

# CHURCHILL

## BOOK COLLECTOR

Twentieth Century Giants  
*Signed or inscribed material by or about icons  
of twentieth century leadership and literature*  
Fall 2017



*General Bernard Law Montgomery and Admiral Sir Bruce Fraser  
on the Flagship HMS Duke of York one month before the Normandy landings,  
signed and annotated by Montgomery as C-in-C of the British Group of Armies*

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.

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# CHURCHILL BOOK COLLECTOR

In the spring of 1949, three and a half years after the end of the Second World War, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology held a "Mid-Century Convocation on the Social Implications of Scientific Progress". On 31 March, Winston S. Churchill took the podium in Boston to address this international gathering of leading scientists and scholars. His speech "The Twentieth Century - Its Promise and Its Realization" – was a tour de force survey of the period 1900-1945. With lyrical hope and humility, Churchill framed the power, potential, and paradoxical disappointments of human development in the first half of its most defining century – and the half that lay still ahead.

*"The outstanding feature of the twentieth century has been the enormous expansion in the numbers who are given the opportunity to share in the larger and more varied life in which previous periods was reserved for the very few... In 1900 a sense of moving hopefully forward to brighter, broader, easier days predominated. Little did we guess that what has been called the Century of the Common Man would witness as its outstanding feature more common men killing each other with greater facilities than any other five centuries put together in the history of the world... We thought that with improving transportation, nations would get to know each other better. We believed that as they got to know each other better... rivalries would fade in a growing international consciousness. We took it almost for granted that science would confer continual boons and blessings... We saw no reason then why men and women should not shape their own home life and careers without being cramped by the growing complexity of the State, which was to be their servant and the protector of their rights... but it is not in the power of material forces in any period... to alter permanently the main elements in human nature or restrict the infinite variety of forms in which the soul and genius of the human race can and will express itself."*

And this was just the first half of the century.

That first half had brought relativity, quantum mechanics, powered flight, revolutions in personal transportation and communication, dramatic increases in human population and longevity, a profusion of pandemic ideas and ideologies, widespread voting and social rights for women, and the United Nations.

The second half would bring not only Churchill's second and final premiership, but the hydrogen bomb, the Cold War, space exploration, decolonization of Asia and Africa, the Digital Revolution, and dawn of the Information Age. For all its destructive impulses, the teeming, tumultuous twentieth century nearly quadrupled the world's human population, and those born at the end of the century could expect to live nearly twice as long as those born at the start.

At M.I.T., Churchill said:

*"... the genus homo is a tough creature who has travelled here by a very long road. His nature has been shaped and his virtues ingrained by many millions of years of struggle, fear, and pain, and his spirit has, from the earliest dawn of history, shown itself upon occasion capable of mounting to the sublime, far above material conditions or mortal terrors..."*

Herein, we are pleased to offer a sampling of material testimony to both the mortal terrors and the occasional sublime of the twentieth century.

Cheers!

Churchill Book Collector

Winston S. Churchill remains one of the twentieth century's most recognizable figures, epitomizing the century's startling energies and radical evolutions. Given his presence in the century and our specialty, you will find Churchill well-represented herein.

But the twentieth century was a raucous, discordant symphony not subject to any single conductor. Hence this catalogue features items signed or inscribed by prime ministers and presidents, a poet, an explorer, story tellers, military leaders, and eminent historians.

All are twentieth century giants – men and women who fundamentally influenced or compellingly interpreted moments of a singularly fundamental century.

Among the thirty-five items offered are photographs, letters, contracts, speeches, and works of both perceived fact and speculative fiction (sometimes both at once...).

Most are entirely new to our inventory.

<i>Raymond Douglas "Ray" Bradbury</i>	<i>Item 1</i>
<i>Baroness Clementine Oglivy Spencer-Churchill</i>	<i>Item 2</i>
<i>Sir Winston Leonard Spencer Churchill</i>	<i>Items 3-7</i>
<i>Winston Spencer Churchill (namesake grandson of same)</i>	<i>Item 8-10</i>
<i>Air Chief Marshal Hugh Dowding, 1st Baron Dowding</i>	<i>Item 11</i>
<i>William Cuthbert Faulkner</i>	<i>Item 12</i>
<i>President Gerald Rudolph "Gerry" Ford, Jr.</i>	<i>Items 13-14</i>
<i>Robert Lee Frost</i>	<i>Items 15-19</i>
<i>Sir Martin Gilbert</i>	<i>Items 20-21</i>
<i>Apsley George Benet Cherry-Garrard</i>	<i>Item 22</i>
<i>Doris Kearns Goodwin</i>	<i>Item 23</i>
<i>Robert Anson Heinlein</i>	<i>Item 24</i>
<i>Frank Patrick Herbert, Jr.</i>	<i>Item 25</i>
<i>General Hastings Lionel "Pug" Ismay, 1st Baron Ismay</i>	<i>Item 26</i>
<i>John Griffith "Jack" London</i>	<i>Item 27</i>
<i>Field Marshal Bernard Law Montgomery, 1st Viscount of Alamein</i>	<i>Items 28-30</i>
<i>President Franklin Delano Roosevelt</i>	<i>Item 31</i>
<i>Margaret Hilda Thatcher, Baroness Thatcher</i>	<i>Items 32-35</i>

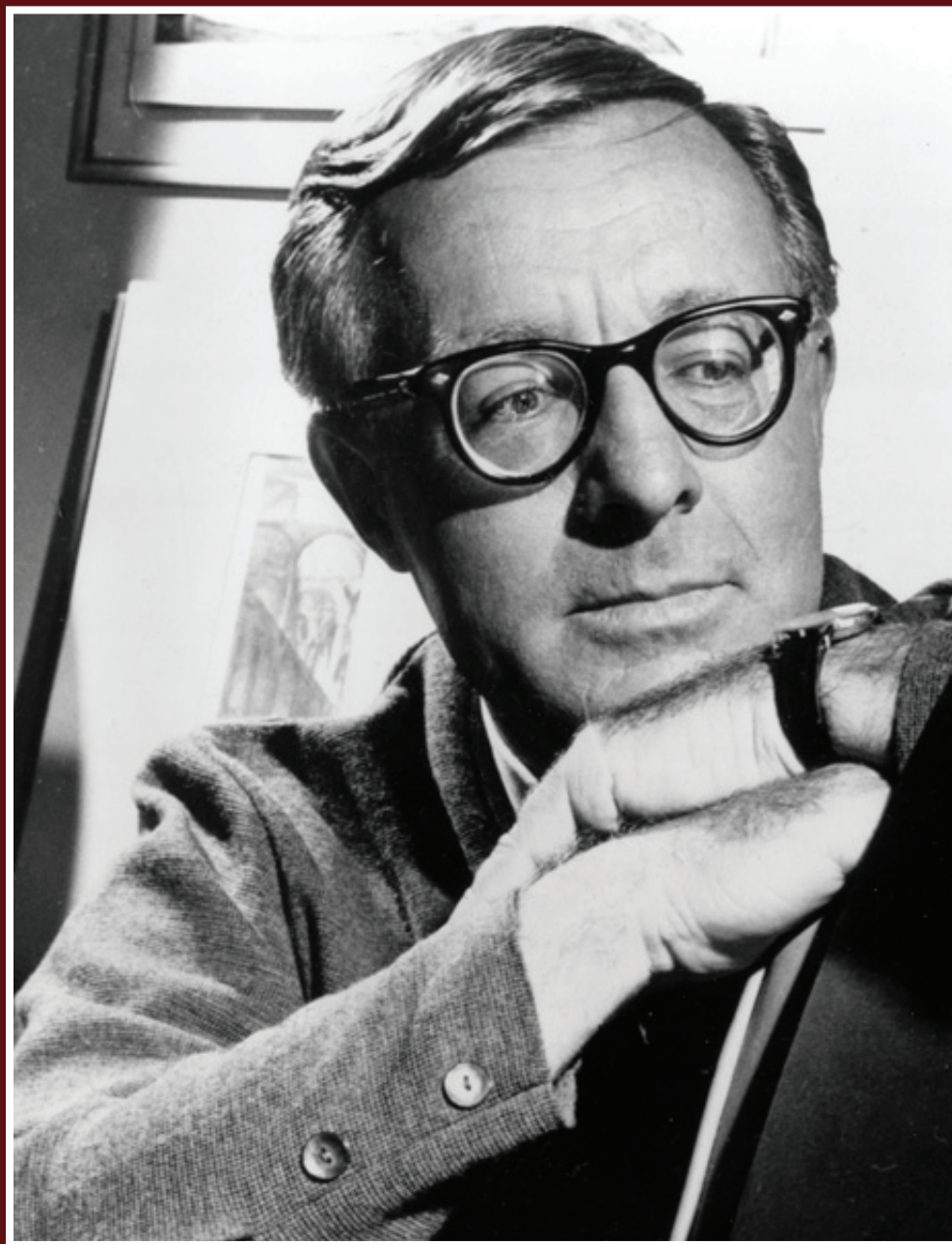
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[www.churchillbookcollector.com](http://www.churchillbookcollector.com)



## Raymond Douglas “Ray” Bradbury

(1920-2012) Prolific and versatile, American author Ray Bradbury was best known for his science fiction. Bradbury devoted several hours a day to writing throughout his life and produced nearly 30 books, 600 short stories, and numerous poems, essays, screenplays, and plays. The Bradbury family moved to Los Angeles in 1934 and Bradbury’s first remuneration for writing came from a joke he wrote for George Burns. His first story was published in 1938, the year he graduated from high school. The following year he published four issues of his own magazine, writing all of the content, sometimes under pseudonyms to hide the fact that it was a one-man operation. Rejected for military service in WWII because of poor eyesight, Bradbury

became a full-time writer in 1943. He wrote well into his 80’s, earning a host of accolades from both fans and fellow writers. The Science Fiction Writers of America named him their 10th Grand Master in 1989. An asteroid is named after him, and a crater on the Moon is named after his novel *Dandelion Wine*. In 2007, Bradbury received a special citation from the Pulitzer board for his “distinguished, prolific and deeply influential career as an unmatched author of science fiction and fantasy.” His *New York Times* obituary called Bradbury “the writer most responsible for bringing modern science fiction into the literary mainstream.”



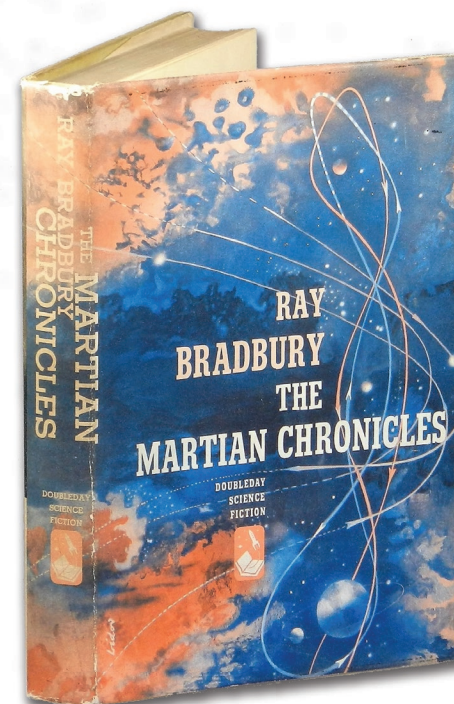
1

## The Martian Chronicles

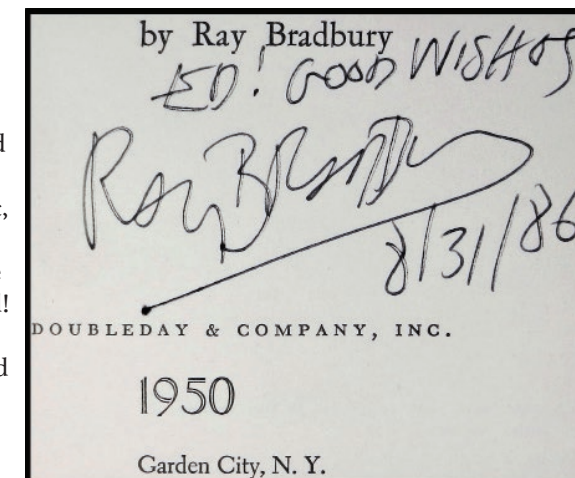
Inscribed and dated by the author at the 44th World Science Fiction Convention, at which Bradbury was the Guest of Honor

Ray Bradbury

Doubleday & Company, Inc., New York, 1950

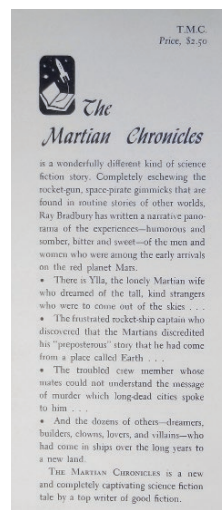


This is an inscribed and jacketed first edition of Bradbury’s first major work and enduring classic, *The Martian Chronicles*. The inscription, inked in black in three lines on the title page, reads: “Ed! Good Wishes | Ray Bradbury | 8/31/86”. This copy was inscribed thus during the 44th World Science Fiction Convention in Atlanta, at which Bradbury was the Guest of Honor.



First edition is so stated on the copyright page. The first issue dust jacket is confirmed by an intact “\$2.50” price on the upper front flap. Condition is good plus in a very good dust jacket. The first edition’s pale green cloth binding proved notoriously prone to toning and discoloration. This copy is square and tight with sharp corners and only trivial wrinkling to spine ends, but is nonetheless modestly toned on the spine and the perimeter of the boards with typical mottling to the boards. The contents are clean with no previous ownership marks apart from the author’s signature. We note just two spots to the otherwise clean fore edges, light dust soiling to the top edge, and tape stains to the blank endpapers (one each at the top and bottom of each page), consonant with an old dust jacket protector. The jacket

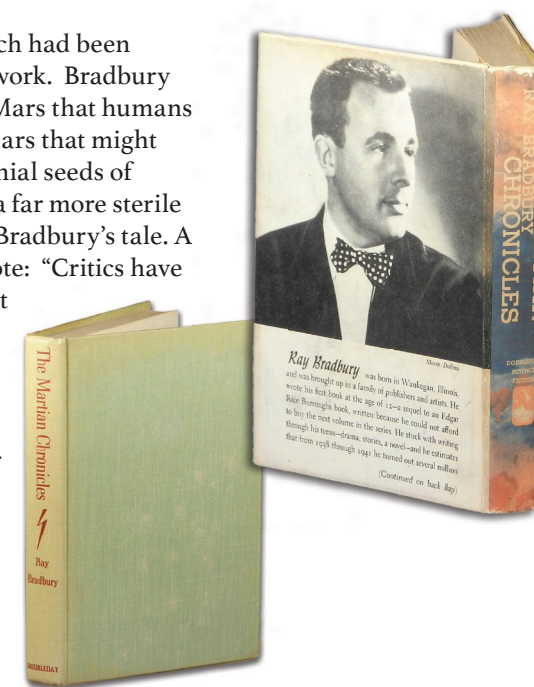
is complete with good color apart from a barely toned spine. We note light wear to spine ends, corners, and front hinge and a hint of soiling to the rear face. The jacket is protected beneath a removable, archival quality clear cover.



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

of those who have not forgotten how to read.” In 2008, more than half a century after publication, NASA’s Phoenix Mars Lander carried a DVD containing *The Martian Chronicles* to the Martian surface. [CBC #004379]

\$2,750 USD





**Baroness Clementine Ogilvy  
Spencer-Churchill**

(1885-1977) Clementine Churchill, née Clementine Hozier, was the wife of Winston S. Churchill. She first met Winston at a ball in 1904, where he made a poor impression. In March 1908 she was placed next to Winston at a dinner party, where he apparently made a better impression; they married on 12 September 1908. Their marriage produced five children: Diana (b. 1909); Randolph (b. 1911); Sarah (b. 1914); Marigold (b. 1918); and Mary (b. 1922). To their lifelong marriage Clementine brought “a shrewd political intelligence. She supplied balance to Churchill at two levels: her more equable nature ensured that she moderated the depth of his depressions, and her good judgment helped to ward off political mistakes.” (ODNB) Winston Churchill’s life and career were tumultuous and relentlessly eventful, so Clementine’s married life was perhaps inherently not without stress, challenges, and sadness. Nonetheless, 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.” (ODNB) ‘Marriage was her vocation’, said a newspaper leading article at her death. (*The Times*, 13 Dec 1977) Clementine Churchill was appointed CBE (1918), GBE (1946), and created a life peer as Baroness Spencer-Churchill in 1965.



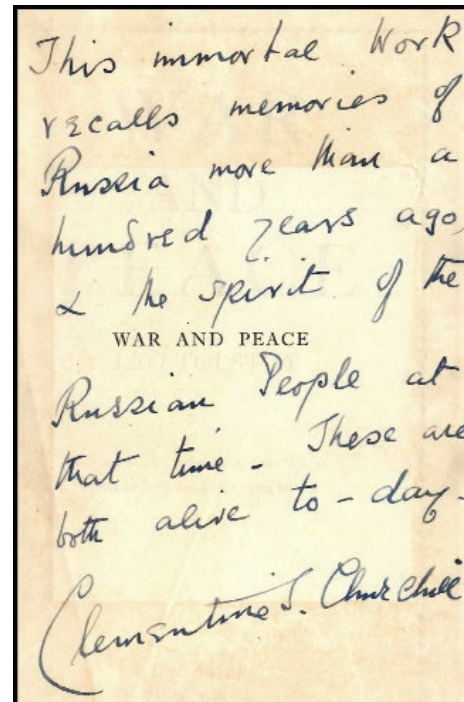
**2**

**War and Peace**

*With noteworthy inscriptions by Clementine Churchill, wife of wartime Prime Minister Winston Churchill, and Agnes Maisky, wife of the Soviet Ambassador to Britain*

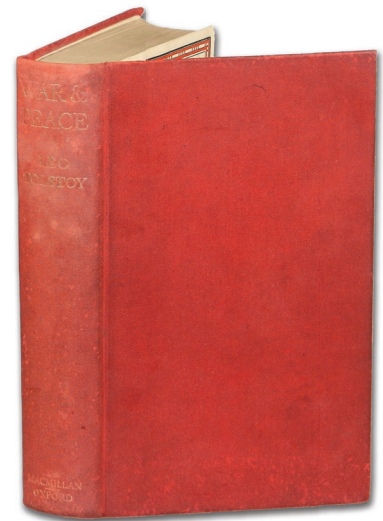
Leo Tolstoy

Macmillan & Co. Ltd., Oxford University Press, London, 1942



This 1942 edition of Tolstoy’s *War and Peace* is inscribed by both Clementine Churchill, wife of Prime Minister Winston Churchill, and Agnes Maisky, wife of Soviet Ambassador to Britain Ivan Maisky. In nine lines of blue ink filling the half-title, Clementine Churchill wrote: “This immortal Work | recalls memories of | Russia more than a | hundred years ago, | & the spirit of the | Russian People at | that time. These are | both alive to-day. | Clementine S. Churchill”. On the facing first free endpaper verso a heavy card stock plate inked in black by Agnes Maisky in six lines reads: “1812-1942 | We destroyed our | enemy then, | We will destroy | our enemy now | Agnes Maisky”.

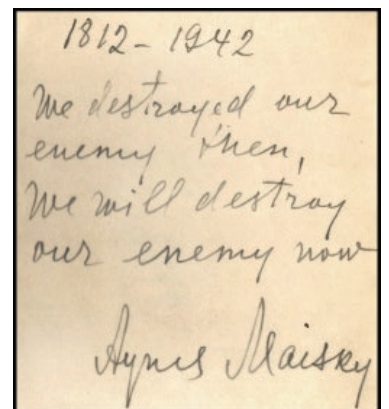
Though the intended purpose of the inscriptions and possible recipient are unknown, the book compellingly links these two women and is a powerful symbol of historic, wartime common cause between their two countries. During the Second World War, Clementine chaired the Red Cross Aid to Russia Fund, launched when Germany invaded Russia in June 1941. The Fund raised nearly £8,000,000 and provided clothing, blankets, medical supplies, and other items to the Soviet Red Cross and paid for equipment in Russia to produce artificial limbs.



Clementine’s daughter reported that “Clementine’s chief link with the Soviet Embassy in London was the Ambassador’s wife, Madame Agnes Maisky. She was not an easy woman to deal with, and Clementine had to spend much time and exercise great patience in listening to long lists of imperious demands or complaints from her... But she was soon accustomed to Madame Maisky and came to like this brusque, intelligent woman, whose fiery patriotism was so clearly evident.” The favorable impression must have been mutual. In September 1943, Clementine was in the United States with Winston when Ivan Maisky was recalled to Moscow. Agnes Maisky wrote a farewell letter to Clementine: “During my stay here I greatly appreciated our close relations, and your friendliness and kindness to me; but most of all I am grateful to you for all that you have done to send medical aid to my countrymen. This is a great work, and we shall never forget it.” (Clementine Churchill, by Mary Soames, p.326)

Near the war’s end, Clementine spent five weeks, from late March to early May 1945, touring Soviet hospitals helped by her Aid to Russia Fund. She saw then-Deputy Commissar of Foreign Affairs Maisky several times. Clementine’s 1945 book about her trip concludes with “I prayed as I turned to take my farewell look at Moscow, ‘May difficulties and misunderstandings pass, may Friendship remain.’” (My Visit to Russia by Clementine Churchill, 1945) The difficulties proved intractable. In 1946, as the Cold War that would last half a century began, Winston Churchill delivered his famous speech observing that “an iron curtain has descended across the Continent.” Nonetheless, Clementine did her part to bolster and humanize an uneasy but essential wartime alliance with Soviet Russia, not unlike the 1812 Russo-British effort against Napoleon - the victory to which Agnes Maisky’s inscription refers and which provided the inspiration for Tolstoy’s *War and Peace*.

This humble wartime reprint’s only remarkable features are the inscriptions. It features thin cloth boards, is printed on thin wartime paper, and has illustrated endpapers with a map of “Napoleon’s Invasion of Russia 1812.” Condition is good plus, aesthetically flawed but generally sound. The red cloth binding is square and intact, but spine-faded and a bit scuffed, soiled, and stained. The contents are shaken, with a cosmetic split between the inscribed half-title and title page, exposing the intact mull beneath, which is still fully attached to the binding. We find no spotting or other previous ownership marks beyond the inscriptions. Transfer browning to the inscribed half-title page has slightly ghosted the map to all of the page except for the portion long protected by Maisky’s inscribed plate. [CBC #004403]



\$1,600 USD



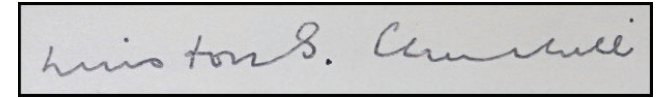
Sir Winston Leonard Spencer Churchill

(1874-1965) During his "remarkable and versatile" life, Winston Churchill played many roles worthy of historical note - member of Parliament for more than half a century, distinguished soldier and war correspondent, author of scores of books, ardent social reformer, combative cold warrior, painter, Nobel Prize winner. But more than anything else, it was Winston Churchill's leadership during the Second World War that made him a preeminent historical figure. After passing out from Sandhurst he obtained his commission (20 February 1895) as a cavalry officer in the Queen's Own Hussars. After an adventure in Cuba as a war correspondent, Churchill left England for India in 1896, where he would write his first book on the northwest Indian frontier, cementing the literary inclination that would become a financial, political, and expressive wellspring for the rest of his long life. Churchill would next fight and write in the Sudan, but it was via the Boer War in South Africa that the soldier and war correspondent made the seminal jump to politics. There, on 15 November 1899, Churchill was captured during a Boer ambush of an armored train. His daring escape less than a month later made him a celebrity and helped launch his political career. Churchill was first elected to Parliament in October 1900 as a Conservative. He would cross the aisle to become a Liberal in 1904, and by 1908, at age 33, become both a Cabinet Minister and a husband. By 1911 Churchill was first Lord of the Admiralty. In 1915, after the failure in the Dardanelles and the slaughter at Gallipoli, Churchill was made the scapegoat and forced to resign. At the onset of his first political exile at Hoe Farm in Surrey he discovered painting, which would be a passion and source of release and renewal for the remaining half century of his long life. He spent the balance of his political exile as a lieutenant colonel leading a battalion in the trenches. Before war's end, Churchill was exonerated and rejoined the Government, a dramatic cycle of political ruin and rebirth that echoed the 1930s to come. In October of 1924 Churchill rejoined the Conservatives, elected to the Epping seat he would hold for the next 40 years, and joining the Conservative Government as Chancellor of the Exchequer. By the early 1930s, Churchill had begun a decade out of power and out of favor that would be known later as his "wilderness years" substantially characterized by Churchill's "unceasing struggle in the face of resentment, apathy, and complacency" as he criticized British foreign policy and warned prophetically of the coming danger posed by Nazi Germany. When war came, Churchill was recalled to the Admiralty in September 1939 and became Prime Minister in May 1940. Churchill would remain wartime Prime Minister until July 1945 and then serve as Leader of the Opposition until his second and final premiership from October 1951 to April 1955. In the course of a lifetime Churchill was the recipient of myriad orders, decorations, and medals. Notably, in 1953 he was both invested as a Knight of the Garter and awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature "for his mastery of historical and biographical description as well as for brilliant oratory in defending exalted human values."



3

Men Who Have Influenced Me  
In The Strand Magazine, February 1931, signed  
Winston S. Churchill  
George Newnes, Ltd., London, 1931



This is the first published appearance of Churchill's essay in which he discusses men who influenced the course of his life, a noteworthy copy being the only we have encountered signed by Churchill. The article is prominently advertised in a red banner on the front cover of this February, 1931 edition of *The Strand Magazine* (Volume. LXXXI, No. 482). The article fills pages 132-141 and is generously illustrated with eight portrait images, a mix of photographs, sketches, and paintings. Churchill's signature is inked in black "Winston S. Churchill" on the upper blank margin of page 133.

Condition of the magazine is very good, particularly considering the age and inherent perishability. The covers remain complete and firmly attached, the spine likewise complete with all print remaining legible. We note light wear to extremities, faint creasing to the upper front corner, and minor soiling and spotting. The contents are clean with no previous ownership marks other than Churchill's signature, and trivial spotting appears primarily confined to the page edges.

