

CHURCHILL

BOOK COLLECTOR

EXTRA INK!

Signed or Inscribed Books, Ephemera, and Correspondence

2020



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JULY - 1944

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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CHURCHILL

BOOK COLLECTOR

Recently we decided to update the Churchill Book Collector website. But what's the point of having a new website to ogle and explore without new items therein to discover? Hence this small catalogue.

The 24 items herein include the signatures of a diverse array of distinguished individuals. There are, of course, soldiers and statesmen. But there are also historians and novelists, artists and astronauts, the “First Lady of the World” and a queen of speculative fiction.

And yes, there is Churchill – items by him, items about him, and even one signed by him.

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

All 24 items are new to our inventory. Catalogue items appear in alphabetical order by author/editor (irrespective of whether or not said author/editor is the one who signed the item and factoring the correct first and surname order of precedence for the one Chinese author in the mix).

Happy browsing and Cheers!

CHURCHILL
BOOK COLLECTOR

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Item 1	Buzz Aldrin, Foreword by Eugene F. Kranz	<i>Signed by Buzz Aldrin</i>
Item 2	Randolph S. Churchill and Martin Gilbert	<i>Signed by Martin Gilbert</i>
Item 3	Winston S. Churchill	<i>Signed by the author's namesake grandson</i>
Item 4	Winston S. Churchill, Edited by Martin Gilbert, with a Foreword by Richard Langworth	<i>Inscribed by Richard Langworth to Martin Gilbert</i>
Item 5	Winston S. Churchill, Publisher's Preface by Richard Langworth	<i>Inscribed by Richard Langworth to Martin Gilbert</i>
Item 6	Winston S. Churchill	<i>Signed by the illustrator, M. G. Lord</i>
Item 7	Winston S. Churchill	<i>Signed by Winston S. Churchill</i>
Item 8	Alan Cooper	<i>Signed by Frank Appleby, Ron Barton, Alan Cooper, Dudley P. Heal, Richard James, Bernard Kent, Harold Roddis, Terry Scott, Richard Todd, J. R. Waite</i>
Item 9	Gerald R. Ford	<i>Twice signed by Gerald R. Ford and with a signed letter</i>
Item 10	Martin Gilbert	<i>Signed by Martin Gilbert</i>
Item 11	Martin Gilbert	<i>Inscribed by Winston Churchill's namesake grandson</i>
Item 12	Martin Gilbert	<i>Signed by Martin Gilbert</i>
Item 13	A.P. Herbert with an Introduction by Winston S. Churchill	<i>Inscribed by A.P. Herbert to Arnold Bennett</i>
Item 14	Richard Langworth	<i>Inscribed by Richard Langworth</i>
Item 15	Ursula K. LeGuin	<i>With a plate signed by Ursula LeGuin</i>
Item 16	Lin Yutang	<i>Signed by Lin Yutang</i>
Item 17	Bernard Law Montgomery	<i>Signed by Bernard Law Montgomery</i>
Item 18	John J. Pershing	<i>Signed by John J. Pershing</i>
Item 19	Charles Reade	<i>Inscribed by David Lloyd George for Jan Christian Smuts with a presentation letter signed by Frances Lloyd Stevenson</i>
Item 20	Eleanor Roosevelt	<i>Signed by Eleanor Roosevelt</i>
Item 21	Franklin D. Roosevelt	<i>Signed by Franklin D. Roosevelt, Wilson Brown, William D. Leahy, Ross T. McIntire, Samuel Rosenman, and Edwin M. "Pa" Watson</i>
Item 22	William Slim	<i>Twice inscribed by William Slim and with an autograph letter from Slim</i>
Item 23	Harry S. Truman	<i>Inscribed by Harry S. Truman</i>
Item 24	Edward Frederick Lindley Wood	<i>Signed by Wood as "Halifax"</i>

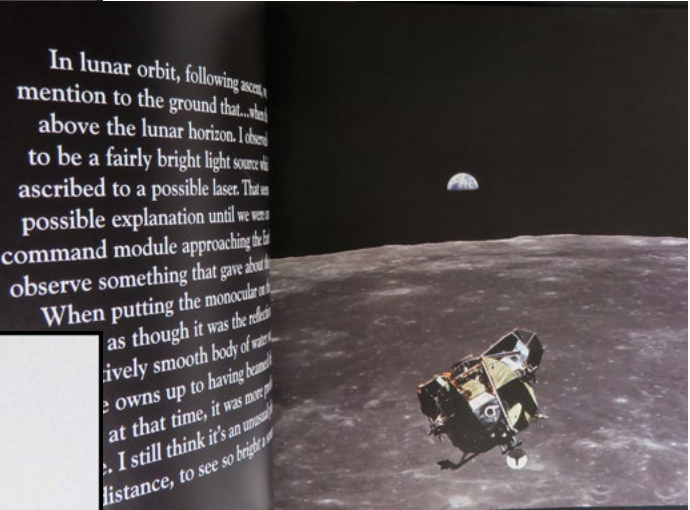
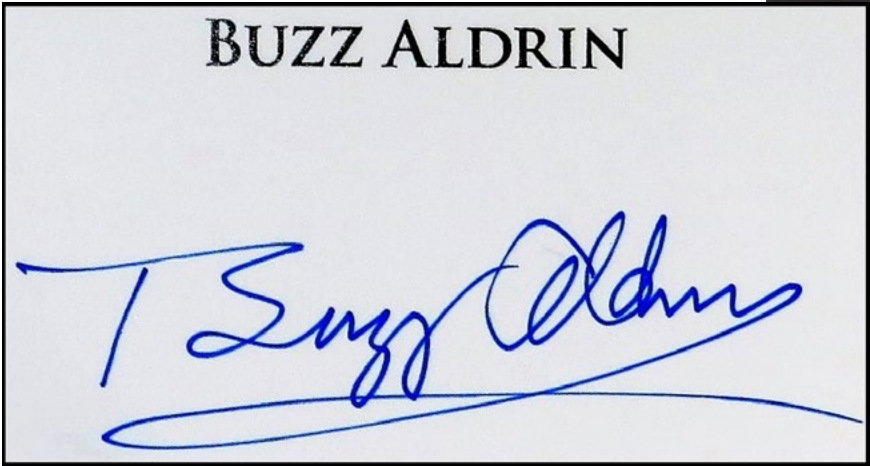
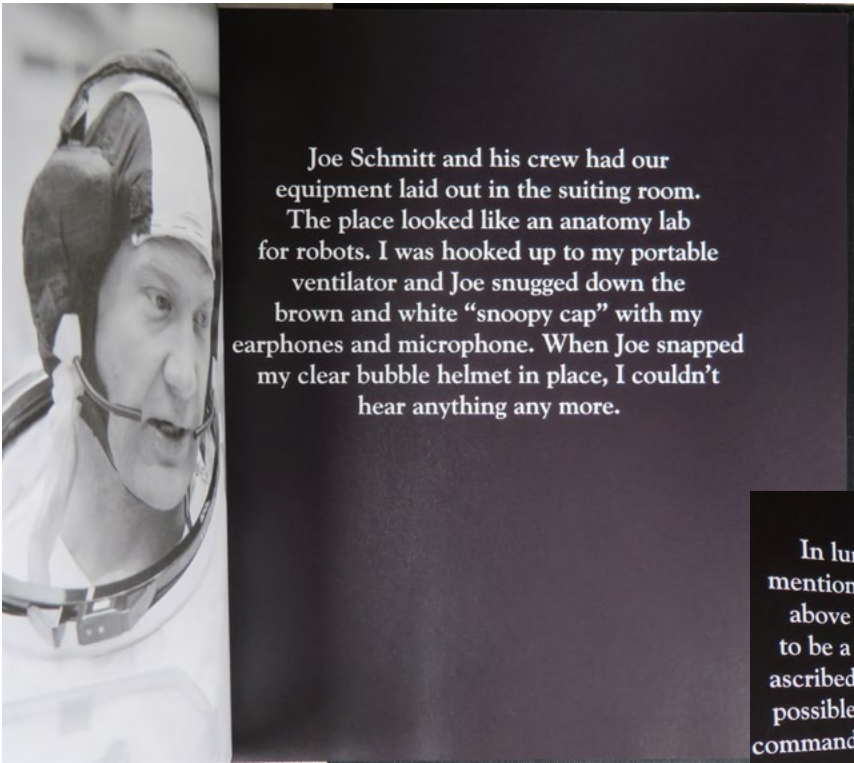
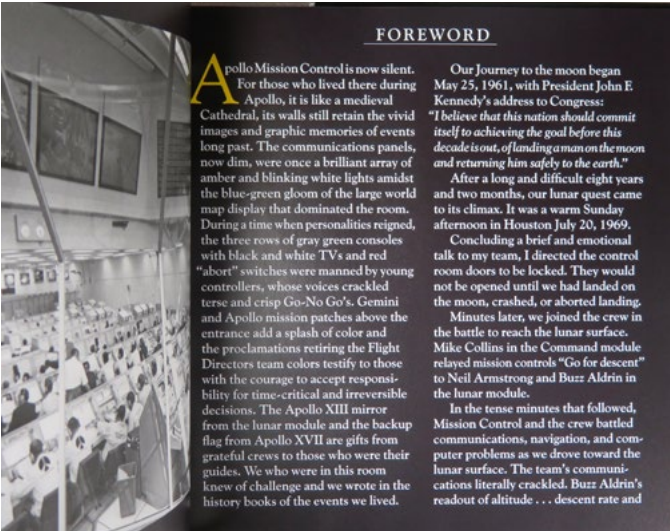
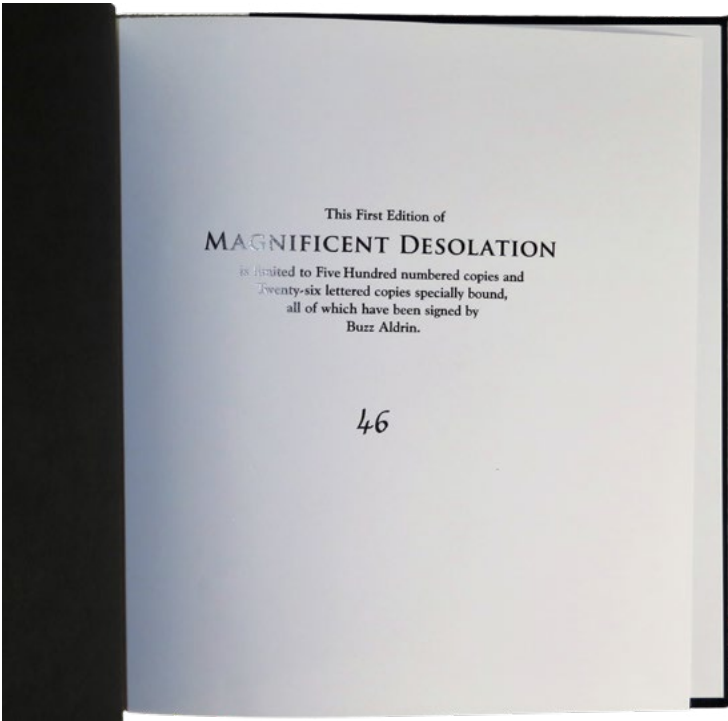
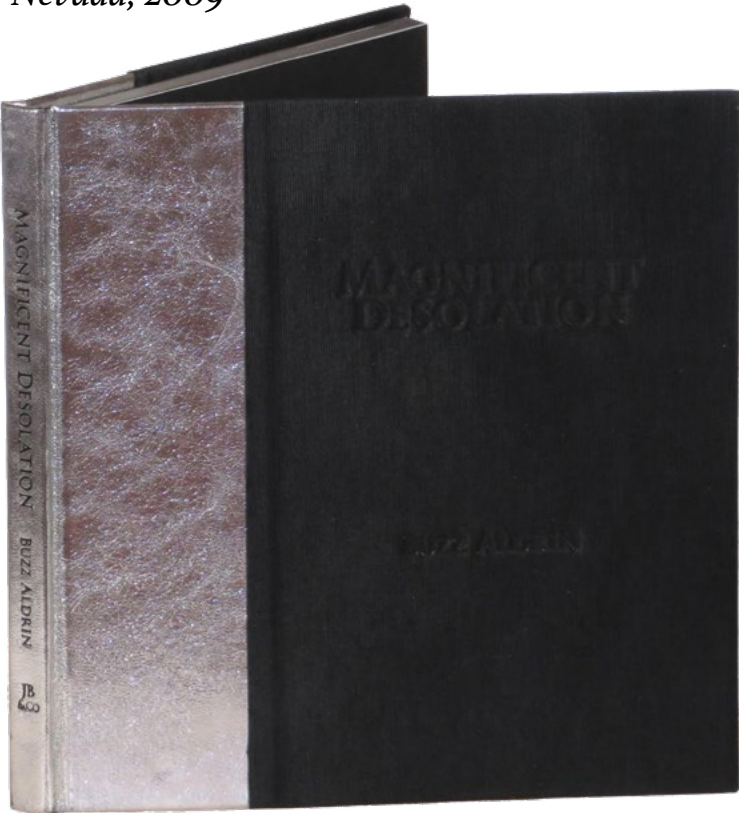
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www.churchillbookcollector.com

1

Magnificent Desolation: Images from the Apollo 11 Lunar Mission with the Words of Astronaut Buzz Aldrin, signed by Buzz Aldrin
Commemorating the 40th Anniversary of Man’s First Footsteps on the Moon, Copy #46

Buzz Aldrin, Foreword by Eugene F. Kranz
Jack Bacon & Company, Reno Nevada, 2009

This is a signed and numbered limited edition collection of more than 50 photographs from the historic Apollo 11 mission, each captioned by Buzz Aldrin with a foreword by former NASA Flight Director Eugene F. Kranz. The title “Magnificent Desolation” is taken from the phrase Aldrin used to describe his first impression of the lunar surface, upon which he was the second human to set foot in 1969. The volume is strikingly bound in handmade silver lambskin leather over black corduroy cloth. This volume was privately printed and is different from Aldrin’s similarly titled autobiography. This copy is hand-numbered “46” on the limitation page, one of 500 copies published. Aldrin’s signature “Buzz Aldrin” is inked boldly in blue above his printed name on the recto of the leaf following the limitation page. All pages except the limitation, signature, and half-title (in white) are black with white print text facing the photographs. Condition of this copy is as-new, with no wear, flaws, or markings.



Buzz Aldrin (b. 1930 as Edwin Eugene Aldrin, Jr.) was the second of only twelve humans to set foot on the moon. Aldrin was one of the third group of astronauts named by NASA in 1963. A graduate of West Point, before joining NASA, Aldrin had flown 66 combat missions in Korea and received a doctorate of science from MIT. He was already accomplished in space by the time of the Apollo mission, having spent four days in space in the Gemini 12 spacecraft, during which he established a new record for extravehicular activity (EVA), having spent 5.5 hours outside the spacecraft. But it was the Apollo 11 mission of 1969 that imparted lasting fame. Aldrin followed Neil Armstrong onto the lunar surface on 20 July 1969. Aldrin spent more than two hours on the surface of the moon. When Aldrin resigned from NASA in 1971, he had logged 289 hours and 53 minutes in space, of which 7 hours and 52 minutes were spent in EVA. Since retirement, Aldrin has remained an ardent advocate for manned space exploration and America’s future in space.

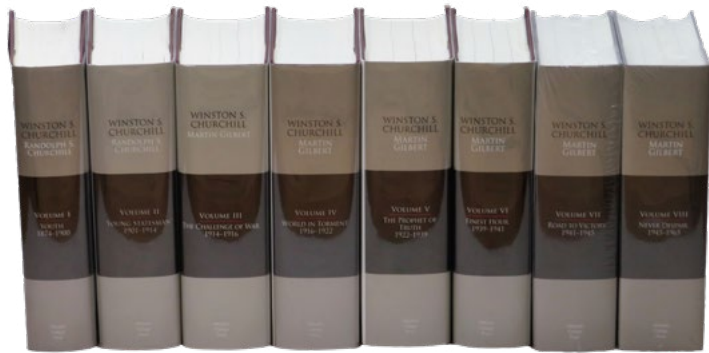
This signed and limited copy is accompanied by a certificate of authenticity. Typically, a “certificate of authenticity” is a ludicrous product of a cottage industry rife with fraud and false assurance and not worth the paper upon which it is printed. In this case, the certificate of authenticity is attested and signed by one of our known and trusted colleagues, and hence an exception to the rule. [CBC #005128]

\$350 USD

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2

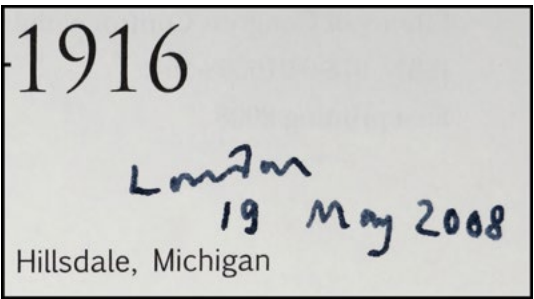
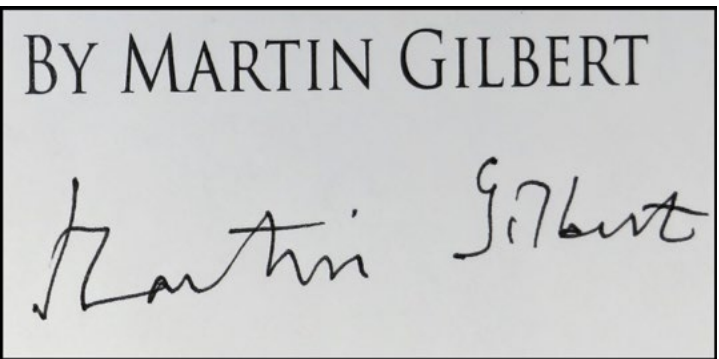
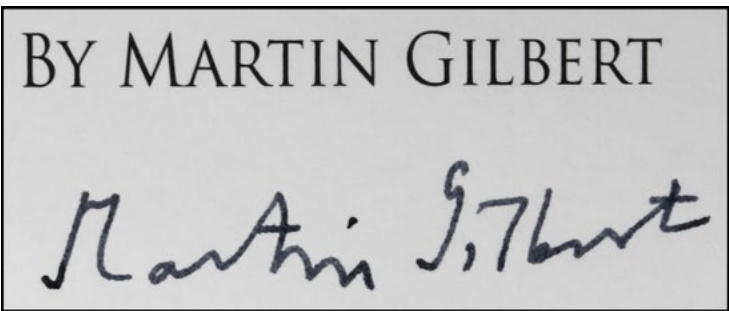
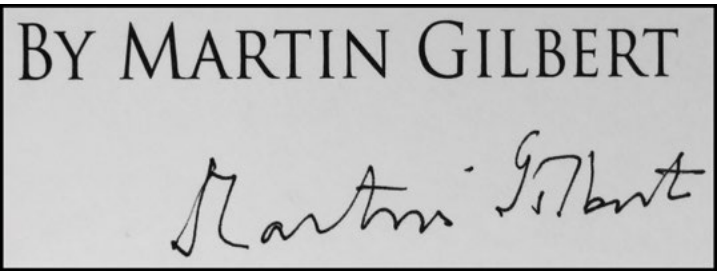
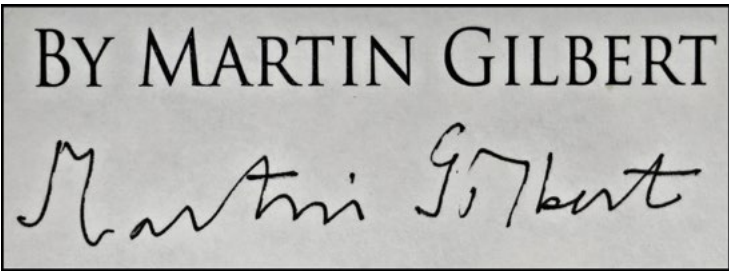
Winston Churchill, The Official Biography, complete in eight volumes, volumes III-VI each signed by their author, Sir Martin Gilbert
Randolph S. Churchill and Martin Gilbert
Hillsdale College Press, Hillsdale, Michigan, 2006



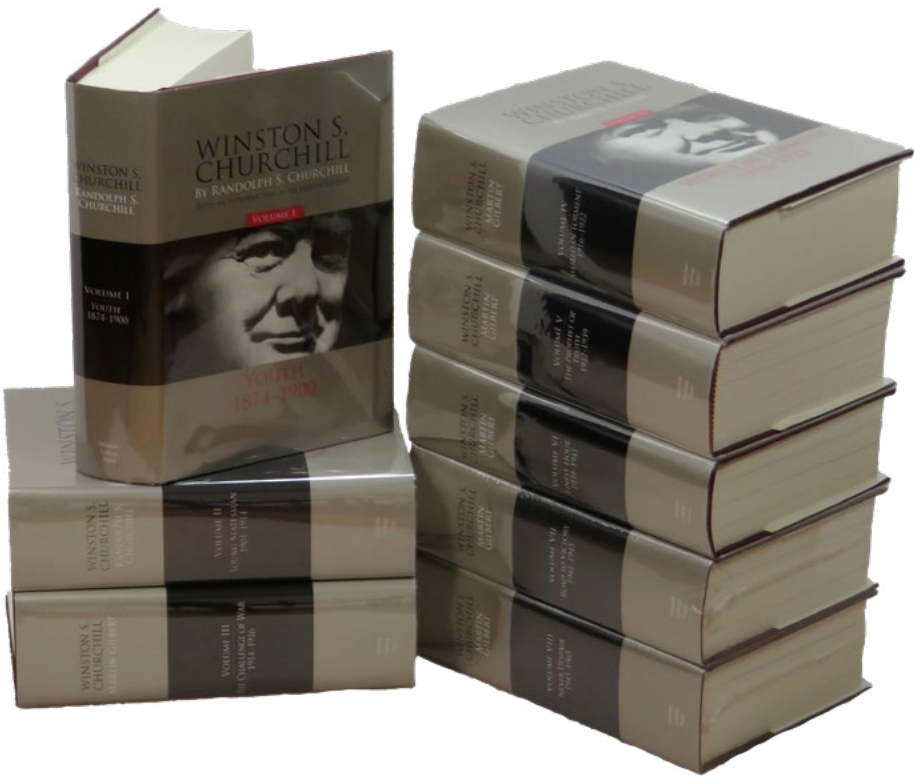
This is a full set of eight volumes of the Hillsdale College edition of the Official Biography of Sir Winston S. Churchill, signed in four volumes by the author, Sir Martin Gilbert. Volumes III, IV, V, and VI are signed “Martin Gilbert” just below his printed name on each title page, as was his custom. The volume III title page is additionally dated by Gilbert at the lower right “London | 2008”. All eight volumes in the set are as-new, the final two volumes still in the publisher’s original shrink wrap. The dust jackets of the six volumes not still in the publisher’s shrink wrap have been fitted with removable, clear, archival protectors. It seems plausible that this is the only set of this edition signed thus.

The Official Biography was begun by Winston’s son, Randolph Churchill (1911-1968), and completed by Sir Martin Gilbert (1936-2015). In 1962, at the age of 25, Martin Gilbert joined Churchill’s biography team, then led by Churchill’s son Randolph. Of what became his life’s work, Gilbert says: “I’d thought I’d last four or five months.” Instead, when Randolph died in 1968 with only two of the eight volumes completed, Gilbert took over, committing the substantial portion of his scholarship and life’s work to documenting, comprehending, and communicating what Gilbert called the “remarkable and versatile life” of Winston Churchill.

Churchill’s Official biography is a fittingly epic piece of scholarship about a singularly epic life. The eight massive main text volumes were originally published between 1966 and 1988. Together, these main text volumes comprise the narrative story of Churchill’s entire, long, improbably eventful life. They were originally published in Britain by Heinemann and in the United States by Houghton Mifflin.



In addition to the eight main text volumes of Churchill’s Official Biography, 23 accompanying document volumes were published between 1967 and 2019. However, only the first 16 of these 23 were completed (the 16th published in 2000) before declining health and other obligations curtailed Gilbert’s efforts. Before Gilbert died, beginning in 2006, Hillsdale College undertook the task of re-publishing the main text volumes in the handsome hardcover edition offered here. Hillsdale also undertook republication of the 16 completed document volumes and committed to completing the final seven document volumes. The 23rd and final document volume was published by Hillsdale in 2019. Thus the Hillsdale editions offer collectors the only uniform, complete edition of Churchill’s Official Biography.



Gilbert’s age and infirmity are clearly evident in the shakiness of his signature in the last of the volumes in this set signed by him – Volume VI – which was published by Hillsdale College in 2011. Hillsdale College editions signed by Gilbert are quite scarce. Full eight-volume Hillsdale sets signed by Gilbert in the first four volumes he authored are unknown to us – with the exception of this set.

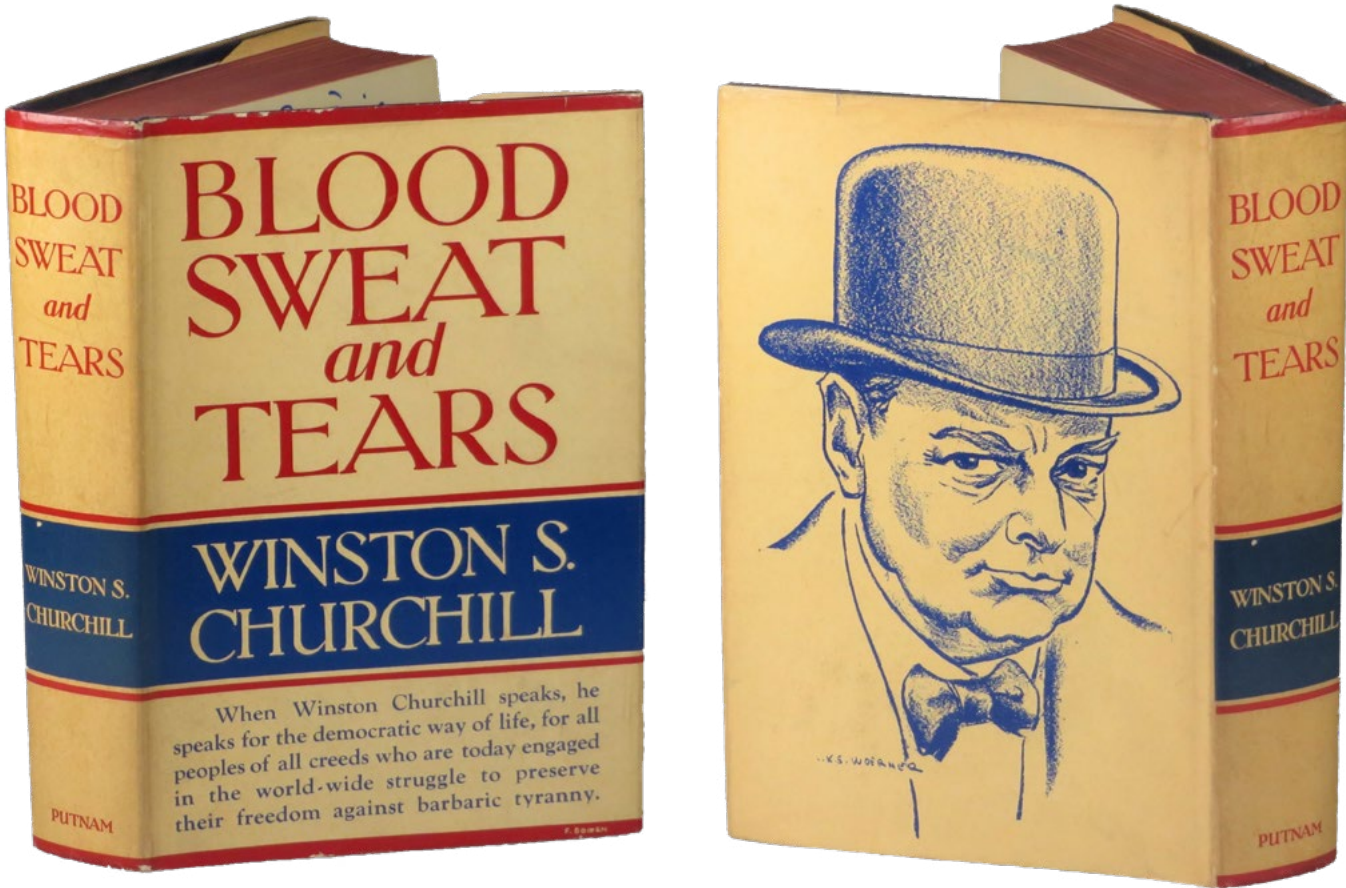
This large, heavy set (weighing more than 30 pounds and consuming nearly two feet of shelf space) will be shipped at cost. Reference: Zoller A301a-h. [CBC #006075]

\$1,250 USD

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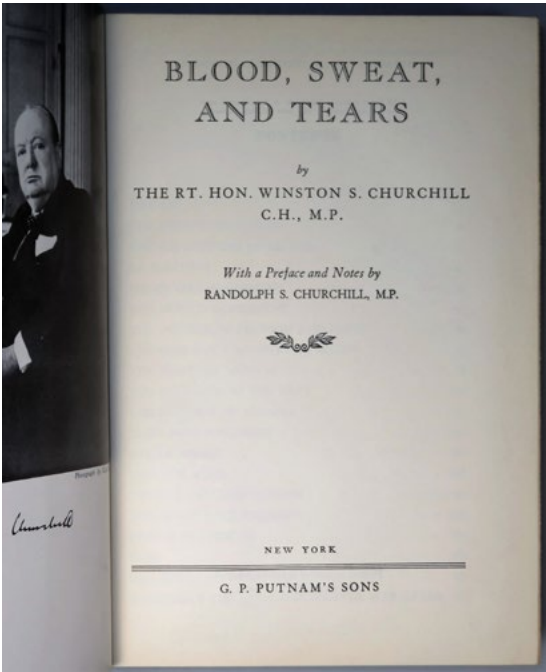
3

Blood Sweat and Tears, inscribed by the author’s namesake grandson
Winston S. Churchill
G. P. Putnam’s Sons, New York, 1941



This is the U.S. first edition of the first volume of Churchill’s famous war speeches, inscribed by the wartime prime minister’s namesake grandson. The inscription on the front free endpaper is inked in blue in three lines and is the only previous ownership mark in the book. Winston S. Churchill (1940-2010), son of Randolph S. Churchill, was born exactly five months after his grandfather became wartime prime minister, just before the victorious conclusion to the Battle of Britain. The grandson served as a Conservative Member of Parliament for 27 years. Blood, Sweat, and Tears contains speeches spanning May 1938 to February 1941.

