original gouache overpainting. By the time of his death on 24 January 1965, Churchill was "a living national memorial" of the time he lived and the nation, empire, and free world he had served. This archive captures the remarkable scope and full panoply of mourning and remembrance accorded to Churchill. We see workmen digging Winston Churchill's grave, pallbearers carrying his coffin in front of his grieving family, and thousands of faces - both anonymous and famous - from a nation in mourning. The enormous scale of this convocation, the national effort applied to its assembly, and the commensurate admiration is manifestly evident in not only the images of royals and dignitaries paying last respects, but also in the quiet images from the days leading up, such as a young woman placing flowers on the future grave site or a group of girls from New Zealand camping along the procession route.

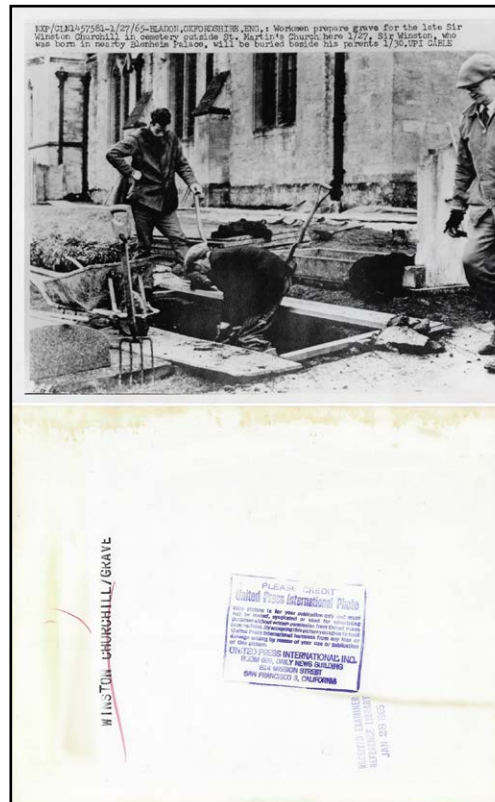
Of particular interest are the 10 photos on which the editors of the San Francisco Examiner painted directly to indicate crops, isolate subjects, and enhance the image. Before Photoshop made such edits possible at the click of a button, newspapers' photo departments would often take brush, paint, pencil, and marker to the surface of photographs. These additions ranged from the mere adjustment to the total re-contextualization of a photo. Present in this archive is the full spectrum; contrast adjustments are made to the mourning costumes of the royal family in one photo, and in another Clementine Churchill is transformed into a solitary figure of grief rather than a woman still surrounded by family (the editors even put an X over the face of her daughter, Mary). With the addition of paint these photographs become not only repositories of historical memory and technological artifacts but also striking pieces of vernacular art.



The day after Churchill died, on 25 January, the Queen sent a message to Parliament announcing: "Confident in the support of Parliament for the due acknowledgement of our debt of gratitude and in thanksgiving for the life and example of a national hero" and concluded "I have directed that Sir Winston's body shall lie in State in Westminster Hall and that thereafter the funeral service shall be held in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul." The outpouring of national and international sorrow and regard - from friends and foes, sympathizers and opponents alike - was both remarkable and effusive. Churchill's full state funeral at the Cathedral of St. Paul in London was attended by the Queen herself, other members of the royal family, the Prime Minister, Harold Wilson, and representatives of 112 countries. Churchill was interred in St. Martin's churchyard, Bladon, Oxfordshire. It was the first time in a century that a British monarch attended a commoner's funeral.

All photos are stamped on verso "RECEIVED EXAMINER REFERENCE LIBRARY" followed by the date along with further annotations and explications. Some photos also bear the additional verso ink stamp of United Press International. 45 photographs measure 8 x 10 inches (20.5 x 25.5 cm), the exceptions being the modified images plus one additional photo. The photographs are all in very good condition with only minor defects - bruised corners, light rippling, and some slight creasing - noted on some images. Some of the prominent figures captured in the images include: Churchill's wife, surviving children, and namesake grandson, Queen Elizabeth II, Prince Philip, Princess Margaret, Lord Snowden, Prince Charles, Charles de Gaulle, U.S. Chief Justice Earl Warren, U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk, U.S. Ambassador David Bruce, Prime Minister Clement Attlee, Prime Minister Sir Anthony Eden, Prime Minister Harold Macmillan, and Australian Prime Minister Sir Robert Menzies. The photographs are each preserved in archival sleeves within an crimson cloth binder. [CBC# 004078]

\$2,200 USD



British philosopher and historian Isiah Berlin said that with his words Churchill showed a capacity “to find fixed moral and intellectual bearings, to give shape and character, colour and direction and coherence, to the stream of events.” Berlin said:

“It is the strength and coherence of his [Churchill’s] central, lifelong beliefs that has provoked greater uneasiness, more disfavor and suspicion... than his vehemence or passion for power or what was considered his wayward, unreliable brilliance... No strongly centralized political organization feels altogether happy with individuals who combine independence, a free imagination, and a formidable strength of character with stubborn faith and a single-minded, unchanging view of the public and private good.”

(Isiah Berlin, *Mr. Churchill* in 1940)

Despite this, our first catalogue exclusively featuring correspondence and photographs, Winston S. Churchill remains vividly present in the engaging intelligence, incisive wit, and compelling cadences of his published works. So, of course, Churchill book Collector also sells books. We invite you to let us help fill your shelves. And we thank you for spending time with the images and epistles in this catalogue.



**30 August 1908 holograph letter from Winston S. Churchill
to publishing magnate Lord Northcliffe expressing
remarkably candid frustrations with the press**

2 if I knew beforehand
that I was going to be
decently reported I would
take pains to produce
something worth printing.
But what always seems to
happen is that when I
have something important to
say no one takes any notice
of it, & when I deliver an
ordinary party impromptu
it is reported in the first

person. The uncertainty
about reporting prevents
politicians from taking trouble
about speeches. In consequence
they deliver perfectly idiotic
speeches & the newspapers are
still further choked off
reporting them.

"If I knew beforehand that I was going to be decently reported I would take pains to produce something worth printing. But what always seems to happen is that when I have something important to say no one takes any notice of it, & when I deliver an ordinary party impromptu it is reported in the first person. The uncertainty about reporting prevents politicians from taking trouble about speeches. In consequence they deliver perfectly idiotic speeches & the newspapers are still further choked off reporting them."

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