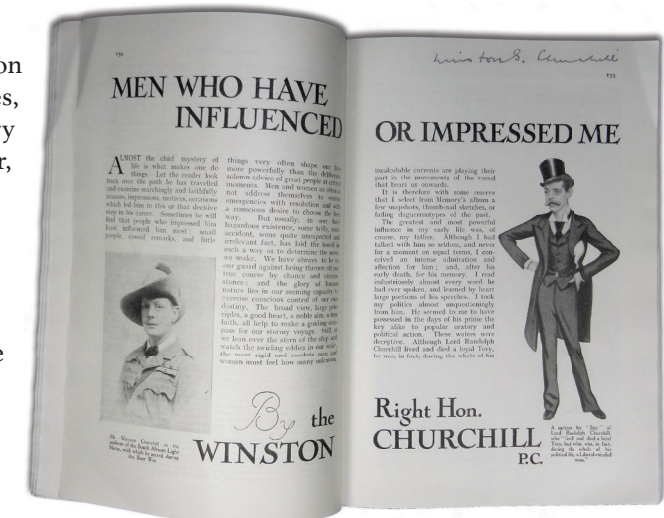
The subject characters of the piece include Churchill's father, Lord Randolph Churchill, Bourke Cochran, Sir Francis Mowatt, Lord Hugh Cecil, and David Lloyd George. The net effect is something between *My Early Life* and *Great Contemporaries*, combining vital, insightful sketches of the subject personalities with glimpses into the intellectual, political, and psychological formation of the author. Equally compelling, the essay illuminates the sustaining clarity and independence that carried Churchill throughout the "Wilderness Years" of the 1930s, preceding the purpose and redemption of his wartime

premiership. Churchill writes: "In broad view, large principles, a good heart, high aims, a firm faith, we may find some charts and a compass for our voyage.... As we lean over the stern of the ship and watch the swirling eddies in our wake, the most rigid and resolute of us must feel how many currents are playing their part in the movements of the vessel that bears us onwards... I select from Memory's album a few snap-shots, thumb-nail sketches or fading daguerreotypes of people who have impressed me in the past."

Provenance is the Luce family estate, this being the last of several signed items we have offered from the Luce family collection. Clare Boothe Luce (1903-1987) was a journalist, playwright, Congresswoman, ambassador and recipient of the Presidential Medal of Freedom. Clare was ambitious, charming, accomplished, intelligent, and promiscuous. Such was her notoriety that in 1944, in her first term in Congress, the 41-year-old Luce was elected "Woman of the Year" by a poll of American newspaper editors, pushing Eleanor Roosevelt into a distant second place. Her life intersected on many planes with her longtime friend, Winston Churchill. She also had a tempestuous affair with Churchill's only son, Randolph, whom she met at Chartwell in the early 1930s while having an affair with Bernard Baruch. Clare was already a force in her own right when she married Henry Robinson Luce (1898-1967) in 1935. They would remain married - albeit with infidelities, drama, and increasingly "scant compatibility" - until his death in 1967. Henry Luce was the influential creator of the Time-Life magazine empire. Together, "for almost three decades, the Luces were indisputably America's foremost power couple." Journalist and philanthropist Henry "Hank" Luce III (1925-2005) was the elder son of Henry Luce by his first marriage. This item was acquired after the death of Henry Luce III.

Not only is this the first published appearance of the article, but it is also the only appearance under this title. "Men Who Have Influenced or Impressed Me" was subsequently published in *Collier's* as "Philosophers and Friends" and, in 1932's *Thoughts and Adventures*, as the chapter titled "Personal Contacts". Bibliographic reference: Cohen C346a, Woods C162. [CBC #004424]

\$3,000 USD





**4** Signed 1949 Photograph of Winston Churchill  
With presentation letter from his longtime friend  
and assistant, Eddie Marsh



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

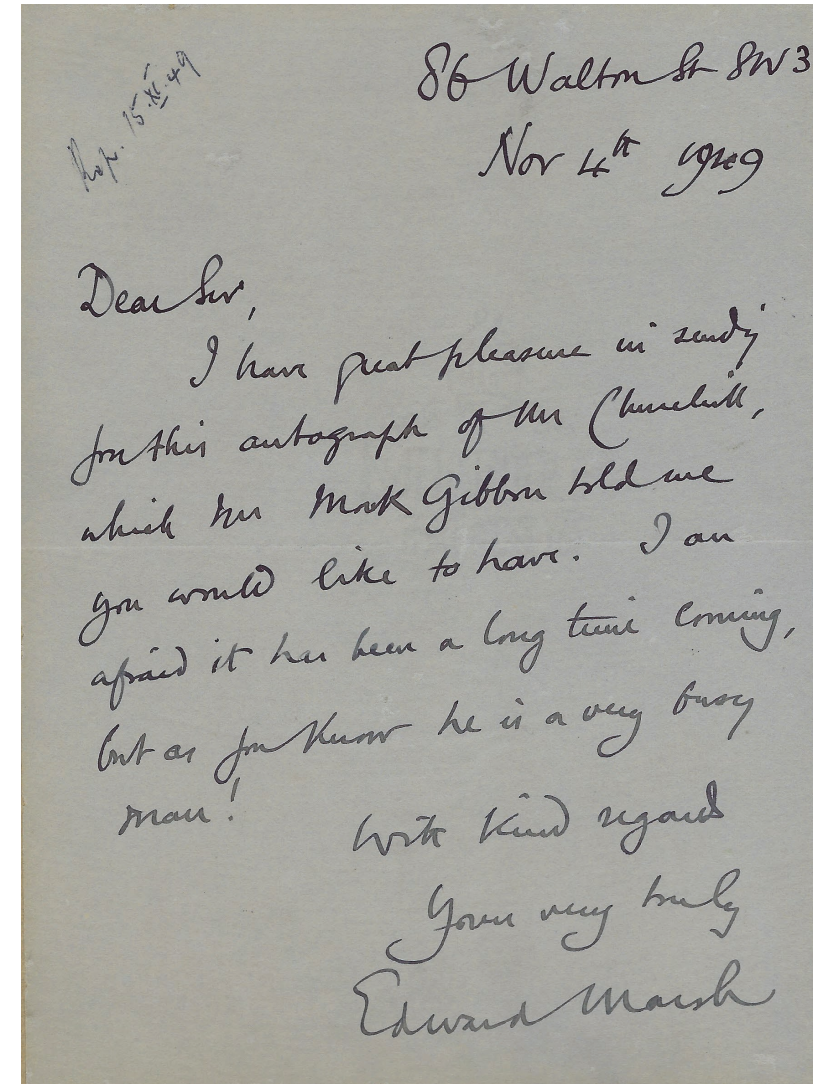
The letter bears the address "86 Walton St. SW3" and is dated "Nov 4th 1949". The letter reads: "Dear Sir, | I have great pleasure in sending | you this autograph of Mr. Churchill, | which Mr. Mark Gibbon told me | you would like to have. I am | afraid it has been a long time coming, | but as you know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

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

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

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

\$3,600 USD





5

My Early Life

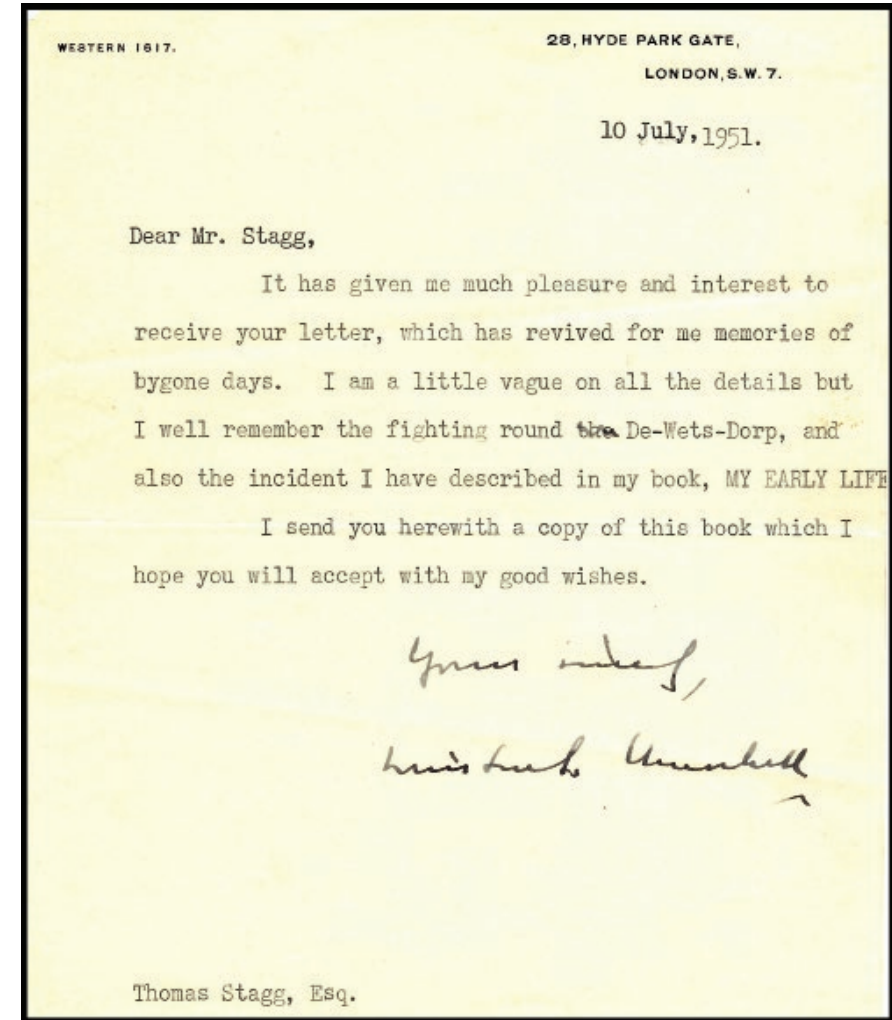
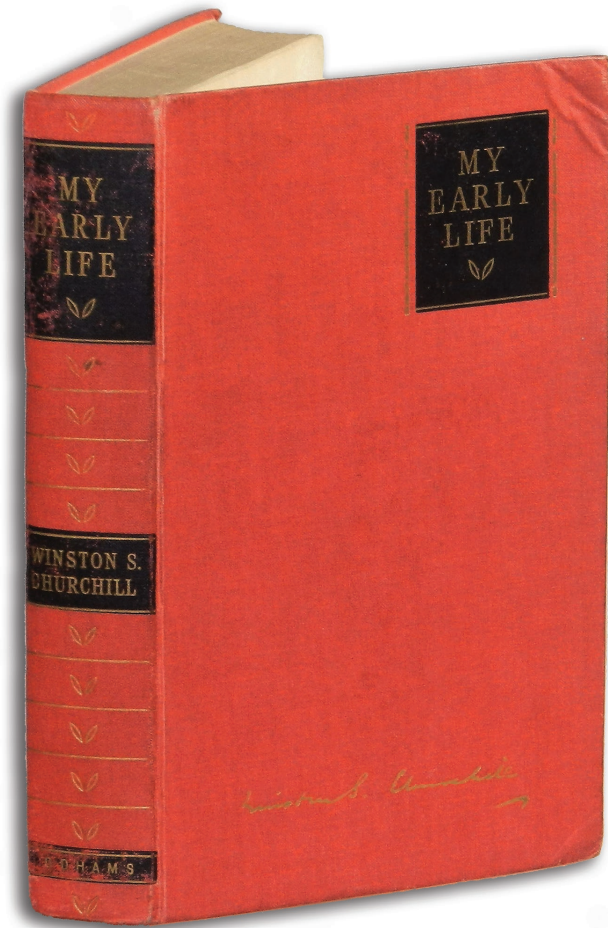
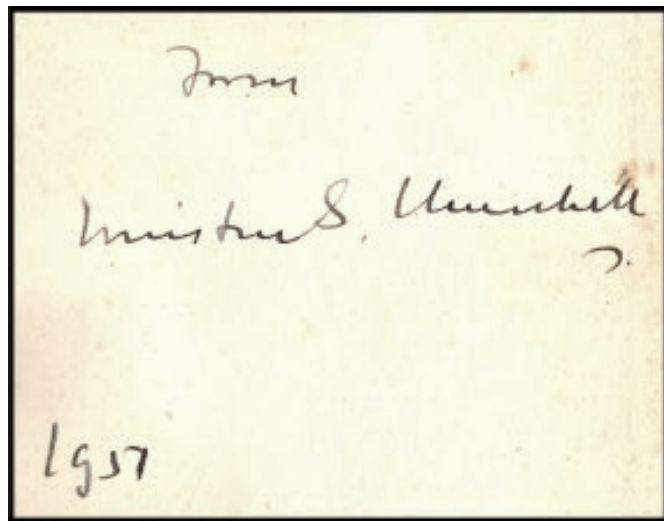
An inscribed presentation copy accompanied by a letter from Churchill dated 10 July 1951, three months before his second and final premiership begins, in which Churchill reminisces about his experience in the Boer War half a century earlier

Winston S. Churchill

Odhams Press Limited, London, 1948

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

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

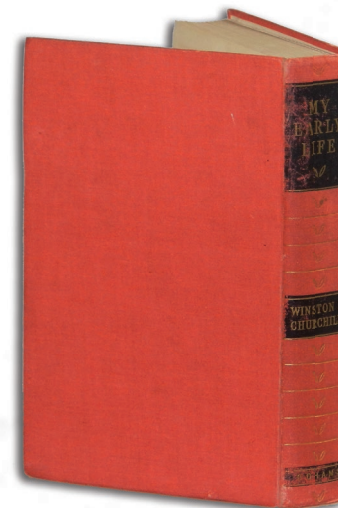


In October 1899, the second Boer War erupted between descendants of Dutch settlers in South Africa and the British. Churchill, an adventure-seeking young cavalry officer and war correspondent, swiftly found himself in South Africa with the 21st Lancers as press correspondent to the *Morning Post*. Not long thereafter, in November 1899, Churchill was captured during a Boer ambush of an armored train. His daring escape less than a month later made him a celebrity and helped launch his political career upon his return home. A different narrow escape nearly prevented that return home. On 22 April 1900, the 25-year-old

Churchill was involved in a skirmish action to secure a rocky outcrop near Dewetsdorp. When the Boers gained the advantage, Churchill lost his horse. ("The horse, terrified at the firing, plunged wildly. I tried to spring into the saddle... He broke away and galloped madly off.") Churchill was saved from capture or death ("I thought to myself, 'Here at last I take it.'") by a Scout who stopped and gave Churchill a stirrup. ("I ran up to him, did not bungle the business of mounting, and in a moment found myself behind him on the saddle.") To the Scout's chagrin, his horse took a bullet, but both men were unscathed.

More than a half century after the incident referred to in this letter, Churchill had still more history to make. Three months after signing this book and letter, in the October 1951 General Election, Churchill's Conservatives outpaced Labour, returning Churchill to 10 Downing Street. Bibliographic reference: Cohen A91.9.d, Woods/ICS A37(g.2), Langworth p.141. [CBC #004413]

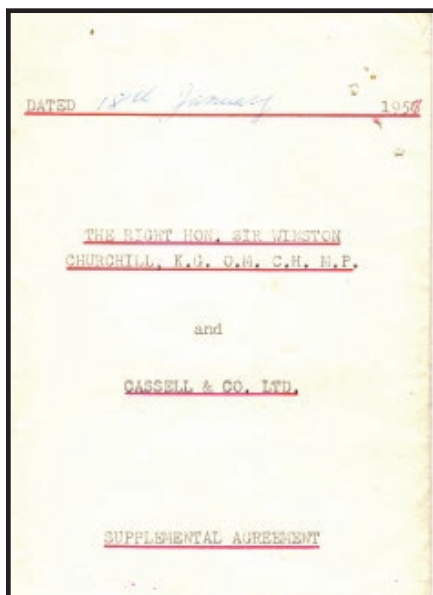
\$5,500 USD





# 6

## Original Supplemental Agreement to Winston Churchill's publication contract for *A History of the English-Speaking Peoples* Signed by Churchill on 18 January 1957 and witnessed and counter-signed by Churchill's trusted solicitor, Anthony Moir Cassell and Company, Ltd., London, 1957

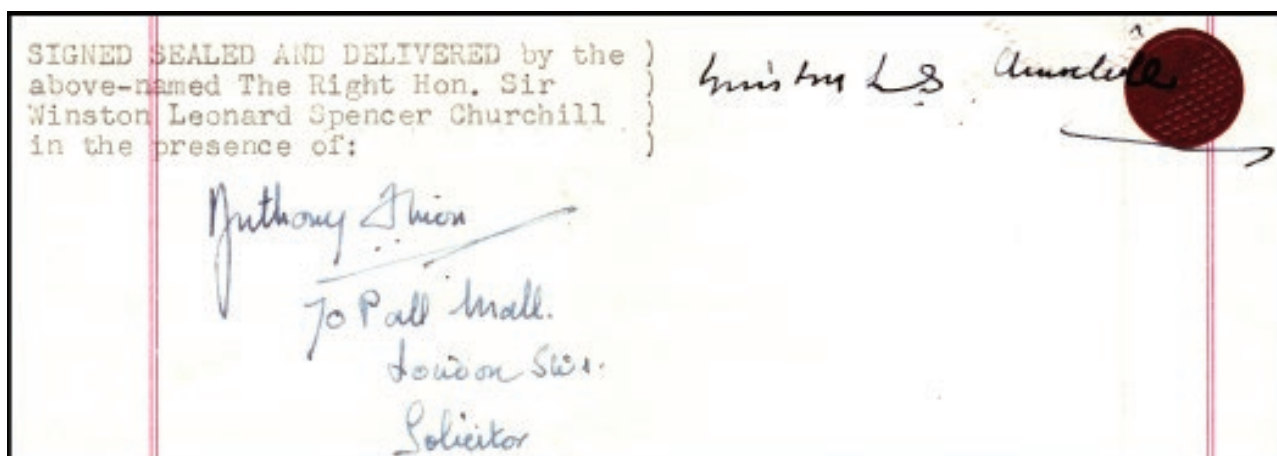


This is an original typed, signed, and witnessed "Supplemental Agreement" to Winston S. Churchill's contract for publication of *A History of the English-Speaking Peoples*, Churchill's last major published work. The document is printed on a single sheet of heavy stock measuring 17 x 11 inches, folded to make four 8.5 x 11 inch panels, the first three bordered with double red printed rules. Churchill and his solicitor, Anthony F. Moir, both signed the recto of the first panel. Printed text in four lines reads: "SIGNED SEALED AND DELIVERED by the | above-named The Right Hon. Sir | Winston Leonard Spencer Churchill | in the presence of:" Directly to the right, Churchill signed in black "Winston L. S. Churchill". A .75 inch transparent circular red wax seal overlays the final two letters of his signature. Directly below the printed text is the blue ink signature of "Anthony F. Moir" and three further lines in his hand thus: "10 Pall Mall. | London SW1. | Solicitor".

The third page (recto of the second, folded panel) is blank apart from the printed red border rules. The fourth page (verso of the second panel) serves as the document's title and cover page. It is printed on the right side of a centered, vertical fold in six lines, each underscored in red and hand-dated in blue ink "18th January" beside the typed "1956" which is hand-corrected to read "1957". Churchill's printed name and honorifics are above "Cassell & Co. Ltd." in turn above "Supplemental Agreement".

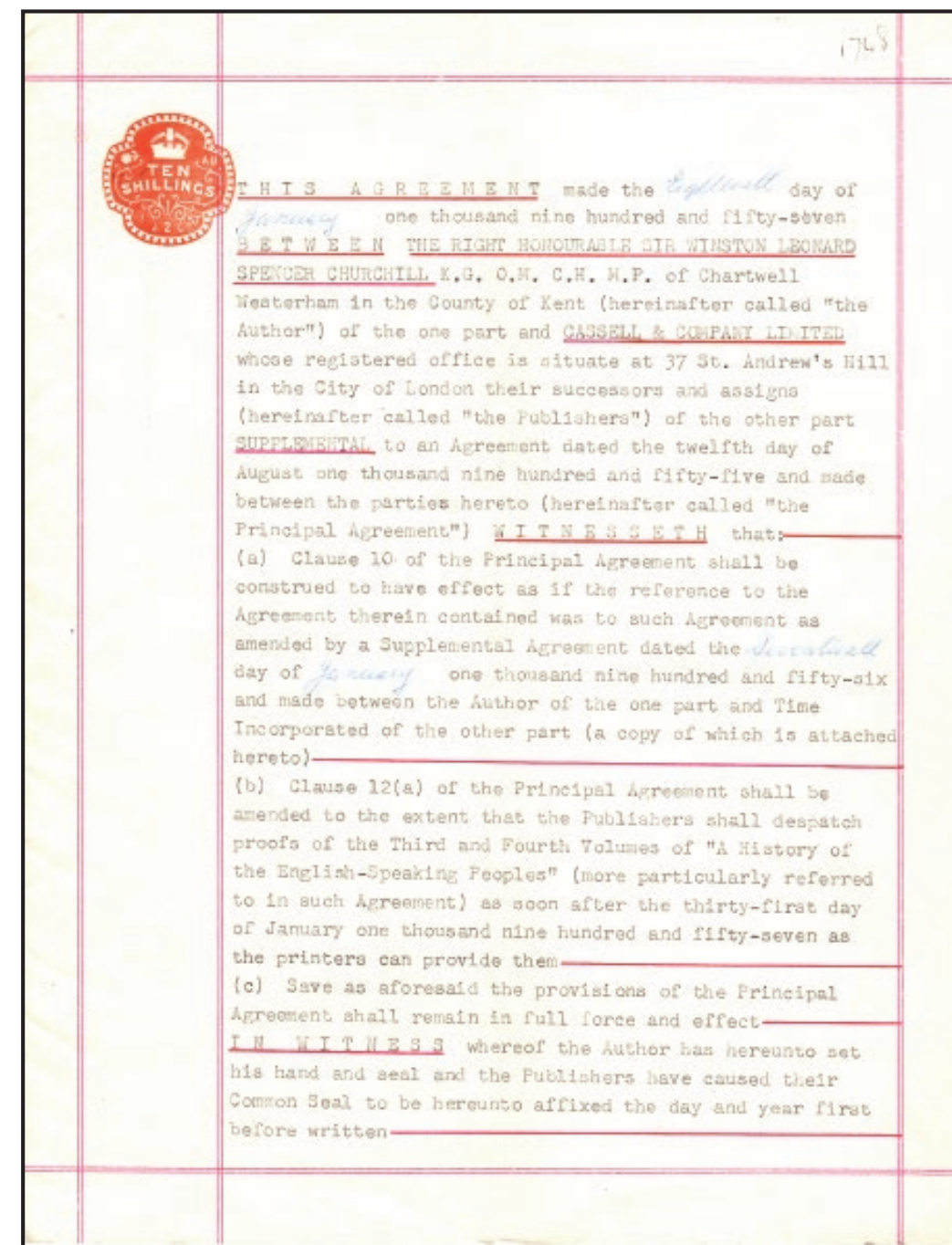
The printed text of the supplemental agreement fills the first panel and contains three provisions. Provision "(a)" references "Clause 10" of the Principal Agreement and a preceding Supplemental Agreement of 17 January 1956. Provision "(b)" specifies that "the Publishers shall dispatch proofs of the Third and Fourth Volumes of "A History of the English-Speaking Peoples... as soon after the thirty first day of January... as the printers can provide them". The final provision "(c)" merely clarifies that the balance of the Principal Agreement remains "in full force and effect". At the upper left corner of the typed Supplemental Agreement is an embossed "Ten Shillings" revenue stamp. Cryptic pencil notation "1768" appears at the upper right margin.

Fittingly, it appears that Churchill signed this document while at La Pausa, the French Riviera villa owned by Churchill's longtime literary agent and friend Emery Reves, acquired by Reves in 1953 with proceeds earned from foreign language rights of Churchill's *The Second World War*. The terms of this Supplemental Agreement appear to have been met and the proofs swiftly delivered by the publisher; from La Pausa, Churchill wrote to his wife, Clementine, on 3 February 1957: "I have been so hunted with winding up these proofs of the book..."



Churchill consulted the solicitor Anthony Forbes Moir (1903-1967) of Fladgate & Co. in 1945 regarding legal and contractual preparations for publication of his war memoirs. Churchill thereafter relied upon and trusted Moir's counsel for the final two decades of his life. Moir helped make Churchill's post-war literary output - particularly the six-volume *The Second World War* and the four-volume *A History of the English-Speaking Peoples* - not just a bestselling literary capstone to Churchill's long writing career, but an incredibly lucrative foundation for his family. Moir further helped assuage Churchill's worries about his family's financial future when, in 1949, Moir (with Leslie Graham-Dixon) helped arrange that "for the first time, an author had been allowed to set his annual literary income into a Trust Fund without it being counted as income as each payment was made by the publishers." (Gilbert, VIII, p.461) "Moir's work for Churchill was comprehensive." (Gilbert, VII, p.801-2). It was to Moir that Churchill confided in December 1959 that he wanted to be buried not at his beloved Chartwell, but at Bladon, next to his father and mother. (Lord Moran diary, 16 December 1959) [CBC #004320]

\$3,000 USD





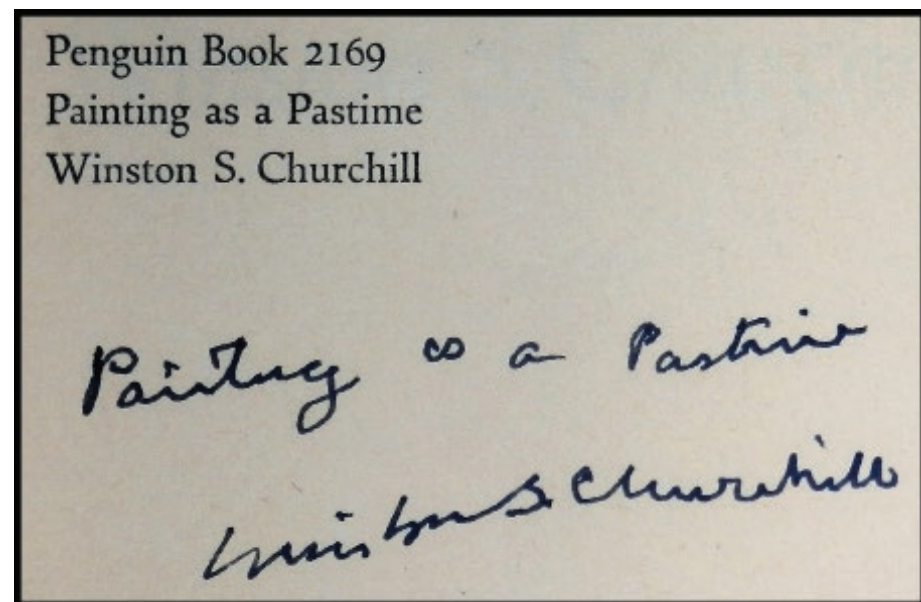
7

Painting as a Pastime

Signed by Churchill eight weeks before his death, one of the last books Churchill signed, and the final edition of a book by Churchill published in his lifetime

Winston S. Churchill

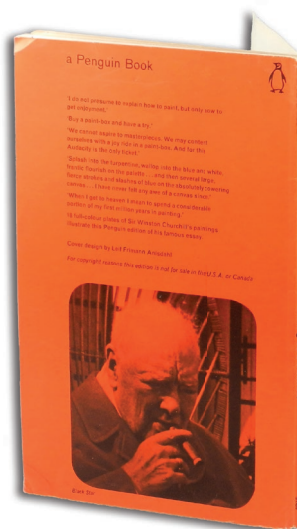
Penguin Books, Harmondsworth, Middlesex, 1964



This is the first British paperback edition, first printing of *Painting as a Pastime*. Published on 26 November 1964, this is the last edition of a book by Churchill published in his lifetime and this particular copy is certainly among the last books he signed. Churchill autographed the half-title in blue ink in two lines: "Painting as a Pastime | Winston S. Churchill". The signature's unsteady hand shows the toll of multiple strokes, compounded by the general infirmities of advanced age. The shakiness of the writing and the fact that Churchill wrote out the title of the work directly below where it was printed seems to poignantly witness Churchill's diminished acuity at the end of his long life.