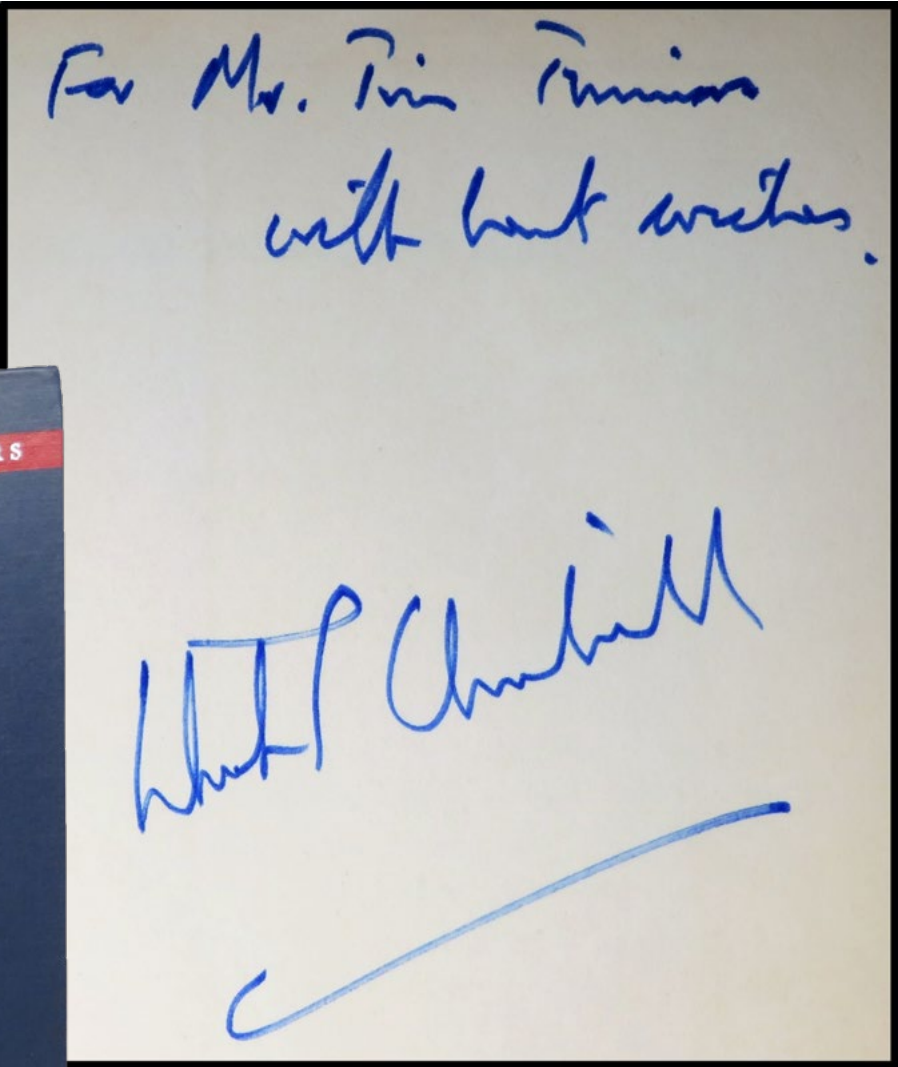
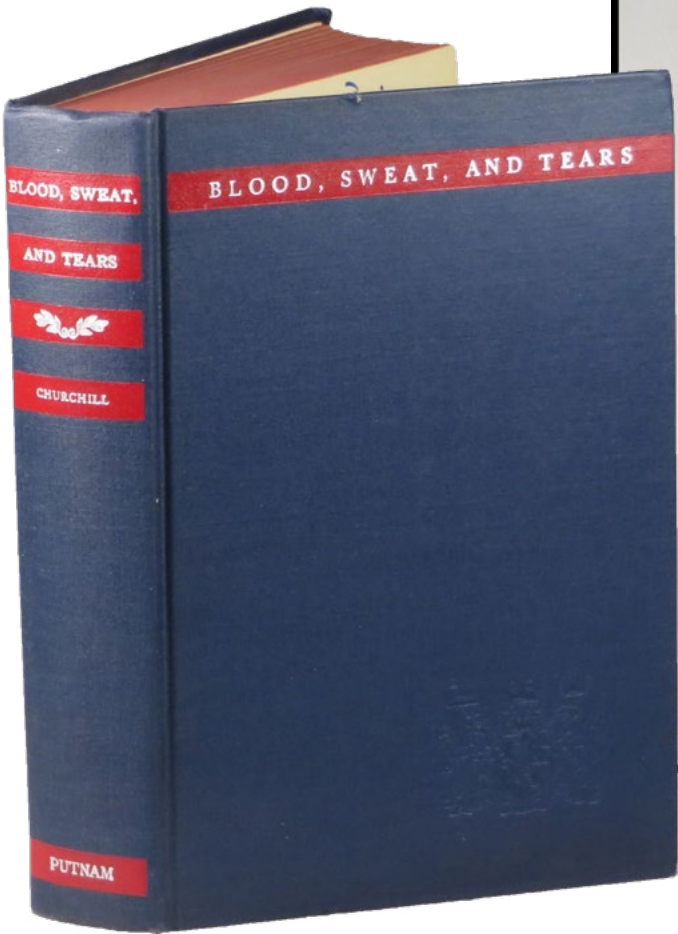
Published in England as “Into Battle”, this is one of the few Churchill first editions for which the U.S. edition bears a different title than the British. Collectors should note deceptive similarities between the true first edition and the Book-of-the-Month Club edition. The BOMC dust jacket lacks a price on the upper front flap and the binding is red cloth instead of blue. This inscribed U.S. first edition first printing is very good plus in a very good plus dust jacket and would be collector-worthy even absent the inscription. The blue cloth binding is clean, square, and tight with sharp corners, vivid silver print and red panels on the front cover and spine, and only trivial shelf wear confined to extremities, including a tiny nick to the top edge of the front cover. The contents are likewise notably clean, with no spotting and strong red topstain. Only the otherwise clean untrimmed fore edges show modest age-toning. The striking dust jacket is complete and unclipped, with the original \$3.00 front flap price intact. The vivid red and blue print remains bright, even on the spine, which is only lightly toned. Incidental wear is mostly confined to extremities and light soiling appreciably affects only the spine, which nonetheless has quite good shelf presentation for the edition. The dust jacket is protected with a clear, removable, archival cover.



During his long public life, Winston Churchill played many roles worthy of note - member of Parliament for more than half a century, soldier and war correspondent, author of scores of books, ardent social reformer, combative cold warrior, Nobel Prize winner, painter. But Churchill’s preeminence as a historical figure owes most to his indispensable leadership during the Second World War, when his soaring and defiant oratory sustained his countrymen and inspired the free world. Of Churchill, Edward R. Murrow said: “He mobilized the English language and sent it into battle.” When Churchill was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1953, it was partly “... for brilliant oratory in defending exalted human values.” Between 1941 and 1946, Churchill’s war speeches were published in seven individual volumes. In this first volume the great battle of the Twentieth Century and Churchill’s life begins.

Reference: Cohen A142.3, Woods/ICS A66(b.1), Langworth p.207. [CBC #005883]

\$350 USD



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4

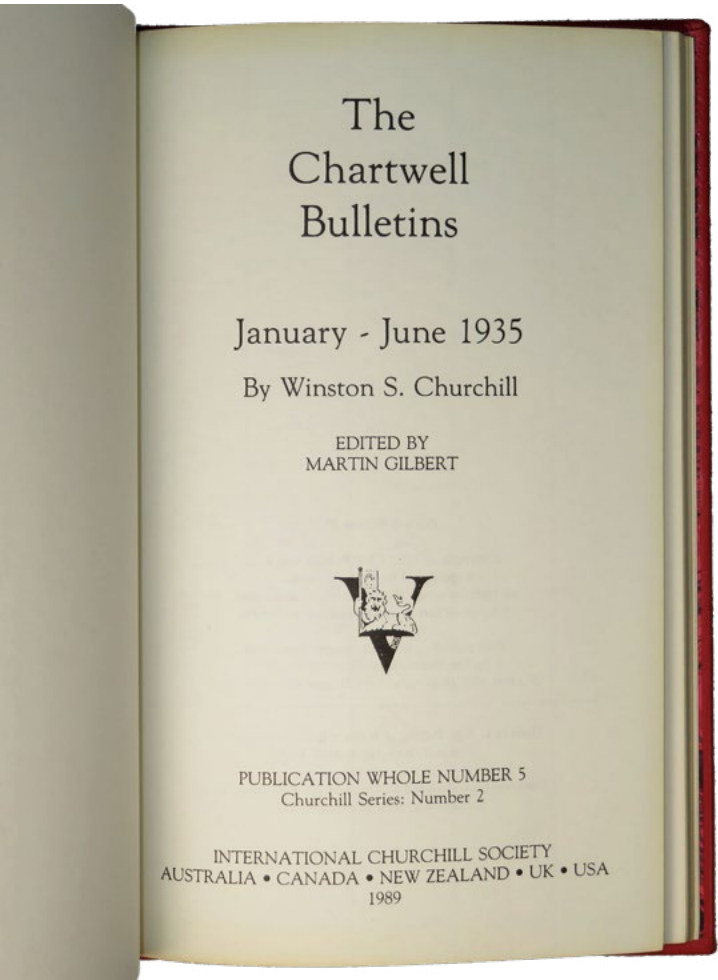
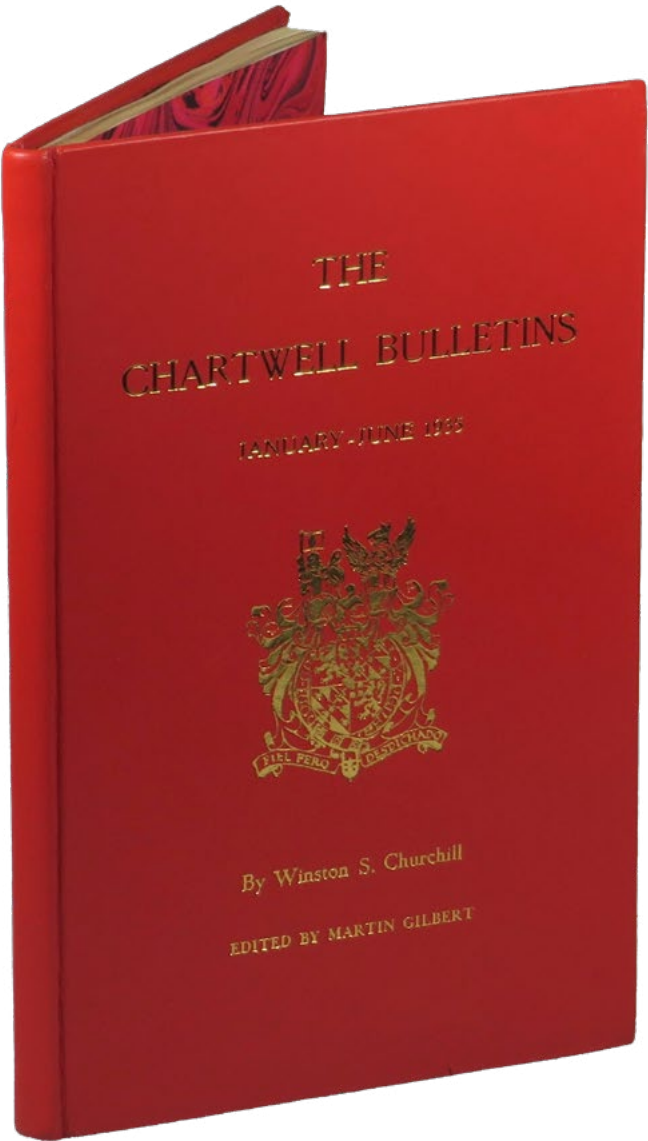
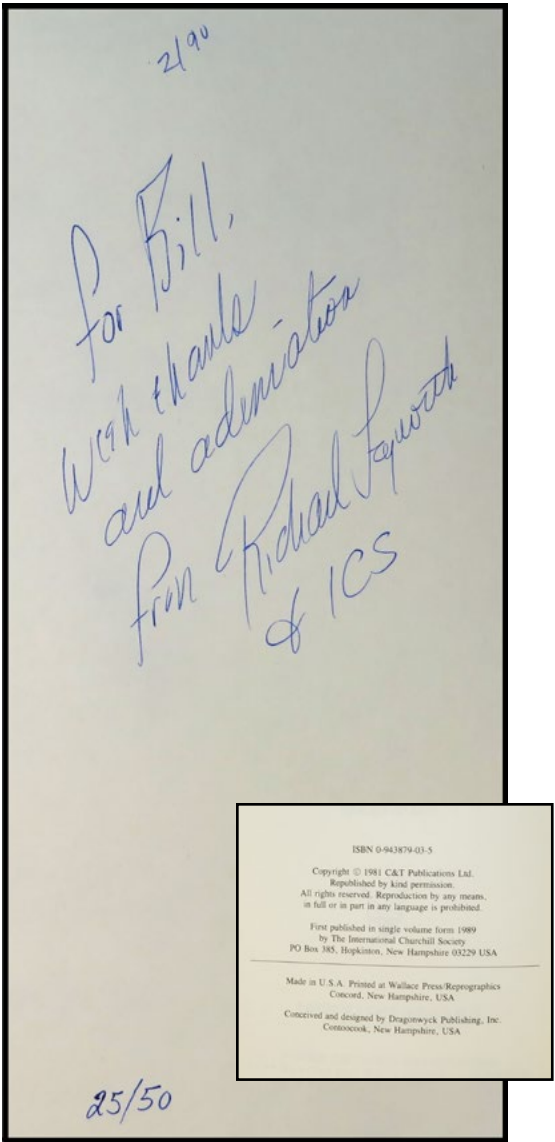
The Chartwell Bulletins, the finely bound limited issue, copy #25 numbered, dated, and inscribed by Richard Langworth to Churchill biographer William Manchester
Winston S. Churchill, Edited by Martin Gilbert, with a Foreword by Richard Langworth
International Churchill Society, Concord, New Hampshire, 1989

This is the publisher's finely bound limited issue, dated, numbered, and inscribed by Richard M. Langworth (who contributed a Foreword) to William Manchester (author of *The Last Lion: Visions of Glory 1874-1932* and *The Last Lion: Alone 1932-1940*). The inscription, inked in eight lines on the blank leaf preceding the title page, reads: "2/90 | For Bill, | With thanks | and admiration | from | Richard Langworth | & ICS | 25/50"

This publication is commonly seen as a 64-page softcover, of which 3,000 copies were printed. Far different are the 50 copies bound in full crimson calf for major supporters of the International Churchill Society. Richard Langworth had these copies bound by Robert Hartnoll's craft bindery in Cornwall, who also bound Collected Works sets. These 50 copies feature the same gilt coat of arms as The Collected Works, gilt page edges, and striking marbled endpapers and were supplied in plain glassine dust wrappers. This inscribed copy is near-fine, with only a trivial touch of wear to the binding and a tiny stray ink mark to the lower edge of the front cover. Excellent condition likely owes to the presence (and noble sacrifices) of the glassine wrapper, which is tattered, wrinkled, and in two pieces.

Herein are published, separately for the first time, "Chartwell Bulletins" numbers 1-12 from Winston Churchill to his wife, Clementine, written between 1 January and 13 April 1935, while Clementine was on a cruise. Also included are Churchill's letter to his wife of 30 January 1935, and telegrams exchanged between them spanning 8 March 1935 through 22 April 1935. The letters known as "Chartwell Bulletins" (so-named by Winston) were Churchill's way of communicating news to Clementine about his beloved home while she was absent. In addition to the Foreword by International Churchill Society Executive Director Richard M. Langworth, The Chartwell Bulletins features a Preface from the Editor, Churchill's official biographer, Martin Gilbert, as well as the considerable footnotes that Gilbert "carefully reviewed, amended and amplified" for this edition. The illustrations are also worthy of note; Churchill's daughter, Mary Soames, "loaned original family photos from her own and others' collections, some never before published, four annotated in her father's own hand."

The marriage of Winston (1874-1965) and Clementine (1885-1977) Churchill lasted fifty-seven years, until Winston's death. Clementine gave Winston five children and their marriage appears to have been a truly effective and intimate partnership. "Throughout their married life, even if separated for only a few days, Clementine and Winston wrote spontaneous and informal letters to one another, intimately affectionate in tone, using their pet names Pug and Kat and reinforced with appropriate animal drawings." That letters between Winston and Churchill would be called "Chartwell Bulletins" is entirely appropriate.



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 - more deeply affected Churchill's life and legacy. Churchill's Chartwell Bulletins are "full accounts of his life and activities in the house and farm", which were his vital sanctuary during the "wilderness years" of the 1930s. At Chartwell he was by turns father, husband, painter, landscaper, and bricklayer. And of course, Chartwell served Churchill as "my factory" as he turned out an incredible volume of writing. The dialogue recorded herein is captivating, personal, as ranging in scope and interest as the author, and revealing about both the man himself and life at Chartwell. With its more than 80 acres of woodland and farmland, Chartwell remains a National Trust property, full of Churchill's paintings and belongings, inhabited by his memory and spirit.

Reference: Cohen A291. [CBC #006057]

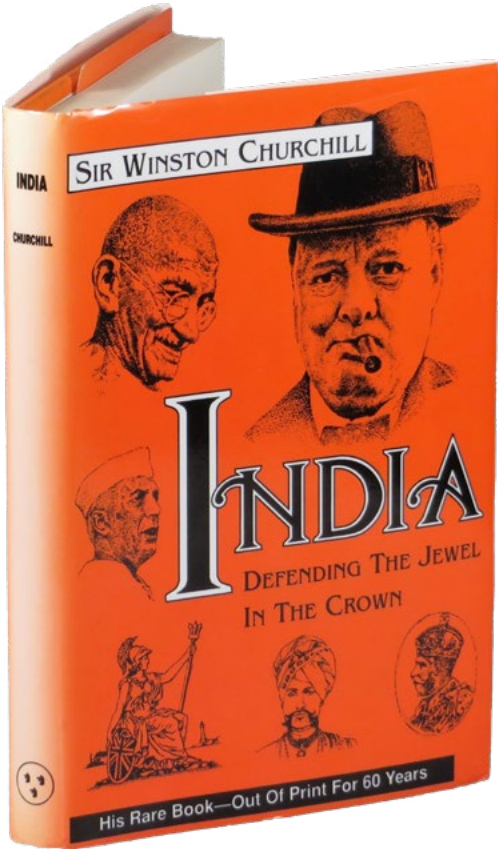
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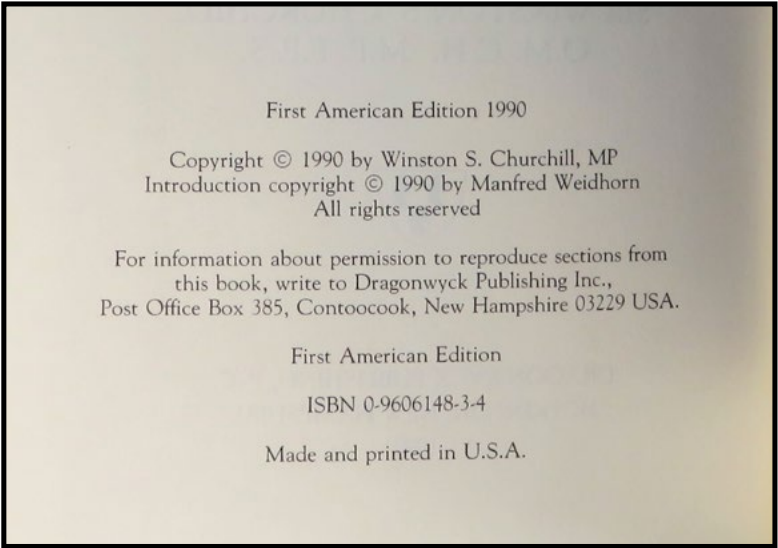
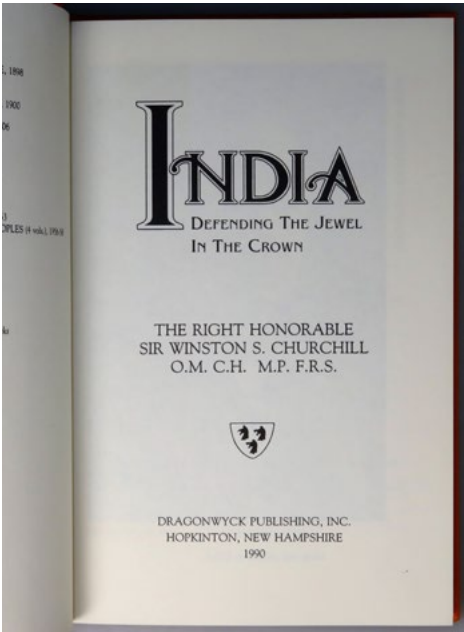
5

India, a presentation copy inscribed by the publisher,
Richard M. Langworth, to Churchill’s Official Biographer,
Sir Martin Gilbert
Winston S. Churchill
Dragonwyck Publishing, Hopkinton, New Hampshire, 1990



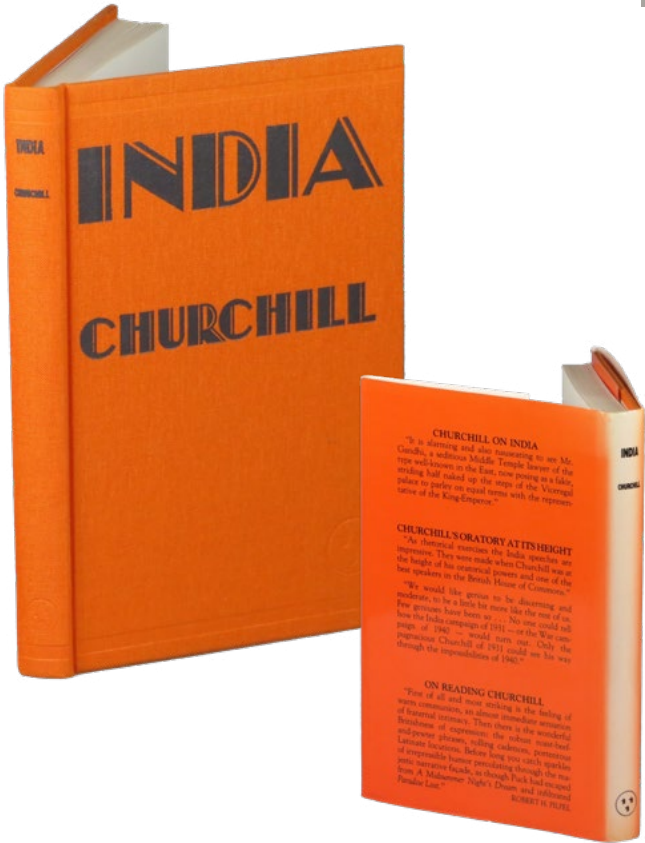
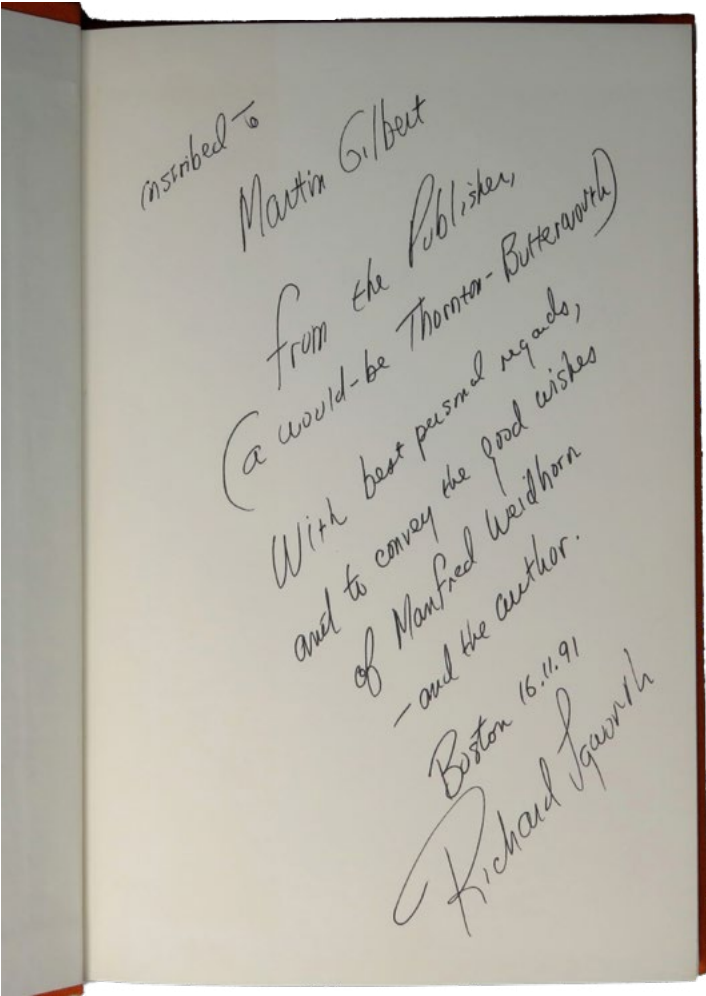
This compelling presentation copy of the first U.S. edition, only printing is inscribed by the publisher to Churchill’s official biographer. The inscription, inked in ten lines on the front free endpaper, reads “Inscribed to | Martin Gilbert | from the Publisher | (a would-be Thornton-Butterworth) | With best personal regards, | and to convey the good wishes | of Manfred Weidhorn | - and the author. | Boston 16.11.91 | Richard Langworth” Condition is fine in a near fine dust jacket. The inscribed volume is immaculate inside and out, essentially as-new with no reportable wear, soiling, or flaws. The dust jacket is crisp and complete with no wear, marred only by typical sunning of the orange spine. The dust jacket is protected beneath a clear, removable, archival cover.