The book was last sold by Churchill expert and former bookseller Richard M. Langworth and is accompanied by Mr. Langworth's 19 January 2000 autograph letter affirming the authenticity of the signature. Condition of the book remains very good. The covers are complete and firmly attached with no creasing to the spine. We note only small bumps to the corners and light wear to extremities. The contents remain clean with no spotting and no previous ownership marks. Inevitable toning to the pulp paper of the text portion of the content does not affect the coated paper upon which the color plates are printed. The book is protected with a removable, clear mylar cover.

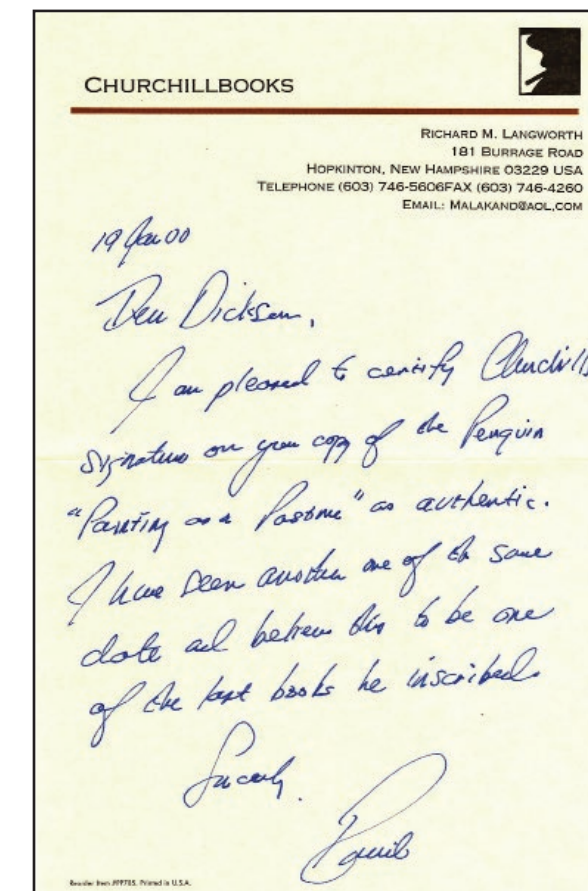
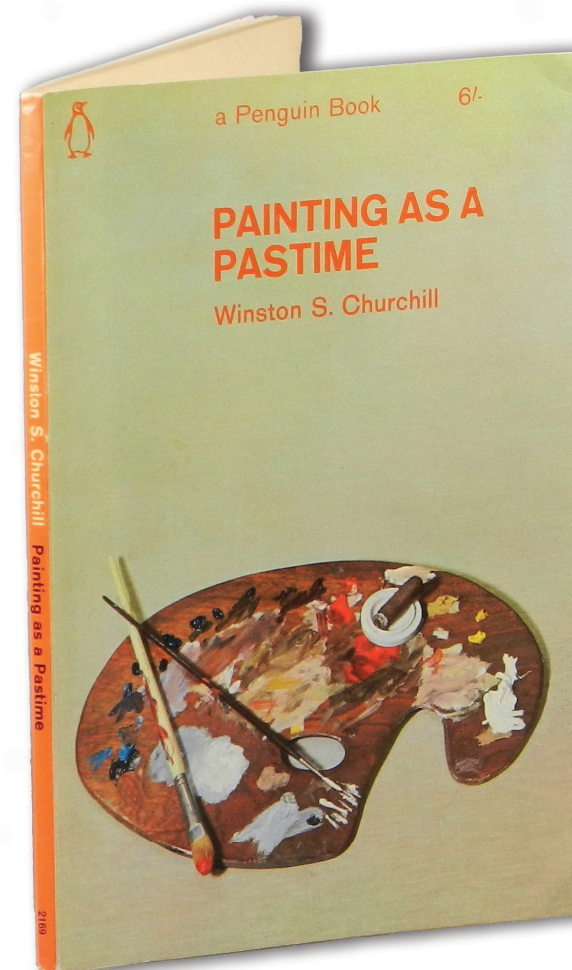
Churchill's poignant signature appears in an appropriately personal work. Churchill's essay about his famous hobby had been printed in *The Strand Magazine* as early as 1921, but it was not until 1948 - nearly three decades after his first published words on the subject - that Churchill consented to a book about his hobby and passion. Churchill first took up painting during the First World War. May 1915 saw Churchill scapegoated for failure in the Dardanelles and slaughter at Gallipoli and forced from his Cabinet position at the Admiralty. During the summer of 1915, as he battled depression, he rented Hoe Farm in Surrey, which he frequented with his wife and three children. One day in June, Churchill noticed his brother's wife, Gwendoline, sketching in watercolors. Churchill borrowed her brush and found solace in painting, which became a source of release and renewal for the remaining half century of his long life. He ultimately produced more than 500 paintings.



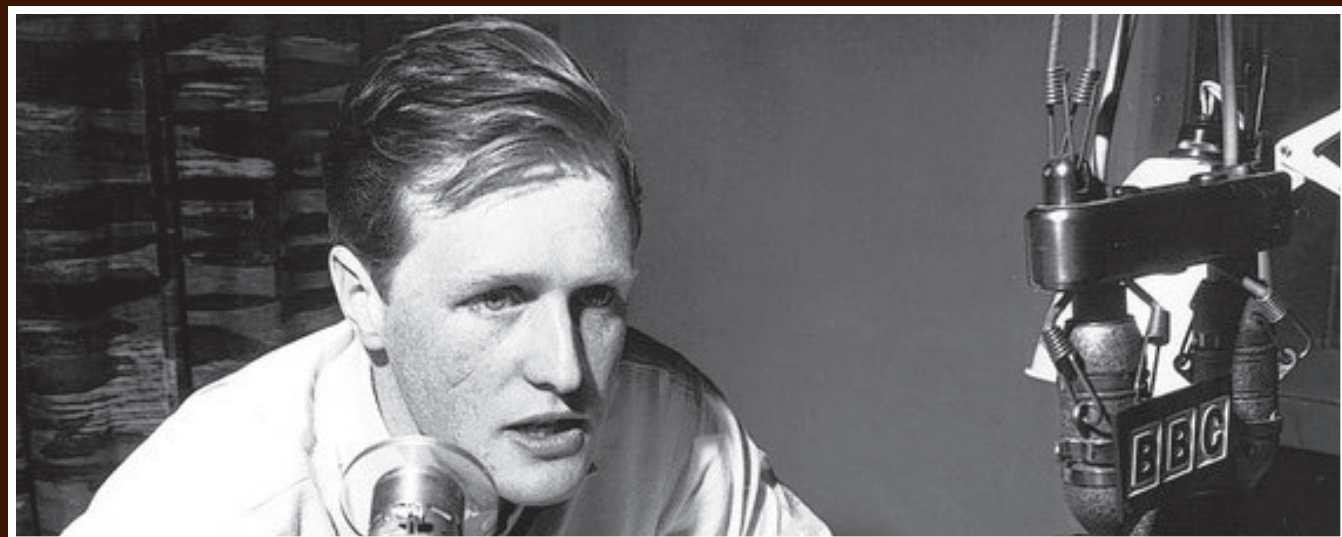
For Churchill, painting was something personal, a vibrantly hued, private calm in the great and turbulent sweep of his relentlessly public life. He wrote, "Painting is a friend who makes no undue demands, excites to no exhausting pursuits, keeps faithful pace even with feeble steps, and holds her canvas as a screen between us and the envious eyes of Time or the surly advance of Decrepitude" (*Painting as a Pastime*, p. 13). Equally compelling given the timing of this signed copy, Churchill wrote: "When I get to heaven I mean to spend a considerable portion of my first million years in painting, and so get to the bottom of the subject. But then I shall require a still gayer palette than I get here below. I expect orange and vermilion will be the darkest, duldest colours upon it, and beyond them there will be a whole range of wonderful new colours which will delight the celestial eye." (*Painting as a Pastime*, p.24-25)

This first British paperback edition was published by Penguin Books on 26 November 1964. To our knowledge and that of Churchill's bibliographer, this is the last edition of a work by Churchill published in Churchill's lifetime. The front cover features a full color illustration of a painter's palette covered with daubs of paint on which rests two brushes and an ashtray with a cigar. The bright orange rear cover features a half-tone head and shoulders photograph of Churchill. The contents include both the text and, following page 40, 16 leaves of plates featuring 18 full-color illustrations of Churchill's paintings. Bibliographic reference: Cohen A242.5.a, Woods/ICS A125(c.1), Langworth p.292. [CBC #004432]

\$5,500 USD







**Winston Spencer Churchill (namesake grandson of same)**

(1940-2010) Winston S. Churchill, the namesake grandson of the great statesman and writer. Fittingly, he was born at Chequers on October 10 1940, on the cusp of the victorious conclusion to the Battle of Britain which his grandfather hailed as the nation's "finest hour". He was the only child of Randolph S. Churchill's wartime marriage to the young Pamela Digby. As a twentieth century public figure, he is emblematic of the difficulty of propagating greatness in its own shadow. His father observed of his son: "His name is such a disadvantage". The young Winston saw both sides: "A famous name can be terrible if you are lousy, but if you are any good, it helps." Like his grandfather, the author lived a life of adventure and public service, serving first as a journalist and war correspondent, most notably in the Middle East, and later serving as Tory Member of Parliament and author. Though he served in Parliament from 1970-1997 and displayed some of his grandfather's maverick inclinations, he "never quite managed in 27 years as a Conservative MP to shrug off the burdens of having had the wartime leader as his grandfather and the ebullient, self-destructive Randolph Churchill for a father." (*The Telegraph*, Obituary, 2010) In the mid-1970s he rose to prominence as front-bench defence spokesman, but Thatcher sacked him in November 1978 "with great personal sadness" for voting against sanctions on Rhodesia. This proved his last chance at a ministerial career, which was variously impeded by his own manner, a scandalous affair, and, at the end of his tenure in Parliament, sale of his grandfather's personal papers.

8

**His Father's Son: The Life of Randolph S. Churchill**

*Presentation copy, inscribed by the author to author and presidential speechwriter*

*James C. Humes and additionally signed by Churchill*

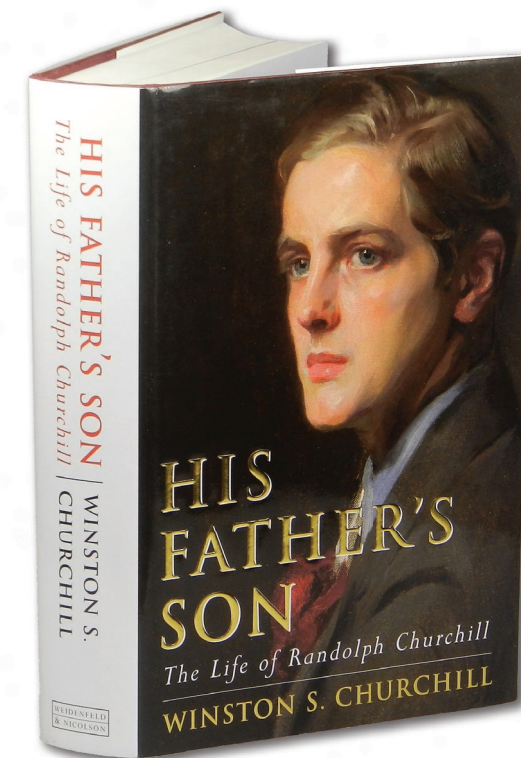
Winston S. Churchill (namesake grandson of same)

Weidenfeld & Nicolson, Orion Publishing Group, London, 1996

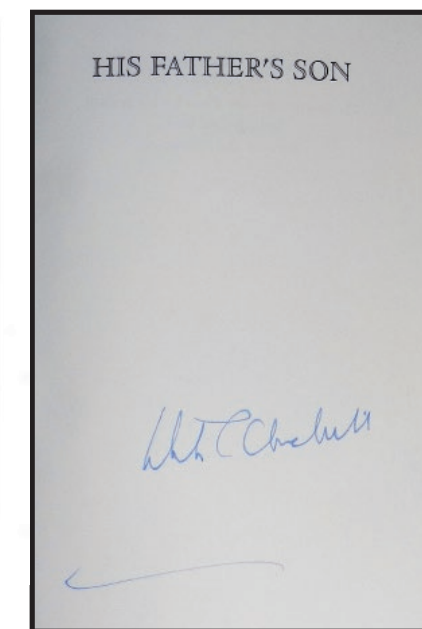
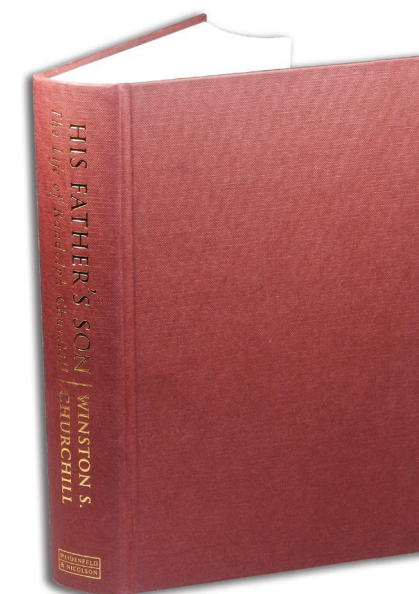
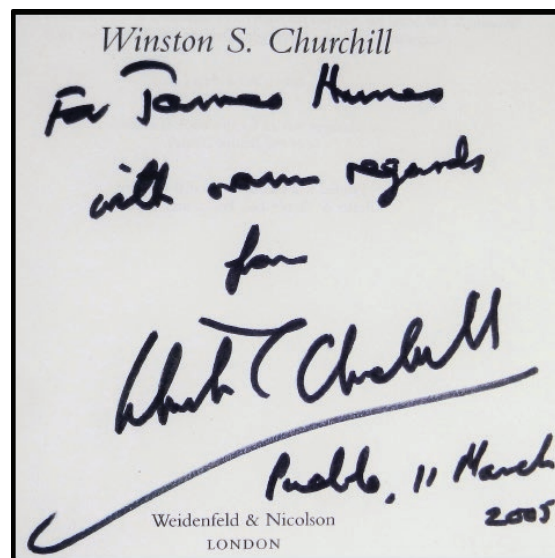
This is the first edition of the biography of former Prime Minister Winston Churchill's son, written by his namesake grandson, Winston Spencer Churchill. This copy is distinguished by an inscription by the author and an additional signature. The inscription inked in black in six lines on the title page reads: "For James Humes | with warm regards | from | Winston S. Churchill | Pueblo, 11 March | 2005". The book is also signed in blue ink by the author on the half-title: "Winston S. Churchill".

The recipient, James Calhoun Humes (b. 1934) served five presidents as speechwriter and has authored more than twenty books (including several about Churchill). In addition to his speechwriting career, Humes was a legislator and lawyer, U.S. State Department representative, and communications advisor to major U.S. corporations, including IBM and DuPont. The inscription to Humes was made in Pueblo Springs, Colorado, where Humes resided.

In 1906, the author's namesake grandfather published a well-received biography of his own father, Randolph S. Churchill. Ninety years later, the grandson did the same. This work has been called "The best biography of Sir Winston's son". This inscribed first edition copy is immaculately fine in a fine dust jacket. The cloth binding is square, clean, bright, and tight with no wear. The contents remain crisp and bright. The dust jacket is crisp and complete with no wear or soiling and is protected beneath a removable, archival quality clear cover. Bibliographic reference: Zoller B914. [CBC #004337]



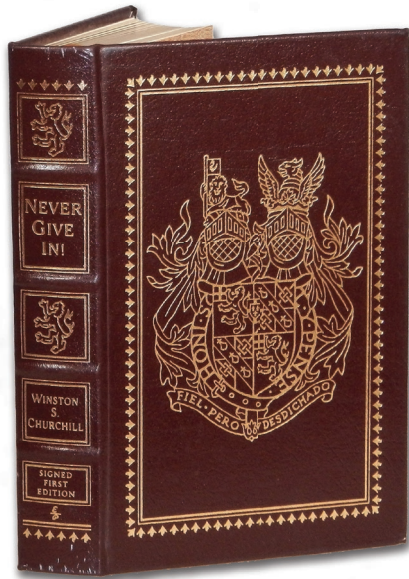
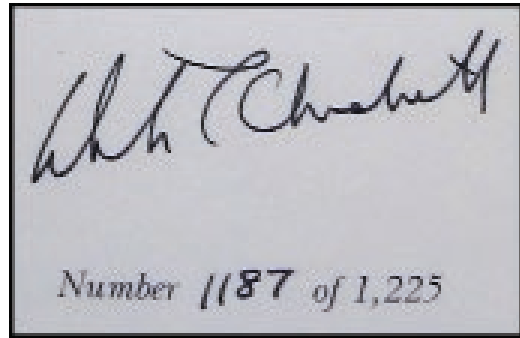
\$200 USD





**9** **Never Give In!**  
*The finely bound limited edition, signed by the Editor and hand-numbered*  
Winston S. Churchill, Edited by his namesake grandson, Winston S. Churchill  
Easton Press, Connecticut, 2003

This is the Easton Press edition of *Never Give In!*, a collection of Winston Churchill's speeches selected and edited by his namesake grandson. This is copy 1187 of 1,225, hand-numbered thus on the limitation page and also signed by the Editor.

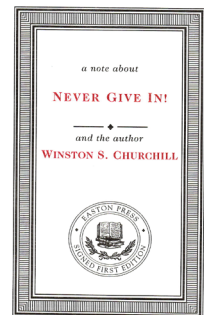
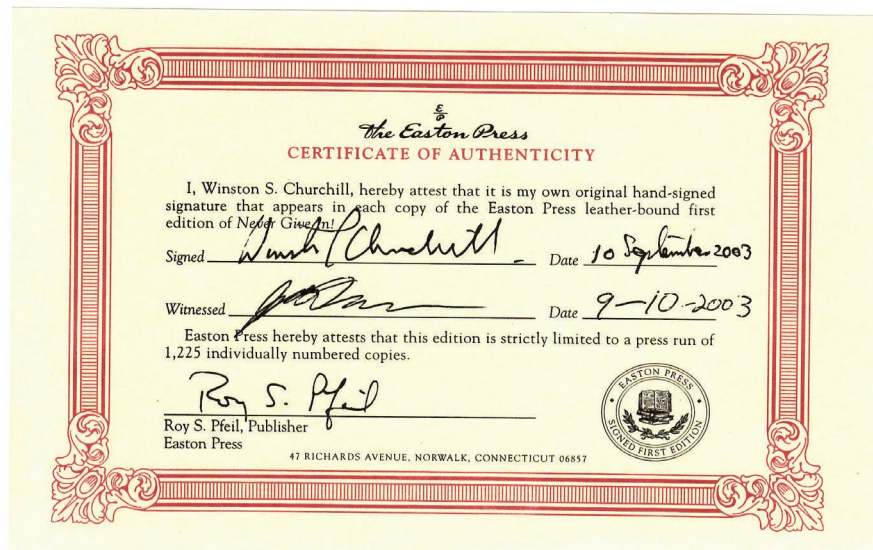


Churchill was arguably among the most eloquent statesmen of his - or any other - age. During his two-thirds of a century of public life Sir Winston Churchill delivered speeches whose incisive wit, artful cadence, stinging criticism, soaring sentiment, and resolute defiance still echo today. When Churchill was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1953, he was recognized, in part, for "brilliant oratory in defending exalted human values". In this collection, Churchill's namesake grandson pulls together many of Churchill's best-known speeches - "some of the most famous speeches ever given in English" - along with some lesser-appreciated ones, into one volume with a lengthy Editor's Preface. The volume includes either the full text or extracts from 189 speeches spanning Churchill's first political address of 26 July 1897 to his speech of 9 April 1963 on receiving honorary American citizenship.

In the words of the Editor, Churchill's namesake grandson: "My task of reducing Churchill's phenomenal output of speeches - spanning his more than sixty years of active political life - to a single volume, thereby making many of them readily available for the first time to the general reader, has been a daunting one. I have had to be ruthless with the editing in order to reduce the corpus of his speeches to a mere 5 per cent of the whole. Some - especially the great war speeches - I reproduce in full; others have been pruned with varying degrees of severity..." The edition includes a helpful index as well as numerous photos. Laid in are the original Easton Press Certificate of Authenticity (signed by Churchill, a witness, and the publisher) and the publisher's "a note about" card with brief biographical sketches of both Winstons. Easton Press publications are noted for high production values. Standard to all volumes are full leather binding, gilt lettering and decoration, all edges gilt, satin ribbon page markers, acid neutral paper, sewn pages, and endsheets of moire fabric.

This copy feels unread, the contents pristine and the original satin ribbon marker appearing in the original position it was placed in by the publisher. What prevents our grading this copy as fine and pricing it accordingly are some trivial white scuff marks to the fore edges and spine ends. The binding is otherwise square, clean, bright, and tight. Bibliographic reference: Cohen A303.4. [CBC #004372]

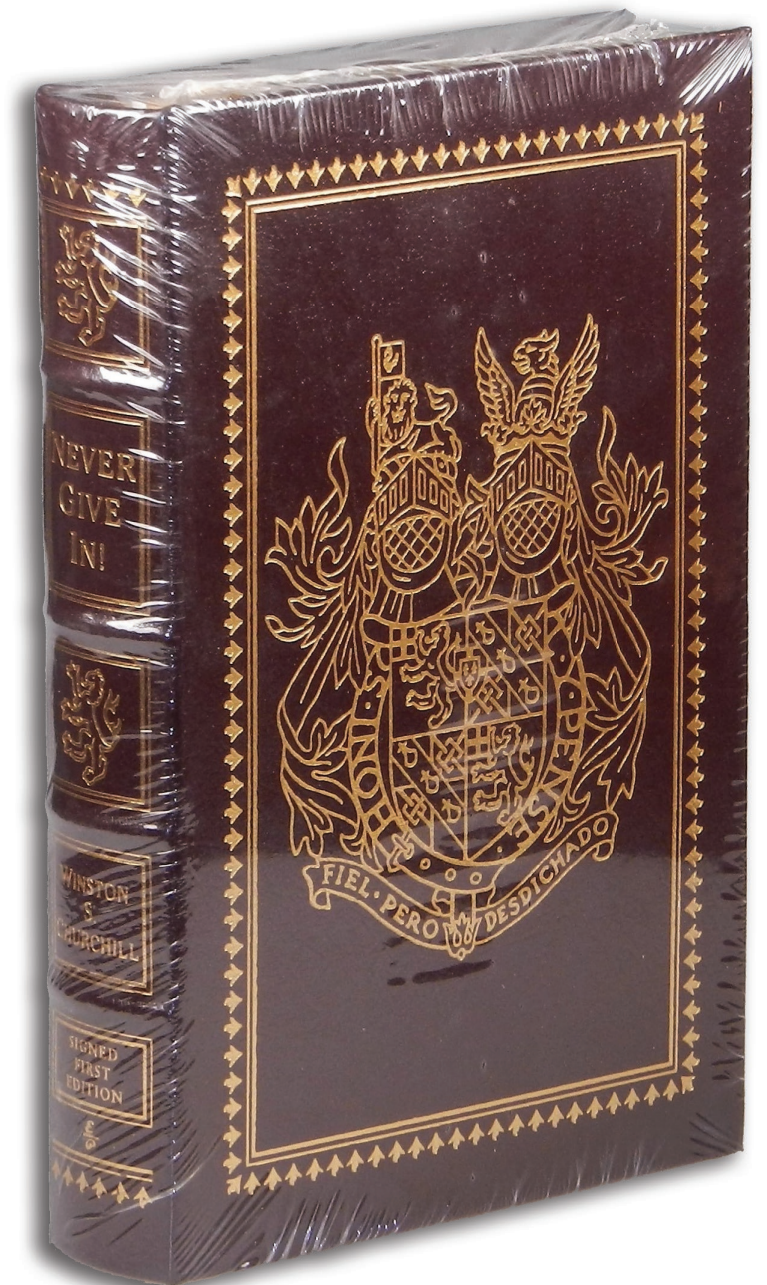
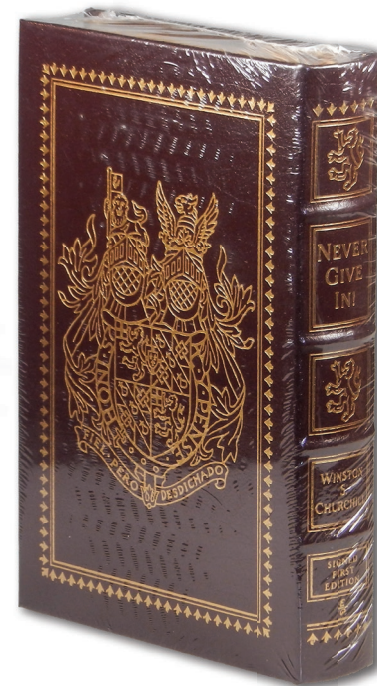
\$250 USD



**10** **Never Give In!**  
*The finely bound limited edition, signed by the Editor and hand-numbered*  
Winston S. Churchill, Edited by his namesake grandson, Winston S. Churchill  
Easton Press, Connecticut, 2003

This is another copy of the 1,225 issued thus, hand-numbered on the limitation page and also signed by the Editor. We are unable to identify the limitation number and provide images of the contents for the happy reason that this absolutely pristine copy is still sealed in the publisher's original shrinkwrap. [CBC #004434]

\$400 USD







**Air Chief Marshal Hugh Caswall Tremenheere Dowding, first Baron Dowding of Bentley Priory**

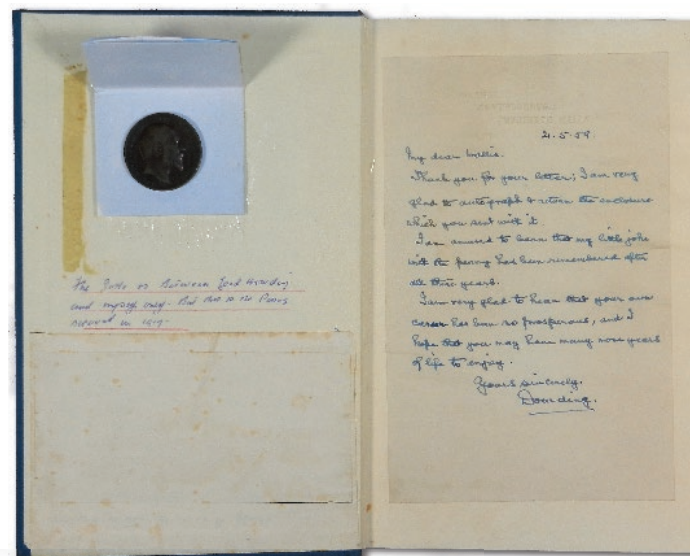
(1882-1970) Air Chief Marshal Hugh Dowding, first Baron Dowding began his military career in artillery, but learned to fly at his own expense in 1913 and thereafter spent his life in air command. He spent the First World War in the Royal Flying Corps. One of his squadron pilots observed that Dowding “was efficient, strict and calm... but... too reserved and aloof from his juniors” and “not a good pilot” with “none of the fire... essential in the leader of a good squadron.” Hugh Trenchard, who headed a small post-war air force, likewise noted “Dowding’s limitations as a field commander”. Nonetheless, Dowding secured a permanent post-WWI commission and slowly gained both rank

and respect. He became Air Marshal in January 1933 and became responsible for rapid expansion, including development of the Hurricane and Spitfire and research into what would become radar. As head of the newly created Fighter Command from 1936 to 1940, Dowding received his last promotion – to Air Chief Marshal – and labored to secure vital equipment and supporting infrastructure. His system and preparations (along with German mistakes) led to Fighter Command success during the Battle of Britain. But after the Germans switched to destructive night offensives, Dowding was forced out in November 1940. Dowding was charged by Churchill with diplomatic and other tasks to which he was ill-suited. Dowding retired in 1942, in 1943 accepted a barony, becoming devoted to spiritualism as an author and lecturer on occult subjects. He lived long enough to be regarded as an icon by Battle of Britain Fighter Association and to see himself played by Laurence Olivier in the 1969 film *Battle of Britain*. At the film’s London premiere Dowding received a standing ovation from 350 of his former pilots. His ashes reside below the Battle of Britain memorial window in the RAF chapel, Westminster Abbey.

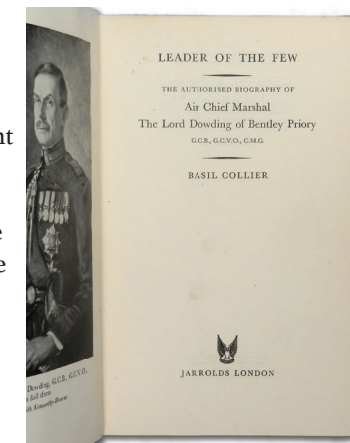
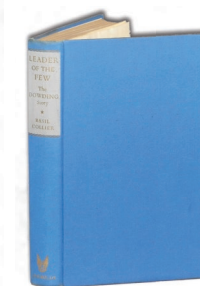
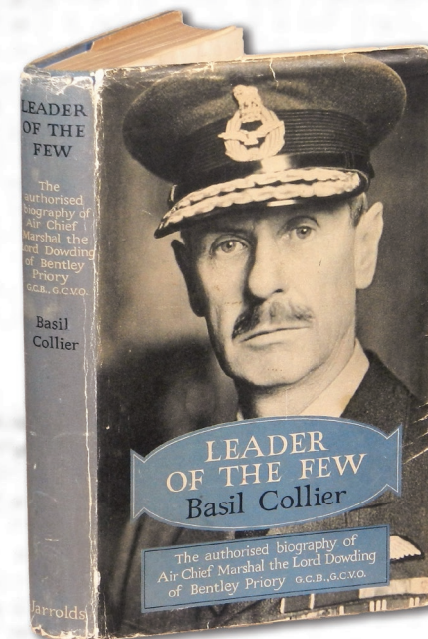
11

**Leader of the Few: The authorized biography of Air Chief Marshal The Lord Dowding of Bentley Priory**  
*With a holograph letter from Dowding to aeronautical designer and engineer Sir Barnes Wallis, a souvenir penny exchanged between the two during the First World War, and annotation by Wallis*

Basil Collier  
Jarrolds, London, 1957



This first edition of the authorized biography of Air Chief Marshal Lord Hugh Dowding, who was credited with a crucial role in winning the Battle of Britain, contains a holograph letter from Dowding to aeronautical designer and engineer Sir Barnes Wallis, whose aircraft and bomb designs helped win the war. The book also contains the Edwardian penny the two exchanged as a joke during the First World War, and Wallis’ annotation regarding same. A 14-line letter inked in blue entirely in Dowding’s hand on his embossed stationery is affixed to the front free endpaper recto and reads: “21.5.59 | My Dear Wallis | Thank you for your letter; I am very | glad to autograph and return the enclosure | which you sent with it. | I am amused to learn that my little joke | with the penny has been remembered after | all these years. | I am very glad to hear that your own | career has been so prosperous, and I | hope that you may have many more years | of life to enjoy. | Yours sincerely. | Dowding.” Affixed to the facing front pastedown is a small blue envelope containing a 1910 penny. Directly below the penny, inked in three blue lines each underlined in red, is: “The joke is Between Lord Dowding | and myself only. But this is the Penny | received in 1917”.



The book approaches very good in a very good dust jacket. The blue cloth binding is clean with modest wear to extremities. The contents show light spotting, primarily to prelims and page edges. The illustrated plate at p.176 depicting the Bentley Priority Operations Room and Dowding in 1940 is absent, leaving a stub. The unclipped dust jacket shows wear to hinges and extremities, light soiling, and fractional loss to the spine ends. The jacket is protected with a removable, archival quality clear cover.

The “Wallis” in Dowding’s letter is almost certainly Sir Barnes Nevelle Wallis (1887-1979), who spent his early career on airship design, later applying his experience with geodetic design and light alloys to aircraft fuselages to revolutionize aircraft structures. During the Second World War, Wallis identified the critical role of dams in powering Germany’s

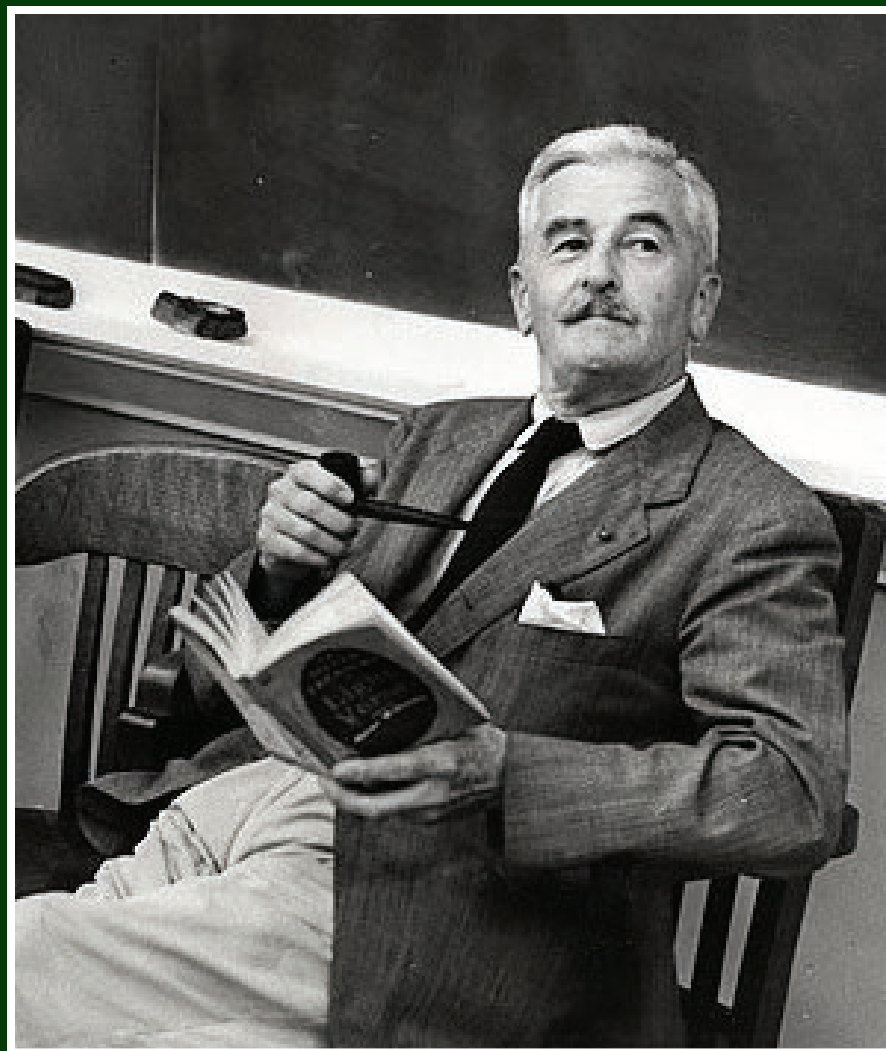
industrial capacity, then developed dam busting bombs (“bouncing bombs”) and advocated successfully for the stratagem. At the end of the war, Wallis received the Ewing medal from the Royal Society and was elected a fellow. National recognition finally came in 1968 “when at last he received the knighthood he so richly deserved.” Like Dowding, Wallis was portrayed in film – “as the much misunderstood genius” by Michael Redgrave in 1954’s *The Dam Busters*. Wallis continued to design planes and nuclear submarines into his eighties. (ODNB) [CBC #004402]

\$650 USD



William Cuthbert Faulkner

(1897-1962) William Faulkner was one of the twentieth century's most celebrated writers from the American South. Faulkner excelled in his early school years, but later became an indifferent and withdrawn student, never graduating from high school. Fundamental to his artistic sensibilities were his mother and grandmother, who were not only avid readers, but also painters and photographers, as well as his "mammy," a black woman named Caroline Barr who raised Faulkner from birth. Faulkner's early works were almost exclusively poetry - he didn't write his first novel until 1925, publishing it in 1926 as *Soldiers' Pay*. After living in Europe for a short while and writing about some of his experiences there, Faulkner was advised by Sherwood Anderson to write about his native Mississippi. This became the defining and resonating theme of Faulkner's literary work. Many of his novels and short stories are set in the fictional Yoknapatawpha County, based on Mississippi's Lafayette County. Like his work, Faulkner was rooted in his native Mississippi. Apart from First World War service with the Canadian and British Royal Air Force (U.S. enlistment was prohibited by his inadequate height), some study at the University of Mississippi, temporary work for a New York bookstore and a New Orleans newspaper, travel in Europe and Asia, and work as a Hollywood screenwriter, Faulkner spent most of his life in his hometown of Oxford in Lafayette. Fame came later in his writing career, with the 1949 Nobel Prize in Literature, for "his powerful and artistically unique contribution to the modern American novel". Faulkner intensely disliked fame, to the point where he didn't even tell his daughter that he had been awarded the Nobel Prize (she found out at her school). He also won the Pulitzer Prize twice, in 1955 for *A Fable*, and 1963 for *The Reivers*, his final novel.



12

**Absalom, Absalom!**

*The publisher's signed and hand-numbered limited issue of the first edition, copy #170*

William Faulkner

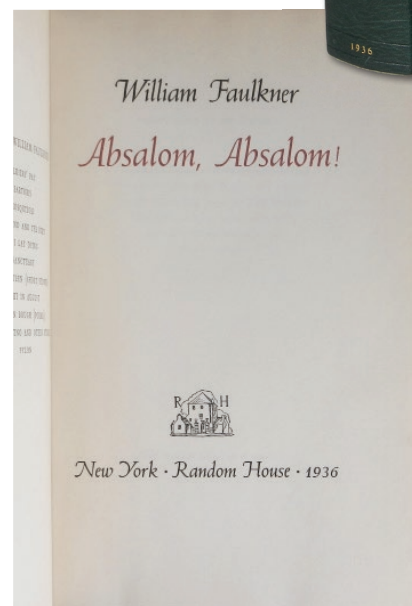
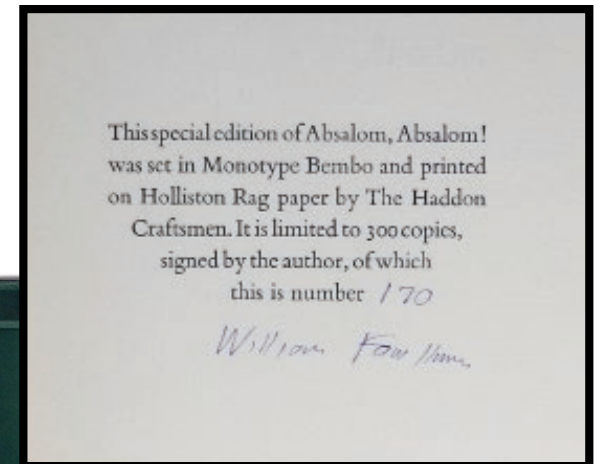
Random House, New York, 1936

This is the publisher's signed and limited issue of the first edition, preserved in a goatskin clamshell case. Hand-numbered "170", this is one of 300 copies issued thus, bound in green cloth spine over paper-covered boards printed in green and gold on Holliston Rag paper with gilt top edge, untrimmed fore edge, and the author's signature on the limitation page.

Condition approaches near fine. The binding is square, tight, and sharp. The spine is slightly toned, but nonetheless retains strong color and bright gilt. The fragile, paper-covered boards are unspoiled, with only minor wear to the lower corners. The contents are notably clean apart from modest age-toning; we find no spotting or previous ownership marks. The top edge gilt remains bright and the untrimmed fore edges look unhandled. The binding is protected with a removable, clear mylar cover. The clamshell case is in dark green goatskin, complementing the binding, with rounded spine, raised spine bands, and gilt spine print. Condition of the case is as-new.

*Absalom, Absalom!* is a story of three families in the South, before, during, and after the Civil War. The work takes its title from the Biblical story of Absalom, son of David, who rebels against his father. This publisher's signed and limited issue of the first edition of *Absalom, Absalom!* is among the most difficult of Faulkner's signed, limited editions to find in collector-worthy condition. [CBC #003848]

\$5,000 USD





President Gerald Rudolph "Gerry" Ford, Jr.

(1913-2006) Gerald Ford was the 38th President of the United States. A gifted athlete, Ford turned down professional football career opportunities in favor of pursuing a law degree at Yale University. 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 9 1974, Ford became President when Nixon himself resigned in disgrace. Ford's pardon of both Nixon and Vietnam draft dodgers, economic malaise, an energy crisis, the ignominious end of the Vietnam War, and the internal and external challenges of the Republican Party all contributed to Ford's defeat by Carter in 1976. Though the pardon cost Ford dearly, the judgment of history appears to be slowly taking a more sympathetic view of the necessity, which weighs progressively less against Ford's lifelong reputation for integrity.



14

Churchill Lecture: An Address by Gerald R. Ford at the English-Speaking Union, London, England, 30 November 1983

The signed limited first edition, copy #62 of 100, accompanied by a signed "Printer's copy"

President Gerald R. Ford

Lord John Press, Northridge, California, 1984

This is a set of two copies of President Gerald R. Ford's November 30, 1983 address to the English-Speaking Union in London. The first is a pristine, as-new copy of the strikingly beautiful signed and numbered limited first edition, copy #62 of 100 issued thus, signed by President Ford on the half title, hand-numbered on the limitation page, bound with a vellum spine, mahogany patterned boards with a front cover gilt presidential eagle device, and issued in a gilt-stamped linen clamshell case. The second copy, likewise signed, is a very good plus un-numbered "Printer's copy" of the 250 copies bound with linen spine over mahogany patterned boards with President Ford's facsimile initials and last name on the front cover. This Printer's copy is internally immaculate, the binding square and tight with trivial scuffing and light wear to extremities.

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. To convey to a new generation the rectitude and prudence of vigorous and, when necessary, armed international engagement, Ford discloses his own pre-WWII isolationist perspective. Ford recalls listening to Churchill's famous "...we shall never surrender" Dunkirk evacuation speech in June 1940 while driving his "old Model A home to Michigan from Yale Law School" as "an eminently draftable young American" and feeling that "Churchill was still talking the language of World War I." By 1942, Ford would enlist in the U.S. Navy, serving with distinction in the Pacific theatre, earning an Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal with one silver star and four bronze stars, a Philippine Liberation Ribbon with two bronze stars, an American Campaign Medal, and a World War II Victory Medal. Ford also recalls being a second term Congressman present during Churchill's third and final address to the United States Congress on 17 January 1952. History has been kinder to Churchill than to Ford. Churchill was called upon to lead his nation in the face of tyranny and oppression. To Ford fell the comparatively thankless and less ennobling task of protecting his nation from its own political and economic excesses. [CBC #004364]



13

A Time to Heal

The British first edition, signed by President Ford

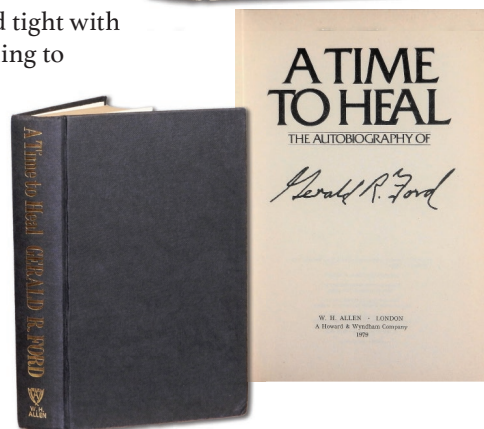
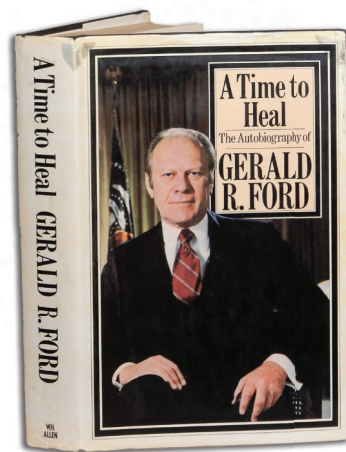
President Gerald R. Ford

W. H. Allen, London, 1979

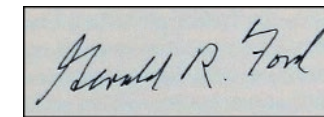
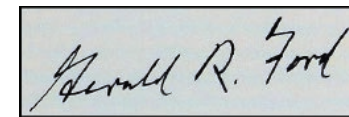
This is the British first edition of President Gerald R. Ford's autobiography, signed. President Ford's signature is inked "Gerald R. Ford" in black felt tip on the half-title page (not to be confused with his facsimile signature printed on the title page). Signed copies of the U.S. first edition of the same year (published by Harper & Row) and later signed limited editions are not uncommon, but signed copies of the British first edition are quite elusive.

This copy is very good plus in a near fine dust jacket. The black binding is square, clean, and tight with bright spine gilt. We note only a modest bump to the lower front corner and a hint of wrinkling to the spine ends. The contents are lightly age-toned, but otherwise clean with no previous ownership marks other than the author's signature and no spotting. The illustrated dust jacket is complete and unclipped, with the original publisher's price intact on the lower front flap. The jacket is very lightly toned and soiled with minor wear to spine ends and corners and is now protected beneath a removable, archival quality clear cover. [CBC #004365]

\$350 USD



\$700 USD

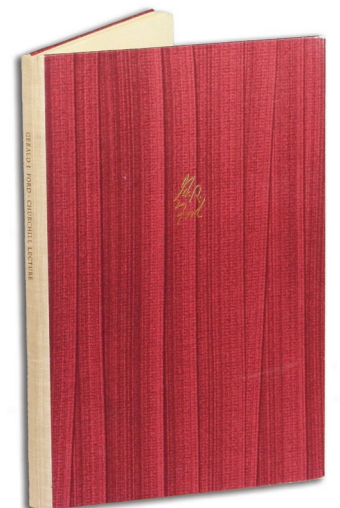


This first edition of the Churchill Lecture, designed and produced under the direction of David Bourbeau, is limited to 350 numbered copies, all of which have been signed by the author. The typographic design is by Bruce Chandler, composed in Monotype Dante by Michael Bixler, and printed on Frankfurt Cream paper by Daniel Keleher. 250 copies are bound by General Bookbinding Company in linen and decorative paper. 100 copies are specially bound by the Thistle Bindery in vellum and original paste paper, enclosed in a linen tray case.

of 100 this is number  
62

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Printer's copy







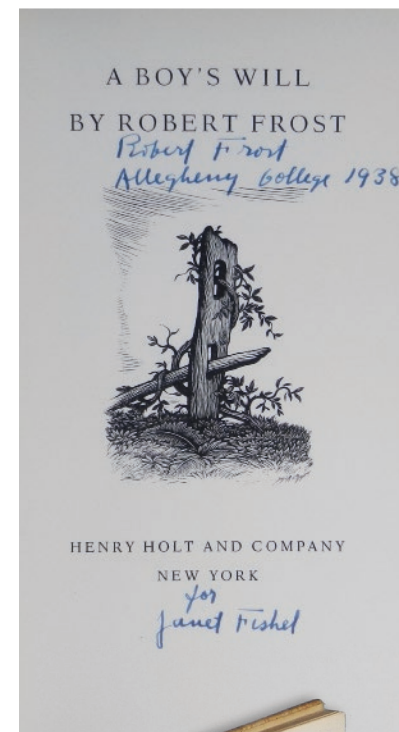
**Robert Lee Frost**

(1874-1963) Iconic American poet and four-time Pulitzer Prize winner Robert Frost, the quintessential poetic voice of New England, was actually born in San Francisco and first published in England. When Frost was eleven, his newly widowed mother moved east to Salem, New Hampshire, to resume a teaching career. There Frost swiftly found his poetic voice, infused by New England scenes and sensibilities. Though he was promising as both a student and writer, Frost nonetheless dropped out of both Dartmouth and Harvard, supporting himself and a young family by teaching and farming. Ironically, it was a 1912 move to England with his wife and children – “the place to be poor and to write poems” – that finally catalyzed his recognition as a noteworthy American poet. The manuscript of *A Boy's Will* was completed in England and accepted for publication by David Nutt on 1 April 1913. A convocation of critical recognition, introduction to other writers, and creative energy supported the English publication of Frost's second book, *North of Boston*, in 1914, after which “Frost's reputation as a leading poet had been firmly established in England, and Henry Holt of New York had agreed to publish his books in America.” Holt's U.S. publication of Frost's third book in 1916, *A Mountain Interval*, would be Frost's first book for which the U.S. edition preceded the British. Accolades met his return to America at the end of 1914 and by 1917 a move to Amherst “launched him on the twofold career he would lead for the rest of his life: teaching whatever “subjects” he pleased at a congenial college... and “barding around,” his term for “saying” poems in a conversational performance.” (ANB) By 1924 he had won the first of his eventual four Pulitzer Prizes for poetry (1931, 1937, and 1943). Frost spent the final decade and a half of his life as “the most highly esteemed American poet of the twentieth century” with a host of academic and civic honors to his credit. Two years before his death he became the first poet to read in the program of a U.S. presidential inauguration (Kennedy, January 1961).

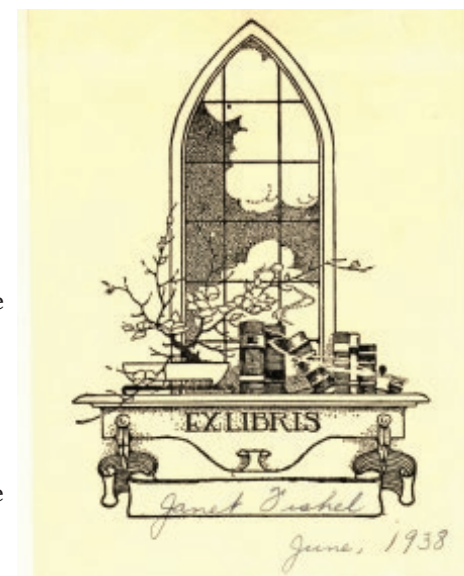
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15

**A Boy's Will**  
*Inscribed by the author in 1938*  
Robert Frost  
*Henry Holt and Company, New York, 1934*



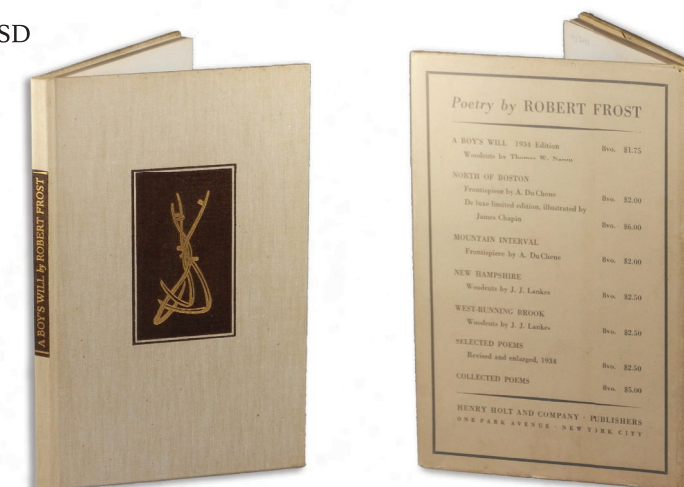
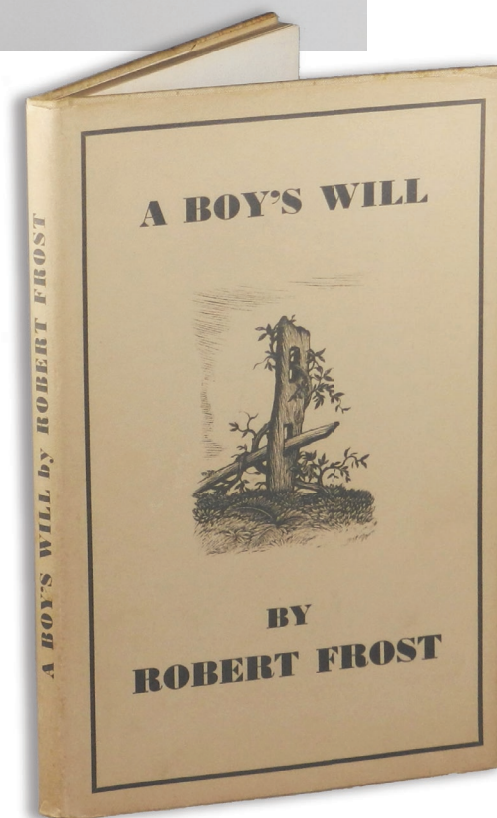
This is an exceptional copy of the second American edition of the author's first published book, inscribed for an English major student following a lecture at her college the month before her graduation. The inscription, inked in blue in four lines on the title page reads: “Robert Frost | Allegheny College 1938” below the printed title and author's name. Below the printed publisher name and location is inked: “for | Janet Fishel”. Janet Fishel's illustrated bookplate is affixed to the front pastedown, with her name, ostensibly in her own hand, inked, as well as the date “June, 1938.”



Frost's 5 May 1938 lecture in Allegheny College's Ford Memorial Chapel on the topic “How Much is in a Book?” was in connection with formal dedication of a new library room exhibiting a collection of his works. Frost's lecture audience surely included Janet Fishel, who graduated from Allegheny College in June 1938, and who must have prized this copy, given the superlative condition.