First published in 1931 (by Thornton Butterworth, to whom the inscription refers), India is a collection of 10 speeches by Churchill as part of his campaign against the India Bill, over which he broke with his party’s leadership. Though his cause was lost, these speeches are considered to contain some of the finest examples of Churchill’s rhetorical brilliance. This is one of the few Churchill titles for which there was no concurrent U.S. edition. The 1931 British first edition is most commonly found in orange paper wraps. A much rarer variant was issued in a hardcover binding. The binding of this U.S. first edition of 1990 is a close reproduction of the hardcover variant of the British first edition. The contents add a substantive new foreword by Manfred Weidhorn (referred to in the inscription). The original text is bracketed within by reproductions of the original orange wraps. Unfortunately the remaining stock of this excellent reproduction was destroyed by fire and there are no other such modern reprints.



The inscription in this copy certainly renders it the most compelling copy we have encountered. The life and achievements of the publisher, Richard M. Langworth CBE (b.1941), are entwined with service to Churchill’s memory and legacy. Among his accomplishments, Richard revived the Churchill Society, edited 140 issues of the Churchill Society’s quarterly publication Finest Hour, was a Churchill-specialist bookseller, and authored A Connoisseur’s Guide to the Books of Sir Winston Churchill and five books of Churchill quotations. In 1998, Richard was awarded by Her Majesty the Queen with a CBE (Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire) “for services to Anglo-American understanding and the memory of Sir Winston Churchill.”

The recipient of this presentation copy, eminent historian Sir Martin Gilbert (1936-2015), was most noted for his mammoth official biography of Sir Winston Churchill. In 1962, Gilbert was a twenty-five-year-old Oxford graduate student when he joined Winston Churchill’s official biography team, then led by Churchill’s son, Randolph. “I’d thought I’d last four or five months.” Instead, when Randolph died in 1968 with only two volumes completed and fifty-one momentous years of Churchill’s life remaining to be written, Gilbert took over. He went on to commit a substantial portion of his scholarship and life’s work to documenting, comprehending, and communicating what Gilbert called the “remarkable and versatile life” of Winston Churchill.



Churchill spent formative time as a young 19th century cavalry officer fighting on the northwest Indian frontier, about which he would write his first published book. He certainly did not adopt an early progressive attitude toward relinquishing control over the crown jewel of Britain’s colonial empire. Nonetheless, it is instructive to remember that many of Churchill’s dire warnings about Indian independence proved prophetic. Churchill had warned that too swift a British withdrawal from India would lead to bloody civil war and sectarian strife between Hindus and Muslims, Hindu domination, and destabilizing political balkanization of the subcontinent. All came to pass. Many persist.

Reference: Cohen A92.2.b, Woods/ICS A38(b), Langworth p.152 [CBC #005929]

\$800 USD

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6

Winston S. Churchill to Sir Algernon West, 18 February 1898

Limited edition hand numbered 118 of 200, signed by the illustrator Winston S. Churchill

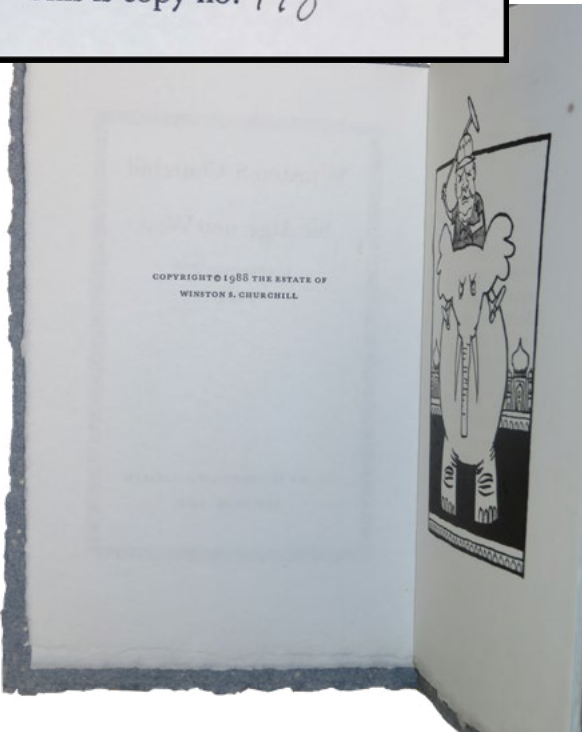
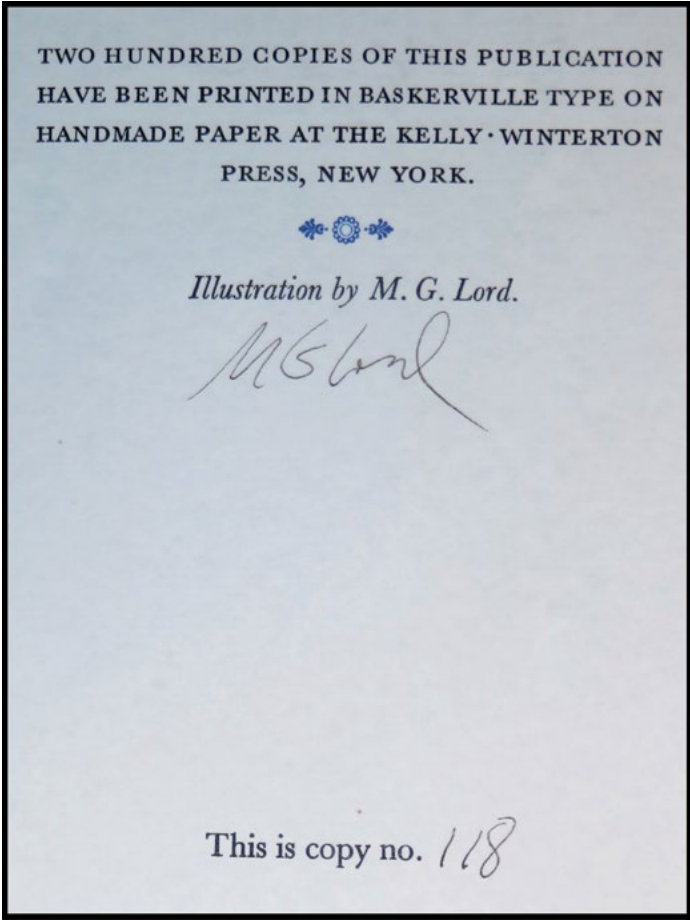
Glenn Horowitz, Bookseller, New York, 1988

This scarce and lovely pamphlet is a beautiful reproduction of an 18 February 1898 letter from Winston Churchill to Sir Algernon West, produced in a limited and numbered edition. From the preface to this edition: “Churchill’s relationship with Sir Algernon West (1832-1921) commenced, apparently, only after Lord Randolph Churchill’s death. In the October 1896 issue of ‘Nineteenth Century’ magazine West published ‘Lord Randolph as an Official,’ an article from which Sir Winston would quote in his 1906 biography of his father. The older man, who twice served W.E. Gladstone as Private Secretary, also gave the young biographer access to his private papers during his research into his father’s life.”

Churchill’s letter was written prior to publication of his first book, The Story of the Malakand Field Force, and conveys with remarkable candor some of the perceptions, predilections, and ambitions of the young man who would not become Britain’s most famous Prime Minister for another four decades. The pamphlet is bound in handmade laid card wrappers fastened with string, measures 8 x 5.25 inches (20.32 x 13.33 cm), and is 12 pages in length. The contents are printed on handmade paper and include a cartoon illustration by M.G. Lord, an explanatory note on Churchill’s relationship with West, and the text of the letter itself, followed by the colophon. At the time of publication, the original letter resided in the collection of Malcolm Forbes, Jr. This edition was limited to 200 numbered copies, of which this is hand-numbered 118, and also bears the signature of the illustrator, M.G. Lord, on the limitation page. This copy is in pristine condition, obviously unread with no markings or wear and protected with a clear mylar cover.

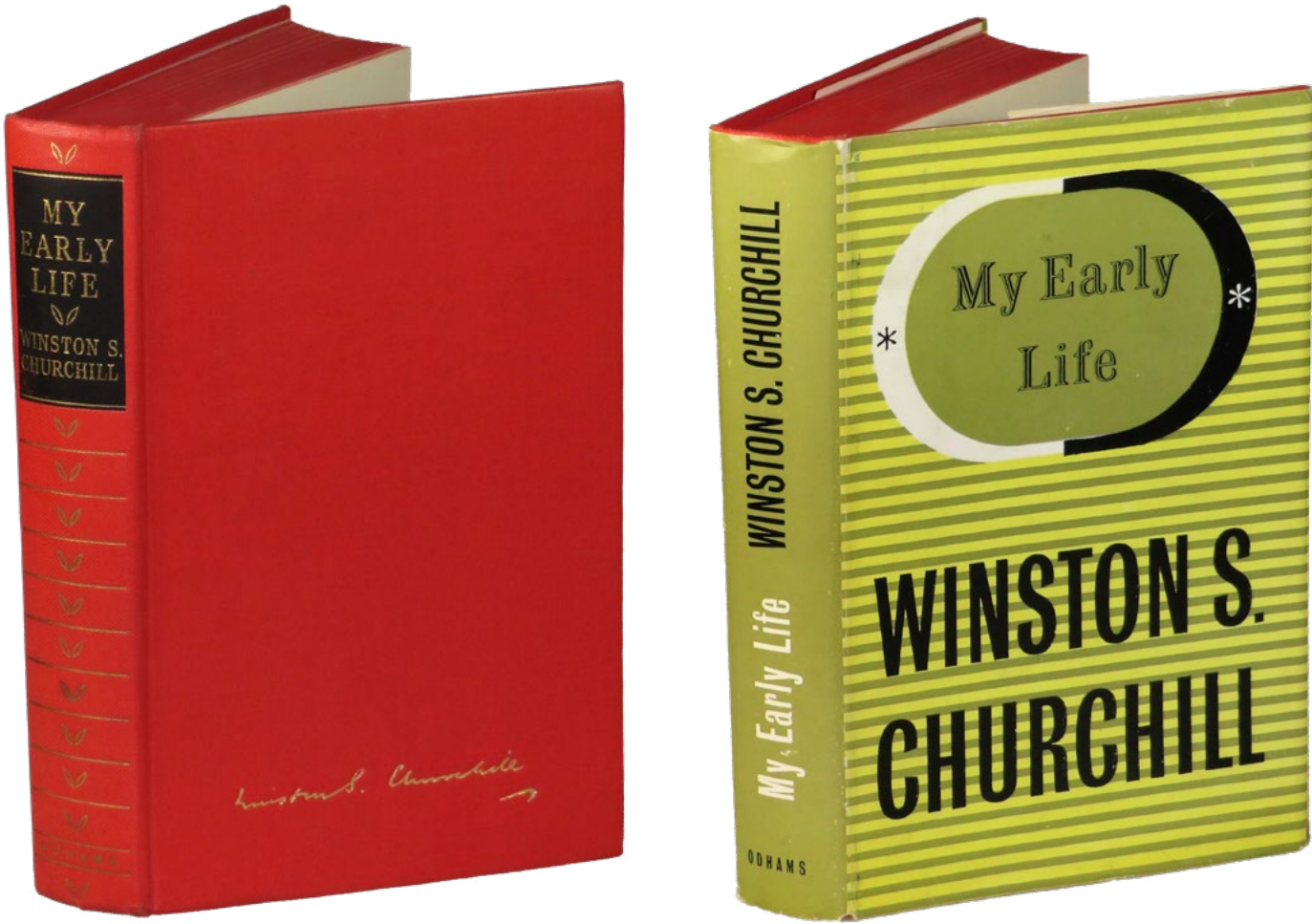
Reference: Cohen A289. [CBC # 005942]

\$125 USD



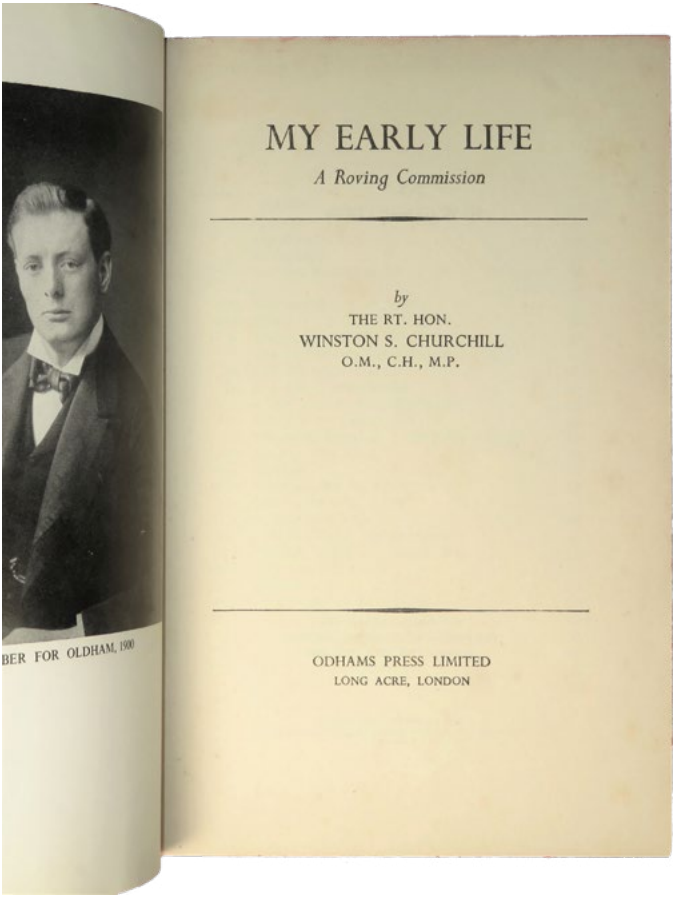
Click here

7 **My Early Life, signed by Churchill**
Winston S. Churchill
Odhams Press Limited, London, 1958



This 1958 reprint of Churchill’s extremely popular autobiography of his early life is signed by Churchill on the half-title in blue ink with his initials and surname. The signature is in the unsteady hand typical of late 1950’s Churchill signatures. By this time Churchill had suffered multiple strokes, the effects of which compounded the general infirmities of advancing age. Provenance inspires confidence; this book was once part of the Malcolm S. Forbes Jr. Churchill collection. Though the signature is undated, given the 9 June 1958 publication date, this copy was signed in the final six and a half years of his long life, a time when Churchill passed “into a living national memorial” of the time he had lived and the Nation, Empire, and free world he had served.

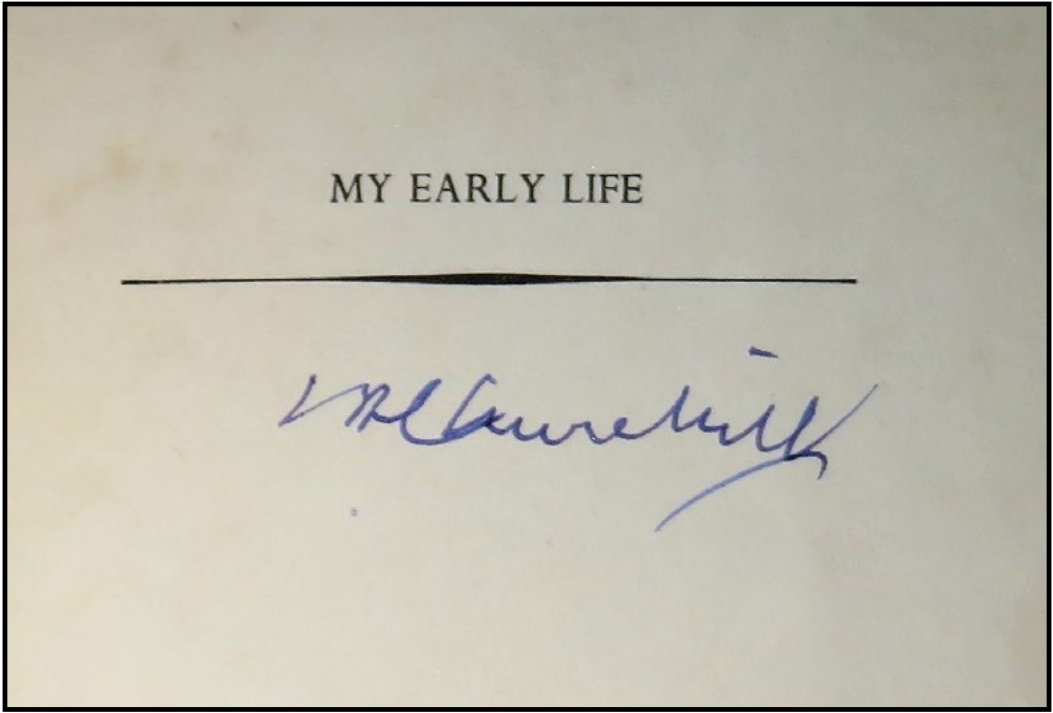
Of the many books authored by Sir Winston, *My Early Life* - originally published in 1930 - is arguably the most popular, widely read, and most frequently reprinted. Between 1947 and 1965, Odhams Press Limited issued six printings of *My Early Life*. This signed copy is the “deluxe binding” of the 1958 fifth printing, distinguished by a black title and author panel on the spine, multiple gilt devices and rules on the spine, the author’s signature in gilt on the front cover, and red-stained page edges. Condition is near-fine in a very good plus dust jacket. The red cloth binding is tight, square, and clean, retaining vivid, unfaded red color, bright gilt, and showing only trivial shelf wear to extremities. The contents are bright with no spotting and no markings other than the author’s signature. The red-stained page edges retain bright, unfaded color. The dust jacket is notably bright, both the yellow and olive hues unfaded, with light wear confined to extremities and only trivial hints of soiling. The front flap is neatly price clipped and bears a tiny adhesive scar, likely from removal of a small price sticker. The dust jacket is protected with a removable, clear, archival cover.



My Early Life covers the years from Churchill’s birth in 1874 to his first few years in Parliament. One can hardly ask for more adventurous content. These were momentous and formative years for Churchill, including his time as a war correspondent and cavalry officer in theatres as varied as Cuba, northwest India, and sub-Saharan and southern Africa. This time contained a wide range of experiences in Churchill’s life. Not only was he developing as an author, publishing his first books, and making his first lecture tour of North America, but this was also the time of his capture and daring escape during the Boer War, which made him a celebrity and helped launch his political career. Churchill took his first seat in Parliament only weeks after the end of Queen Victoria’s reign. *My Early Life* remains one of the most popular and widely read of all Churchill’s books. And for good reason, as the work certainly ranks among the most charming and accessible of his many books. An original 1930 review likened it to a “beaker of Champagne.” That effervescent charm endures; a more recent writer called it “a racy, humorous, self-deprecating classic of autobiography.” Churchill takes some liberties with facts and perhaps unduly lightens or over-simplifies certain events, but this is eminently forgivable and in keeping with the wit, pace, and engaging style that characterize the book.

Reference: Cohen A91.9.i, Woods/ICS A37(g.5), Langworth p.141. [CBC #005997]

\$3,000 USD

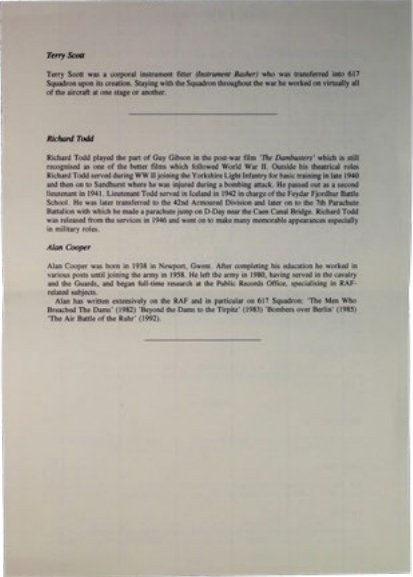
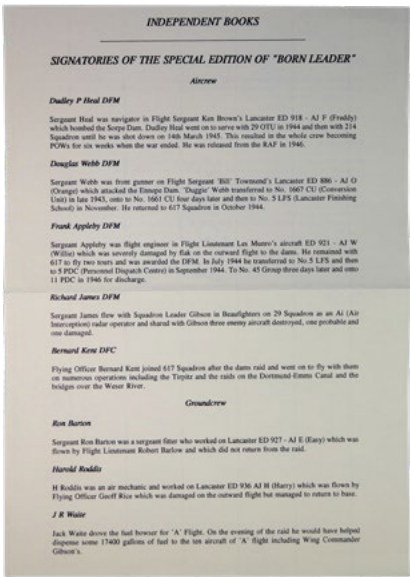
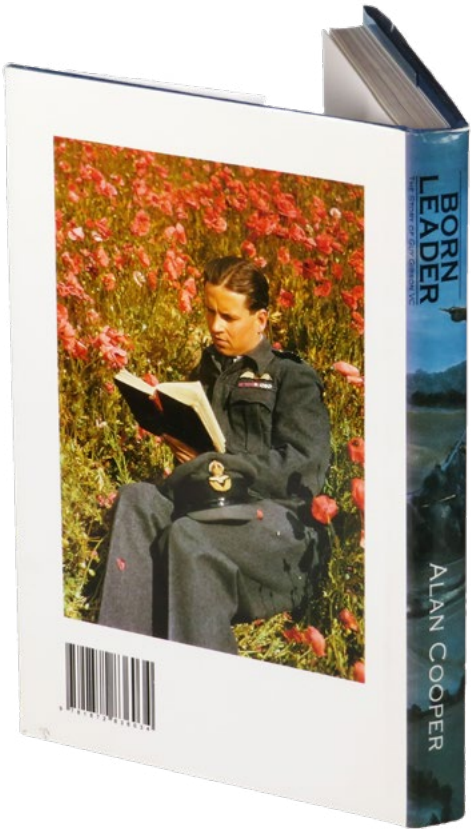
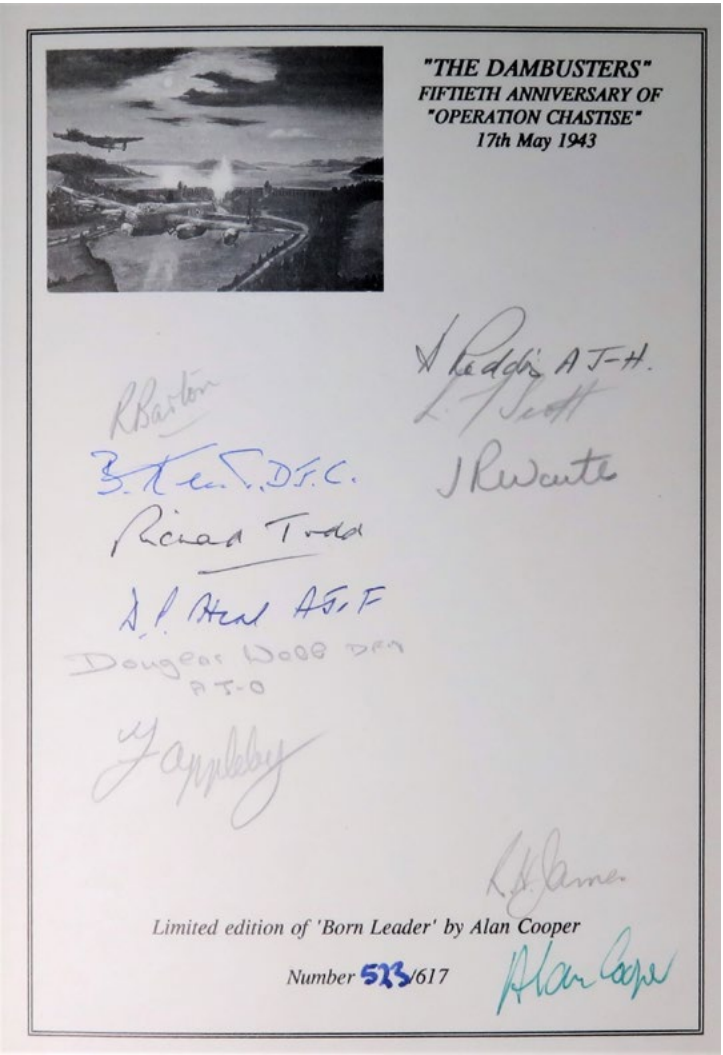
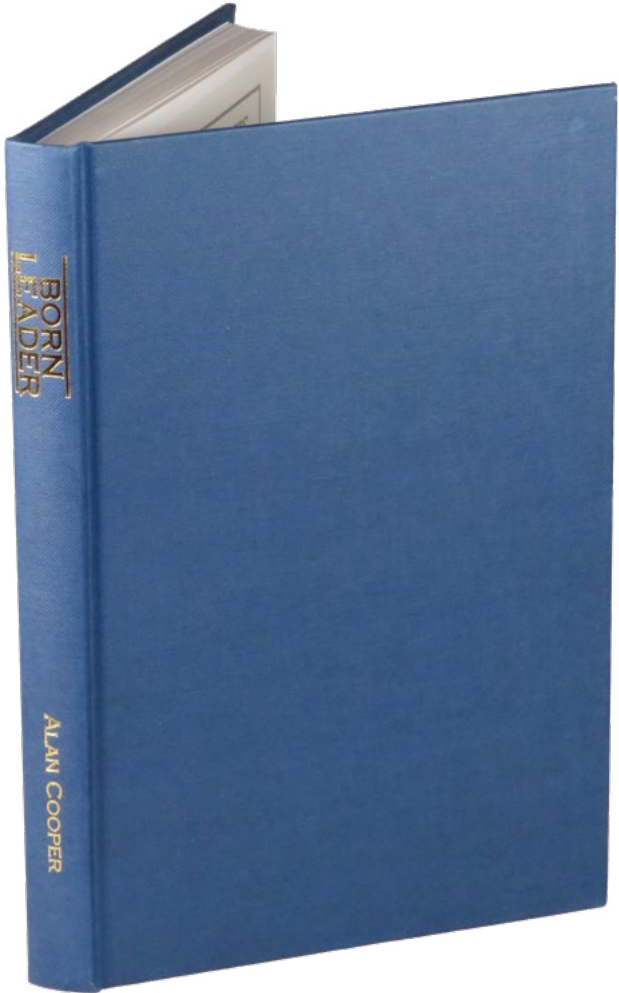
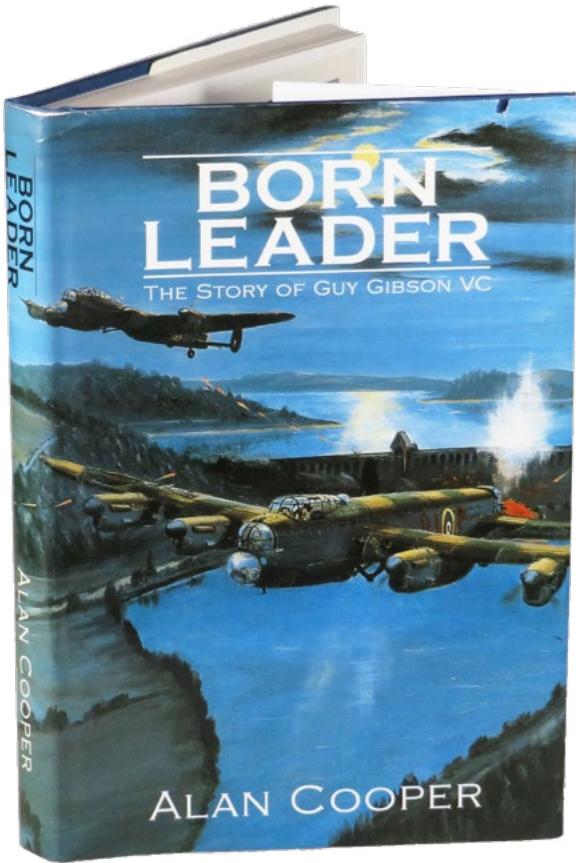


[Click here](#)

8

Born Leader: The Story of Guy Gibson VC
Copy #523 of the limited edition produced for the fiftieth anniversary of the famous Second World War Dambusters raid, signed by five surviving members of the aircrew, four surviving members of the groundcrew, Richard Todd, the actor who played Gibson in the 1955 film The Dambusters, and the book’s author, Alan Cooper
Alan Cooper
Independent Books, London, 1993

This is the signed and numbered limited issue of the story of Second World War pilot Guy Gibson, issued for the fiftieth anniversary of “Operation Chastise”, the famous raid carried out by the RAF squadron No. 617 that became known as the “Dam Busters”. This is hand-numbered copy “523” of an appropriate 617, so noted on an illustrated limitation plate affixed to the front free endpaper. The limitation plate is signed by eleven individuals, including five surviving members of the aircrew, four surviving members of the groundcrew, Richard Todd, the actor (and WWII veteran) who played Guy Gibson in the post-war film “The Dambusters”, and the book’s author, Alan Cooper, who has written extensively on the RAF and the 617 Squadron. Laid in is a publisher’s insert printed on both sides of a single, folded A4 sheet of ivory laid paper providing brief biographical sketches of each of the 11 signatories. This copy is near fine plus in a near fine plus dust jacket. The volume is crisp, clean, bright, and tight, immaculate inside and out save for a tiny blemish to the upper right corner of the front cover. The illustrated dust jacket is likewise notably bright and clean. The original publisher’s price is intact on the lower front flap, while the only loss is a tiny chip to the upper right front face, with trivial wrinkling at the spine head and a miniscule bit of soiling to the lower left corner of the rear face. The dust jacket is protected with a removable, clear, archival cover.