This second American edition, published in 1934, was bound in tan linen cloth with a gilt-stamped brown front cover illustration panel (intertwined scythes) and brown spine title panel. The tan dust jacket features an ivy-covered fence post illustration repeated from the title page. Book and jacket are in fine condition. The binding is square, clean, and tight with sharp corners and no discernible wear. We note a hint of spotting to the top edges of the binding. The contents remain immaculate with no spotting, light age-toning to the fore edge, and minor dust soiling to the top edge. The unclipped dust jacket is beautifully clean with no toning and no spotting, and only fractional wear to the spine ends and corners. The dust jacket is protected beneath a removable, archival quality clear cover. Bibliographic reference: Crane A2.2 [#004044]

\$1,750 USD





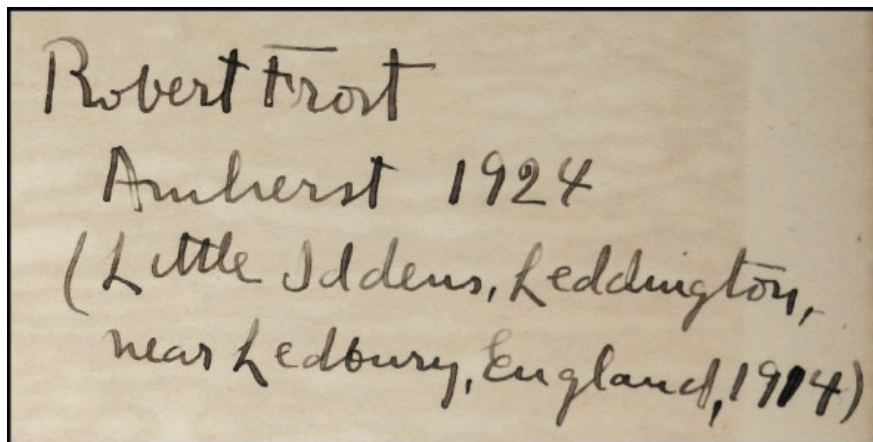
16

North of Boston

Signed by Frost in 1924, the year he won his first Pulitzer Prize for Poetry, with Frost's notation of the location of the cottage in England where he was living when *North of Boston* was published and the year of publication, 1914

Robert Frost

David Nutt, London, 1914



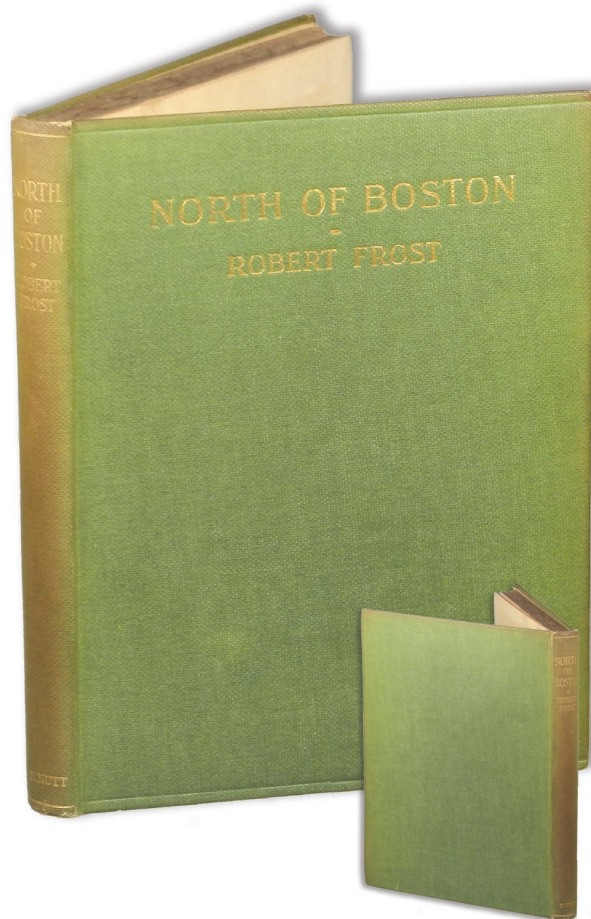
This first edition, first issue, final binding state of the author's second published book is signed by Frost in black ink in four lines on the front free endpaper: "Robert Frost | Amherst 1924 | (Little Iddens, Leddington, | near Ledbury, England, 1914)".

Frost and his family moved to Little Iddens in early April, 1914, occupying a two-story cottage with a vegetable garden and orchards of apple, plum, and pear trees. Mid-May 1914 saw Frost's second published book, *North of Boston*, which bolstered his newly minted literary reputation and precipitated his return to the United States. In 1924, when this copy was signed, Frost was ensconced at Amherst College and won his first Pulitzer Prize for Poetry.

*North of Boston* opens with the famous poems "The Pasture" and "Mending Wall" and was swiftly hailed by important reviews. Complicating the publication history, the 1,000 sets of first edition sheets saw six different binding variants over a period of eight years, due both to transfer of sheets for an American edition and to bankruptcy of the original publisher (Nutt) and resulting sale of remaining first edition sheets. (See Crane, A3, pp.14-15) In 1922, Dunster House Bookshop of Cambridge, Massachusetts, acquired the remaining 259 sets of first edition sheets. Of these, 59 were already bound in blue cloth, subsequently rebound in green cloth taller and narrower than the original 1914 binding. The final 200 sets of first edition sheets were bound in 1923 in coarse green linen cloth "almost identical in dimension with the original Nutt copies which were being imitated. Similarities of cloth and gilt-stamping in binding A and bindings E and F indicate that the work was done by the same binder in England before the later copies were sent to America." (Crane, A3, p.15) These final 200 first edition, first issue copies ("Binding F" per Crane) were bound with untrimmed fore and bottom edges.

This signed Binding F copy is in very good plus condition. The green cloth binding is tight and square with sharp corners and only trivial wear to extremities. We note modest toning to the perimeter of the boards and the spine, the spine gilt remaining clearly legible. The book is clearly unread; signatures through that of pages 125-8 remain uncut. We find no spotting or previous ownership marks. The contents show modest age-toning and a 1.5 inch closed tear to the lower blank margin of page 16 (part of the uncut p.13-16 signature). There is transfer browning to the pastedowns and facing endpapers from the pastedown glue. Bibliographic reference: Crane A3. [CBC #004300]

\$6,250 USD



17

North of Boston

Inscribed by Frost with six lines of verse from "The Black Cottage" and dated April 1927

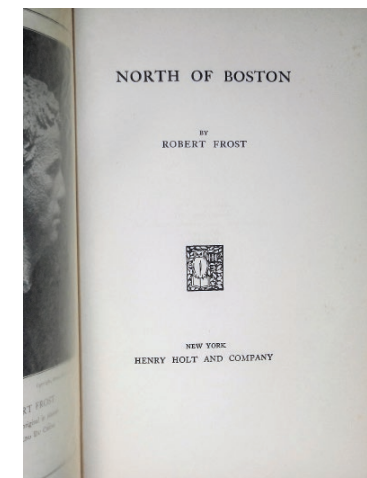
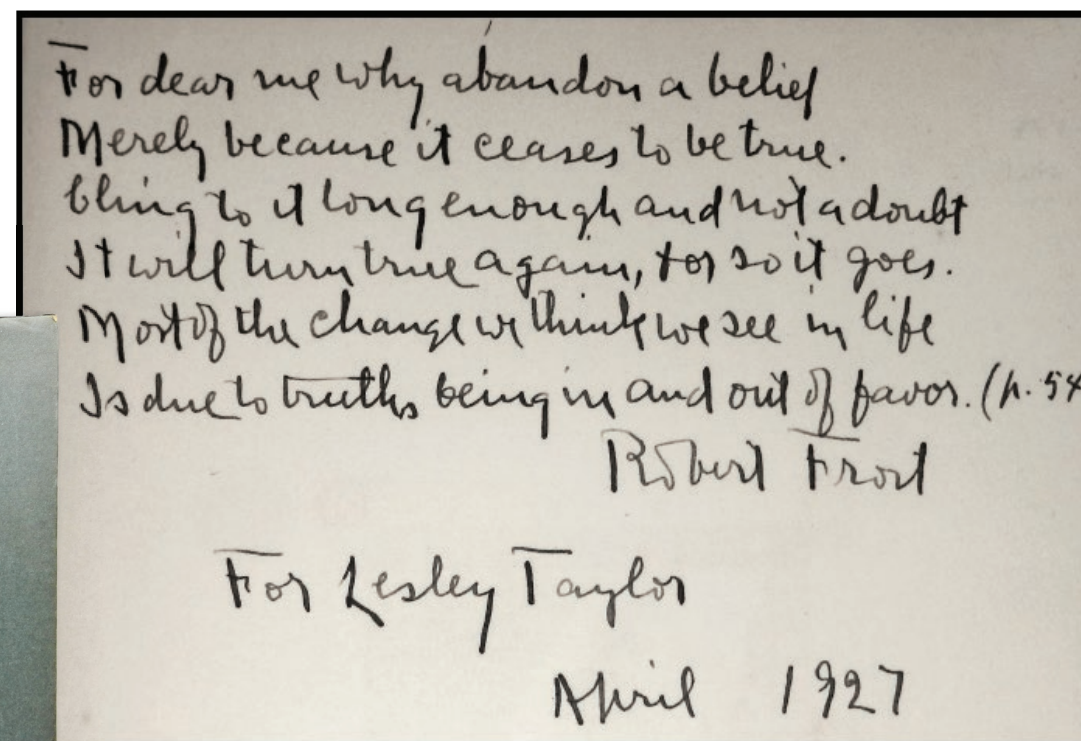
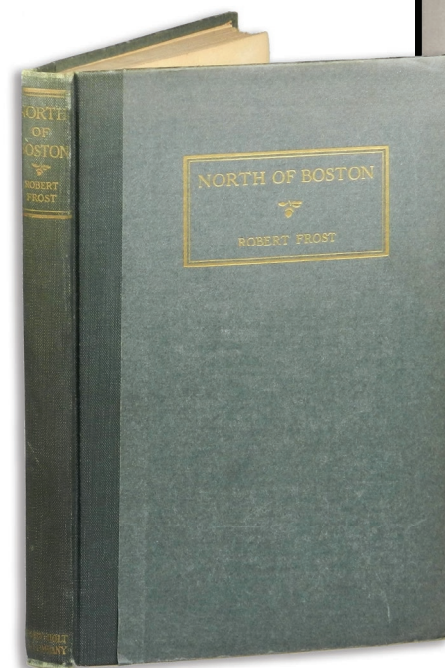
Robert Frost

Henry Holt and Company, New York, 1926

This copy of the author's second book is inscribed with six lines of verse from his poem "The Black Cottage". The nine-line inscription inked on the front free endpaper reads: "For dear me why abandon a belief | Merely because it ceases to be true. | Cling to it long enough and not a doubt | It will turn true again, for so it goes. | Most of the change we think we see in life | Is due to truths being in and out of favor. (p.54 | Robert Frost | For Lesley Taylor | April 1927". This is a remarkably relevant and timely inscription in the emerging "post-truth" era of "alternate facts" from the poet who read at President Kennedy's inauguration more than half a century ago.

When first published in 1914, *North of Boston* was swiftly hailed by important reviews, bolstering Frost's newly minted literary reputation and precipitating his return to the United States from England, where his first two books were published. This inscribed copy is the November 1926 printing of the second edition. Condition is good plus. The publisher's quarter green cloth binding over green paper-covered boards remains square and tight. We note wear to the edges of the fragile, paper-covered boards, but the chief flaw of the binding is a 4 cm split to the cloth, angling from the lower rear hinge to the edge of the lower spine. Though it does not threaten binding integrity, this aesthetic flaw prevents our grading condition as "very good" or better. The contents show moderate age-toning, most evident to the untrimmed fore edges, and light spotting, primarily confined to the half-title and frontispiece verso. The sole previous ownership mark is the decorative bookplate of "Leslie Taylor" affixed to the front pastedown – ostensibly the inscription recipient, whose name Frost apparently misspelled. [CBC #004383]

\$1,500 USD





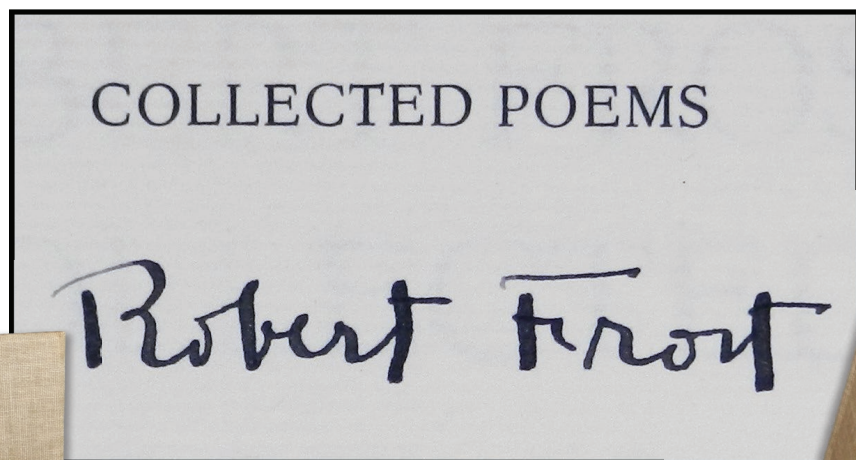
18


Collected Poems

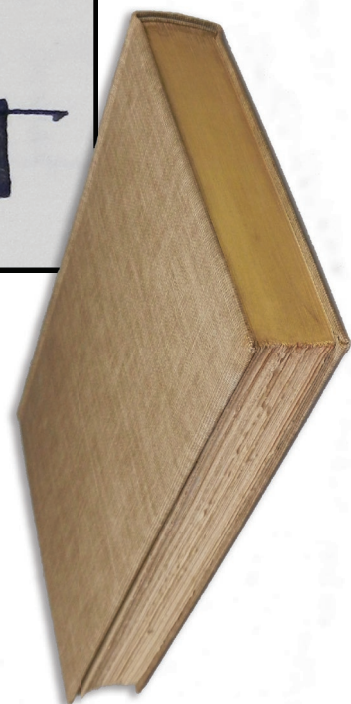
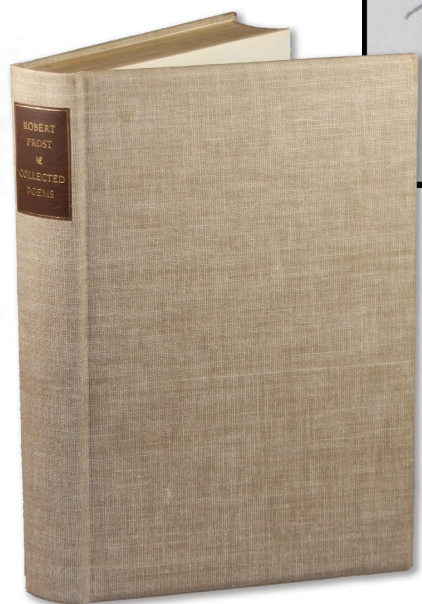
*The first, signed, and limited edition of the book that won the author his second Pulitzer Prize in 1931*

Robert Frost

Random House, New York, 1930



  
 The edition of this book is limited to  
 one thousand numbered copies  
 Printed at The Spiral Press · New York  
 for Random House  
 Completed in September 1930  
  
 This copy is number  
 801



This is an exceptional copy of the first, signed, and limited edition of the book that won the author his second Pulitzer Prize in 1931. *Collected Poems* is the first collected edition of Frost's poems. This signed and limited edition preceded the trade edition by four weeks. The 1,000 copies of the limited edition were signed by Frost on the half-title and hand-numbered on the limitation page, this copy numbered "801".

Unique in content, this collection based on Frost's first five books saw two poems printed for the first time ("The Last Word of a Bluebird" and "What Fifty Said") as well as addition of four poems previously published only in periodicals. The binding is tan heavy linen cloth with beveled edges, brown leather spine label, and gilt top edge, the contents printed on heavy, laid paper with untrimmed fore and bottom edges. The book was issued in a glassine jacket with laid paper flaps pasted to the glassine; these jackets understandably typically do not survive and, without them, the handsome linen binding proved prone to wear, soiling, and toning. This copy is a truly fine survivor. The binding is beautifully bright and clean, square and tight with sharp corners and virtually no wear, the leather spine label flawless. The contents remain bright with no previous ownership marks and no spotting and a stiff feel, as if never read. The top edge gilt remains bright, the untrimmed fore and bottom edges immaculate. The glassine wrapper is poor, having admirably protected the book beneath, but suffered in the process. There are losses to extremities and the rear cover is raggedly torn, with a significant portion detached. The glue that affixed the original laid paper flaps to the glassine has long since failed, but the flaps nonetheless remain, laid in. The original glassine and paper flaps are protected beneath a removable, clear mylar cover. Bibliographic reference: Crane A14. [CBC #004046]

\$1,550 USD

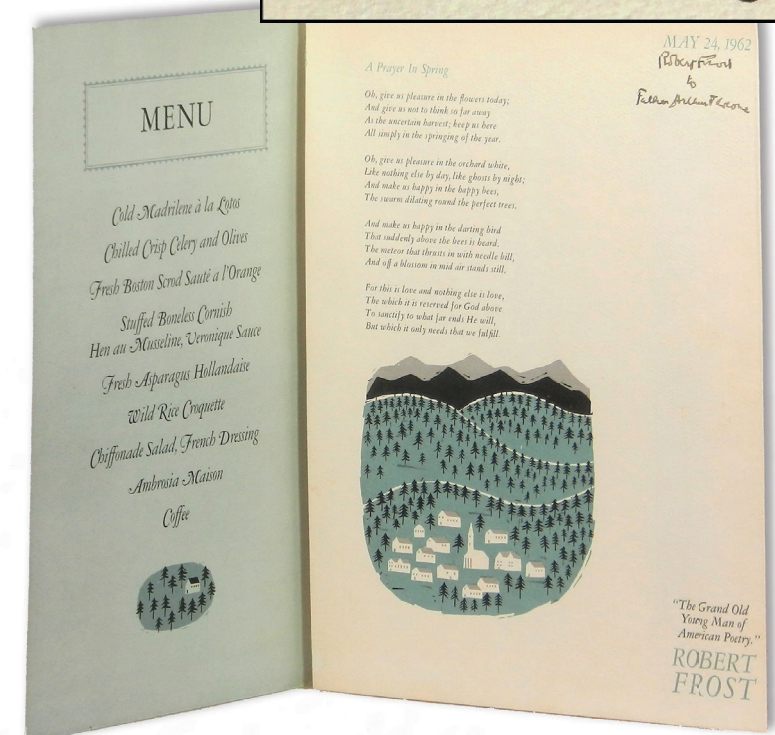
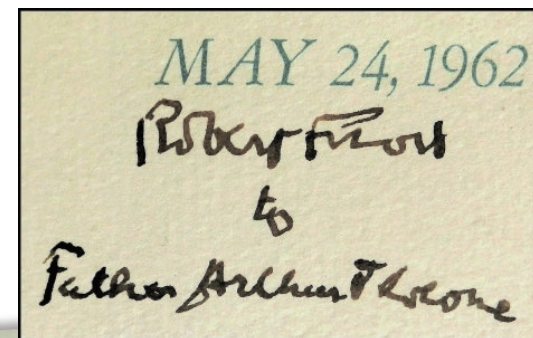
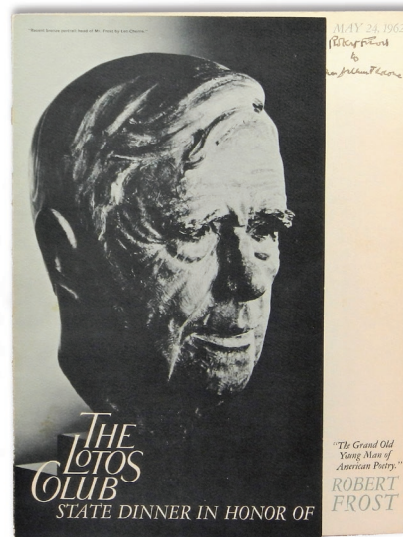
19

Original 24 May 1962 Menu from The Lotos Club

*"State Dinner" in Honor of Robert Frost  
Reproducing Frost's poem "A Prayer in Spring" and inscribed  
by Frost to a New York City parish priest*

Robert Frost

The Lotos Club, New York City, 1962



This is an original, inscribed menu from the 24 May 1962 "State Dinner" held by The Lotos Club in honor of Robert Frost, held just eight months before Frost's death. A beautifully elaborate item, the menu measures 12 x 9 inches on heavy, ivory card stock with two folding panels, and is printed in blue and black. The 12 x 7 cover panel is illustrated with Leo Cherne's bust of Robert Frost and lays over the inscribed panel featuring an illustrated printing of Frost's poem "A Prayer in Spring", which is reproduced as it appeared in the first edition of Frost's first published book, *A Boy's Will* (1913). Frost's inscription is inked in black in three lines beside the poem at the upper right of the panel in the two-inch wide vertical margin visible beneath the folding cover panel. The inscription reads: "Robert Frost | to | Father Arthur J. Leone". The remaining panels feature the menu as well as the impressive list of previous Lotos Club "State Dinner" honorees, including Ulysses S. Grant, Samuel L. Clemens, Woodrow Wilson, Amelia Earhart, Oscar Hammerstein, Harry S. Truman, Leonard Bernstein, Dwight D. Eisenhower, Margaret Mead, Arthur Miller, and many others.

Condition of the menu approaches near fine, showing no loss or tears, with only minor scuffing to extremities and light soiling to the rear panel listing the officers and directors of the Club. Based in New York City, The Lotos Club is one of the oldest literary clubs in the United States, founded on 15 March 1870 by a group of young writers, journalists, and critics and taking its name from "The Lotos-Eaters" by Tennyson. Lotos Club "State Dinners" are celebrated fetes for scholars, artists, collectors and connoisseurs, writers and journalists, and politicians and diplomats. Traditionally, elaborate souvenir menus are produced for each dinner. Given the exclusive and influential nature of The Lotos Club and the secular "Prayer" in the form of Frost's printed poem, it is intriguing that this menu is inscribed to Leone, who at the time was a young priest at St. Dominic's, the Bronx. Father Leone was ordained in 1956 and spent more than half a century serving various New York parishes. He retired in 2013 as senior priest at St. Peter's, Manhattan. Bibliographic reference: Crane A3. [CBC #004333]

\$750 USD





Sir Martin Gilbert

(1936-2015) An eminent historian “of authority and meticulous scholarship,” Sir Martin Gilbert was most noted for his mammoth official biography of Sir Winston Churchill and as a historian of Judaism, the Holocaust, and the great sweep of the twentieth century. Gilbert’s biography of Churchill is an epic piece of scholarship about a singularly epic life. In 1962, Martin Gilbert was a twenty-five year old Oxford graduate student when he joined Winston Churchill’s official biography team, then led by Churchill’s son, Randolph. “I’d thought I’d last four 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 would go on to commit 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 with relentless thoroughness and capability. Gilbert’s work on Churchill would include six narrative volumes, eleven companion books of source material, a ground-up one-volume biography, and thirteen spin-offs. When the first volume under Gilbert’s authorship was published in 1971, future British Labor Leader Michael Foot said “Whoever made the decision to make Martin Gilbert Churchill’s biographer deserves a vote of thanks from the nation. Nothing less would suffice.” By the time the final main text volume was published in 1988, the project had taken Gilbert 26 years and generated nine million words filling more than 25,000 pages. Gilbert ultimately wrote some 90 books in all. He also applied his formidable intellect to public service. He “took up the cause of the refuseniks with passion” appearing before the UN Commission on Human Rights and clashing with Soviet delegates. He was a Downing Street advisor and sat in on Prime Minister John Major’s talks with Yasser Arafat. In 2009 Gilbert was appointed to Sir John Chilcot’s inquiry into the Iraq War and made a Privy Counsellor to give him full access to the evidence. Over the years, Gilbert held visiting professorships and fellowships at universities around the world, was invited to lecture at the White House, received honorary degrees, and advised and scripted documentary films. He was appointed CBE in 1990 and knighted in 1995.

20

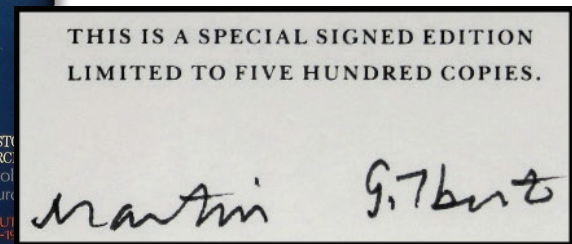
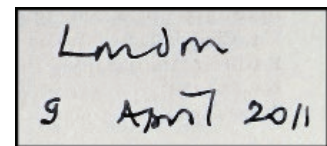
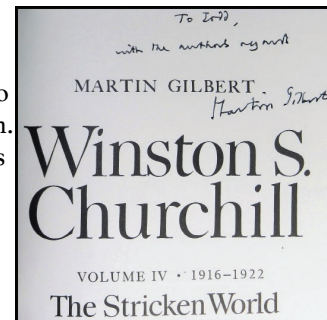
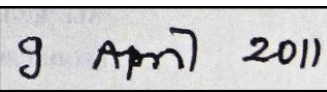
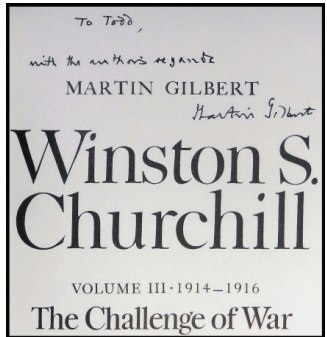
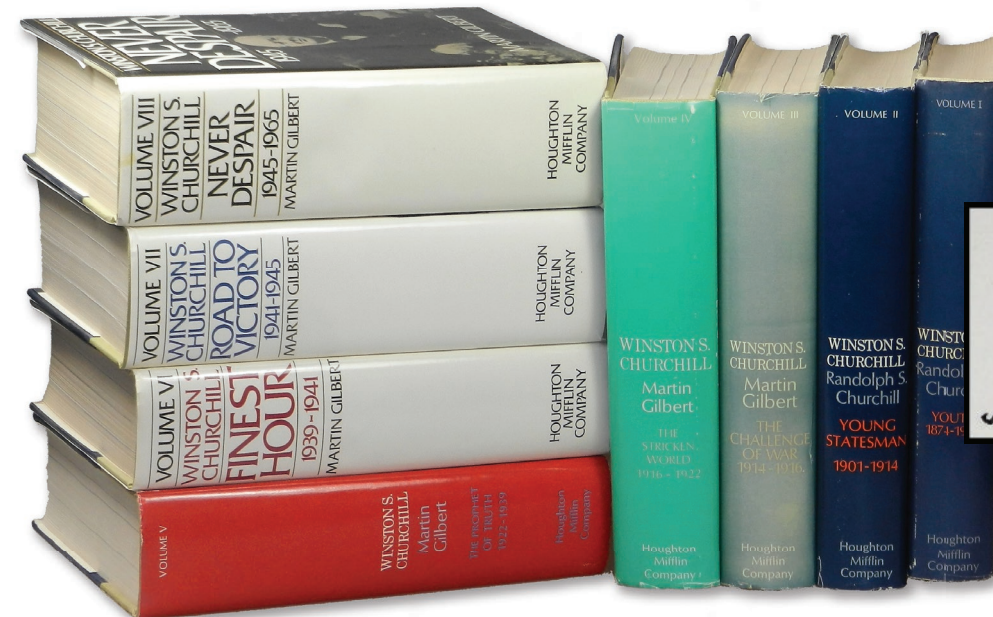
Winston S. Churchill, The Official Biography  
A full set of 8 main text volumes, including two volumes inscribed and dated by Sir Martin Gilbert and one signed limited issue volume  
Sir Martin Gilbert and Randolph S. Churchill  
William Heinemann, London, 1966-1988

This is a full, U.S. first edition set of the main text volumes of Winston Churchill’s Official Biography, signed by the author in three volumes. Volumes III and IV were both inscribed for the same Churchill enthusiast (from whom we acquired the set) during his visit at Sir Martin’s home on 9 April 2011. The inscription at the head of each title page reads: “To Todd, | with the author’s regards | Martin Gilbert”. Lower on the Volume III title page Sir Martin inked “9 April 2011” and on the Volume IV lower title page “London | 9 April 2011”. Volume VII, the volume that covers the 1941-1945 war years and the majority of Churchill’s wartime premierships, is one of five hundred first American editions issued with a limitation page preceding the half-title printed “THIS IS A SPECIAL SIGNED EDITION | LIMITED TO FIVE HUNDRED COPIES” and is signed directly below: “Martin Gilbert”.