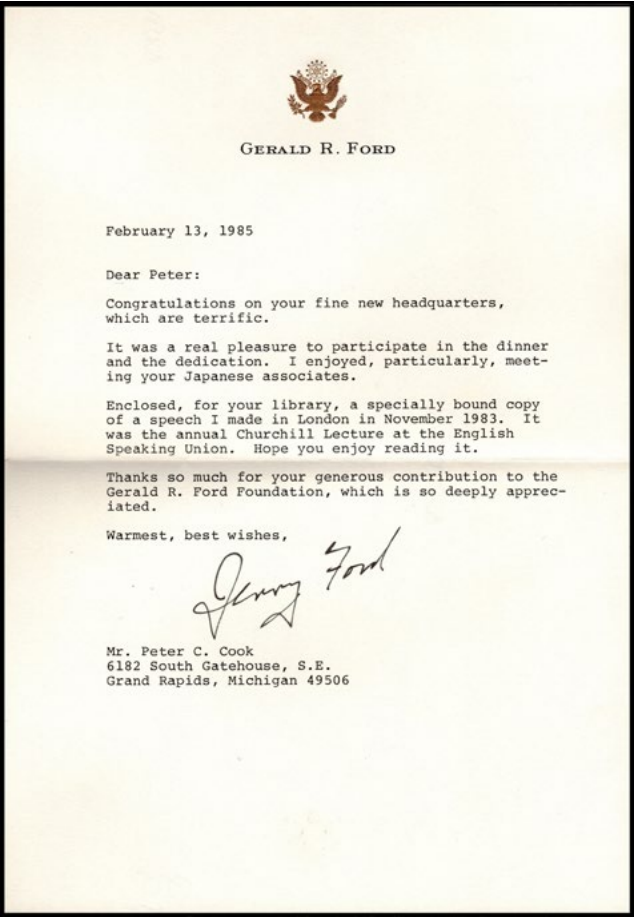
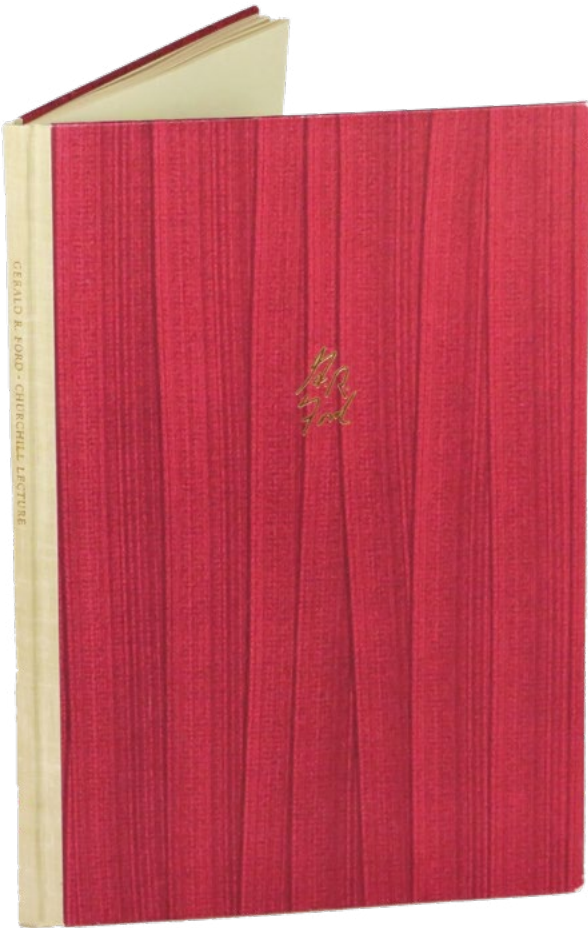


Before his death in action in 1944 at the age of 26, Wing Commander Guy Penrose Gibson, VC, DSO & Bar, DFC & Bar (1918-1944) had become the most decorated British serviceman of the time. The operation that alloyed fame with heroism took place on the night of 16 May 1943. Already a seasoned and decorated pilot, Gibson had been asked to form a new squadron – 617 – to disrupt German industry in the Ruhr by a special new bomb to destroy dams. After only two months’ preparation time to form and train the squadron, Gibson led 19 aircraft on the nighttime bombing raid that breached two dams, the Möhne and the Eder. The raid was costly for both the Germans and the British; “eight of the nineteen aircraft were lost, and of their fifty-six crew only three survived, to be taken prisoner. Thirty-four aircrew were decorated for their part in the dams raid, Gibson himself, who, after dropping his mine, flew alongside other attacking aircraft to draw anti-aircraft fire, being awarded (28 May 1943) the Victoria Cross.” (ODNB) After the raid, King George VI visited the squadron and personally chose their badge and motto “Apres Moi Le Deluge” (“after me, the deluge”). An instant celebrity, Gibson was deemed too valuable to risk in further combat; instead, he traveled to North America with Churchill and carried out a continent-wide speaking tour, addressing air force and civic audiences in Canada and the United States. Eventually, Gibson successfully pressed for permission to fly combat missions again, only to be killed returning from a raid on German territory on the night of 19/20 September 1944. Though the Squadron 617 raid proved more propagandistic than substantively war-impacting, and was only one among a great many of Gibson’s wartime missions, it was that raid that gave legendary status to Gibson’s heroism; nearly a decade after his death, Gibson was portrayed by Richard Todd in the highly successful 1955 film The Dam Busters. [CBC #005926]

\$175 USD

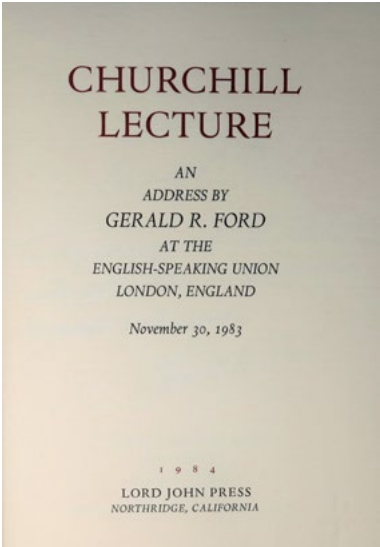
[Click here](#)

9 Churchill Lecture: An Address by Gerald R. Ford at the English-Speaking Union, London, England, 30 November 1983, a presentation copy inscribed to a lifelong friend, twice signed by President Ford and accompanied by a typed and signed letter on Ford’s personal stationery presenting the book President Gerald R. Ford
Lord John Press, Northridge, California, 1984



This is a unique presentation copy of the limited edition of President Gerald R. Ford’s 30 November 1983 “Churchill Lecture” address to the English-Speaking Union in London, inscribed to one of his lifelong friends, signed twice, and accompanied by a typed signed letter gifting the book. Of a total of 350 copies, 250 were bound thus, in quarter linen with mahogany patterned paper-covered boards featuring President Ford’s facsimile signature in gilt on the front cover, each copy signed by Ford on the recto following the title page verso.

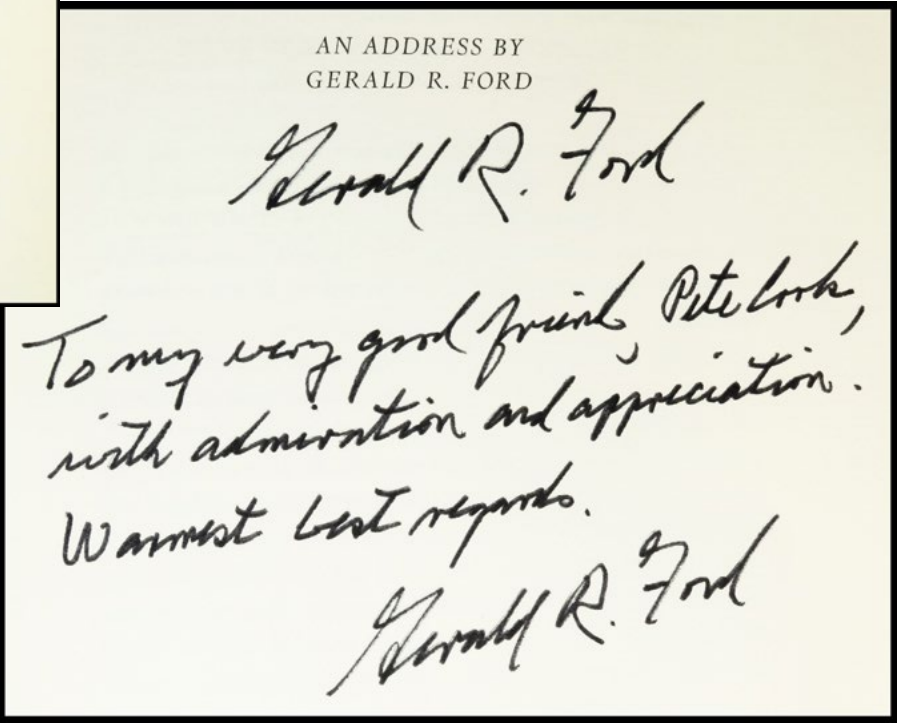
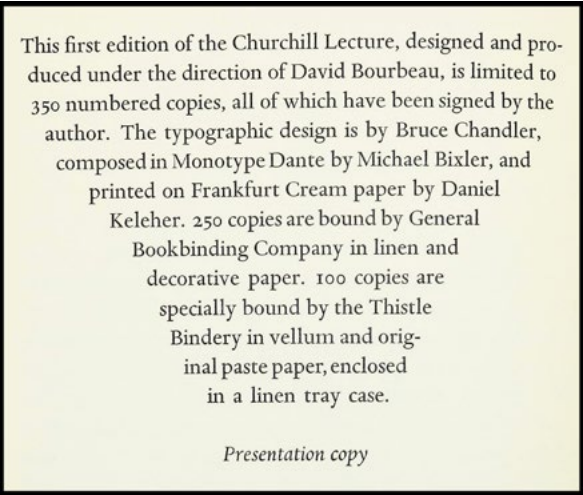
This unique copy is doubtless among a small number of presentation copies reserved for the President. Rather than being numbered on the limitation page, this copy is printed “Presentation copy”. Below his signature, Ford additionally inscribed and signed in four lines “To my very good friend, Pete Cook, | with admiration and appreciation. | Warmest best regards. | Gerald R. Ford”. Laid in on a single sheet of Ford’s stationery is a four-paragraph typed letter dated “February 13, 1985”, gifting the book and thanking Cook for his “generous contribution to the Gerald R. Ford Foundation, which is so deeply appreciated.” Ford signed “Jerry Ford”. Condition is near fine, the contents immaculate, the binding just lightly scuffed at the lower front cover and still-sharp corners.



The recipient, Peter Cornelius Cook (1914-2010) was a prominent Michigan businessman and philanthropist who attended high school with Ford. They became lifelong friends. Cook supported not only his friend’s political career, but also celebration of his life and legacy. Cook championed and financially backed the Ford Library in Ann Arbor as well as the Museum, which Cook successfully advocated situating in their shared hometown of Grand Rapids. The English-Speaking Union (ESU) is an international educational charity founded in 1918. Winston Churchill was Chairman of the ESU from 1921 to 1925 and The Churchill Lecture is the most prestigious event in the annual ESU programme. The Churchill medal of honour is awarded every year at the annual Churchill Lecture, where the awardee delivers the address. On 30 November 1983 President Gerald R. Ford delivered the annual address on “the problems, perils, challenges and opportunities confronting the English-speaking peoples of today.” Ford’s substantial lecture is reflective, intelligent, witty, and repeatedly references Churchill.

History has been kinder to Churchill than to Ford. Churchill was called upon to lead his nation in the face of tyranny and oppression. To Ford fell the comparatively thankless and less ennobling task of protecting his nation from its own political and economic excesses. Gerald R. “Jerry” Ford Jr. (1913-2006) was the 38th President of the United States. A gifted athlete, Ford turned down professional football career opportunities in favor of Yale University and a law degree. Following his distinguished service in the Second World War, Ford swiftly found his footing in civilian life; he was both married and elected to Congress by the end of 1948. He would be re-elected to his Grand Rapids, Michigan seat 12 times. His ascendance to the Presidency took a tumultuous and dizzying trajectory unique in the annals of American politics. Ford was House Minority Leader in October 1973 when the resignation of scandal-plagued Vice President Spiro Agnew led to Ford’s appointment to take his place. Less than a year later, on 9 August 1974, Ford became President when Nixon himself resigned in disgrace. Ford’s pardon of both Nixon and Vietnam draft dodgers, economic malaise, an energy crisis, the ignominious end of the Vietnam War, and the internal and external challenges of the Republican Party all contributed to Ford’s defeat by Carter in 1976. Though the pardon cost Ford dearly, the judgment of history appears to be slowly taking a more sympathetic view of the necessity, which less and less weighs against Ford’s lifelong reputation for integrity. [CBC #005935]

\$500 USD

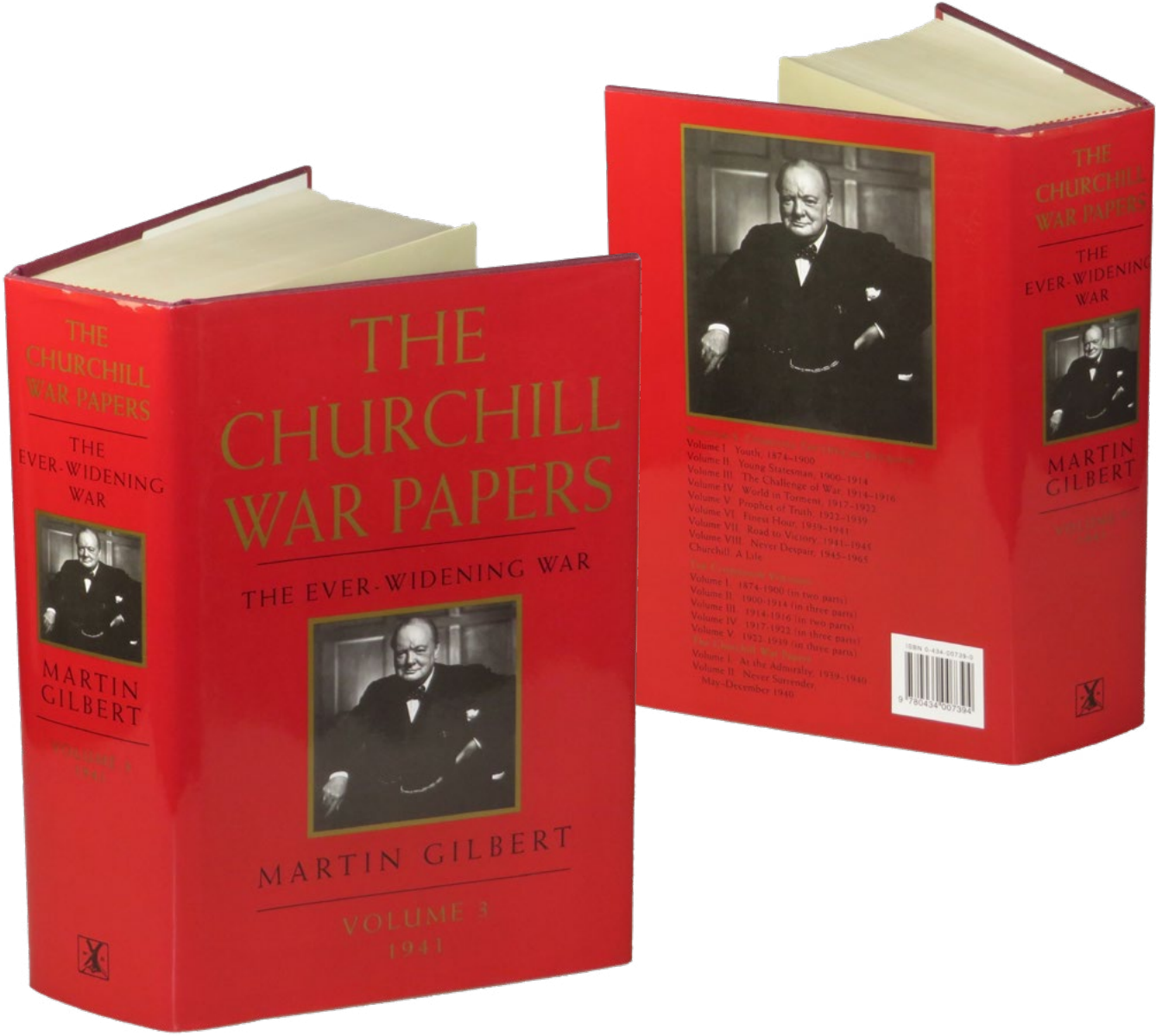
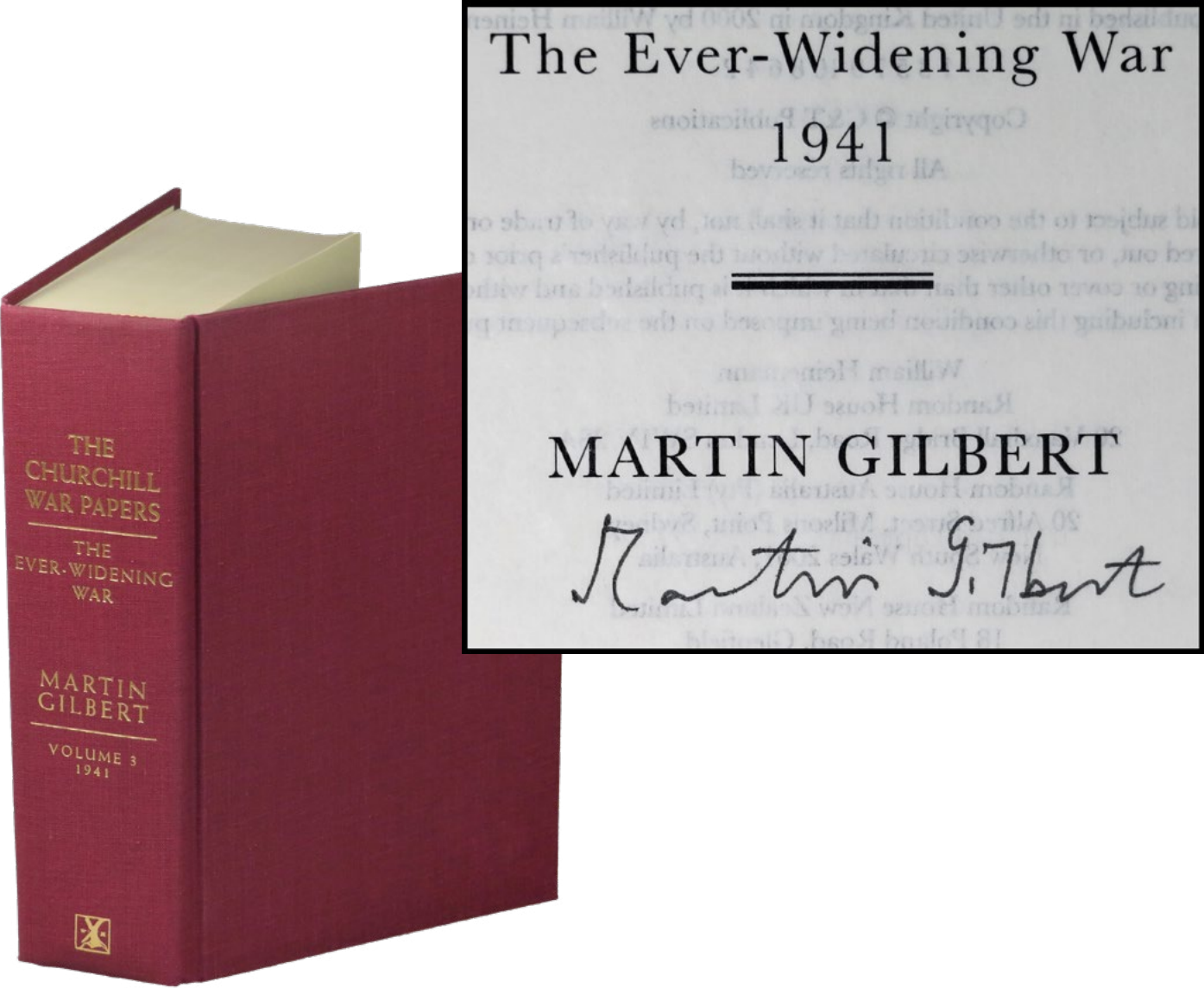


[Click here](#)

10

Winston S. Churchill, The Official Biography, The War Papers, Volume 3,
The Ever-Widening War, 1941, signed by Gilbert
Martin Gilbert
William Heinemann Ltd., London, 2000

This is the British first edition, only printing of the final (of three) War Papers volumes, the last volume of Winston Churchill's Official Biography completed by Sir Martin Gilbert before his death. This copy is signed by the author. Gilbert inked his name "Martin Gilbert" directly below his printed name on the title page. Condition of this signed copy is conservatively graded as near fine plus in a near fine plus dust jacket. The dark red cloth binding is square, clean, and tight with sharp corners, free of the spine concavity sometimes caused by the significant weight of the text block and showing only trivial shelf wear to the bottom edges. The contents are immaculate - free of any soiling, spotting, or previous ownership marks apart from the author's signature. Even the page edges remain clean. The dust jacket is clean, bright, and complete. The original publisher's price on the lower front flap is intact. The jacket shows neither fading nor soiling. We note only a trivial hint of wrinkling at the spine head, but frankly many books come from the publisher thus. The jacket is now protected beneath a removable, clear, archival cover.



In 1962, at the age of 25, Martin Gilbert (1936-2015) joined Churchill's biography team, then led by Churchill's son, Randolph. Of what became his life's work, Gilbert said, "I'd thought I'd last four or five months." Instead, when Randolph died in 1968 with only two volumes completed, Gilbert took over, committing the substantial portion of his scholarship and life's work to documenting, comprehending, and communicating what Gilbert called the "remarkable and versatile life" of Winston Churchill. The Official Biography is comprised of eight mammoth main text volumes as well as accompanying document or "Companion" volumes. The eight main text volumes were originally published between 1966 and 1988. Publication of the Companion volumes was not completed until 2019, although the three War Papers document volumes were the last completed by Gilbert before his death. The three volumes of The War Papers were first published by Heinemann between 1993 and 2000. The third volume contains documents from 1941, which ended with the attack on Pearl Harbor, formal entry of the United States into the war, and Churchill addressing both a joint session of the U.S. Congress, and the Canadian Parliament. There were both British and U.S. editions. The British first editions are more scarce than their U.S. first edition counterparts, which are similar in appearance.

Reference: Zoller A302f3. [CBC #005957]

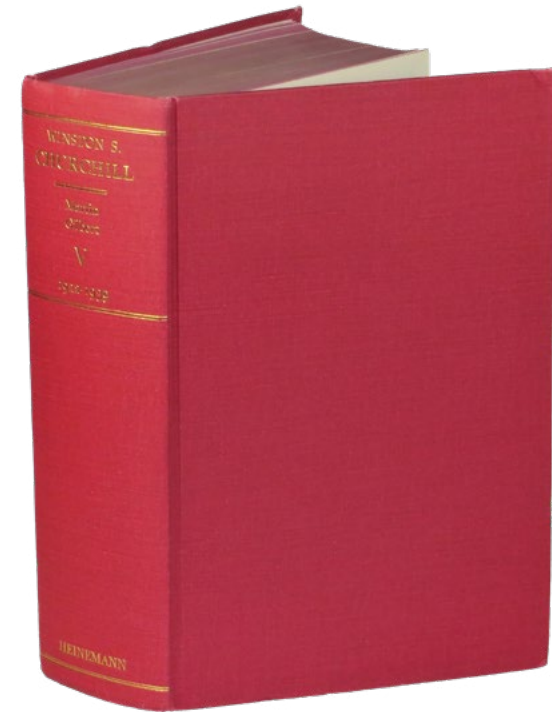
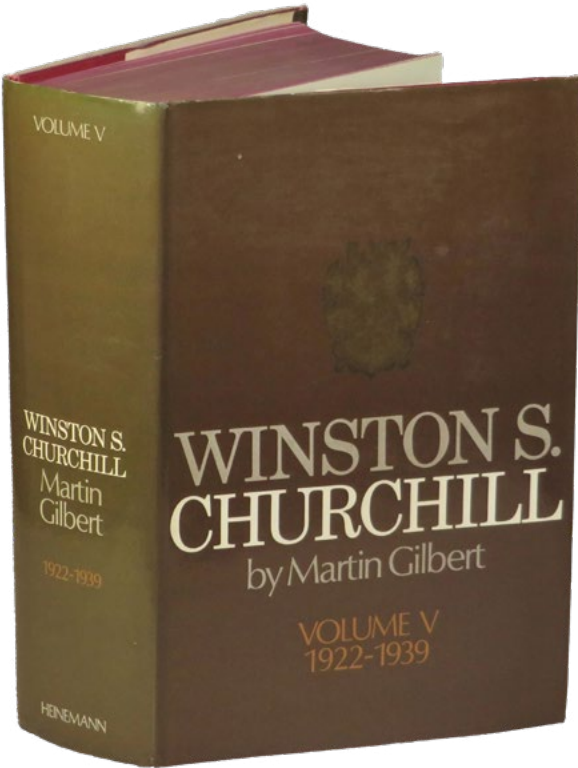
\$300 USD

[Click here](#)

11

Winston S. Churchill, The Official Biography, Volume V, 1922-1939, inscribed by Winston Churchill's namesake grandson in the year of publication

Martin Gilbert
William Heinemann Ltd., London, 1976



This is the British first edition, first printing of the fifth volume of the Official Biography of Winston S. Churchill, a presentation copy inscribed in the year of publication by Churchill's namesake grandson and his wife. The inscription, filling the front free end-paper in blue ink, reads: "For Norman & Maureen with every best wish for Christmas & the New Year from Winston & Minnie 1976."

Winston S. Churchill (1940-2010), son of Randolph S. Churchill, was born exactly five months after his grandfather became war-time prime minister, just before the victorious conclusion to the Battle of Britain. The grandson served as a Conservative Member of Parliament for 27 years. Mary "Minnie" Caroline Spencer Churchill (nee d'Erlanger, b.1940) was his first wife. They were married from 1964 to 1997 and had four children.

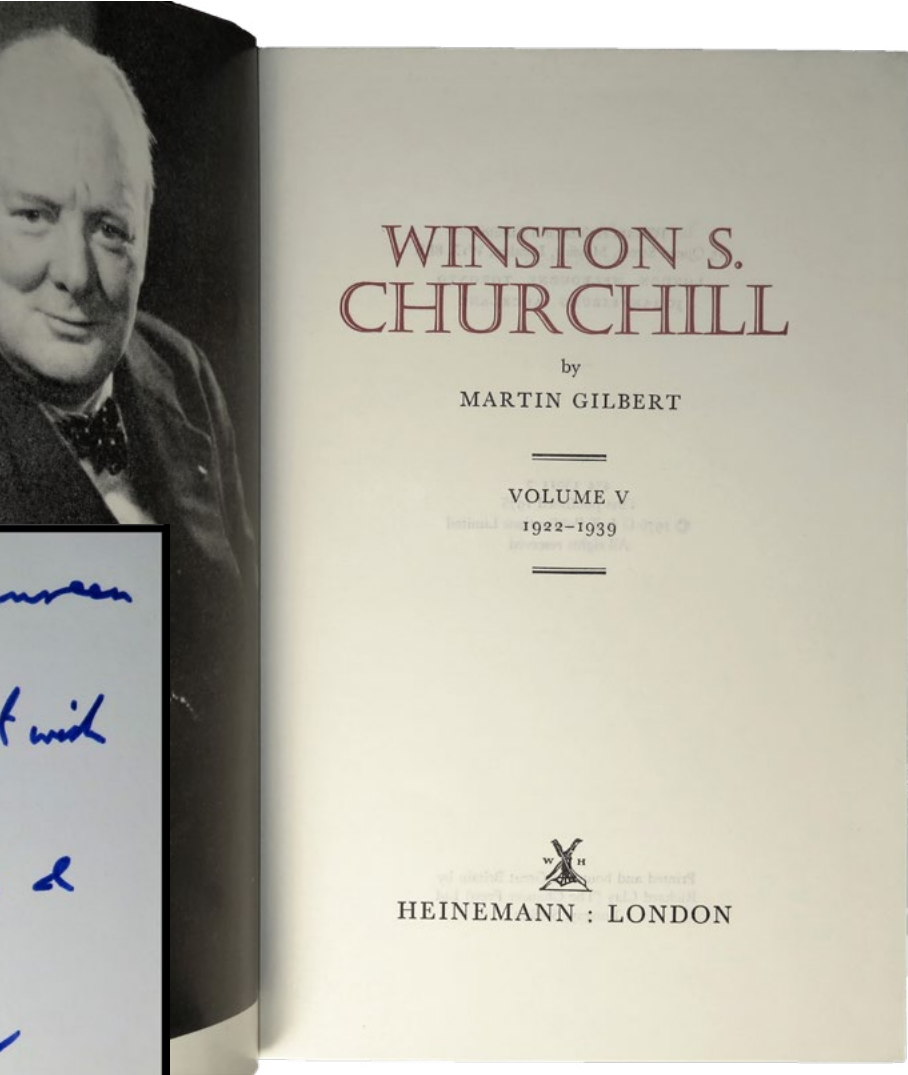
This fifth volume of Winston Churchill's official biography covers the period 1922-1939, spanning the time Churchill purchased his beloved country home Chartwell, ended his Parliamentary career as a Liberal, and returned to the Conservatives, through the latter half of the 1920s which Churchill spent as the powerful Chancellor of the Exchequer, through the wilderness years of the 1930s, which Churchill spent out of power and out of favor, persistently warning about the growing Nazi threat and routinely at odds with both his own Conservative Party leadership and prevailing public sentiment.

Condition is near fine in a near fine dust jacket. The red cloth binding remains square, clean, and tight with bright spine gilt and only trivial shelf wear to extremities. The contents are bright with no spotting or appreciable age toning. The red topstain is mildly sunned to dark pink. The brown dust jacket of this edition is almost always found sunned to a green color on the spine. Here the dust jacket is not only clean and complete, but retains its brown color with no discernible color shift between the covers and spine. The lower front flap of the first edition dust jacket originally featured two prices, an introductory price "until February 28th, 1977" with a higher price above. Both original prices remain intact. The dust jacket is protected with a removable, clear, archival cover.

The Official Biography was begun by Winston's son, Randolph Churchill (1911-1968), and completed by Sir Martin Gilbert (1936-2015). In 1962, at the age of 25, Martin Gilbert joined Churchill's biography team, then led by Churchill's son Randolph. Of what became his life's work, Gilbert says: "I'd thought I'd last four or five months." Instead, when Randolph died in 1968 with only two of the eight volumes completed, Gilbert took over, committing the substantial portion of his scholarship and life's work to documenting, comprehending, and communicating what Gilbert called the "remarkable and versatile life" of Winston Churchill. The result is an epic piece of scholarship about a singularly epic life. The British first editions of the eight main text volumes were originally published between 1966 and 1988. These substantial main text volumes comprise the narrative story of Churchill's life.

Reference: Zoller A301e [CBC #005982]

\$350 USD



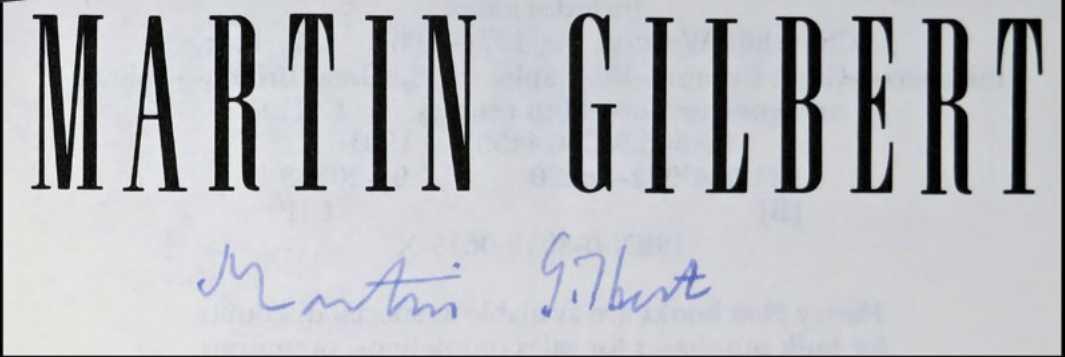
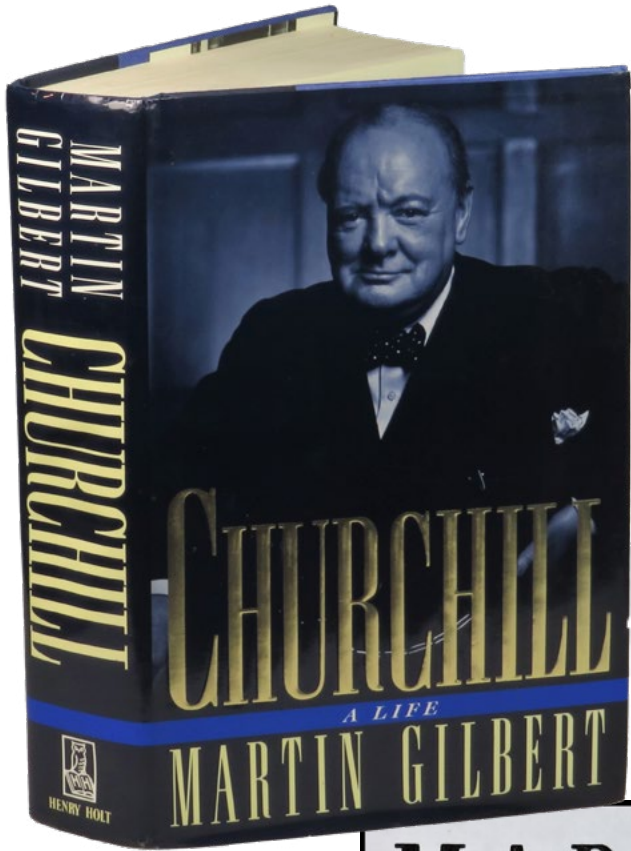
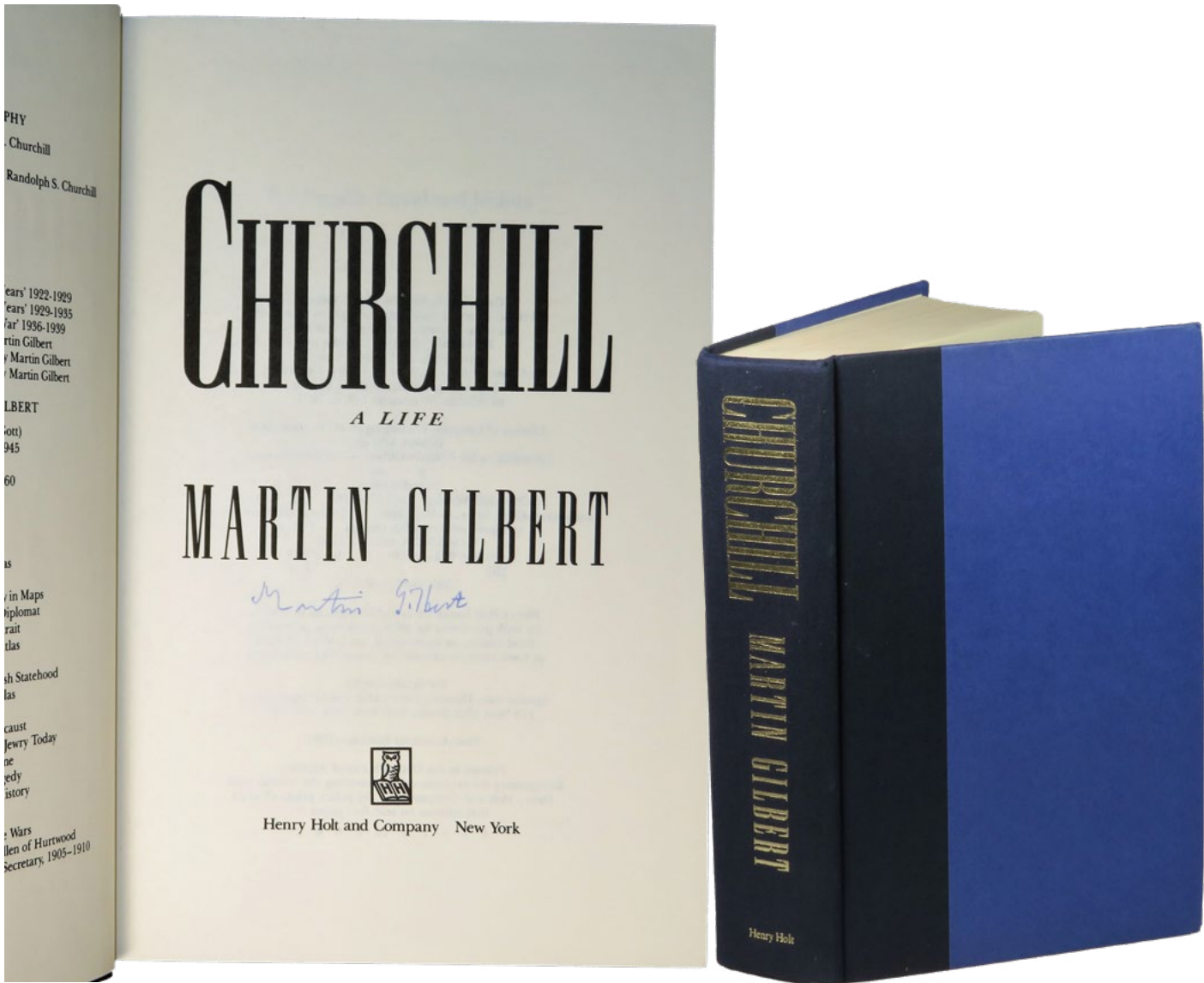
For Norman & Maureen
with every best wish
for Christmas &
the New Year
from
Winston & Minnie
1976.

[Click here](#)

12

Churchill: A Life, signed by the author
Martin Gilbert
Henry Holt and Company, New York, 1991

This substantial one-volume biography was authored by Churchill’s Official Biographer, Sir Martin Gilbert (1936-2015), and is signed by him on the title page. This is the U.S. first edition. The author signed in blue on the title page just below his printed name: “Martin Gilbert”. Condition is very good in a very good dust jacket. The attractive quarter cloth binding with head and foot bands remains square, bright, and tight with only light shelf wear to extremities. The contents are clean with no previous ownership marks and no spotting. The text block edges, particularly the top edge, show a little soiling but are otherwise bright. The dust jacket is clean and unfaded, with light shelf wear to extremities and a neatly price-clipped upper front flap. The dust jacket is now protected beneath a removable, clear, archival cover.



The Official Biography of Winston Churchill, initiated by Randolph Churchill but completed by Martin Gilbert, is an epic piece of scholarship about a singularly epic life, comprising eight mammoth main text volumes and – completed during Gilbert’s life - sixteen accompanying document volumes. In 1962, at the age of 25, Martin Gilbert joined Churchill’s biography team, then led by Churchill’s son Randolph. Of what became his life’s work, Gilbert says: “I’d thought I’d last four or five months.” Instead, when Randolph died in 1968 with only two of the eight volumes completed, Gilbert took over, committing the substantial portion of his scholarship and life’s work to documenting, comprehending, and communicating what Gilbert calls the “remarkable and versatile life” of Winston Churchill.

This one-volume biography published in 1991 is not an abridgement of Gilbert’s eight-volume Official Biography, but rather a ground-up biography including information not known when the original, earlier Official Biography volumes were written. It makes a compelling option for those wishing to benefit from Gilbert’s unparalleled expertise, but not willing to undertake reading all eight massive volumes of the full Official Biography.

Reference: Zoller A542 [CBC #005988]

\$120 USD

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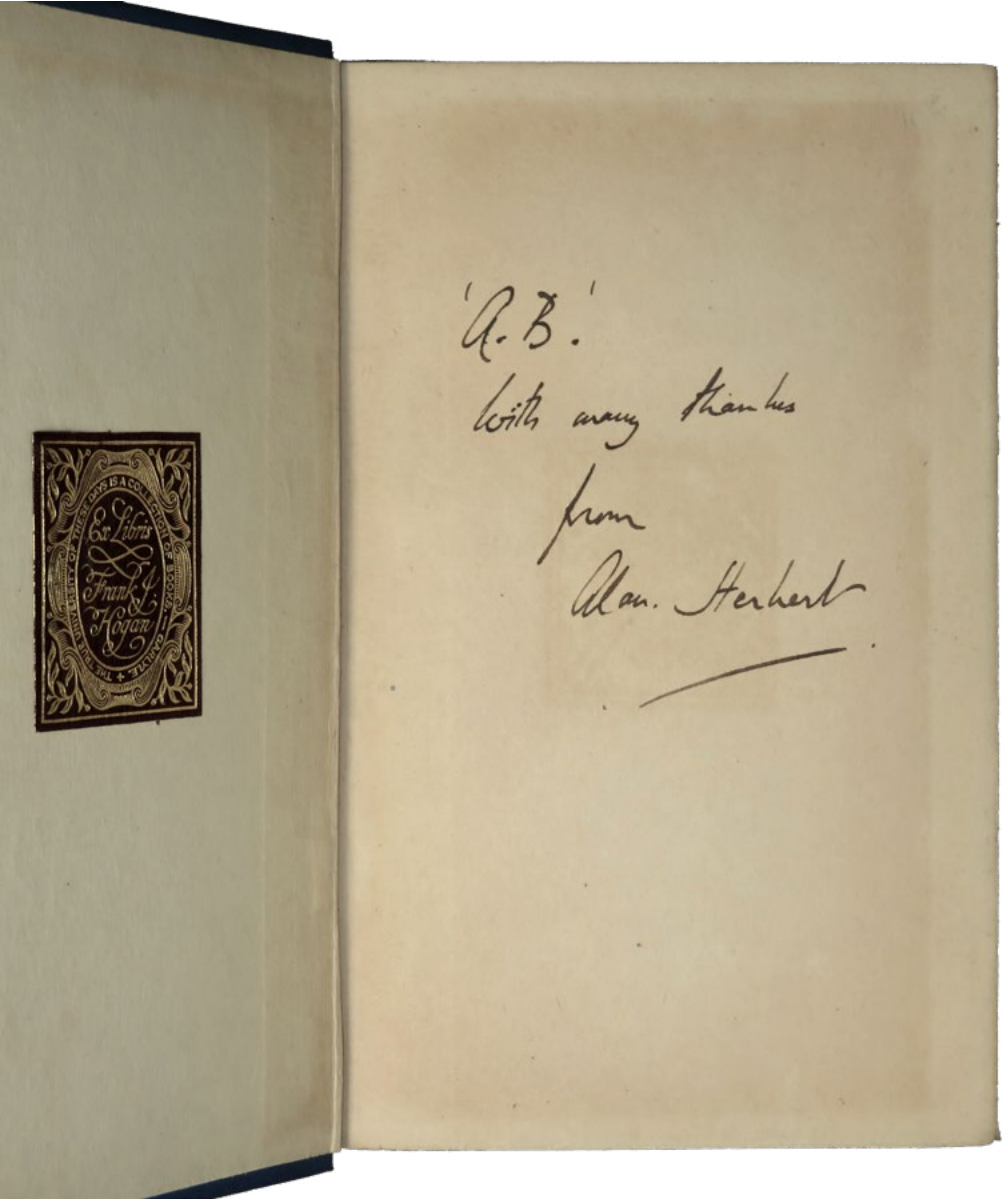
13

The Secret Battle, an inscribed author’s presentation copy of the first edition to feature an Introduction by Winston S. Churchill
A. P. Herbert with an Introduction by Winston S. Churchill
A. P. Herbert with an Introduction by Winston S. Churchill
Metheun & Co. Ltd., London, 1928

This inscribed author’s presentation copy of his First World War novel is notable in several respects. This third British edition was the first to include an Introduction by Winston S. Churchill. This copy is inscribed by the author to a friend who wrote a favorable review of the book. The inscription, inked in four lines on the front free endpaper recto, reads: “A.B.’ | With many thanks | from | Alan Herbert.” Moreover, as evidenced by an attractively elaborate leather bookplate affixed to the front pastedown, this book has noteworthy provenance beyond the author’s inscription. Condition is near fine, the blue cloth binding remaining clean, bright, and tight with minimal shelf wear to extremities, the contents clean and crisp with no spotting, the blue topstain showing no appreciable fading.

When *The Secret Battle* was first published in May 1919, the publisher advertised it as “A novel describing the human side of the soldier – his fears and everyday distresses of his life; of the gradual decay of his illusions; of his courage and his failure.” Winston Churchill apparently concurred. Herbert wrote to Churchill on 2 January 1928, asking him to write an introduction to the new edition. Churchill agreed and wrote that the book holds “a permanent place in war literature”, describing it as “one of those cries of pain wrung from the fighting troops... like the poems of Siegfried Sassoon [it] should be read in each generation, so that men and women may rest under no illusions about what war means.”

This praise is not inconsequential; Herbert’s novel was among the earliest novels to portray Gallipoli – the disaster for which Churchill was scapegoated and driven from the Cabinet and after which Churchill served as a Lieutenant Colonel leading a battalion in the trenches at the Front. The *Secret Battle* also challenged execution of soldiers for desertion. Churchill was Secretary of State for War when the book was first published, and afforded no amnesty for deserters still imprisoned after Armistice, though he did extend amnesty to tens of thousands of Second World War deserters during his second and final premiership in 1953. Neither Herbert’s sober novel nor Churchill’s sternly admiring introduction display the leavening wit for which both men were known.



Alan Patrick Herbert (1890-1971), better known as “A. P.” Herbert, was an English humorist, novelist, playwright, and law reform activist who served as an MP for Oxford University from 1935-1950, when university constituencies were abolished. Herbert, known as a “great parliamentary wit” himself, admirably observed that words on the printed page could not do Churchill justice “without some knowledge of the scene, the circumstances, the unique and vibrant voice, the pause, the chuckle, the mischievous and boyish twinkle on the face”. (Roberts, *Walking With Destiny*, p.86) Herbert’s roots as a humorist are evident in his inscription to ‘A.B.’ (a play on his own “A.P.”). The inscription is almost certainly to English writer and journalist Arnold Bennett (1867-1931). The two men were evidently friends and Bennett wrote a favorable review saying that the book was “written with classic restraint and something of classic beauty”. Three years after receiving this inscribed presentation copy, Bennett died.

Subsequent ownership is also of note. The only ownership mark in the book is the bookplate of noted collector, lawyer, and American Bar Association President Frank J. Hogan (1877-1944). Hogan’s impressive roster of clients in the 1920s and 30s included oil tycoon Edward L. Doheny, industrialist and U.S. Treasury Secretary Andrew Mellon, and President Warren G. Harding. Hogan indulged an avid interest in rare books and by the time of his death his library reportedly ranked among the world’s most valuable private collections. Hence the Carlyle quote on his bookplate: “The true university of these days is a collection of books”.

Reference: Cohen B36.1 [CBC #005964]

\$450 USD

[Click here](#)

14

A Connoisseur’s Guide to the Books of Sir Winston Churchill,
inscribed by the author
Richard Langworth
Brassey’s, London, 1998

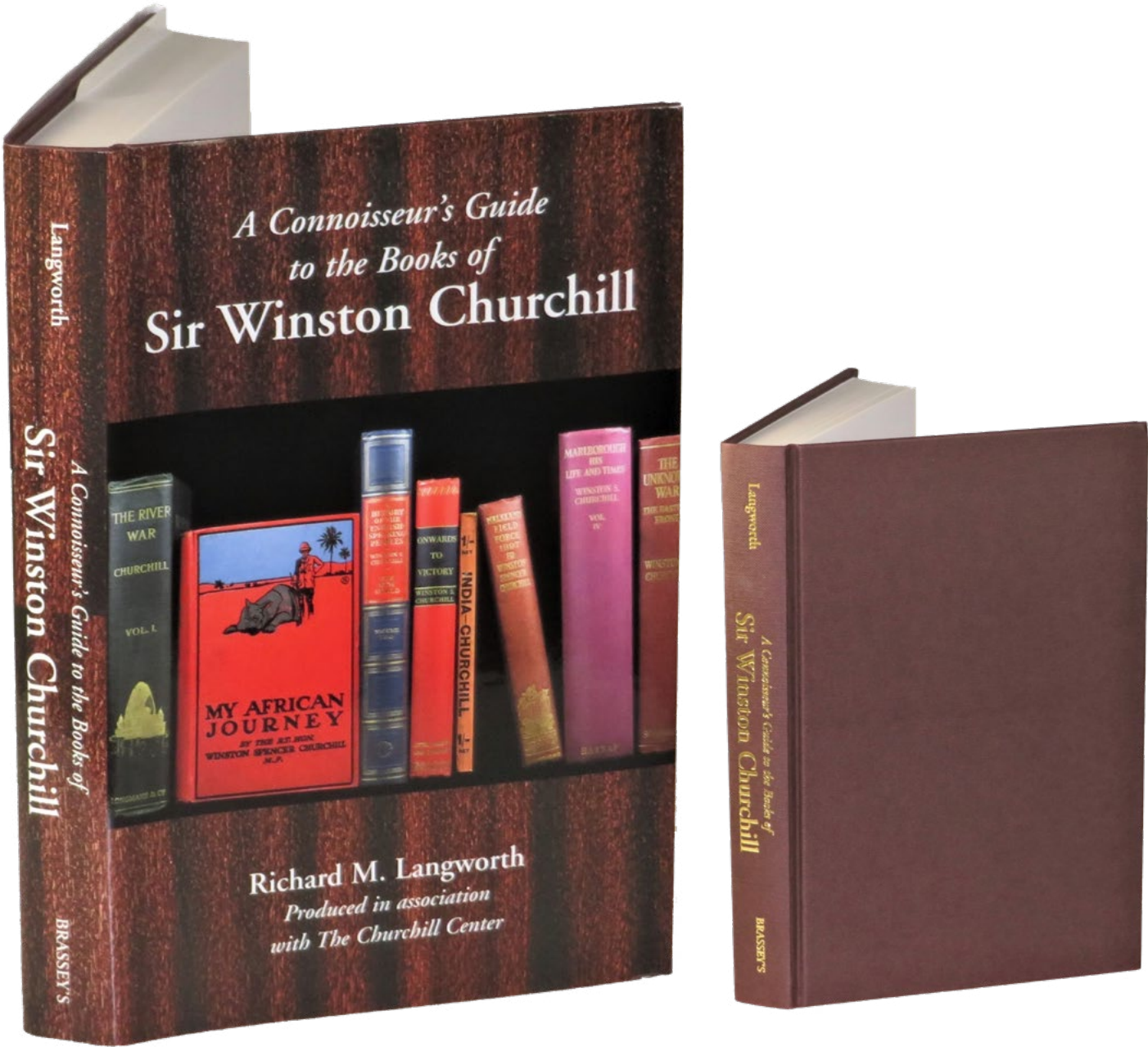
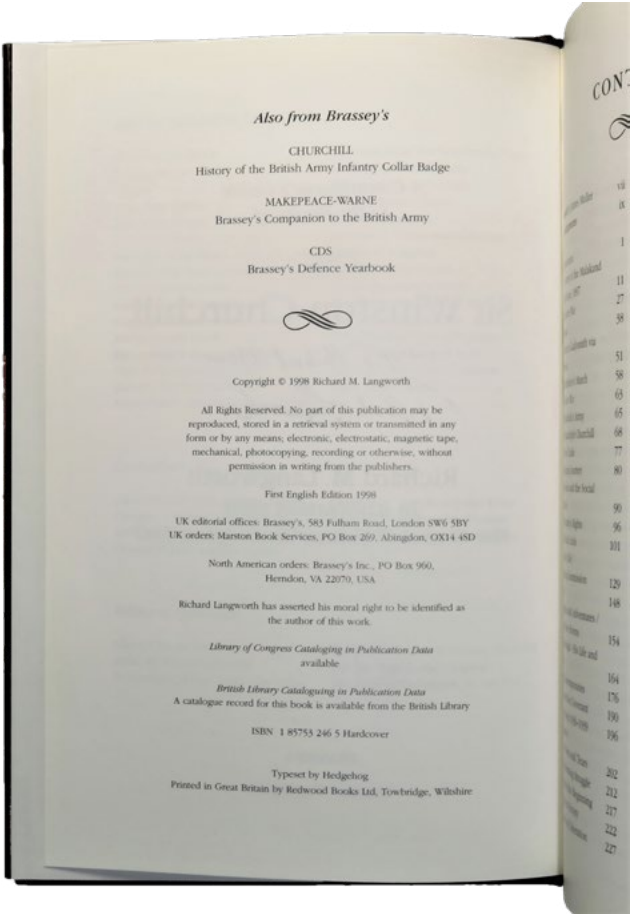
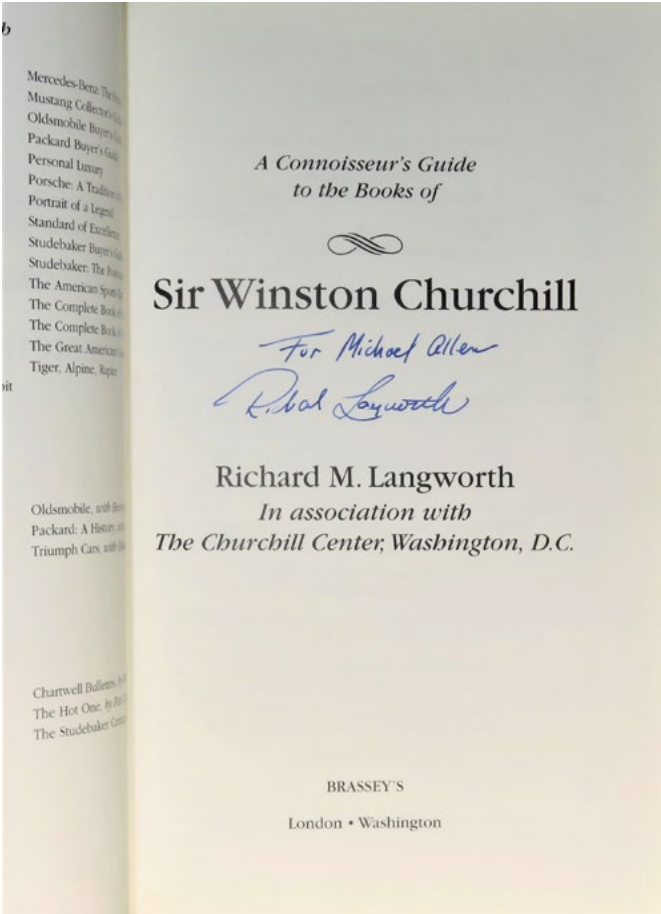
This book is a must for Churchill collectors. Written by Churchill expert and International Churchill Society founder Richard Langworth, it discusses in detail nearly all English language editions of Churchill’s works. This is a beautifully fine, nearly as new jacketed copy of the first edition of 1998 inscribed by the author. Inked in blue in two lines above the author’s name on the title page is: “For Michael Allen | Richard Langworth”. The binding is square, clean, bright, and tight with no discernible wear, the contents pristine, crisp and bright with no spotting, soiling, or signs of handling. The dust jacket is crisp, bright, and complete. The jacket is protected beneath a removable, archival quality clear cover.