The set features near fine or better volumes in dust jackets that vary from very good minus to near fine. The bindings are uniformly square, clean, and tight. All eight volumes are first edition, first printing. The contents show no spotting or previous ownership marks other than the aforementioned author’s inscriptions and signatures. The jackets are clean and complete, all eight retaining the publisher’s original front flap price. Apart from light wear to extremities, the only appreciable flaws are some scuffing to the Volume I hinges and rear fold, and sunning to the Volume III and Volume IV spines. All eight jackets are protected beneath removable, clear mylar covers.

Both British and U.S. 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. The British first editions were bound in solid red cloth. These U.S. editions were more elaborately bound, with tan linen spines over blue buckram boards with blue spine title blocks printed in red and gilt. The bindings also feature head and foot bands and red ruled transitions at the border between the tan linen and blue buckram. The final three volumes were issued in illustrated dust jackets, while the dust jackets of the first five volumes were issued in un-illustrated solid colors, similar to their British first edition counterparts. These eight U.S. first edition main text volumes make an impressive shelf presence, consuming 17 inches of shelf space and weighing 27 pounds. Bibliographic reference: Zoller A301a-h. [CBC #004435]

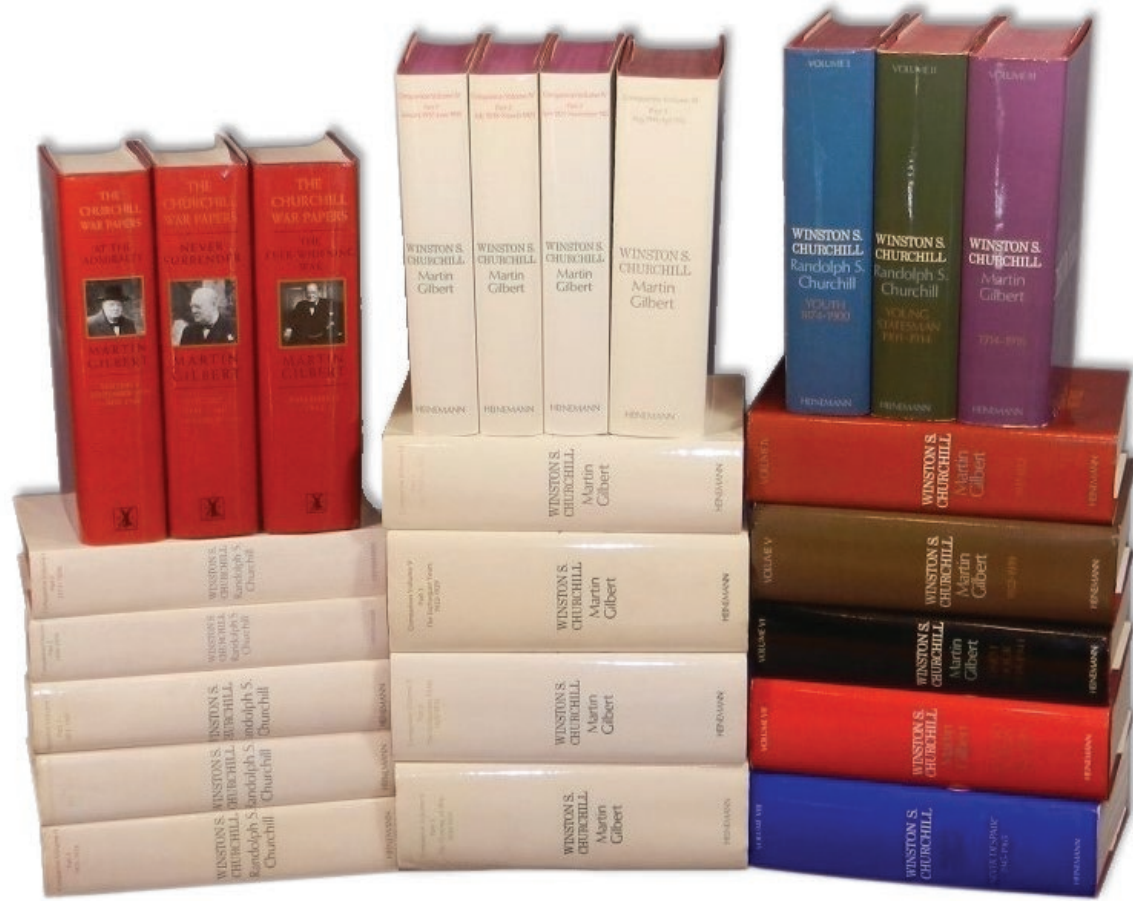
\$1,200 USD





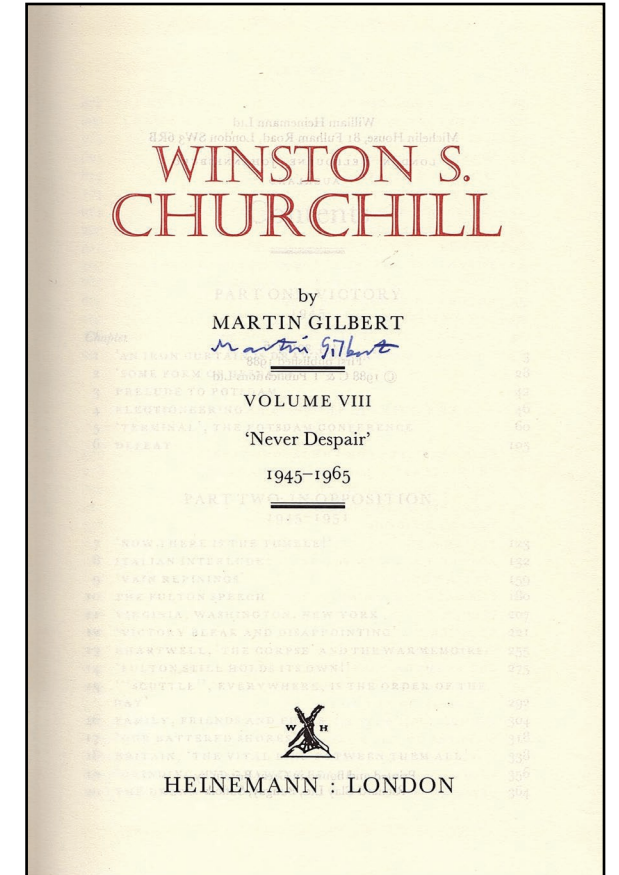
# 21

**Winston S. Churchill: The Official Biography**  
*A full set of British first editions, comprising 8 main text volumes (signed by the author in the final volume) and 16 accompanying document volumes*  
 Sir Martin Gilbert & Randolph S. Churchill  
 William Heinemann, London, 1966-2000

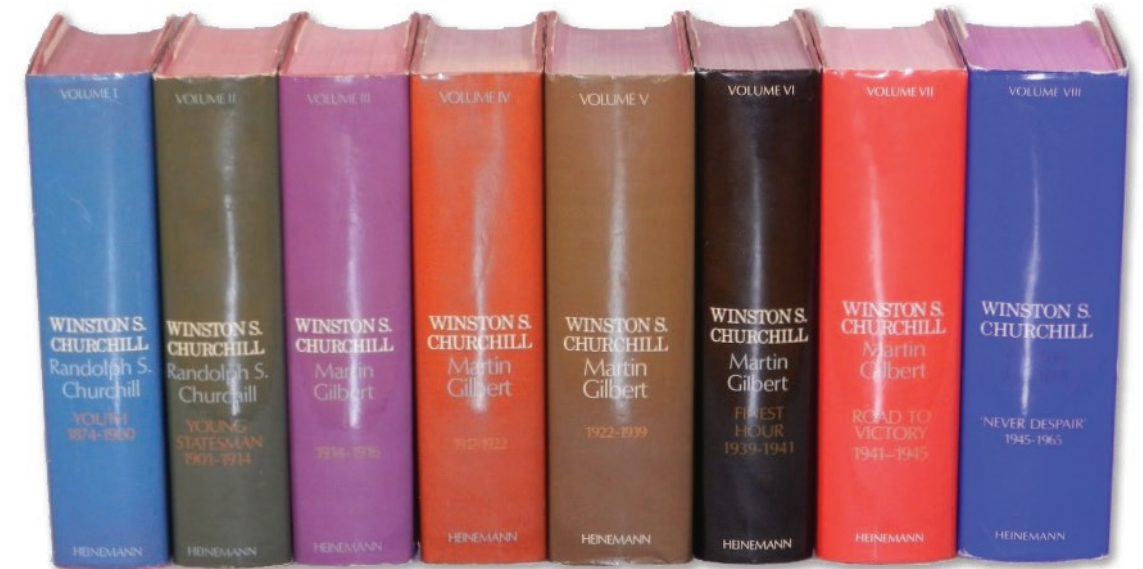


This full British first edition set of 24 volumes features near fine volumes and dust jackets. The volumes all remain square and tight, with clean, bright contents. We find no ownership marks apart from the author's Volume VIII signature and the sticker of the venerable London bookseller Henry Sotheran Ltd. on the lower Volume I front pastedown. Of note, laid in at the Volume I endpapers is a 1997 Sales Invoice, indicating that Sotheran sold this set at the time, absent the final War Papers documents volume (not yet published) and the signed Volume VIII, for 2,370 British Pounds. We find no spotting in the set. The first 21 volumes were issued with red topstain, which varied in hue over the 22 years spanning publication. Just a few volumes – notably the Volume V Companions – show appreciable sunning of the topstain.

The dust jackets are complete, with no losses. Of note, all eight main text volumes feature uniform, solid color dust jackets and uniform red cloth bindings with red topstain. (The final three volumes were also issued in a cheaper “popular edition” with illustrated dust jackets, different color bindings, and no red topstain.) Shelf presentation is excellent. All eight main text volume dust jackets retain bright, unfaded spine color, including the highly fade-prone jackets of Volumes III, IV, V, and VII. Also worthy of note, the red dust jackets of the three War Papers (the final three British first edition document volumes) are also unfaded. The fade-prone spine subtitles of the all of the white-jacketed document volumes remain clearly legible. All dust jackets are unclipped, retaining the original flap prices, with the sole exception of main text Volume V. 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. Only the introductory price has been clipped, the higher price remaining intact. Each of the dust jackets is newly fitted with a clear, removable, archival quality protector. Bibliographic reference: Zoller A301a-h & A302a-f3 [CBC #003808]

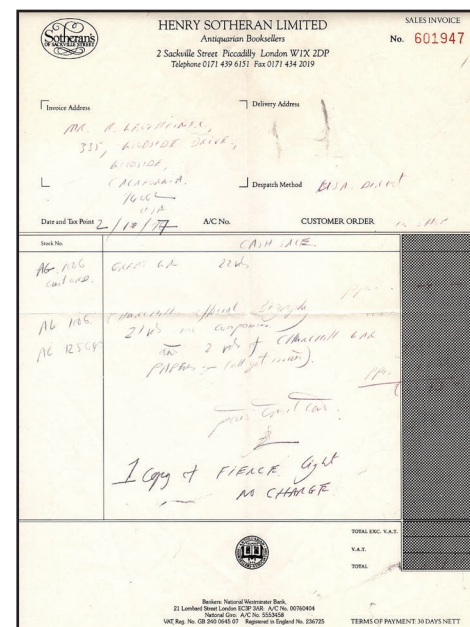


\$2,850 USD



This is a full, British first edition set of the Official Biography of Winston S. Churchill, signed by the author in the final main text volume. The author's signature is inked in blue just below his printed name on the Volume VIII title page.

The British first editions of the eight main text volumes were originally published between 1966 and 1988. Each of the first six main text volumes was accompanied by either two or three volumes of documents, titled “Companion” volumes. Under Sir Martin’s authorship, 16 of these document volumes were completed (with documents spanning 1874-1941). While additional documents volumes for the balance of the official biography will be issued in the U.S. by Hillsdale College under different authorship, a full British first edition set will remain limited to the 24 volumes offered here. The set weighs 84 pounds and commands 4 feet 8 inches of shelf space.

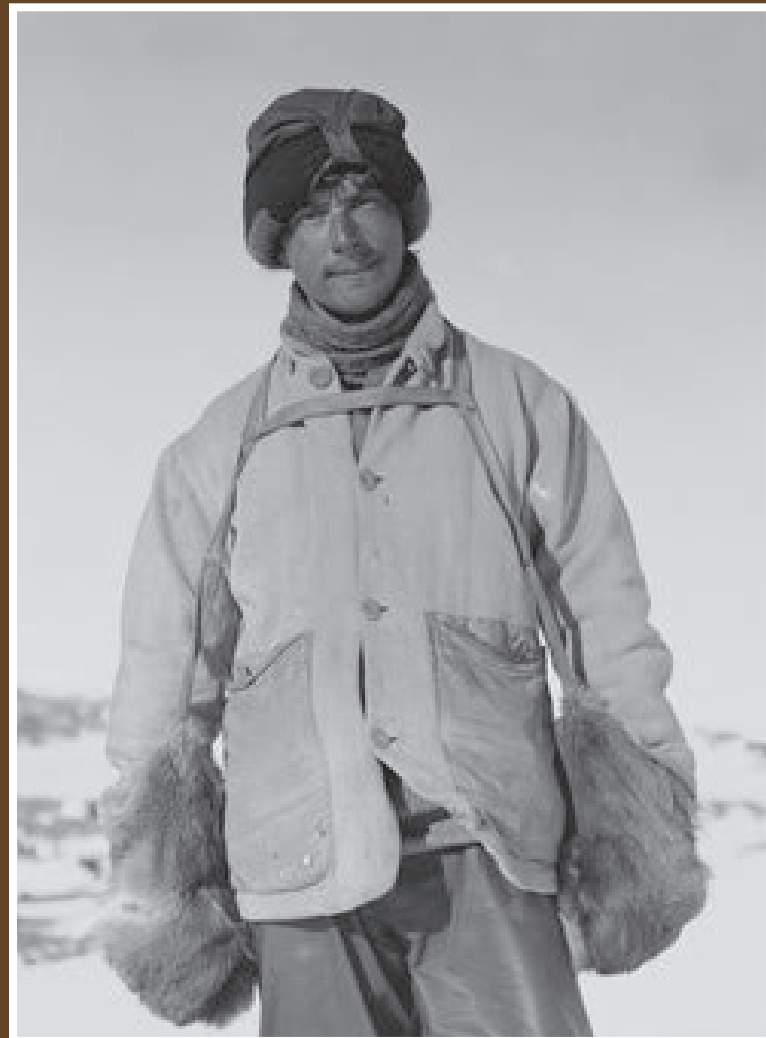




22

Apsley George Benet Cherry-Garrard

(1886-1959) At the age of 24, Apsley Cherry-Garrard was the youngest member of Robert Falcon Scott's fatal Terra Nova Expedition (1910-1913) which, among other objectives, sought to be the first to reach the geographic South Pole. Born to wealth, the young Cherry "sought meaning and direction" and "He found both when he met the inspirational scientist, Bill Wilson, through whom he obtained a place on Scott's expedition." Acutely myopic and bespectacled and with no previous exploration experience, Cherry was an unlikely Expedition choice. His "pluck, charm and unflagging enthusiasm" led crewmates to bestow the nickname "Cheery." During the winter of 1911, Cherry, along with Wilson and Lieutenant Henry Bowers made a trip to Cape Crozier to collect Emperor penguin eggs for what became the Natural History Museum in London. "Cherry, Wilson and Birdie Bowers hauled 750 pounds of equipment 67 miles each way through the dark Antarctic winter to obtain emperor penguin embryos, never before seen by anyone except the penguins themselves. They nearly died in temperatures dropping to minus 76 degrees Fahrenheit, sometimes marching as little as a mile and a half in a day..." Cherry's clothing froze. His teeth shattered. "It was as if three men in mere terrestrial garb had been tossed into howling outer space." But they survived, forming an intense bond. When they parted, Cherry did not know that when he next saw them, they would be lying dead at their last camp with Scott, whom they accompanied on the final push to the South Pole. Cherry set out towards Scott with food supplies, accompanied only by a dog team and its Russian boy driver, but, through no fault of Cherry's, the effort failed. A 1959 obituary said, "Cherry-Garrard could never forget the expedition and subconsciously, against all reason, felt that he should have gone on alone to try to meet his friends, which would only have added two more deaths to the tragedy." Cherry's health and spirit were permanently impaired, but this did not prevent his writing a remarkable account of his experience – a story that is gripping and humane and even tinged with humor: "Polar exploration is at once the cleanest and most isolated way of having a bad time which has been devised." In writing he had the encouragement and support of his neighbors, George Bernard Shaw and his wife, and it was reportedly Shaw who chose the title. "... he did not set out to write another hagiographic tribute. He wrote in order to tell a true story... he correctly understood that ultimately it was the spirit of the men, 'the response of the spirit,' which is interesting rather than what they did or failed to do."

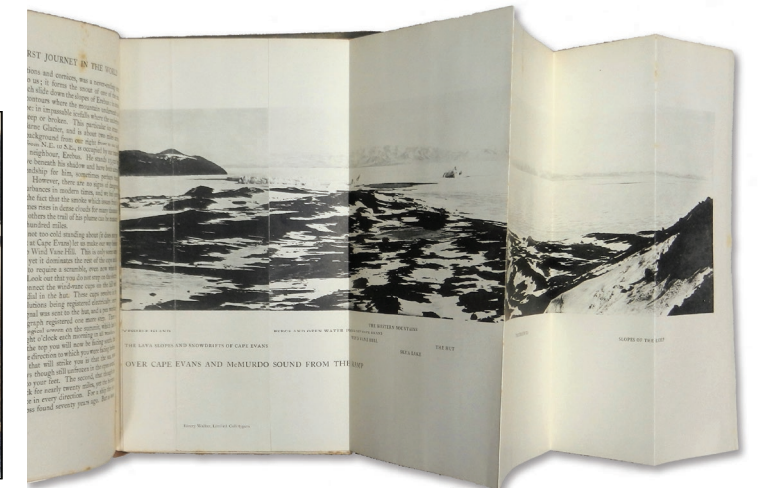
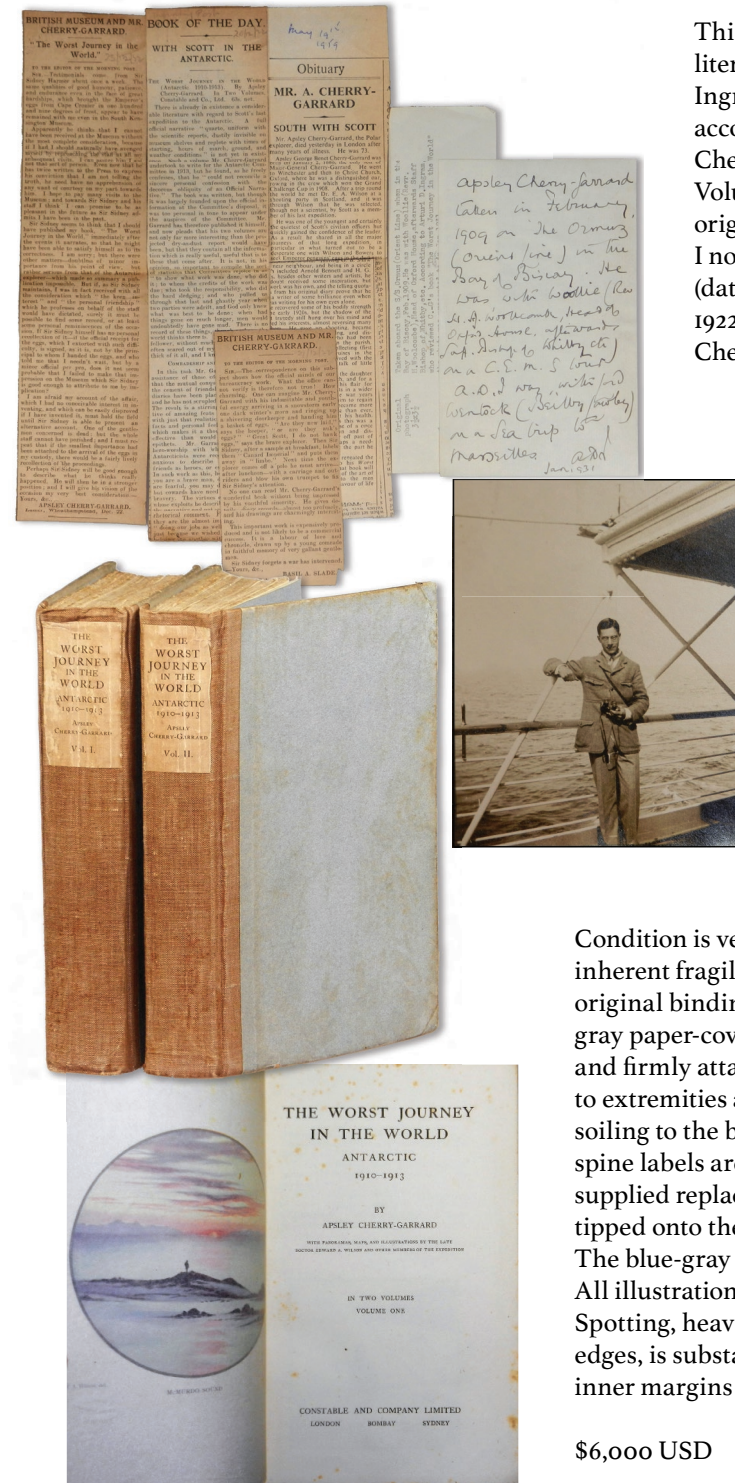


The Worst Journey in the World

The copy of the author's friend and reviewer with a small archive, including a holograph letter from Cherry-Garrard, a 1909 photograph of Cherry-Garrard, and newspaper clippings, including the Morning Post review, a 1922 letter to the editor from Cherry-Garrard, and the author's 1959 obituary Apsley Cherry-Garrard

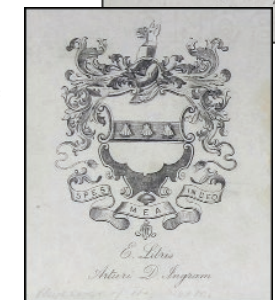
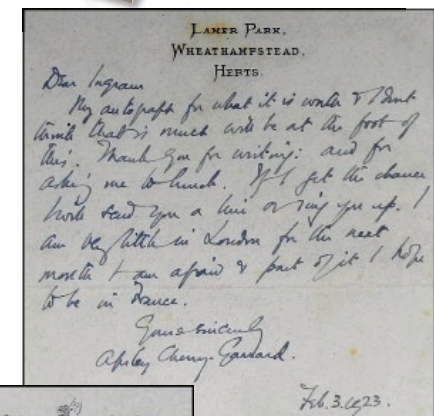
Constable and Company Limited, London, 1922

This first edition of "one of the undisputed classics of exploration literature" belonged to the author's friend and reviewer, Arturi D. Ingram, whose bookplate is affixed to each front pastedown. A small, accompanying archive includes a holograph 3 February 1923 letter on Cherry-Garrard's Lamar Park stationery to Ingram pasted onto the Volume II half-title verso ("My autograph, for what it's worth..."), an original 1909 photo of Cherry-Garrard (pasted below the author's Volume I note following the title page) with Ingram's notes on the photo laid in (dated "Jan 1931"), and several newspaper clippings, including Ingram's 1922 Morning Post review, a 1922 letter to the Morning Post Editor, and Cherry-Garrard's 1959 obituary.



Condition is very good given the edition's inherent fragility. The publisher's original bindings of tan linen over blue-gray paper-covered boards remain square and firmly attached, with minor wear to extremities and some spotting and soiling to the boards. The original paper spine labels are intact and the publisher-supplied replacement labels remain tipped onto the front free endpapers. The blue-gray endpapers are intact. All illustrations and maps are present. Spotting, heaviest to the untrimmed page edges, is substantially confined to blank inner margins within. [CBC #004169]

\$6,000 USD







**Doris Kearns Goodwin**

(1943 - ) Acclaimed presidential historian and Pulitzer Prize-winning author Doris Kearns Goodwin has written compellingly of Lincoln, both Roosevelts, the Kennedys, and her beloved sport of baseball, but it was President Lyndon Johnson who launched her career. Few have been better qualified by virtue of both skill and perspective to write about Johnson. Goodwin brought to her subject not just academic and literary facility, but also personal experience. At the age of 24, Goodwin became a White House Fellow, working directly with President Lyndon Johnson. She served as an assistant to President Johnson in his last year in the White House, and later helped him prepare his memoirs. Originally published in 1977, *Lyndon Johnson and the American Dream* was her first book and became a bestseller. She has since published five more critically acclaimed and New York Times bestselling books. Goodwin was awarded the Pulitzer Prize in history (1995) for *No Ordinary Time: Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt: The Home Front in World War II*. *No Ordinary Time* was also awarded the Harold Washington Literary Award, the New England Bookseller Association Award, the Ambassador Book Award and The Washington Monthly Book Award. Among her many recognitions and awards, Goodwin is the winner of the Charles Frankel Prize, given by the National Endowment for the Humanities, the Sarah Josepha Hale Medal, the New England Book Award, the Carl Sandburg Literary Award and the Ohioana Book Award. Not least among her honors, Goodwin is credited with being the first woman to enter the Boston Red Sox locker room.

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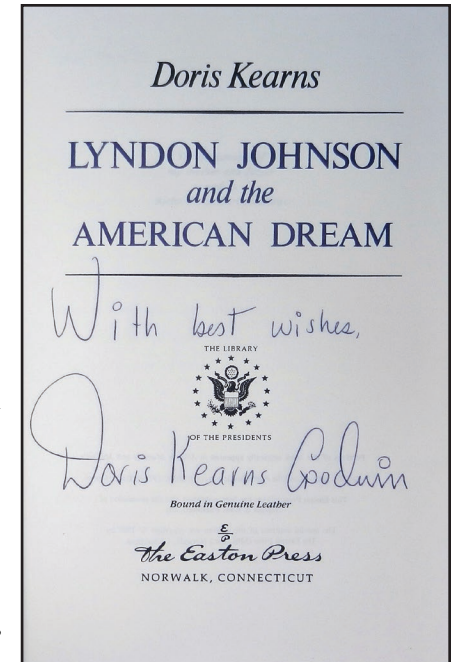
**Lyndon Johnson and the American Dream**

*Inscribed by the author*

**Doris Kearns (Goodwin)**

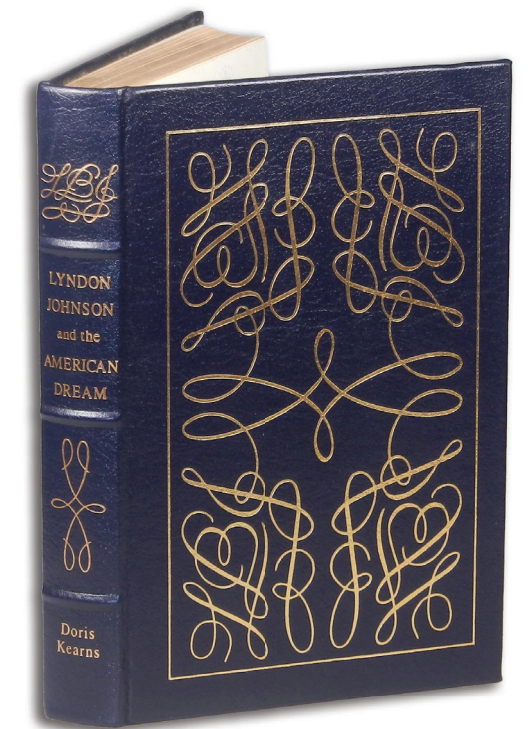
*The Easton Press, Norwalk, Connecticut, 1987*

This is the finely bound Easton Press edition of acclaimed presidential historian and Pulitzer Prize-winning author Doris Kearns Goodwin's first book, inscribed by her. The title page inscription in two lines in blue ink reads: "With best wishes, | Doris Kearns Goodwin". Goodwin has written compellingly of Lincoln, both Roosevelts, the Kennedys, and her beloved sport of baseball. But it was Johnson that launched her literary career. Originally published in 1977, *Lyndon Johnson and the American Dream* became a bestseller. Her work "takes us through the vast landscape of Johnson's political and personal life: from his childhood, dominated by an indulgent mother and hell-raising politico father, through this early political victories and the ideals that inspired them; from the Washington system that trained him, through his election as Vice President and the transitional year, 1964, when JFK's assassination brought him to the highest office in the land." Of the work, the *Chicago Tribune* said: "Johnson's every word and deed is measured in an attempt to understand one of the most powerful yet tragic of American Presidents." Of the author, it was said that she "became the custodian not only of LBJ's political lore but of his memories, hopes, and nightmares..." (*Cosmopolitan*)



This Easton Press edition was published in 1987 as part of their "The Library of the Presidents" series. Easton Press publications are noted for high production values. This volume is bound in full leather inlaid with a design of Johnson's initials rendered as a series of calligraphic monograms and lettered on the spine in 22kt gold leaf. The contents are printed on acid-neutral paper, all edges gilt, and bound with a gold satin ribbon marker and decorative endpapers featuring a circular device evocative of the U.S. Presidential Seal. This copy is in fine, as new condition. There are no appreciable flaws to either the binding or the contents. Laid in is the unaffixed and unmarked Easton Press Library of the Presidents bookplate, as well as the publisher's "Collector's Notes" leaflet, printed on both sides with biographical sketches of both Johnson and Goodwin and details about the edition. [CBC #004409]

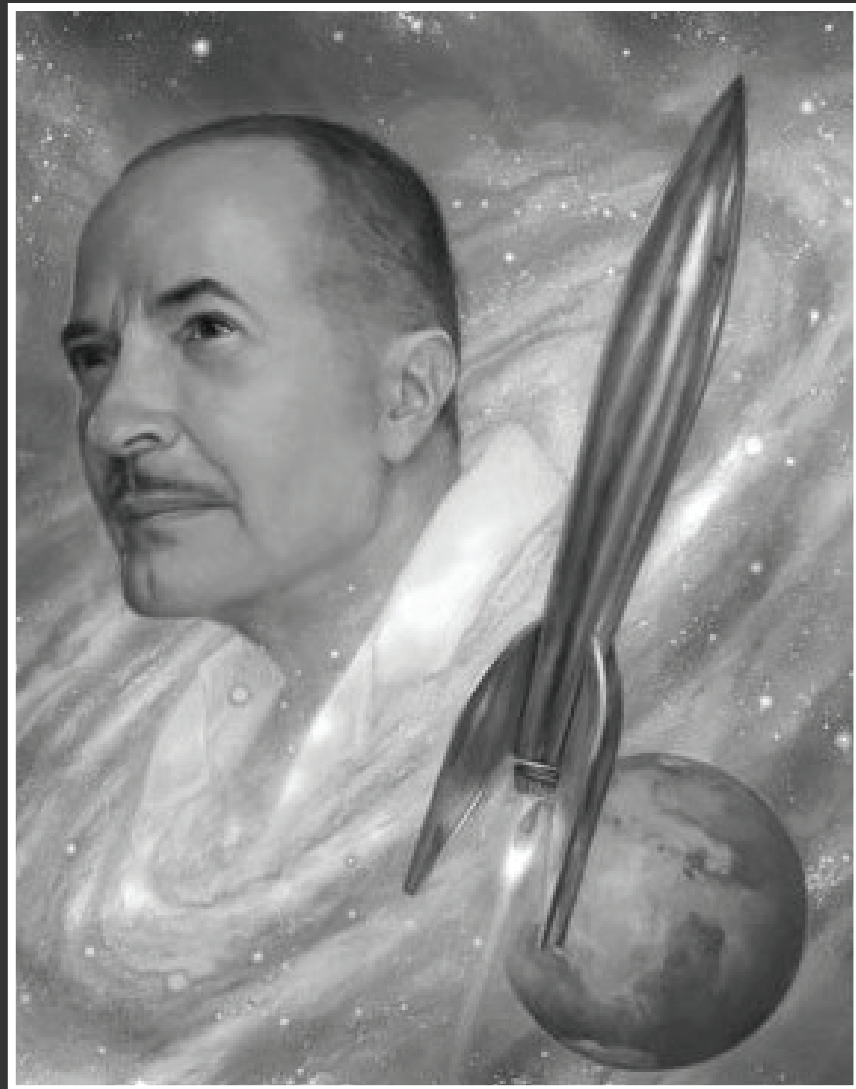
\$300 USD





Robert Anson Heinlein

(1907-1988) Robert Heinlein was one of the “Big Three” of American science fiction writers, along with Isaac Asimov and Arthur C. Clarke. A prolific writer with a career spanning half a century, Heinlein published more than 30 novels, along with numerous short stories and collections. He was already established and successful in the genre when he won his first Hugo Award for *Double Star* in 1956. He would be recognized thus three more times – for *Starship Troopers* in 1960, for *Stranger in a Strange Land* in 1961, and for *The Moon is a Harsh Mistress* in 1966. Noticeable in his early writing, but particularly prevalent after *Starship Troopers*, Heinlein used his novels to provoke thought and limn his own perspective about the role, limitations, and confining strictures of society, the obligations of citizenship, and the prerogatives of freedom. Heinlein was lauded not just for individual stories, but also for weaving coherent speculative futures, with themes and characters that spanned swathes of his writing over decades. Heinlein’s “Future History” series was nominated for a Best All-Time Series Hugo Award in a very strong field in 1966, losing (along with fellow nominee *The Lord of the Rings*) to Asimov’s *Foundation* series. Fittingly, Heinlein’s name accompanies his imagination into space; an asteroid and a crater on Mars are named after him. Robert Heinlein’s wife, Virginia “Ginny” Heinlein (1916-2003), was a chemist, biochemist, and engineer who inspired many of the strong, red-haired female characters in his novels. She met Robert during the Second World War when they both worked at the Naval Experimental Station in Philadelphia, she serving in the WAVES. They relocated to Los Angeles after WWII and married in 1948, remaining married until Robert’s death in 1988, after which she edited collections of his correspondence and writings and authorized longer editions of several of his works.



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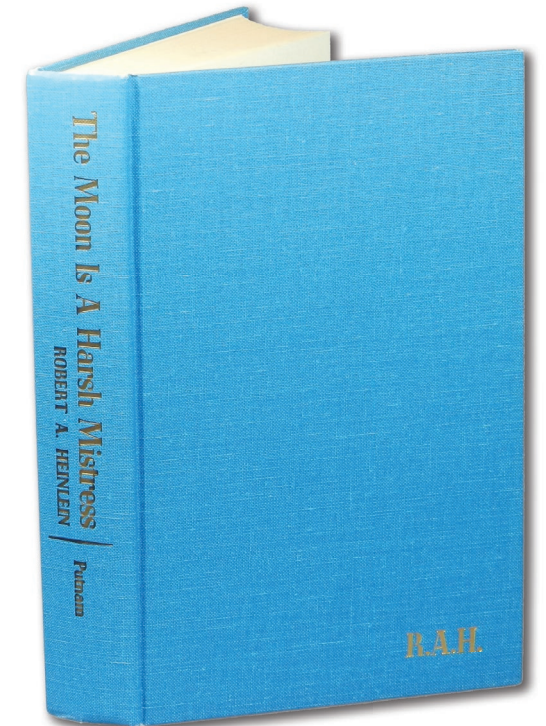
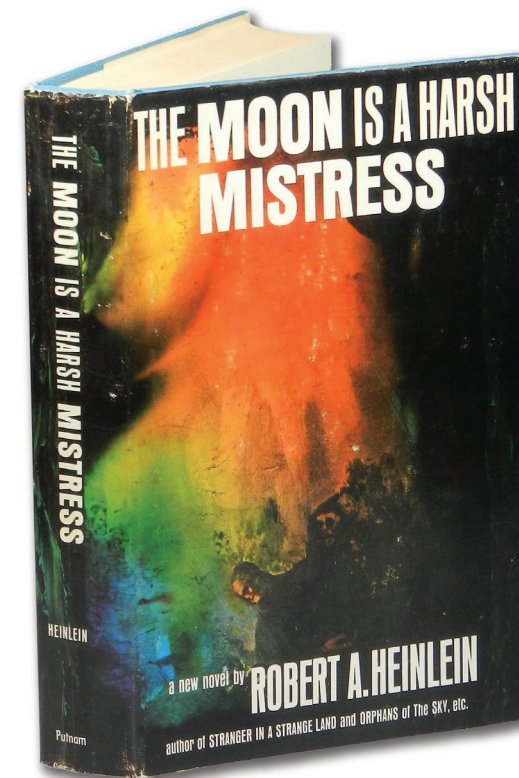
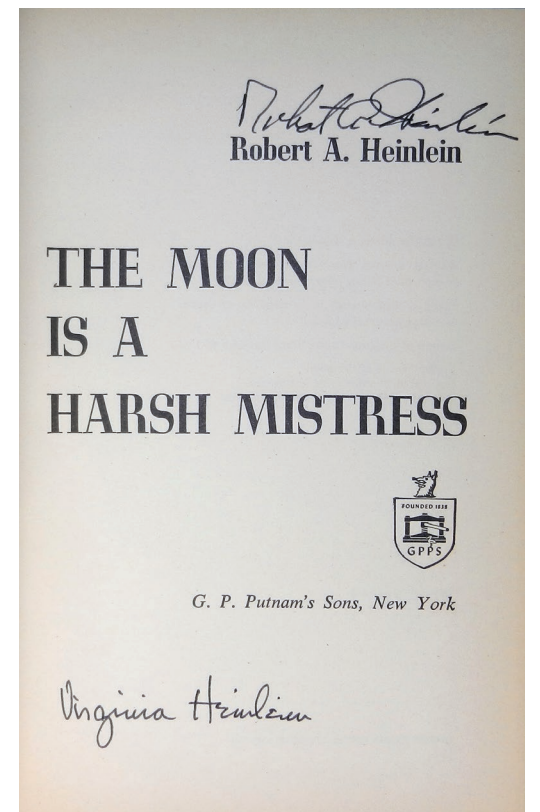
**The Moon is a Harsh Mistress**  
Signed by both the author and his wife  
**Robert A. Heinlein**  
G. P. Putnam’s Sons, New York, 1966

This is the first edition, sixth printing of *The Moon is a Harsh Mistress*, signed by both Robert A. Heinlein and his wife, Virginia. Both signatures are inked in black on the title page, “Robert A. Heinlein” directly above his printed name at the upper right of the page, “Virginia Heinlein” in the same ink at the lower left of the page. This sixth printing is virtually identical to the first. “Sixth Impression” is noted on the title page verso with no further print history. The dust jacket differs only in a later issue price of “\$6.95” replacing the first printing’s “\$5.95” at the upper front flap.

Condition is impressive; both book and jacket are near fine. The blue cloth binding is square, clean, bright, and tight with sharp corners. The only trivial hints of wear worth noting are a bit of wrinkling and shelf wear to the lower spine. The contents are notably crisp and clean. We find no spotting, no soiling, and no previous ownership marks. Minor age-toning to the otherwise clean page edges is the only testimony to age. The book feels unread. The dust jacket remains bright, clean, and complete, with trivial wear to the spine ends and corners. The jacket is protected beneath a removable, archival quality clear cover.

*The Moon is a Harsh Mistress* became the fourth and final of Heinlein’s novels to win a Hugo Award, capping Heinlein’s most remarkable and acclaimed decade as a speculative fiction writer and arguably showing him at the height of his creative and intellectual powers. *Moon* is a tale of social, political, and technological revolution in the form of rebellion of a former penal colony on the Moon. As with many of Heinlein’s more developed novels, it is a compelling story deftly positing alternative conventions, both social and technological. Strong female characters, novel forms of family structure, and a sentient supercomputer secretly at the heart of the revolt helped make the story provocative in 1966 and keep it relevant today. *Moon* is also credited with popularizing the phrase “There ain’t no such thing as a free lunch” (TANSTAAFL) used to colloquialize the concept of opportunity cost. [CBC #004384]

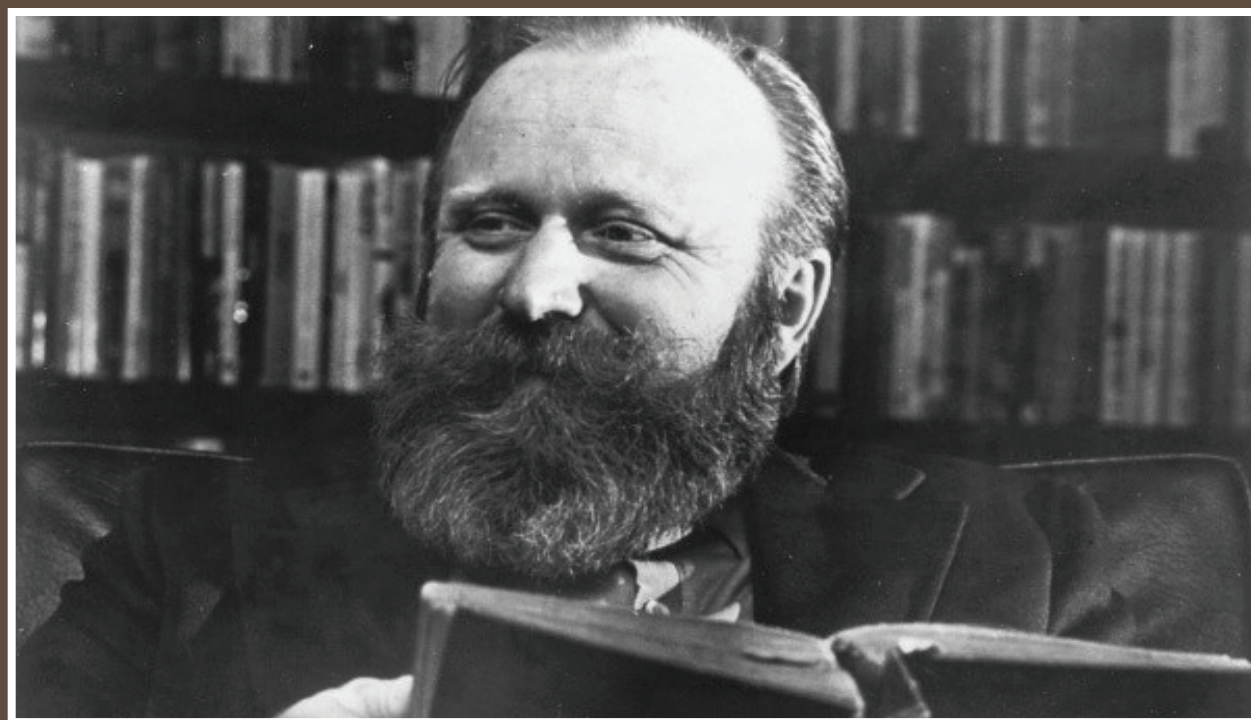
\$3,200 USD





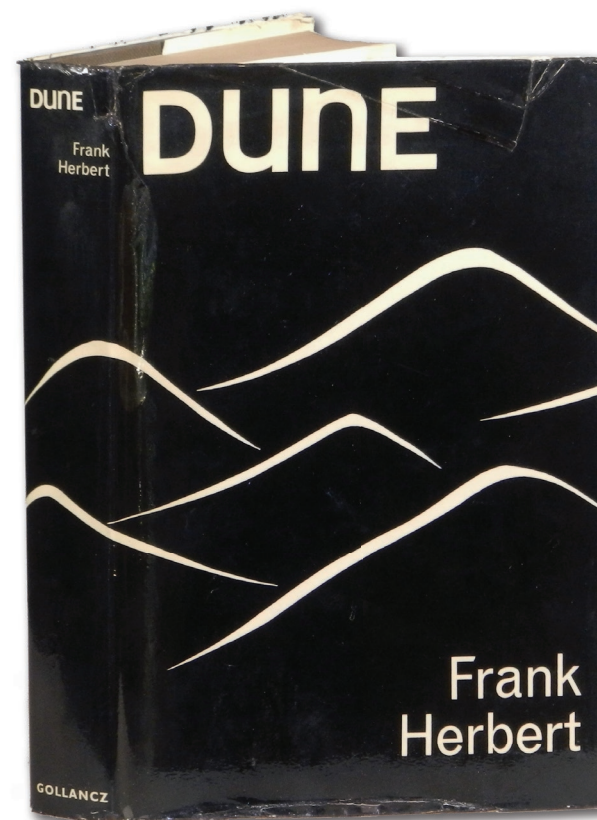
Frank Patrick Herbert, Jr.

(1920-1986) Many writers take an odd, tortuous path to literary greatness. Frank Herbert archetypally proved the rule. Herbert had worked as a writer for more than two decades before *Dune*, but was “chronically broke” and had variously labored as a journalist, war photographer, and even an interlude as a Congressional speech writer. 1959 found a 40 year old Herbert on the sand dunes near Florence, Oregon, researching a story about a U.S. Department of Agriculture program to stabilize the shifting sands. “Herbert was a quintessential product of the libertarian culture of the Pacific coast, self-reliant and distrustful of centralized authority, yet with a mile-wide streak of utopian futurism and a concomitant willingness to experiment.” The Oregon dunes proved fertile ground for creative epiphany. Herbert’s research into dunes became research into deserts and desert cultures, thence two short, serialized novels that he then re-worked into the single, giant epic that became *Dune*. Like the experiential odyssey that led to its writing, *Dune* was long, complex, strange, and unprecedented. Predictably, *Dune* was rejected by more than 20 publishing houses before being improbably accepted by Chilton, a Philadelphia operation known for auto repair manuals and hobby magazines. When finally published, it was an unqualified critical success. *Dune* won both the 1965 Nebula and 1966 Hugo awards for best novel. Commercial success was slower, but the fan cult grew during the 1970s and *Dune* became a lucrative franchise, with a series of sequels authored by Herbert, followed by more than a dozen additional *Dune* novels authored by Herbert’s son after his death.



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**Dune**  
*Signed by the author*  
**Frank Herbert**  
Victor Gollancz Limited, London, 1966

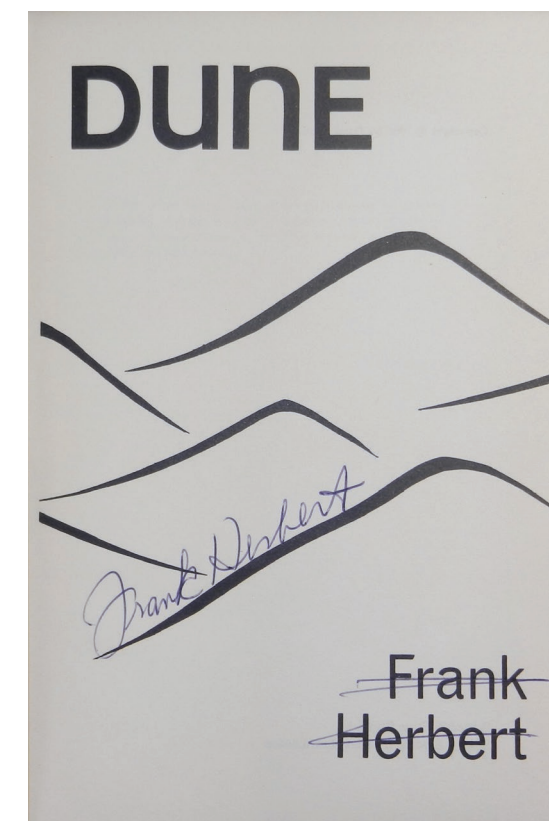


Half a century after it was published, *Dune* continues to be regarded among the greatest science fiction novels. This is a jacketed British first edition, signed by the author and quite unusual thus.

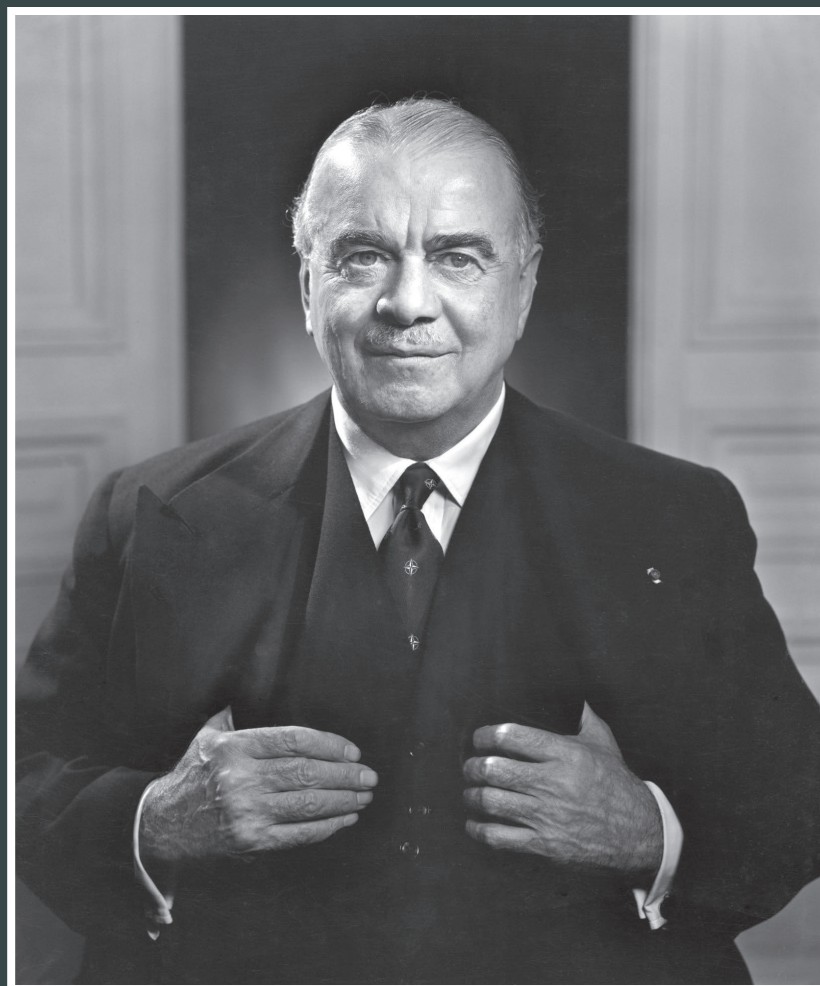
This British first edition of 1966 followed its 1965 U.S. counterpart and is bound in dark brown cloth with black dust jacket featuring a front face stylized dune motif that wraps onto the spine. Condition is near fine in a very good jacket. Herbert characteristically signed on the title page, crossing out his printed name and signing above, and at an angle consonant with, the slope of a sand dune. The brown cloth binding is square and clean with sharp corners, no color shift, and bright gilt spine print. Trivial wrinkling to the spine ends and a barely discernible dark smudge at the upper front cover are the only wear noted. The contents show age-toning to the page edges and a small stain to the upper front free endpaper, but are otherwise clean, with no spotting and no previous ownership marks apart from the author’s signature. The illustrated dust jacket is clean and complete with the original price intact on the lower front flap. Minor wear includes wrinkling at the spine ends, fractional chipping at the lower spine, a one-inch deep closed tear at the upper front face with associated creasing, and some scuffing to the blank rear face. We also note minor delamination of the dust jacket’s original clear coating at the upper front hinge on the front face. A quite respectable original dust jacket withal, protected beneath a removable, archival quality clear cover.

*Dune* is speculative fiction in the fullest sense. In *Dune*, Herbert created a reality at once compellingly foreign and provocatively familiar in philosophical, political, and cultural strictures tightly woven by Herbert and then cathartically disrupted. Herbert populated this reality with characters personal enough for the reader to identify and invest, yet potent enough to serve as allegory. *Dune* was revolutionary, even within the genre. Classic science fiction elements of galactic empire and faster than light space travel interleave with Homeric tragedy, biblical exile, suffering, and revelation, mystic states of altered consciousness, ecological sustainability as an ethos, and socio-political tensions between order and anarchy, revolution and reconciliation. [CBC #003691]

\$5,500 USD





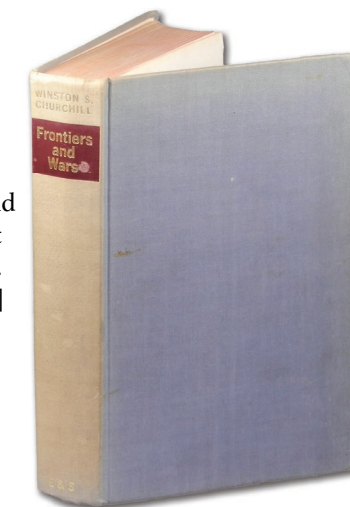


General Hastings Lionel “Pug” Ismay, 1st Baron Ismay

(1887-1965) “Pug” Ismay, who would become Winston Churchill’s close friend and indispensable wartime Chief of Staff, was a lifetime military man, but by the early 1920s recognition of his performance at the Staff College in Quetta ended his regimental soldiering. Ismay would serve the Committee of Imperial Defence in various capacities, becoming CID Deputy Secretary in 1936 and Secretary in 1938, and being promoted major-general in 1939. “Inadequacies of government policy made the months before and immediately after the outbreak of war in 1939 the most frustrating of his life.” But in April 1940, Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain chose Ismay to assist Churchill in his role as chairman of the ministerial coordinating committee. A month later, Churchill became Prime Minister, also assuming appointment as Minister of Defence. Ismay served Churchill as Chief of Staff in that capacity, and in other roles including Deputy Secretary to the War Cabinet, for Churchill’s entire wartime premierships. Churchill would say of Ismay “We became hand in glove and much more...” (Churchill, *The Gathering Storm*) Ismay’s position was unique, both in the confidence he enjoyed and the scope and duration of his service. “Hundreds of Churchill’s famous minutes and the replies to them were personally handled by Ismay, who commanded the prime minister’s absolute trust.” Ismay was “Shrewd, resilient, accessible, emollient in diplomacy but of an unbreachable integrity.” No other figure was “so exposed to the exigencies and exhaustion of intimate work with Churchill by day and by night.” Churchill’s regard for Ismay was echoed by others; “He was the essential link with the chiefs of staff... Difficult allies respected him as much as did difficult colleagues.” (ODNB) Ismay was promoted Lieutenant-General in 1942 and General in 1944, and made Baron in 1947. When Churchill’s second premierships began in October 1951, Ismay was first appointed Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations and, swiftly thereafter, Secretary-General of NATO, a post he held until his retirement in 1957. In late 1960, Ismay published his own *Memoirs*, which include a prefatory Tribute from Churchill “to the signal services which Lord Ismay has rendered to our country, and to the free world, in peace and war.” Churchill was the guest of honor at the dinner in London’s Dorchester Hotel to celebrate the publication. (Gilbert, VII, p.1315)

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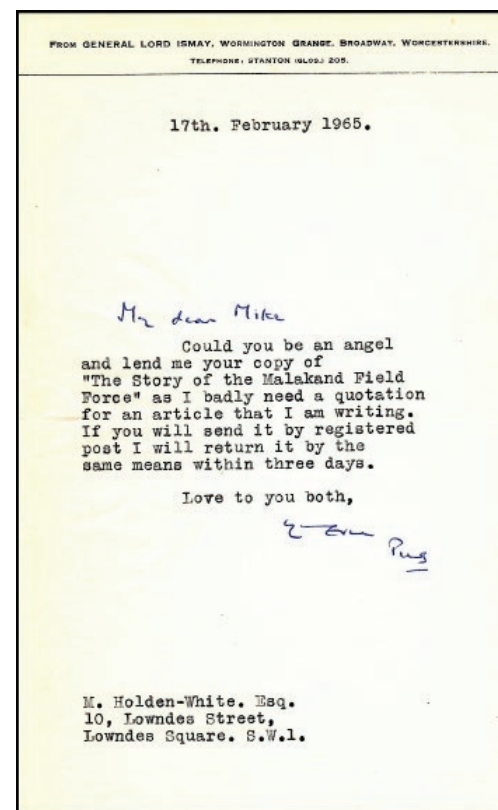
A letter from Winston Churchill’s close friend and indispensable war-time Chief of Staff, General Lord Hastings Lionel “Pug” Ismay seeking a copy of Churchill’s first book less than a month after Churchill’s death  
*Found in a first printing copy of Churchill’s Frontiers and Wars*  
General Lord Hastings Lionel “Pug” Ismay (letter) and Winston S. Churchill (accompanying book)  
Worcestershire, 17 February 1965



Winston Churchill’s close friend and indispensable wartime Chief of Staff, “Pug” Ismay, wrote this letter seeking a copy of Churchill’s first book less than a month after Churchill’s death and in the final year of Ismay’s own life. The letter is on Ismay’s letterhead bearing his printed address and telephone number. The typed date is “17th. February 1965.” The typed text reads “Could you be an angel and lend me your copy of “The Story of the Malakand Field Force” as I badly need a quotation for an article that I am writing. If you will send it by registered post I will return it by the same means within three days. Love to you both,” The letter bears Ismay’s autograph salutation, “My dear Mike”, valediction, “Y[ours] – Ever” and is signed with his famous nickname, “Pug”. The recipient, typed at the foot of the letter, was “M. Holden-White. Esq.” of “10, Lowndes Street, Lowndes Square. S.W.1.”