The life and achievements of Richard M. Langworth CBE (b.1941) are entwined with service to Churchill’s memory and legacy. Among his accomplishments, Richard revived the Churchill Society, edited 140 issues of the Churchill Society’s quarterly publication *Finest Hour*, was a Churchill-specialist bookseller, and authored *A Connoisseur’s Guide to the Books of Sir Winston Churchill* and five books of Churchill quotations. In 1998, Richard was awarded by Her Majesty the Queen with a CBE (Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire) “for services to Anglo-American understanding and the memory of Sir Winston Churchill.” Richard serves as a Senior Fellow for the Churchill Project at Hillsdale College.

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

Reference: Zoller A636 [CBC #006210]

\$180 USD

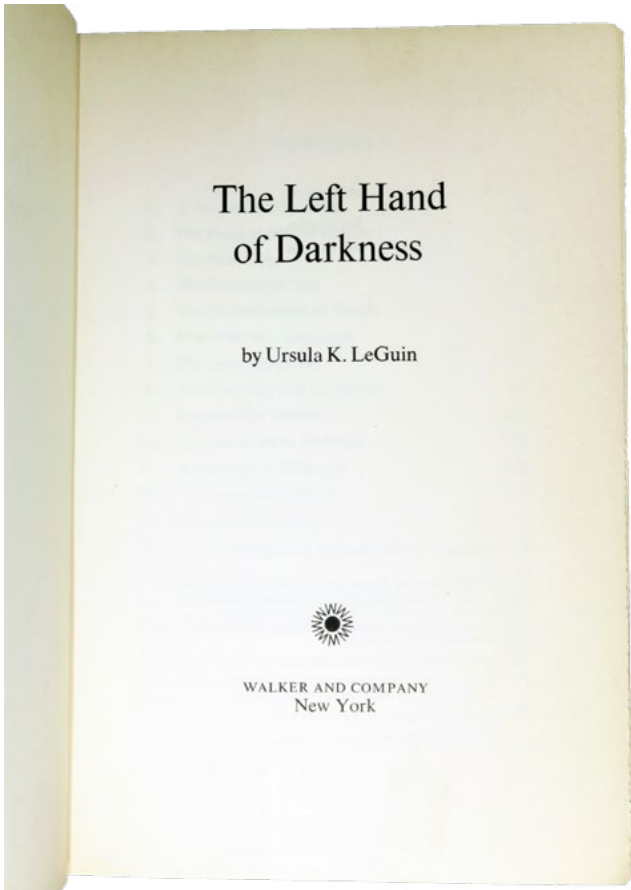
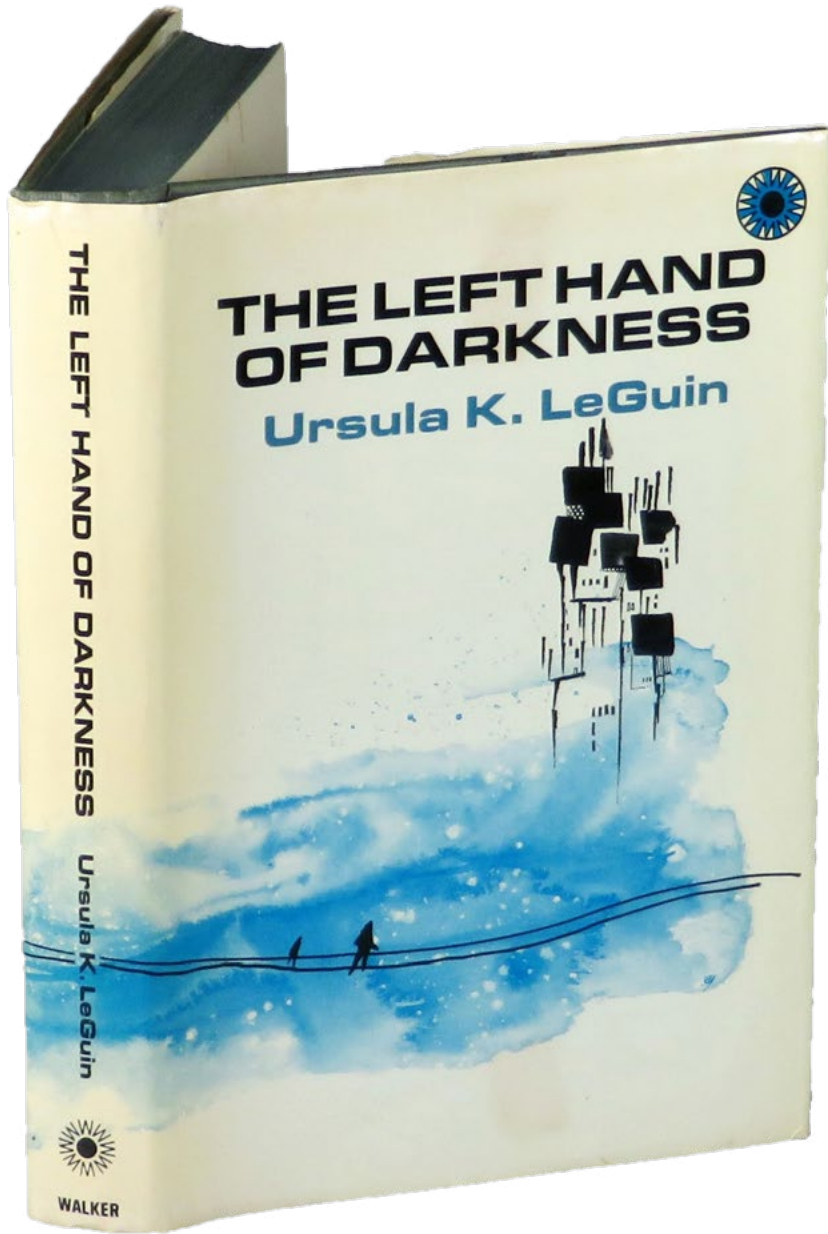


[Click here](#)

15

The Left Hand of Darkness
The first printing of the first hardcover edition, in dust jacket and accompanied by an unattached bookplate signed by LeGuin
Ursula K. LeGuin
Walker and Company, New York, 1969

This is the first printing of the first hardcover edition of Ursula K. LeGuin’s Hugo and Nebula Award winning novel, retaining its original dust jacket and accompanied by an unattached bookplate signed by LeGuin. This copy would be in near-fine condition if not for tape stains – ironically from a previous, non-archival dust jacket protector – manifest on the edges of the covers and the endpapers. The grey cloth binding is otherwise clean and unfaded with only a modest forward lean and a trivial hint of shelf wear to extremities. The contents are likewise clean apart from the aforementioned tape stains and an additional yellow adhesive smudge on the final free endpaper verso between the tape stains. The contents show no spotting and no previous ownership marks. The blue-gray topstain retains strong, even color. The untrimmed fore edges show some age-toning, but no soiling. Laid in is a 4 x 3.25 inch (10.2 x 8.3 cm) unaffixed signed bookplate on fine paper with a decorative printed border signed “Ursula K LeGuin” by the author. The unclipped dust jacket is entirely complete, with no loss or tears and the original “\$4.95” price intact on the upper front flap. We note only a barely discernible hint of toning to the jacket spine and quite faint, ghosted hints of tape stains echoing those on the covers. The dust jacket is newly fitted with a removable, clear, archival cover.



The Left Hand of Darkness is a stand-alone part of LeGuin’s Hainish Cycle, set in a fictional universe explored by other short LeGuin stories and novels, though none perhaps as well-known, enduringly praised, or widely read as this. In the tradition of the best speculative fiction, LeGuin uses the larger stage afforded by humanity’s notional expansion beyond the confines of Earth to question how else we may – or may not – be able to expand our more proverbial horizons. The Left Hand of Darkness is at once a compelling story about the complexities of interstellar community, a meditation on the persistent deficiencies of human empathy and comity, and an intimate story of interpersonal contact unmoored from gender conventions. It is also just an excellent read – an engaging story tremendously well-told.

The Left Hand of Darkness won both the Hugo and Nebula Awards for best novel in 1970. Immensely popular at the time, LeGuin’s novel definitively established her as a speculative fiction author. Half a century of significant social and technological development later, the book remains both an engrossing and a perspective-bending read. The book definitively established LeGuin – a fact which surprised nobody more than the author herself. Writing about the book many years later, LeGuin candidly acknowledged “its structure is complex, it moves slowly, and even if everybody in it is called he, it is not about men. That’s a big dose of “hard lit,” heresy, and chutzpah, for a genre novel by a nobody in 1968.” (LeGuin, 2017) Indeed, until this book, LeGuin had no literary agent and submitted all of her work to publishers herself. This book was originally accepted by Ace for publication as a paperback. That acceptance gave LeGuin the confidence to approach an agent about selling it as a hardcover, which was promptly accomplished and led to this publication by Walker and Company of New York. [CBC #005779]

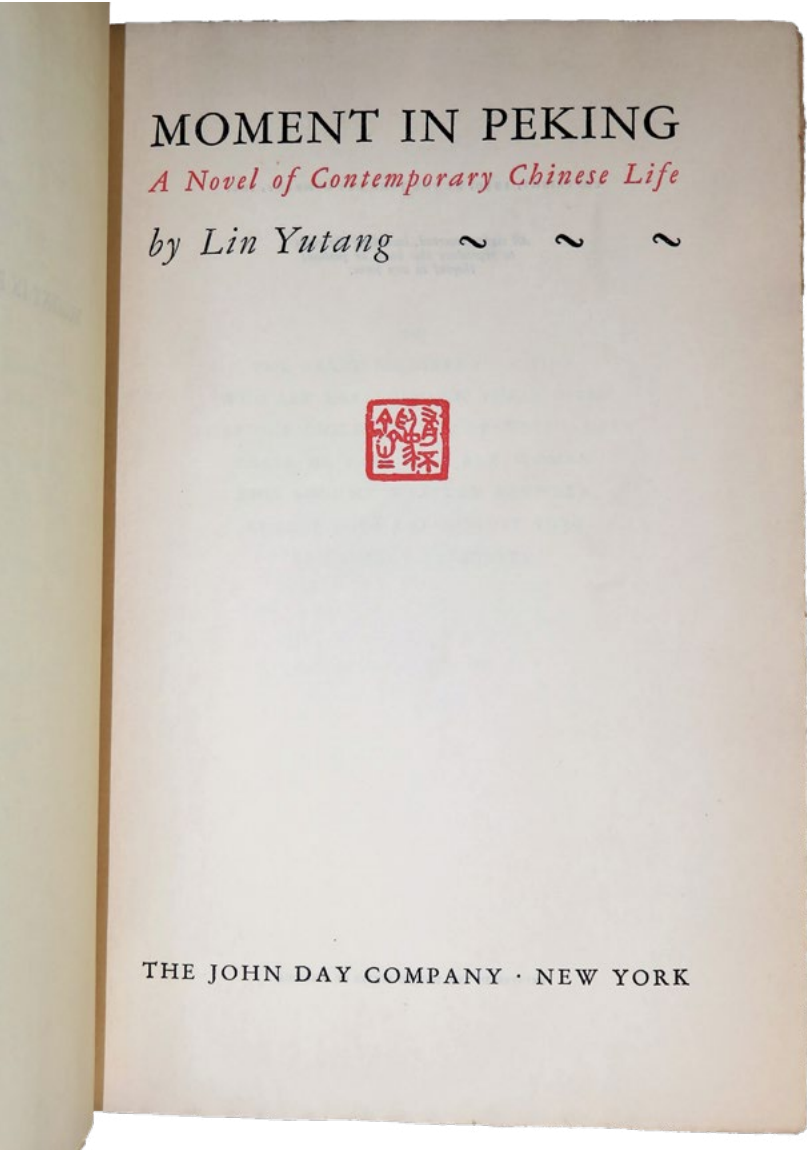
\$1,800 USD

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16

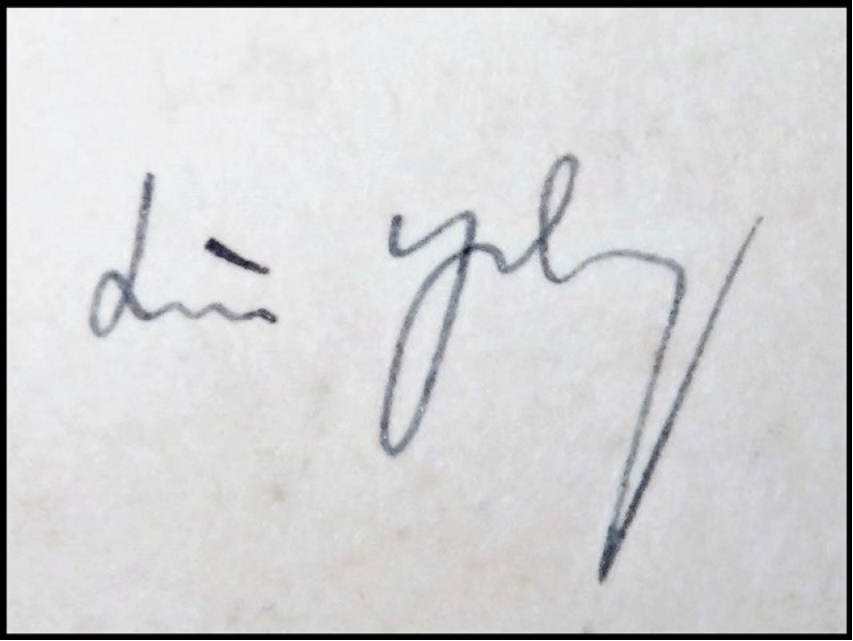
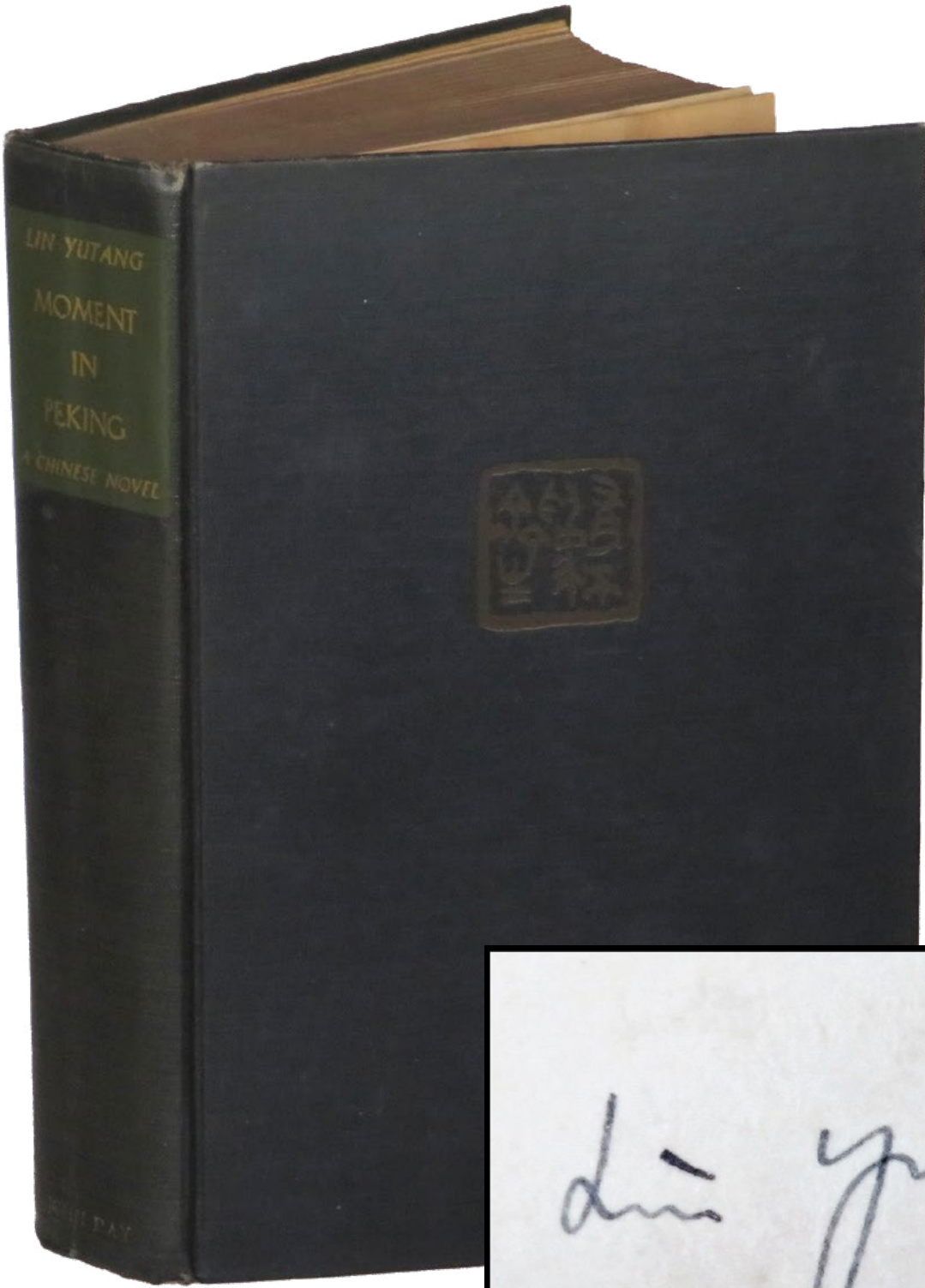
Moment in Peking, signed by the author
A Novel of Contemporary Chinese Life
Lin Yutang
The John Day Company, New York, 1930

This is a signed first edition of the author’s first novel, intriguingly steeped in Chinese history, literature, and philosophy though written in English for a notional American audience by a Chinese expatriate then living in Paris. The author’s signature is inked in a neat, diminutive hand on the front free endpaper recto. Condition of this signed copy approaches very good overall. The navy cloth binding remains square and tight with sharp corners, though overall dulled with minor wear to extremities and a few trivial blemishes to the upper rear cover. The contents are age-toned but substantially clean, with light spotting primarily confined to the endpapers and untrimmed fore edges. The sole previous ownership mark is the author’s signature, though a scar on the front pastedown indicates that a bookplate was once present.



“In addition to writing books on Chinese history and philosophy,” writer and translator Lin Yutang (1895-1976) “made highly acclaimed English translations of Chinese literary masterpieces” that helped popularize China’s literature in the West. *Moment in Peking*, his first novel, is set in China spanning 1900 to 1939 and covering the Boxer Uprising and other struggles of the time, and ending at the start of the Sino-Japanese war. In 1936 Pearl S. Buck convinced Yutang to go to New York where he lived for two years before leaving for Paris, where he wrote this book. To prepare to write this book in English, Yutang reportedly translated passages from the classic Chinese novel *Dream of the Red Chamber* and followed its example in how to reveal characters through setting, clothing, and dialect. A chronological sequel, *A Leaf in the Storm*, does not follow the same characters but starts at the same moment of history that this book ends with, and explores the war with the Japanese. Yutang’s popularity waned over time, but his work and life history have been rediscovered and given serious academic consideration. *Moment in Peking* has been adapted for television three times, most recently in 2014. [CBC #005930]

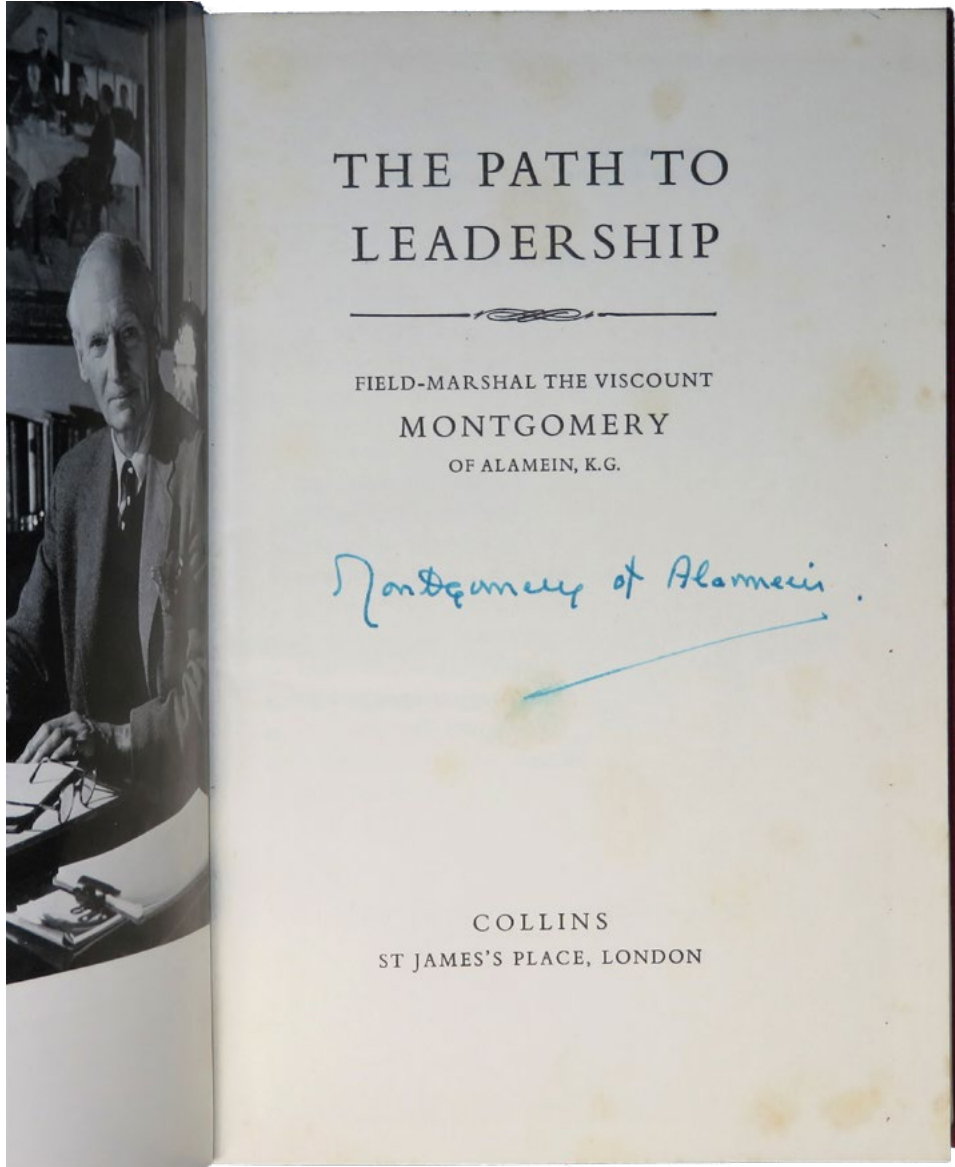
\$250 USD



[Click here](#)

17

The Path to Leadership, signed by Montgomery
Field Marshal Montgomery
Collins, London, 1961



This British first edition, second printing, is signed “Montgomery of Alamein.” in teal blue ink on the title page just below the author’s printed name and opposite his frontispiece portrait. The only other mark in the book is a somewhat intriguing contemporary gift inscription on the front free endpaper. Inked in seven lines it reads “To F. K. | with love | Phyllis & Charles. | 2.9.62 | “We are all born equal, but | some of us learn to care | more than others.” The quote is unattributed, but is an interesting and gentler take on the famous quote from Orwell’s Animal Farm. This second printing of the first edition was published in August, the same year as the first printing and a year before the dated gift inscription was inked. Condition of this copy is very good in a very good dust jacket. The red cloth binding is square and tight, with unfaded color and bright gilt, though there is some trivial scuffing and small blemishes to the covers, along with minor vertical creasing to the spine. The contents remain bright with light spotting confined to the endpapers and page edges. The dust jacket is unclipped, retaining the original lower front flap price, and substantially complete, with only fractional loss to a few corners. The jacket is modestly toned and soiled, now protected beneath a removable, clear, archival cover.

Nearly two and a half millennia after Thucydides discussed the unpredictable role of chance in war, Bernard Law Montgomery (1886-1976) and the Eighth Army found one another in North Africa. In July 1942, British troops checked Rommel’s forces in the First Battle of El Alamein, but Allied momentum stalled. Churchill flew to Cairo on 1 August to assess command, replacing Middle East Commander-in-Chief Claude Auchinleck with General Alexander and appointing General Gott to command the Eighth Army. When Gott was killed on 7 August flying back to Cairo, Churchill acceded to General Montgomery in Gott’s stead. Montgomery seized command two days earlier than authorized by his C-in-C and began an “historic transformation of a beaten body of men into the legendary Eighth Army that fought its way from Alamein to Tunisia between August 1942 and May 1943.” North Africa and the Eighth Army proved the perfect milieu for Montgomery’s “messianic vitality and vanity”. Montgomery’s political ineptitude and diplomatic limitations earned him significant postwar hostility and criticism, but did not prevent his becoming widely regarded as “the outstanding British field commander of the twentieth century”. (ODNB) Wartime exigencies constructively channeled and eclipsed “the idiosyncratic, dogmatic, tactless, and quarrelsome aspects of his character”. He went on to command the Eighth Army in Sicily and Italy

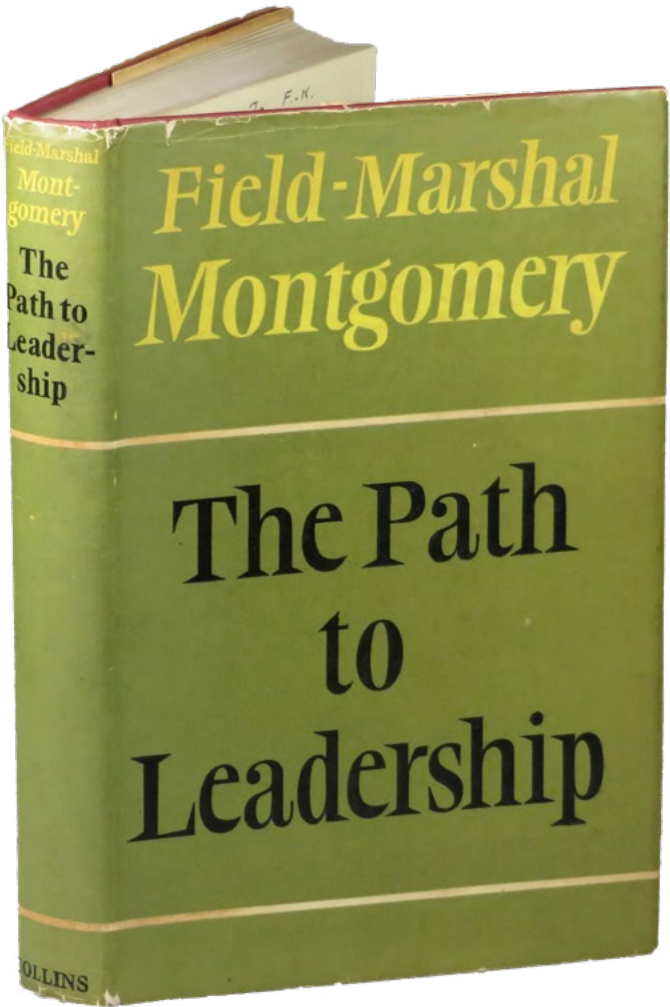
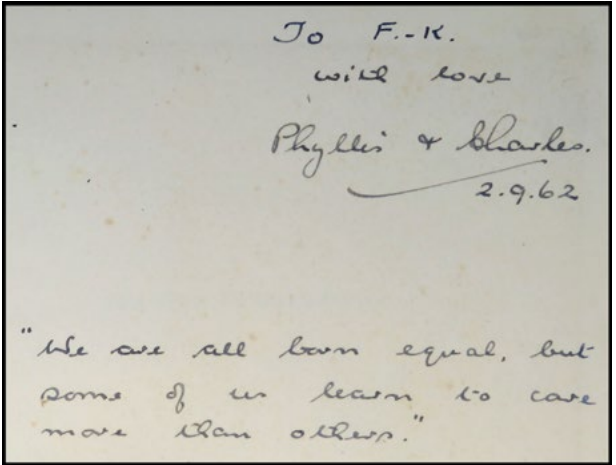
and Allied ground forces during Operation Overlord.

After the war he rose to Chief of the Imperial General Staff and was elevated to Viscount Montgomery of Alamein. He retired in 1958 as deputy commander of NATO’s European forces. Montgomery’s uncharitable accusations in his postwar memoirs lost him the friendship of President Eisenhower and forced Montgomery to publicly apologize to a fellow Field Marshal whom - ironically - he accused of being too slow to fight. Trips to visit Mao Zedong and communist China and obsequiousness (Montgomery called Zedong “a delightful person” and a “genuine democrat”) incited controversy. Montgomery’s declaration of support for Apartheid in the year this book was gifted also garnered controversy and certainly seems discordant with the “...some of us learn to care more than others” gift inscription quote. Montgomery’s book on leadership was later re-issued as “The Art of Leadership” with text omitted at the time on the leadership styles and abilities of Churchill and Eisenhower. This first edition does contain a more favorable Chapter on “Churchill and Alanbrooke” at pages 112-132 as “a good example of the relationship between the statesman and the soldier in war.”

Reference: Zoller B411 [CBC #005925]

\$150 USD

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18

Map to Illustrate of the Offensive of the St. Mihiel Salient to
Accompany Report of the Commander In Chief, November 20,
1918, signed in France by the battle’s victorious Allied commander
and leader of the American Expeditionary Force, General John J.
Pershing
Printed at Base Printing Plant, 29th Engineers, U.S. Army, France, 1918

This extraordinary map of the First World War’s first U.S.-led offensive was signed in the field by the man who commanded the victory – General John J. Pershing.

“Printed at Base Printing Plant, 29th Engineers, U.S. Army 1918”, this map is titled “MAP TO ILLUSTRATE THE OFFENSIVE OF THE ST. MIHIEL SALIENT To Accompany Report of The Commander In Chief, November 20, 1918”. Just above the title and legend the map is signed in two lines in black ink “John J. Pershing | G. Hq. A.E.F. France”.

Examples of this map reside in the Library of Congress and the National Museum of the World War, but this is the only copy we find signed thus. Pershing’s signature on the war-map of a battlefield when and where he affected the fate and borders of nations viscerally tethers this artifact to the history it documents.

The map measures 24.5 x 19.625 inches (62.2 x 49.8 cm). It is printed at 1:100,000 scale in blue, red, and gray illustrating “American Daily Lines of Advance” and “French Colonial Troops” as well as “Enemy Defences” with numbers that “Indicate Divisions in Line”. Condition is very good, complete with only mild age-toning. Crease wear primarily attributes to having long been neatly folded.



The Battle of Saint-Mihiel, which took place in mid-September 1918, was an Allied victory and the first U.S.-led offensive of the First World War. The town of Saint-Mihiel is in northeastern France on the right bank of the Meuse River 22 miles (35 km) south-southeast of Verdun. Like many towns in western Europe in the first half of the twentieth century, its name became widely known not for any attribute of its native soil, but rather for the blood spilled thereon.

The career of John J. Pershing (1860-1948) spanned such varied milieu as pursuing Pancho Villa at the Texas-Mexican border and leading Allied and U.S. forces in European trench warfare. In April 1917 the U.S. declared war on Germany and President Woodrow Wilson appointed Pershing to command the American Expeditionary Force (AEF). In mid-September 1917, Pershing led AEF and French troops, recapturing territory that had been held by the Germans for three years. “American confidence soared. Allies carped at the amateurish organization and procedures, but veteran German observers were dismayed by the fresh valor of Pershing’s men.” (ANB).

Despite battlefield success, Pershing’s offensive tactics were not without some censure. Pershing heavily relied on frontal assaults, a tactic the French, British, and Germans had learned were not efficacious in modern trench warfare. Consequently, Pershing was harshly criticized for accruing unnecessary casualties, and some attributed the success of the offensive more to German fatigue and attrition than to Pershing’s acumen. Apprised of the imminent American offensive, German General Erich Von Ludendorff had already begun to withdraw his troops before the American attack to a more defensible position nearer the fortified area of Metz—denoted on this map with thin red lines.

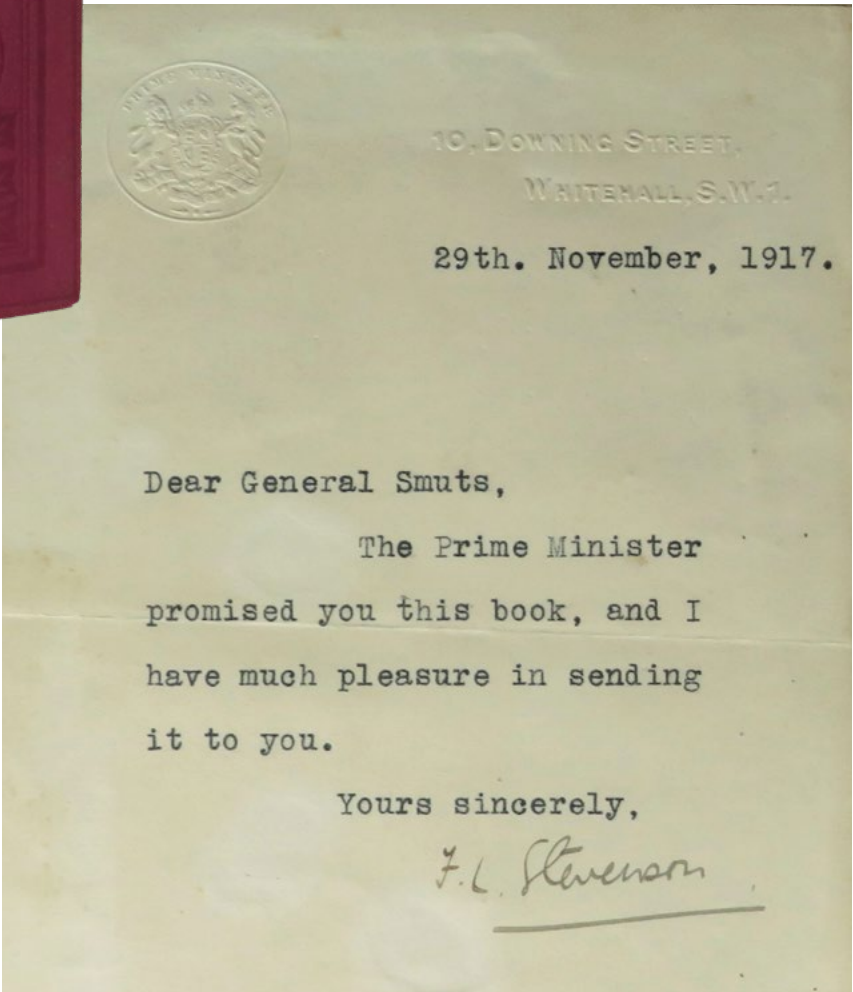
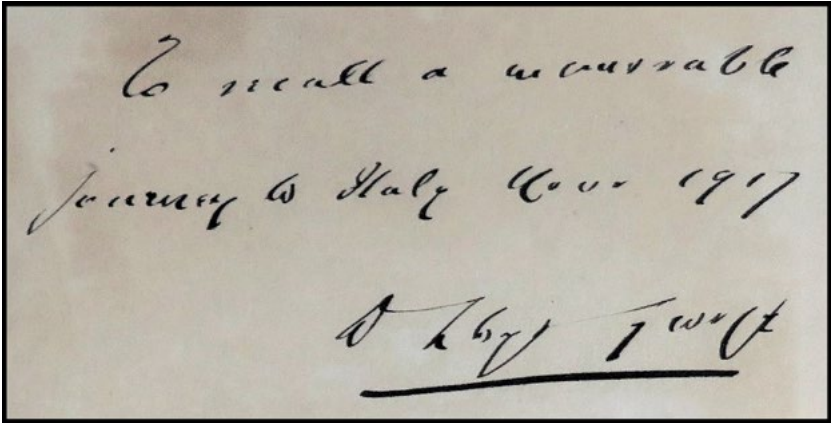
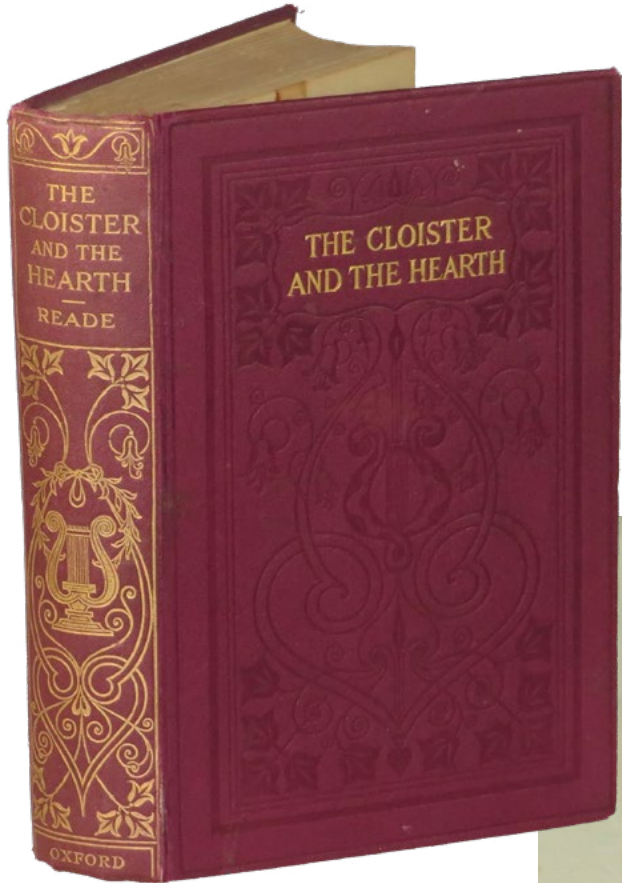
“Modest, businesslike, and serious,” Pershing “charmed and impressed everyone.” By war’s end, despite America’s late entry and comparative inexperience, Pershing’s command was credited with “courage, ingenuity, and perseverance that made the difference in 1918.” Sailing home from France in September 1919, Pershing received word of his promotion to general of the armies – a rank previously held only by George Washington. As post-WWI army chief of staff, “Pershing concentrated on... maintaining the efficiency of the officer corps by keeping an eye on such rising stars as George Marshall, George Patton, Dwight Eisenhower, and a small cadre of possible future leaders known as ‘Pershing’s Men.’” Pershing’s offer of service to President Roosevelt was graciously refused when the U.S. entered the Second World War, but he made one last vital contribution; “Roosevelt listened when Pershing... urged George Marshall as the only man capable of being chief of staff in a two-front war.” [CBC #006081]

\$4,000 USD

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19

The Cloister and the Hearth, a First World War presentation copy inscribed by British Prime Minister David Lloyd George to General and future South African Prime Minister Jan Christian Smuts, and additionally signed by Lloyd George’s personal secretary, mistress, and future second wife Frances Louise Stevenson on a 10 Downing Street letter presenting the book
Charles Reade
Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press, London, 1915



This First World War presentation copy of The Cloister and The Hearth was gifted by British Prime Minister David Lloyd George to South African General and future Prime Minister Jan Christian Smuts, evidenced by Lloyd George’s signed inscription and a 10 Downing Street presentation letter signed by Lloyd George’s secretary, mistress, and future wife Frances Lloyd Stevenson.

Lloyd George’s inked inscription on the front free endpaper recto reads “To recall a memorable journey to Italy Nov. 1917 D Lloyd George”. The typed presentation letter on Lloyd George’s “10 Downing Street” stationery affixed to the front pastedown is dated “27th. November, 1917.” and reads “Dear General Smuts, The Prime Minister promised you this book, and I have much pleasure in sending it to you.” Following the typed valediction “Yours sincerely,” the letter is signed “F. L. Stevenson”.

The gifted book, a 1915 Oxford Edition of The Cloister and the Hearth, is in good plus condition. The elaborately blind and gilt decorated red cloth binding remains intact, though with a minor forward lean, sunned spine, blemishes to the lower rear cover, light shelf wear to extremities, and a 1.25 inch (3.2 cm) cosmetic split to the lower front hinge cloth. The contents are respectably clean, the page edges age-toned and lightly soiled. The title of the work is neatly printed in capitals on the lower front free endpaper, below Lloyd George’s gift inscription.

By October 1917, Lloyd George was determined to dilute the authority of his Chief of the Imperial General Staff, William Robertson, and British Commander-In-Chief Field Marshal William Haig. Both were committed to decisive Western Front actions that yielded only terrible and costly stalemate, most recently during the Third Battle of Ypres. Defeat of the Italian Army at Caporetto and the support of Jan Smuts, newly appointed to the Imperial War Council, proved the opportunity. On 13-14 of October, Lloyd George included Smuts in preliminary talks with the French regarding the formation of an inter-Allied Supreme War Council, which was ratified on 7 November by French, British, and Italian representatives at the Rapallo Conference with Smuts in attendance as a member of the Imperial War Cabinet.

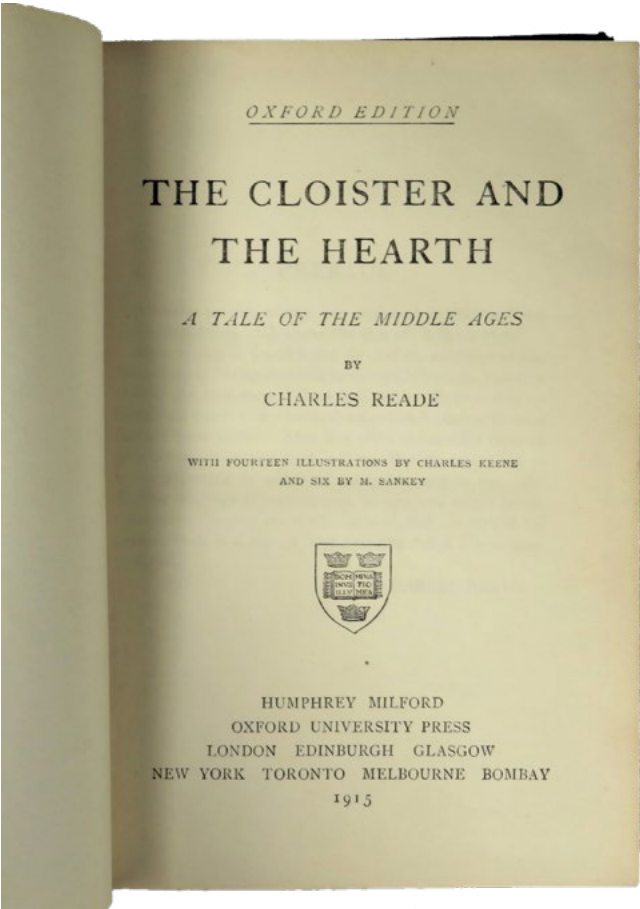
This book’s inscriptions and associations are fascinating on their own. While the reason Lloyd George chose this particular book is lost to history, the book’s allegorical qualities intrigue. An historical novel set in the 15th century, Charles Reade’s The Cloister and the Hearth was praised by the likes of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle and Rudyard Kipling. The primary tension in the book is a man’s conflicting temporal and spiritual obligations. It is tempting to draw comparisons to the tension between the two statesmen’s obligations to British command and the larger moral and strategic imperatives of the war.

David Lloyd George, first Earl of Dwyfor (1863-1945) became Secretary of State for War following Kitchener’s death. As Churchill would do in the Second World War, Lloyd George succeeded his own party’s weak prime minister, replacing Asquith in 1916. Though he ended the war popular, Lloyd George’s postwar efficacy was eroded by a fractious coalition, a series of political miscalculations exacerbated by postwar circumstances, and the rise of the Labour Party. He left the premiership in October 1922 and by 1924 his Liberals were reduced to a weak third party.

South African military and political leader Jan Christian Smuts (1870-1950) served as his country’s second (1919-1924) and fourth (1939-1948) Prime Minister. Smuts was the only person to sign the peace treaties ending both the First and Second World Wars and the only person to sign the charters of both the League of Nations and the United Nations.

Frances Louise Lloyd George (1888-1972) was the mistress confidante of David Lloyd George, serving as his secretary throughout the First World War. After the death of Lloyd George’s first wife, Frances became his second wife in 1943. [CBC #006014]

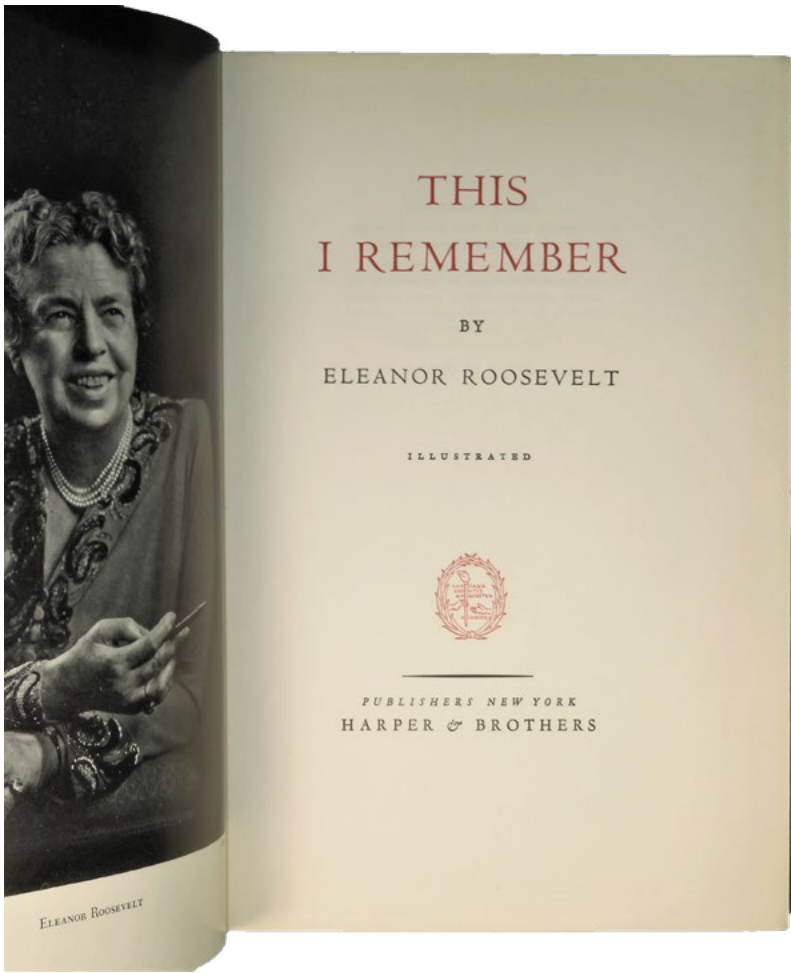
\$1,200 USD



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20

This I Remember, copy #926 of the numbered limited edition,
signed by Eleanor Roosevelt
Eleanor Roosevelt
Harper & Brothers, New York 1949

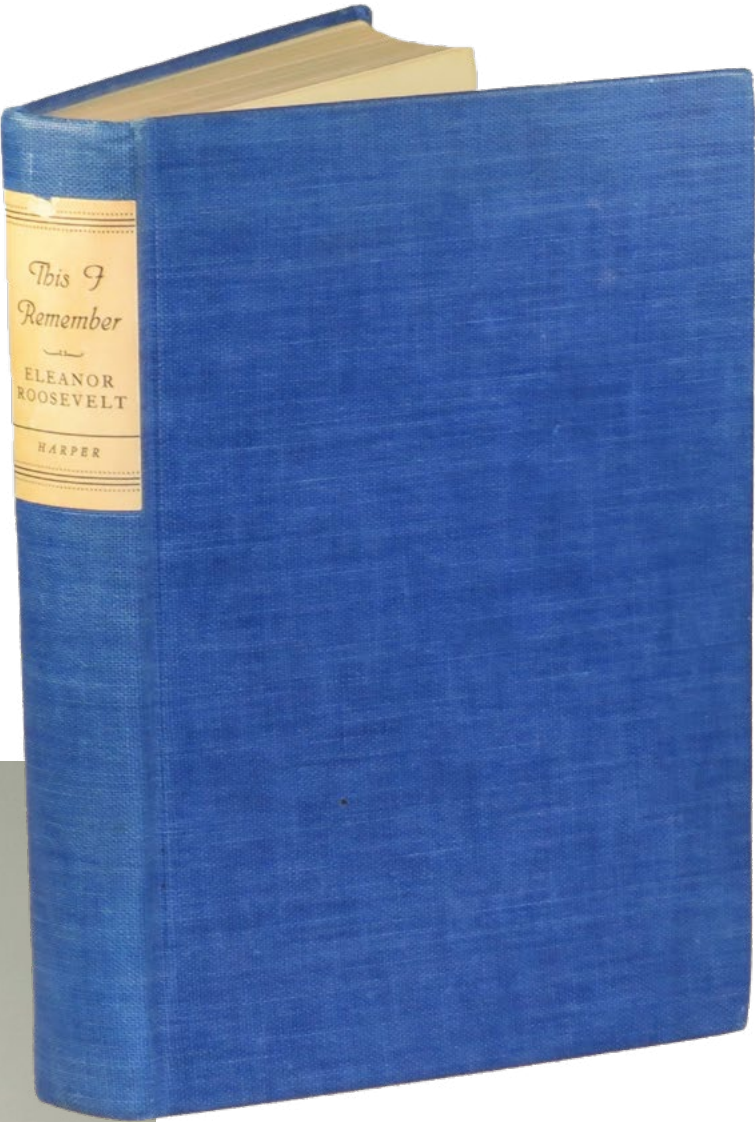
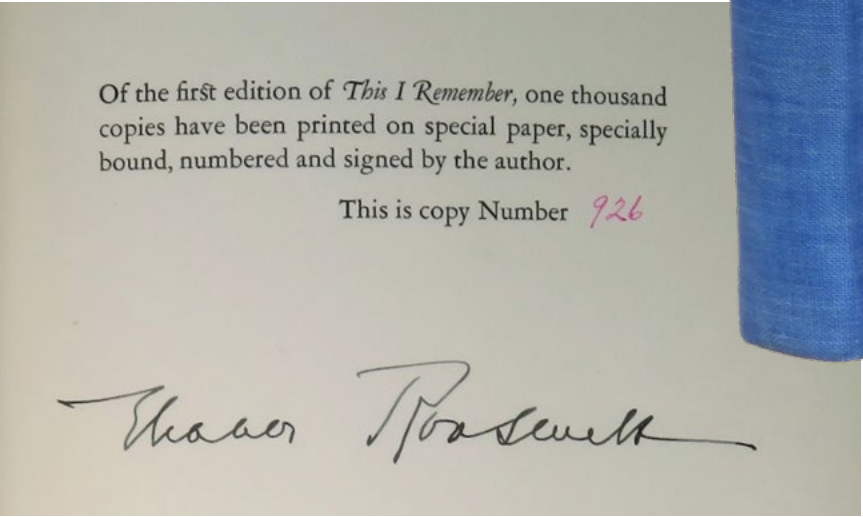
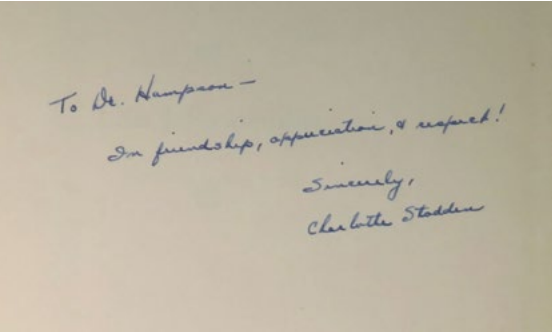
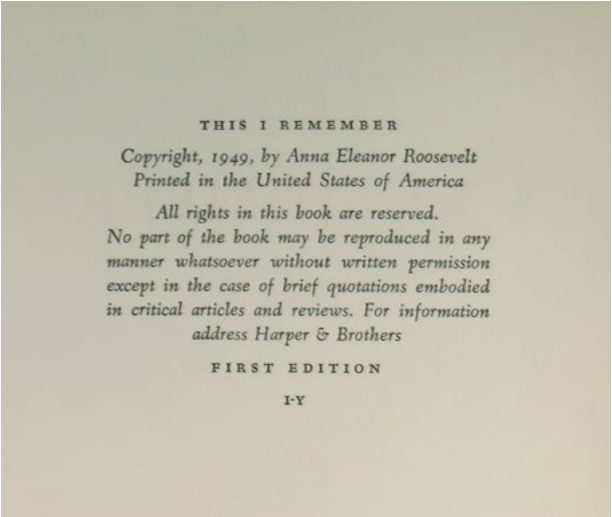


This is the signed and limited issue of the first edition, hand-numbered “926” on the limitation page and signed “Eleanor Roosevelt”. Distinctly different from the trade issue of the first edition, this signed and limited issue was bound in a vivid blue cloth with a printed paper spine label. The illustrated contents feature Yousef Karsh’s portrait of Eleanor as frontispiece, untrimmed fore edges, and blue and white head and foot bands.

Condition of this copy is very good. The blue cloth binding remains square, clean, bright and tight with sharp corners. Minor shelf wear is confined to extremities. The spine shows no appreciable toning and the original, fragile paper spine label is intact with a minor scuff to the top edge not affecting the print. The contents are clean. We find no spotting. Even the page edges, including the untrimmed fore edges, are impressively clean, showing only mild age toning. The sole previous ownership mark is a charming and neatly inked gift inscription on the front free endpaper recto.

Called “First Lady of the World” by President Truman for her humanitarian work, Eleanor Roosevelt (1884-1962) was the first US Representative to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, a prolific writer (including dozens of books, hundreds of articles and editorials, and a daily newspaper column from 1936-1962), and the longest-serving first lady of the United States.

When her husband, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, was running for president in the fall of 1932 as the likely election winner, Eleanor had already independently made for herself a name in Democratic politics as a spokesperson for the newly enfranchised woman voter, labor advocate in the midst of the Great Depression, a vocal promoter of civil rights, and the head of the Women’s Division of the Democratic National Committee since 1928. She feared her impending role as First Lady, a heretofore purely social and apolitical role, would necessitate a quieting of her convictions and force her to step down from her political positions; she even told friends that she would divorce FDR should he win rather than lose her independence.



After FDR’s unprecedented victory securing 42 of 48 states, Eleanor made the decision to transform her new position rather than yield to it. She did so, and in so doing “...she became a fearless international champion of progressive causes and perhaps the most influential American woman of the twentieth century.” (ANB).

This I Remember is the second of Eleanor’s three biographical writings (Following 1937’s This Is My Story and preceding 1958’s On My Own). This I Remember was published four years after Eleanor’s famous partnership with Franklin D. Roosevelt ended with FDR’s death, in April 1945 at the start of his fourth presidential term. Of that partnership, Eleanor wrote in This I Remember “He might have been happier with a wife who had been completely uncritical... Nonetheless, I think that I sometimes acted as a spur, even though the spurring was not always wanted...” She could as easily be speaking of her relationship with the world, which she loved as earnestly as she goaded, undaunted by its challenges and disappointments. [CBC #006127]

\$450 USD

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21

A Second World War image of President Franklin D. Roosevelt aboard a navy cruiser in Honolulu, Hawaii on 26 July 1944 signed by FDR and five of his close military and civilian advisors captured in the image and belonging to the Navy doctor who was with Roosevelt when he died eight and a half months later
Signed by President Franklin D. Roosevelt, White House naval aide Vice Admiral Wilson Brown, Senior Member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Admiral William D. Leahy, Vice Admiral and Surgeon General of the Navy Ross T. McIntire, White House Counsel and presidential speechwriter Samuel Rosenman, and senior White House military aide General Edwin M. Watson

This signed Second World War image captures President Franklin D. Roosevelt at approximately 4:15 PM on 26 July 1944 aboard the heavy cruiser U.S.S. Baltimore at Honolulu, Hawaii. With a gun turret clearly visible in the upper background, FDR is seated in a chair on the deck, with Admiral Chester Nimitz and General Douglas MacArthur seated to FDR's left and right. Standing behind FDR is a coterie of his senior military, medical, and civilian advisors. FDR signed this photograph horizontally at the top right "Franklin D. Roosevelt". There are five additional signatures, each oriented vertically and above the signer's image. Immediately to the left of FDR's signature are the signatures of the following: White House Counsel and presidential speechwriter Samuel Rosenman as "Samuel I. Rosenman"; Senior Member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Admiral William D. Leahy as "William D. Leahy"; FDR's senior military aide General Edwin M. Watson as "Pa Watson"; White House naval aide Vice Admiral Wilson Brown as "Wilson Brown"; Vice Admiral and Surgeon General of the Navy Ross T. McIntire as "Ross T. McIntire".

The gelatin silver print measures 9.875 x 8 inches (25.08 x 20.32 cm). Condition of the image is excellent – crisp and clean with only a hint of wear and soiling to the margins. Roosevelt's signature is clearly visible against the gray background at the upper right of the image. Three of the five additional signatures traverse darker parts of the background, three of them trailing into the narrow white upper margin of the print. The photograph is mounted on heavy cream card stock with a fold-over mat hand-titled in two lines "HONOLULU | JULY – 1944". The mat front is detached from the backing with faint moisture stains along the bottom edge and mild age-toning. The overall matted size measures 12.5 x 11 inches (31.75 x 27.94 cm).

This photograph belonged to Navy Lt. Commander Howard Gerald Bruenn (1905-1995), who became President Roosevelt's attending physician during the last year of FDR's life. Bruenn is present in the photograph in the back row, second from the right, just to the left of and behind Sam Rosenman.



Having carried FDR "2285 miles" from San Diego, at 2:25 in the afternoon of 26 July 1944, the U.S.S. Baltimore "stopped momentarily while off the entrance to Pearl Harbor, HI" to take aboard an official party headed by "Adm. Chester W. Nimitz, USN, Commander in Chief, US Pacific Fleet and Pacific Ocean Areas". Ships in the harbor "manned the rail in white uniforms. The President's flag was hoisted at the main of the USS Baltimore" which by 3:00 PM "moored at pier 22-B, Navy Yard, Pearl Harbor, just astern of the renowned aircraft carrier USS Enterprise." At 3:45 PM "Gen. Douglas MacArthur, Supreme Commander, Allied Forces in the Southwest Pacific Area called on FDR, having just arrived in Hawaii by air from New Guinea." At 4:15 PM "The group posed on deck for pictures by the newsreel and still [sic] photographers." (transcription of Roosevelt's daily calendar from the FDR Presidential Library)

It was a remarkably different moment than Pearl Harbor and President Roosevelt had experienced 962 days before when the Japanese attacked, prompting America's formal entry into the Second World War. Despite the relative optimism of the hour, grim events to come are presaged in FDR's visibly weary countenance. Seven months later, in February 1945 one of the signers of this photograph, General Edwin M. "Pa" Watson, died of a cerebral hemorrhage while at sea, returning from the Yalta Conference, which he had attended with FDR. Eight and a half months after this photograph was signed and less than two months after General Watson, it was FDR's turn.

The man for whom this photograph was signed, "Dr. Bruenn was present when President Roosevelt suffered the massive brain hemorrhage that killed him on April 12, 1945, in Warm Springs, Ga. The doctor reported the President's last words: "I have a terrific headache." (New York Times obituary, 2 August 1995) [CBC #006244]

\$4500 USD

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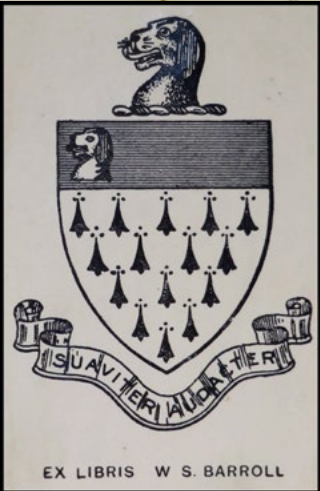
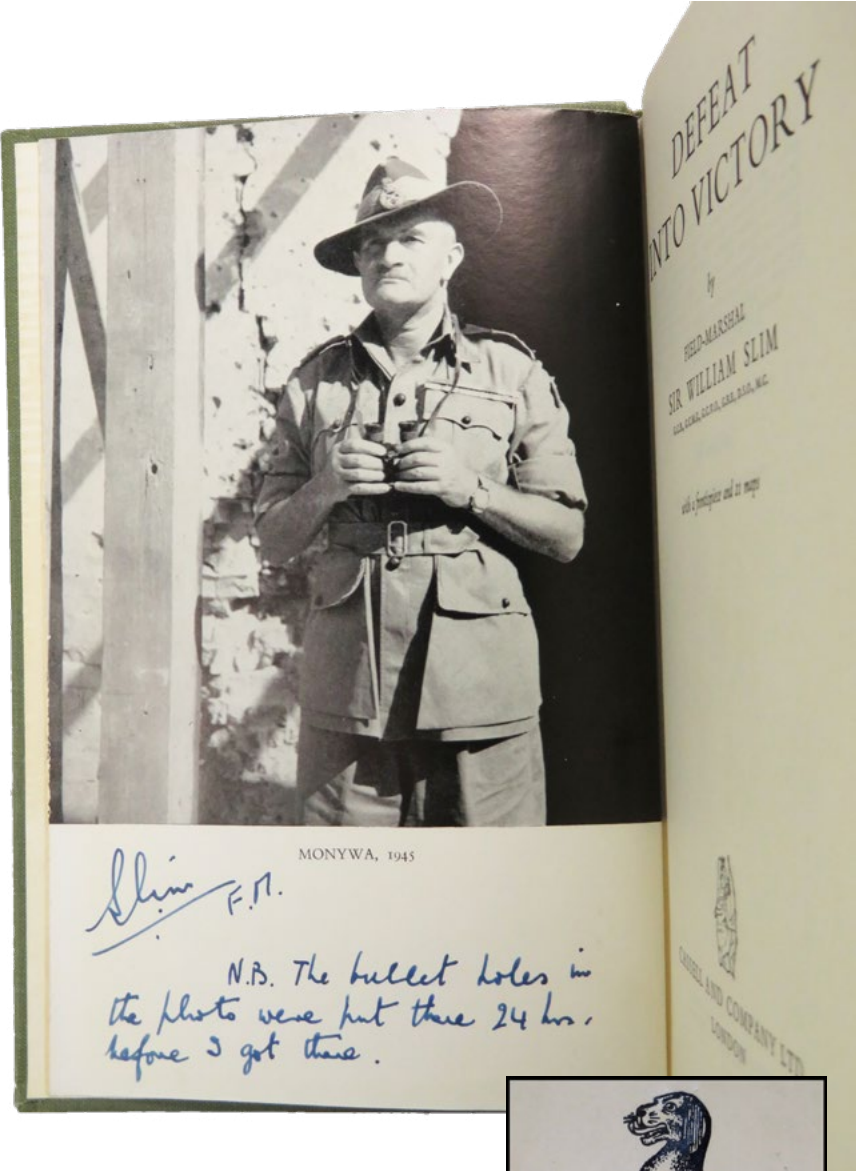
22

Victory from Defeat, an author’s presentation copy of “the best English-language army commander’s memoir of the twentieth century” inscribed twice by Field Marshal William Slim, 1st Viscount Slim, to a fellow soldier with a 1966 letter autograph letter signed by Slim on Windsor Castle stationery

Field Marshal Sir William Slim
Cassell and Company Ltd., London, 1956

This compelling author’s presentation copy of the first edition is inscribed twice by Field-Marshal Sir William Slim with an additional autograph letter from Slim on Windsor Castle stationery. Slim’s personal account of the Second World War campaign in Burma “stands as the best English-language army commander’s memoir of the twentieth century.” (ODNB) This unique copy is in very good condition in a very good dust jacket. The pale green cloth binding is tight and square with sharp corners, despite minor shelf wear to extremities and a slight vertical spine crease. The contents are clean with no spotting. The unclipped dust jacket shows only fractional loss to spine ends and corners and some sunning of the red spine panel. The dust jacket is protected beneath a removable, clear, archival cover.

Just below his frontispiece photographic portrait, Slim inscribed, in blue ink, “Slim | F. M. | N.B. The bullet holes in | the photo were put there 24 hrs. | before I got there.” A second inscription, on the front free endpaper recto in black ink, reads “Bill Barroll | To remind him of many | years of good comradeship | and not a little fun. | Bill.” A laid in autograph letter entirely in Slim’s hand on Windsor Castle stationery reads: “9 Aug 1966 | My Dear Bill | How kind of you to ring up and | send your good wishes for my birthday. | I wish you could have been here | but our table only holds twenty. | (Incidentally it isn’t ours but the | Queen’s!) We had only 1/6th Gurkhas | the oldest Hal Hachett aged 83, the | youngest in the 60s I think yet all | pretty spry. We were a good battalion, | we all decided, not least, I think, | because we were all with the same | wives we had had forty ’n more | years ago. Not bad for these days! | Our love to you both. | Yours ever, Bill (Jr)” Slim’s frontispiece inscription refers to the bullet holes in the wall behind him in the photograph. Both the second inscription and the letter are addressed to William “Bill” Stacpoole Barroll, O.B.E. (1890-1973), whose bookplate is affixed to the front pastedown.



Bill Barroll

To remind him of many years of good comradeship and not a little fun.

Bill

WINDSOR CASTLE 9 Aug 1966

My dear Bill

How kind of you to ring up and send your good wishes for my birthday. I wish you could have been here but our table only holds twenty. (Incidentally it isn't ours but the Queen's!) We had only 1/6th Gurkhas the oldest Hal Hachett aged 83, the youngest in the 60s I think yet all pretty spry. We were a good battalion, we all decided, not least, I think, because we were all with the same wives we had had forty or more years ago. Not bad for these days! Our love to you both. Yours ever Bill (Jr)

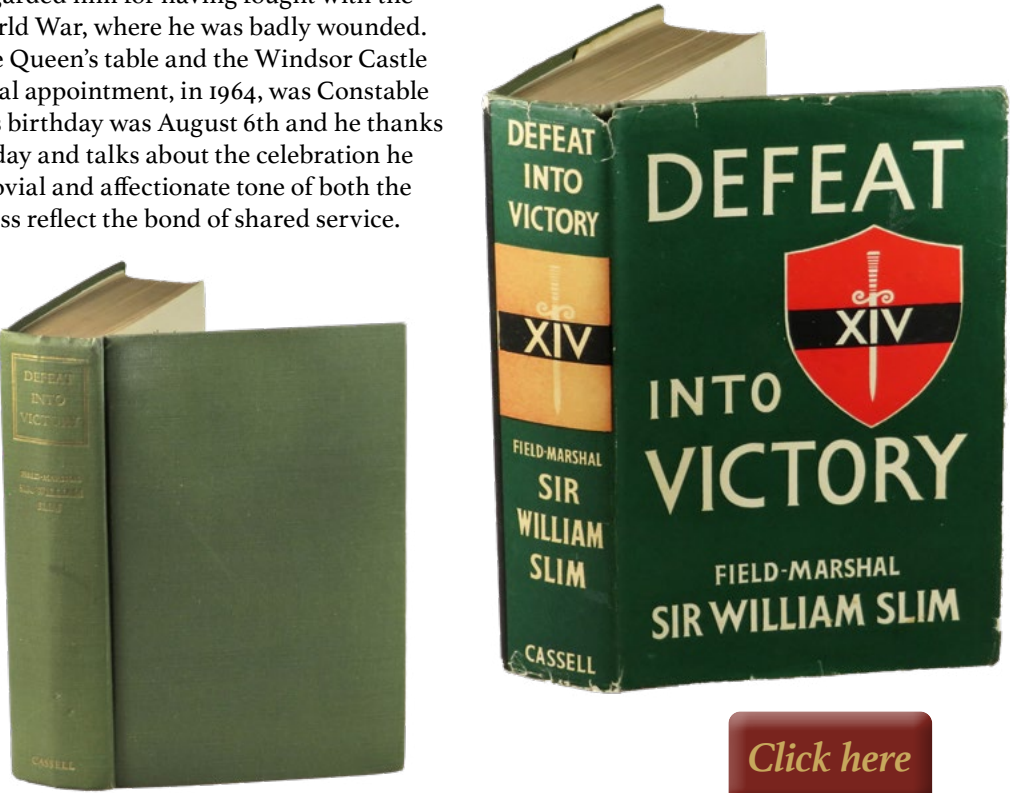
Barroll was a soldier who joined the army in 1914 and served many years in the Indian Army, retiring with the honorary rank of Colonel in 1946. It is likely in the Indian army that Barroll’s and Slim’s paths intersected. Field Marshal William “Bill” Joseph Slim, 1st Viscount Slim (1891-1970) was commissioned a second lieutenant in August 1914 at the outbreak of the First World War, sent to India in 1918 with the 6th Gurkha Rifles, and was promoted to Captain and transferred to the Indian Army in 1919. In 1941, after being wounded, Slim was temporarily employed on the General Staff at GHQ, at the same time that Barroll was assigned to the Adjutant General’s at GHQ. Both men served in both World Wars, but it was Slim who ultimately achieved fame.

During the Second World War, Slim led the 14th Army in the Burma campaign – the subject of this book. After the war Slim was the first British officer who had served in the Indian Army to be appointed Chief of the Imperial General Staff. Slim was later Governor-General of Australia, whose citizens regarded him for having fought with the Anzacs at Gallipoli during the First World War, where he was badly wounded. The reference in Slim’s 1966 letter to the Queen’s table and the Windsor Castle stationery owe to the fact that Slim’s final appointment, in 1964, was Constable and Governor of Windsor Castle. Slim’s birthday was August 6th and he thanks Bill Barroll for calling him on his birthday and talks about the celebration he had with former battalion mates. The jovial and affectionate tone of both the letter and inscription to Barroll doubtless reflect the bond of shared service.

The fact that Slim (whose father was named John) signs “Bill (Jr)” is plausibly a comradely reference to the fact that though Slim and Barroll share the nickname “Bill”, Barroll was born on 1 August 1890, Slim on 6 August 1891, rendering Barroll the “Sr” Bill to Slim’s “Jr.”

[CBC #005927]

\$3,400 USD



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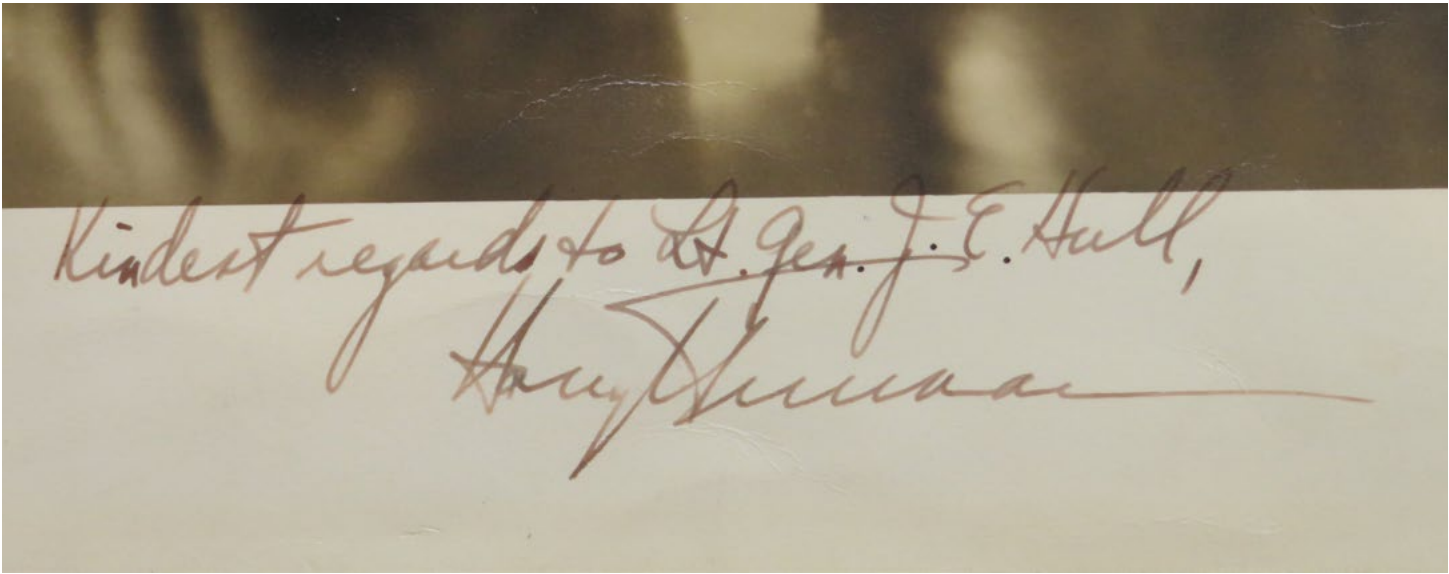
23

Signed photograph of President Harry S. Truman, inscribed to the Army’s wartime Assistant Chief of Staff for Operations circa 1945



This large, gelatin silver photographic portrait of President Harry S. Truman is inscribed by him in two lines “Kindest regards to Lt. Gen. J.E. Hull, | Harry S. Truman”. John E. Hull (1895-1975) spent a career in the U.S. Army, serving in both World Wars, ending the Second as a Lieutenant General assigned to the Army’s Operations Division. Throughout Truman’s presidency, Hull’s career alternated between Pentagon and Pacific commands. His final assignments before retiring in the early years of the Eisenhower administration included Commander-in-Chief, United Nations Command and Commander-in-Chief, United States Army Forces Far East.

This photograph measures a substantial 10.75 x 14.75 inches (27.3 x 37.46 cm) printed on thick, matte paper. Truman is seated at a desk signing documents, characteristically dapper with a flower in his lapel and a striped bowtie, sternly attentive to the document and his signature thereon. Integral margins at the top and bottom measure .375 and 1.625 inches (.95 x 4.13 cm), both bottom margin bearing Truman’s inscription and signature, which only slightly intrudes into the lower portion of the image. Condition is very good. The image is clean with no soiling, only mild toning, and little wear to extremities. The chief defect that prevents our grading it as “near fine” or better is a small, visually unobtrusive puncture in the blank background at the upper left corner of the image, repaired on the verso with a small piece of what appears to be archival tape.



Harry S. Truman (1884-1972) assumed the presidency in 1944, succeeding Franklin D. Roosevelt. His predecessor, FDR, had been elected an unprecedented four consecutive times before his death on 12 April, 1945, only a few months into his fourth term. Truman had only been FDR’s Vice President during that brief fourth and final term – and during the 82 days Truman held that position, he had almost no contact with FDR; Truman had been selected as a compromise candidate, an intentionally neutral choice that would appease both different factions of the Democratic Party.

Truman was pejoratively called a ‘haberdasher’ by detractors because of his failed clothing store business, which many perceived as an extension of his political character, considering him distinctly lacking in presidential qualities and gravitas. Any successor to FDR might have been plagued by unflattering comparisons, but Truman, chosen precisely for his lack of ability to draw attention and excite controversy, was especially vulnerable. Nonetheless, neither Truman nor his presidency proved inconsequential. Truman neither avoided crucial decisions nor made them lightly. “On such matters as the atomic bomb, the decision to intervene in Korea, and the dismissal of General Douglas MacArthur, he engaged in wide and time-consuming consultations before acting.” (ANB). Beginning with critical economic aid for postwar Greece and Turkey, the “Truman Doctrine”, intended to forestall the spread of communism, became a foundational American Cold War policy. Aid championed by Truman most prominently included the Marshall Plan, which helped to sustain and stimulate postwar western Europe.

Truman inevitably labored under the long political shadow cast by his predecessor, but “By mid-1948 it was manifest that Truman’s foreign policy had historic implications and was likely to be successful. Moreover, he had moved far toward rebuilding the Democratic presidential coalition and was in a position to make inaction on his domestic program a campaign issue. Still, few observers thought Truman could win [re]election in his own right.” (AND). Therefore, when Truman was reelected in 1948, beating Republican Governor Thomas E. Dewey, it was considered one of the biggest election upsets in history, and afforded Truman the validation of a presidency contested and won rather than merely inherited. [CBC #006150]

\$1,050 USD

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24

A typed, signed speech excerpt by British Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax, delivered on 24 February 1938 and prepared for, signed, and sent to an American admirer in June 1938, accompanied by the original British Foreign Office presentation letter and envelope

A remarkable artifact of transatlantic anti-war, pro-appeasement sentiment on the eve of the Second World War

Edward Frederick Lindley Wood, 1st Earl of Halifax
London, 1938



This singular pre-Second World War artifact eloquently testifies to anti-war, pro-appeasement sentiment that dominated both British and American public opinion in the final years before the War.

This item comprises three constituent elements. The first is a typed and signed excerpt from a 24 February 1938 speech by British Foreign Secretary Edward Frederick Lindley Wood, 1st Earl of Halifax (1881-1959). This excerpt is typed on one side of a single sheet of Lord Halifax’s “Foreign Office, S. W. 1.” stationery and titled “I am not afraid of any Power.” The excerpt is signed “Halifax” at the bottom right. The second item is a typed signed presentation letter from Lord Halifax’s Private Secretary, also on Foreign Office stationery, dated “10th June, 1938” and addressed to “Mrs. David Newland”. The third item is the “14 June 38” franked and Foreign Office stamped envelope in which the speech excerpt and presentation letter were sent to “Mrs. David Newland” of “Hyde Park” in “Massachusetts.” [sic] All three items are in excellent condition, housed in a removable, archival mylar sleeve within a rigid, crimson cloth folder.

On 20 February 1938, then-British Foreign Secretary (and future Prime Minister) Anthony Eden resigned from the Government of Neville Chamberlain, notionally in opposition to Chamberlain’s futile attempts to mollify the expansionist ambitions of Germany and Italy while shirking Britain’s preparedness, principles, and security.

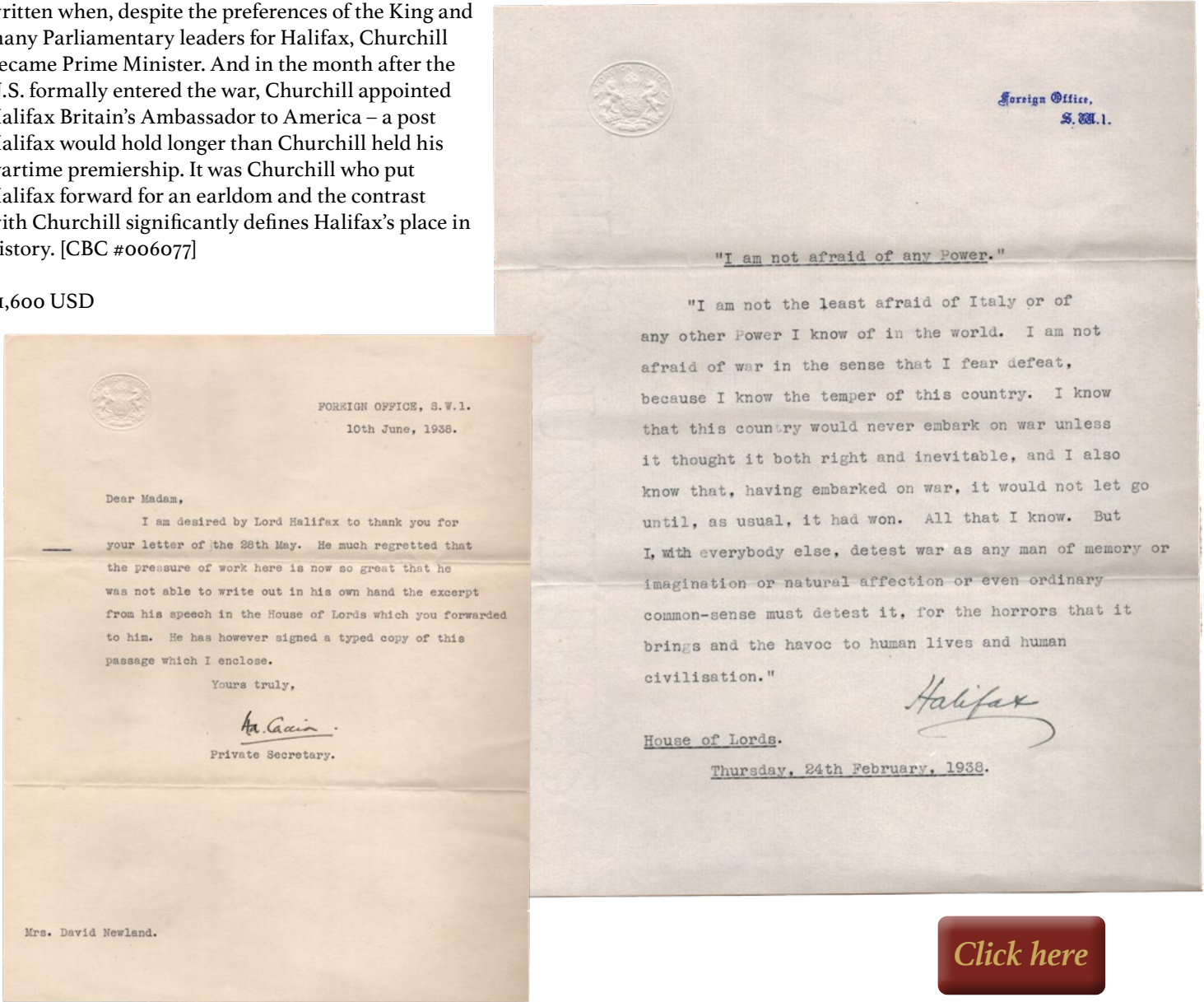
On 24 February, Halifax was already temporarily in charge of the Foreign Office and would be formally appointed Foreign Secretary the next day. Prompted by Eden’s resignation, Halifax, an architect of Chamberlain’s appeasement policy, made an 861-word statement, 121 of which are quoted in this typed and signed statement, which reads in part: “I am not the least afraid... of any... power. I know that this country would never embark on war unless it thought it both right and inevitable... I, with everybody else, detest war... as any man of... even ordinary common-sense would detest it...”

“It was a weakness in his understanding of the international situation that he never fully grasped, until it was too late, the enormity of Hitler’s capacity for evil... Halifax retained a misplaced confidence” in “negotiation and the application of human reason... Just as Eden did much to save his standing at the bar of history by his timely resignation, so Halifax did much to compromise his when he stepped into Eden’s shoes...” (ODNB) Less than a year and a half after Halifax signed this document, Britain was at war, fighting not just for victory but for survival, imperiled precisely because men like Halifax refused “to be afraid of any Power.”

Nonetheless, the fact that the passage was specifically requested – and by an American – testifies to the wide popularity of the notion that war was both avoidable and to be avoided at all costs.

This remarkable artifact of transatlantic support for appeasement on the eve of the Second World War evokes many ironies. Halifax ended the First World War “among those Conservative hardliners who demanded an all-out victory and a punitive peace with Germany”. (ODNB) By contrast, Winston Churchill, by far the most stalwart foe of pre-WWII appeasement, strongly opposed the punitive terms of the Versailles treaty and feared they would precipitate a second conflict. Halifax would find himself subordinate to Churchill less than two years after this letter was written when, despite the preferences of the King and many Parliamentary leaders for Halifax, Churchill became Prime Minister. And in the month after the U.S. formally entered the war, Churchill appointed Halifax Britain’s Ambassador to America – a post Halifax would hold longer than Churchill held his wartime premiership. It was Churchill who put Halifax forward for an earldom and the contrast with Churchill significantly defines Halifax’s place in history. [CBC #006077]

\$1,600 USD



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MAP TO ILLUSTRATE THE OFFENSIVE OF THE ST. MIHIEL SALIENT

To Accompany Report of The Commander In Chief, November 20, 1918

LEGEND

American Daily Lines of Advance

French Colonial Troops

Enemy Defences

Numbers Indicate Divisions in Line

42 89 126 104