The connection between Lord Ismay and Winston Churchill could scarcely have been closer, long preceding their essential wartime and post-war professional association and lasting until Churchill’s final days. The relationship lends itself to words like “fate” and “destiny”.

Like Churchill, Ismay was educated at Sandhurst and saw early service as a cavalry officer in India. Even Ismay’s early career was deeply shaped by his future Prime Minister. Ismay wrote that as a young officer in India in 1910 “Mr. Winston Churchill, whom I had never met, and, as it then seemed, was unlikely ever to meet, exercised a decisive influence on my future.” Despite shock that “anyone who had started so brilliantly should have thrown it all up and gone into Parliament” Ismay was critically inspired by Churchill’s intrepid early accomplishments with both sword and pen. Ismay felt “on the whole, I could not do better than try to emulate the example of his early years” and, with Churchill as his example, resolved to apply himself diligently to both active service opportunities and self-education. (Ismay, *Memoirs*, pp.15-16)



The colonial India Churchill and Ismay both experienced as young cavalry officers is chronicled in Churchill’s first published book, *The Story of the Malakand Field Force*, which recounts Churchill’s experiences while attached to Sir Bindon Blood’s punitive expedition on the Northwest Frontier of India in 1897. The edition of the text most readily available in February 1965 was *Frontiers and Wars*. Published in 1962, this is a single volume abridgement of Churchill’s first four war books, including *The Story of the Malakand Field Force*. This is not a compellingly well-preserved first printing copy of *Frontiers and Wars*, showing sunning, soiling, and wear. But it is the copy in which Lord Ismay’s letter was found and it thus seems quite plausible that this was the very copy lent in response to his request. Hence we offer them together and encourage the future owner to keep them thus. Bibliographic reference: Cohen A274.1.a, Woods/ICS A142/1(a.1), Langworth p.340.

Churchill’s reliance upon Ismay and their close bond endured after Churchill’s wartime premierships. When Churchill wrote his six volume war memoirs, Ismay was his principal advisor on all military questions. (Gilbert, VIII, p.221) “[Ismay] was frequently a guest at Chartwell and at Hyde Park Gate. He loved Winston with a passion. Winston relied on his judgement. He had no military confidant except Ismay.” (Gilbert, VIII, p.315)

Both men shared their twilight, as they had their prime. In late 1960, Ismay published his own *Memoirs*, which include a prefatory tribute from Churchill “to the signal services which Lord Ismay has rendered to our country, and to the free world, in peace and war.” Churchill was the guest of honor at the dinner in London’s Dorchester Hotel to celebrate the publication. Churchill died in January 1965, Ismay in December. [CBC #004180]

\$1,650 USD



John Griffith “Jack” London

(1876-1916) Archetypally American author Jack London was born to a psychic medium mother, deserted by his astrologer father, and was raised in penury, relying on the generosity of his nurse, a former slave, and the contents of the Oakland Free Library. As a teen, London “sailed, stole, fought, and drank” and even managed to earn himself a 30-day stint in prison when he was eighteen. But London also first tasted literary success in his late teens. After work seal hunting and in a jute mill, London won \$25 for a “Best Descriptive Article” contest run by the *San Francisco Morning Call*. At the time he was laboring for ten cents an hour. Rejection slips and more manual labor followed before London broke into the literary marketplace. It was *The Call of the Wild*, published in 1903, that brought him fame. London’s tale of a pampered California dog who finds his strength, his place, and the brutal gift of his freedom in a savage, primal North met with immediate popularity and critical acclaim. The first printing quickly sold out and the story has since seen a host of successive editions, remaining continuously in print. London’s literary life proved remarkably prolific, short, strenuous, and celebrated. The roots of success lay in the Klondike, where London spent the latter part of 1897 and early part of 1898. “I brought nothing back from the Klondike but my scurvy,” London declared. But this was untrue; the experience yielded gold, though literary rather than literal. London’s early, highly successful novels based on his Klondike experiences, eventually yielded to more transparently commercial literary efforts to support his beloved ranch in Glen Ellen, California. (Socialist sentiments did not prevent London from seeking, earning, and profligately enjoying wealth.) At the time of his death at age 40, London was stricken with a variety of ailments that may have been related to his alcohol consumption, but despite ill health, a short life, and an even shorter literary career, he had completed some 50 books of fiction and nonfiction.



27

Martin Eden

Inscribed by London to his friend, Frank Hancock, with a small archive, including a 1910 letter from Hancock about the book

Jack London

The Macmillan Company, New York, 1909

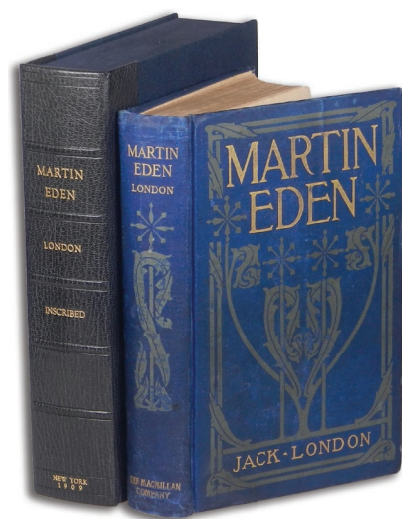
This first edition, second printing is notable for a warm, self-effacing inscription from the author to his friend, Frank Hancock, and a small accompanying Hancock archive. The nine-line inscription fills the front free endpaper: “Dear Hancock - | Believe | me, there is, in | these pages, more | reason than rhyme. | Affectionately yours | Jack London | Glen Ellen, California, | Nov. 23, 1909.”

Hancock owed friendship with London to early years as a writer and journalist before becoming advertising manager of the General Electric Company. From Hancock’s obituary: “Frank Hancock had traveled to all parts of the world and had rubbed elbows with some of the world’s big men of letters. He was on terms of close friendship with Rex Beach and Jack London, both of whom he had known in the Klondike. During this period of knocking about in the queer corners of the earth he earned his way by writing sketches and articles, many of which bore the imprints of genius.”

In a 9 May 1910 letter included with this inscribed copy, Hancock wrote about this book: “This afternoon I sent you by registered mail a copy of Jack London’s great book, *Martin Eden*. He was kind enough to send it to me marked sometime since... *Martin Eden* will interest all of you very much, for it is almost entirely autobiographical... Jack sends me all of his books as soon as they are off the press... I have a sheaf of beautiful letters from Jack and “Mrs. Jack”, (as she signs herself)...” Hancock’s obituary clippings (included), testify that he died at age 30, well before London. The balance of Hancock’s small archive is a leather photo album with several photographs of Hancock and unidentified family, and a separate formal portrait of Frank on cardboard with a verso inscription to his wife, Sallie, dated “July 30th 1908.”

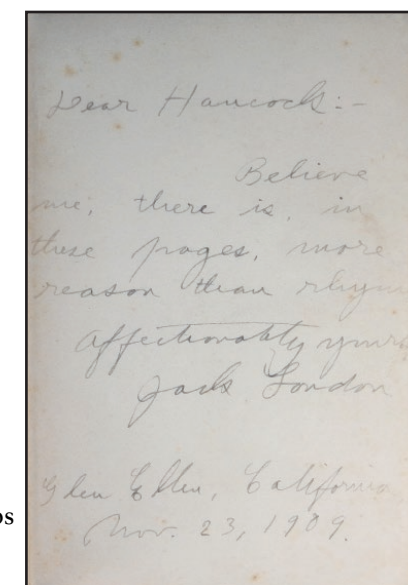


This inscribed copy of *Martin Eden* approaches very good condition, showing some age and wear but nonetheless sound. The illustrated blue cloth binding is square and tight with moderate overall scuffing and evidence of unobtrusive repair to the spine ends. The contents show modest spotting primarily confined to prelims and page edges, as well as occasional pencil notations in the margins (mostly brackets and “X” marks, presumably those of either Hancock or London, the latter possible given Hancock’s statement that London sent him the copy “marked”). A small portrait photograph of London is affixed to the front pastedown. Second printing is manifest on the copyright page, which reads: “Published September, 1909. Reprinted September, 1909.” The book resides in a quarter leather clamshell case of dark blue goatskin over blue cloth with rounded spine with raised bands and gilt print.



London reportedly amassed an astounding 664 rejection slips before finding literary success. London’s early efforts to publish were the basis for *Martin Eden*, “London’s most autobiographical novel,” (*The New Yorker*) which was serialized in 1908 and published in 1909. The titular character summarizes writers’ frustration by theorizing that manuscripts sent to publishers are handled by a machine with a “cunning arrangement of cogs”, which “changed the manuscript from one envelope to another” with “rejection slips that completed the horrible machinelikeness of the process.” [CBC #003840]

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\$2,000 USD



28

**El Alamein to the River Sangro. Normandy to the Baltic**  
*A magnificent copy of the finely bound, signed and limited edition, hand-numbered copy #42, signed by Montgomery of Alamein*  
 Field Marshal The Viscount Montgomery of Alamein  
 The Arcadia Press, London, 1971

**Field Marshal Bernard Law Montgomery, 1st Viscount Montgomery of Alamein**

(1887-1976) Field Marshal Bernard Law Montgomery, 1st Viscount Montgomery of Alamein, passed through Sandhurst “without distinction but without difficulty also” and began what would be fifty years in the British Army. “It was the First World War that changed Montgomery from a bumptious, querulous infantry subaltern, constantly at odds with authority, into a decorated company commander, outstanding staff officer—and trainer of men.” The First World War showed Montgomery ‘that the whole art of war is to gain your objective with as little loss as possible.’ This edict shaped Montgomery, who became “the outstanding British field commander of the twentieth century.” Montgomery earned his fame in North Africa during the Second World War. In August 1942, Churchill gave Montgomery command of the Eighth Army, where Montgomery famously beat Rommel and oversaw defeat of Axis forces in North Africa. He went on to command the Eighth Army in Sicily and Italy. Of his Eighth Army, Montgomery would say, with characteristic self-effacing modesty, “It went from Alamein half way up Italy without losing a battle or even a serious action, and without ever withdrawing a yard.” Montgomery was recalled to England in December 1943 to become commander-in-chief of Allied ground forces during the D-day landings, responsible for two million British, American, Canadian, Polish, Free French, and other Allied troops. After the war he would rise to Chief of the Imperial General Staff and be elevated to Viscount Montgomery of Alamein. He retired in 1958 as deputy commander of NATO’s European forces. Montgomery also served as Corps Commandant of the British Army Physical Training Corps (A.P.T.C.) at Aldershot from 1946-1960. Lines of Aldershot barracks bear the names of great British military leaders. In April 1965 Montgomery was at Aldershot to formally open the “Montgomery lines” which are still in use. Arrogant, outspoken, and politically inept, Montgomery seldom missed either controversy or opportunity for self-promotion. During the war he was often criticized by Allied commanders for his caution and slowness to strike. Montgomery’s uncharitable accusations in his postwar memoirs lost him the friendship of President Eisenhower and forced Montgomery to publicly apologize to a fellow Field Marshal whom - ironically - he accused of being too slow to fight. Montgomery earned further criticism for declaring support for Apartheid and praising communist Chinese leadership. Irrespective of his political and diplomatic limitations, “Monty” remains iconic in his beret, the most readily recognized and widely lauded British military leader of the Second World War.

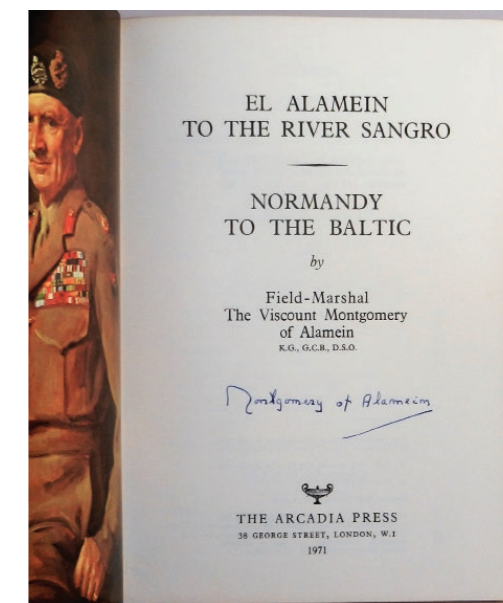
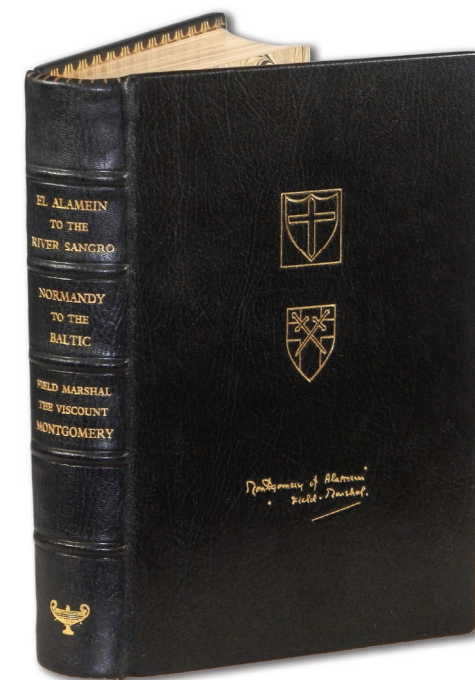


This is a pristine copy of the finely bound signed, and limited edition of Montgomery’s account of his command of the Eighth Army during the Second World War. The Arcadia Press published 265 copies thus on 23 October 1972 for the 30th anniversary of the Battle of El Alamein, extravagantly bound in full, sumptuous black morocco goatskin. The binding merits superlatives. It is compelling in both craftsmanship and aesthetic, with raised spine bands, gilt print and decoration (including Montgomery’s facsimile signature on the front cover), beautifully patterned black and white endpapers, gilt decorated turn-ins and spine ends, head and foot bands, and all edges gilt. The contents feature a color frontispiece portrait of Montgomery and a profusion of maps, plans, and photographs, as well as an index.

Montgomery inked his signature - “Montgomery of Alamein” - in blue directly below his printed name on the title page and the title page verso bears the hand-numbered limitation “42” in black. The volume is housed in the publisher’s black buckram slipcase. Condition of both volume and slipcase is immaculately fine, with no discernible wear or flaws.

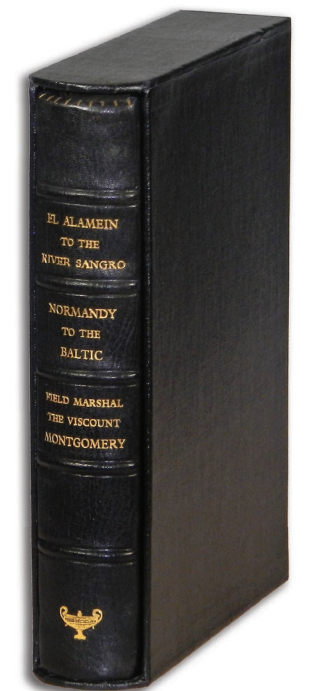
From the introduction: “This book tells the story of the Eighth Army’s operations in the Mediterranean from El Alamein, 13 August 1942, to the crossing of the River Sangro in Italy, and subsequent operations there until 31 December 1943” (when Montgomery was recalled to England to become commander-in-chief of Allied ground forces during the D-day landings). Montgomery states in his Foreword: “I am anxious to place on record an authoritative and factual account of the activities of the Eighth Army during the period that I commanded... This book contains the story of those days and I have based it on my personal diary.” With characteristic self-effacing modesty, Montgomery states of his Eighth Army: “It went from Alamein to half way up Italy without losing a battle or even a serious action, and without ever withdrawing a yard.” This is an exquisite signed edition of Montgomery’s own record of the command that imparted his fame. [CBC #004400]

\$1,650 USD



*This Edition is Limited to 265 numbered and signed copies of which numbers 251-265 are not for sale*

*This is copy number*  
42





# 29

**Official Admiralty Second World War photo of General Bernard Law Montgomery and Admiral Sir Bruce Fraser on the Flagship HMS Duke of York**  
*Signed and annotated by Montgomery as Commander in Chief of the British Group of Armies one month before the Normandy landings*  
British Admiralty Press Division, H.M.S. Duke of York, 1944

This striking Second World War photograph is remarkable for location, time, subject, and signature. General Bernard Law Montgomery and Admiral Sir Bruce Fraser are captured striding on the deck of the Flagship H.M.S. Duke of York on 6 May 1944, one month before the D-Day Normandy landings. In the background is one of the 14 inch guns that Fraser himself designed. Measuring 10 x 8 inches, the photograph is annotated and signed by Montgomery in black ink in seven lines. At the top center, Montgomery wrote: "Visit to Admiral Sir Bruce Fraser | C-in-C Home Fleet | 6 May 1944." At the lower right, adjacent to and below his own feet, Montgomery signed and wrote "B. L. Montgomery | General. | C-in-C British Group of Armies." A final line at the bottom center between Fraser and Montgomery reads: "H.M.S. Duke of York."

There are two British Admiralty stamps on the verso. At the upper right, stamped and bordered in purple ink, is "OFFICIAL ADMIRALTY PHOTOGRAPH | No." and hand-inked in blue is "23232 Mas". A second, five-line Admiralty stamp at the center reads: "Suitable for transmission | through the post not for, | publication | Press Division | Admiralty." Pencil notation at the upper left reads: "MONTGOMERY, B. SPN9034". Condition is excellent, with no loss, tears, apparent toning, or appreciable wear or soiling.

After commanding the Eighth Army from North Africa, Sicily, and Italy, Montgomery was recalled to England in December 1943 to become commander-in-chief of Allied ground forces during the D-day landings. Montgomery was responsible for two million British, American, Canadian, Polish, Free French, and other Allied troops during Operation Overlord, launched with the Normandy landings of 6 June 1944.

Admiral Bruce Austin Fraser, Baron Fraser of North Cape (1888-1981) was a career naval officer who saw First World War action in the Dardanelles. By the early 1920s he was "plainly marked for high rank" and worked "close to the heart of the navy's gunnery development". As director of naval ordinance Fraser "devised the armament for Britain's last generation of battleships, the 14 inch King George V class" – to which class belonged the Duke of York. All five King George V class ships saw combat, two of them in the action that sank the Bismarck. Fraser began the Second World War as controller of the navy and third sea lord. "Fraser won the confidence of Winston Churchill... and never lost it for the remainder of the war, despite periodic differences of opinion." On 8 May 1940 Fraser was appointed commander-in-chief, Home Fleet. In late December 1943, the guns of the Duke of York – in which Fraser flew his flag – were "the decisive factor" in sinking the German capital ship Scharnhorst, "ensuring Fraser's perpetual celebrity in the annals of the Royal Navy". Fraser ended the war as commander-in-chief, Pacific Fleet, and signed the Japanese surrender document for Britain, aboard the battleship Missouri in Tokyo Bay on 2 September 1945. A barony was conferred in 1946 and Fraser retired in April 1952. (ODNB)

In addition to her considerable wartime action, in December 1941, H.M.S. Duke of York transported Prime Minister Winston Churchill across the Atlantic to meet with President Roosevelt and address the U.S. Congress and Canadian Parliament. Duke of York was laid up in November 1951. [CBC #004396]

\$6,750 USD





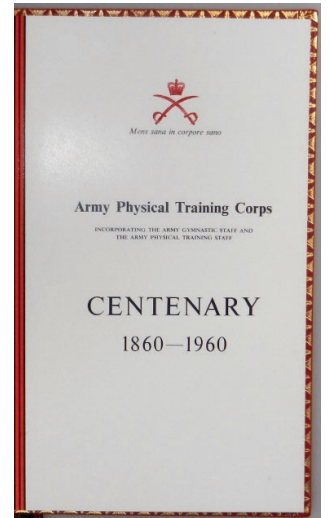
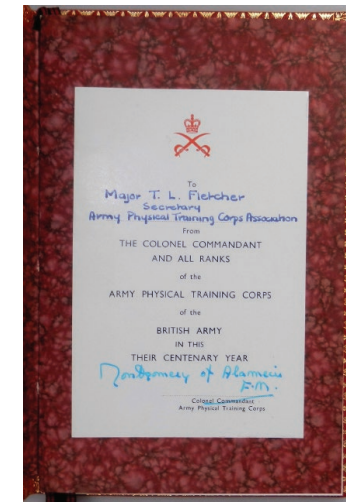
Twentieth Century Giants

30

**A 1958-1962 Archive of the Centenary of the British Army's Physical Training Corps at Aldershot, spanning Field Marshal Bernard Law Montgomery's final years as Colonel Commandant**  
*Comprising two commemorative books signed by Montgomery, two holograph signed letters from Montgomery, an invitation bearing Montgomery's autograph, and a vintage photograph of Montgomery in Aldershot for the A.P.T.C. Centenary*

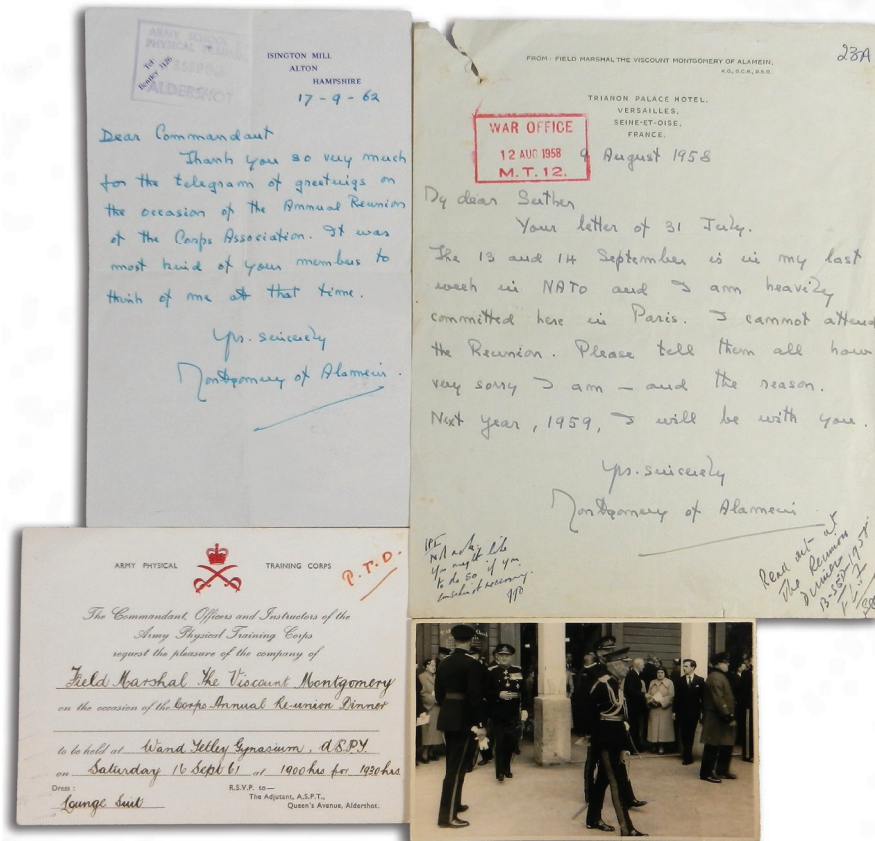
This archive centers on the Centenary of the British Army Physical Training Corps (A.P.T.C.) at Aldershot and one of its most famous sons, Field Marshal Bernard Law Montgomery, Corps Commandant from 1946-1960. Spanning 1958 to 1962, the archive includes: two books signed by Montgomery, two holograph, signed letters from Montgomery, a signed note on the verso of an invitation, and an original photograph.

The books are a 1960 Centenary publication about the A.P.T.C. and a 1960 Presentation of the Freedom of the Borough of Aldershot to the A.P.T.C. Both bindings feature the same marbled endpapers and the Corps' gilt crossed swords device on the front cover. The Centenary is strikingly bound in full red morocco with an elaborate glassine jacket featuring a web motif and housed in a red cloth case lined with matching marbled paper. Profusely illustrated, the Centenary opens with a facsimile holograph Forward by Montgomery opposite his frontispiece portrait. Montgomery offers the volume as "an account of the development of physical training in our Army during the past hundred years." Affixed to the front free endpaper is a special printed plate hand addressed to "Major T. L. Fletcher | Secretary | Army Physical Training Corps Association" and signed "Montgomery of Alamein | F.M." above his printed title "Colonel Commandant Army Physical Training Corps". The Presentation book is bound in red cloth, the front free endpaper boldly signed by "Montgomery of Alamein | F.M." as well as thirteen other individuals, including T.L. Fletcher and Aldershot civic leaders. Condition of both books is exceptional.

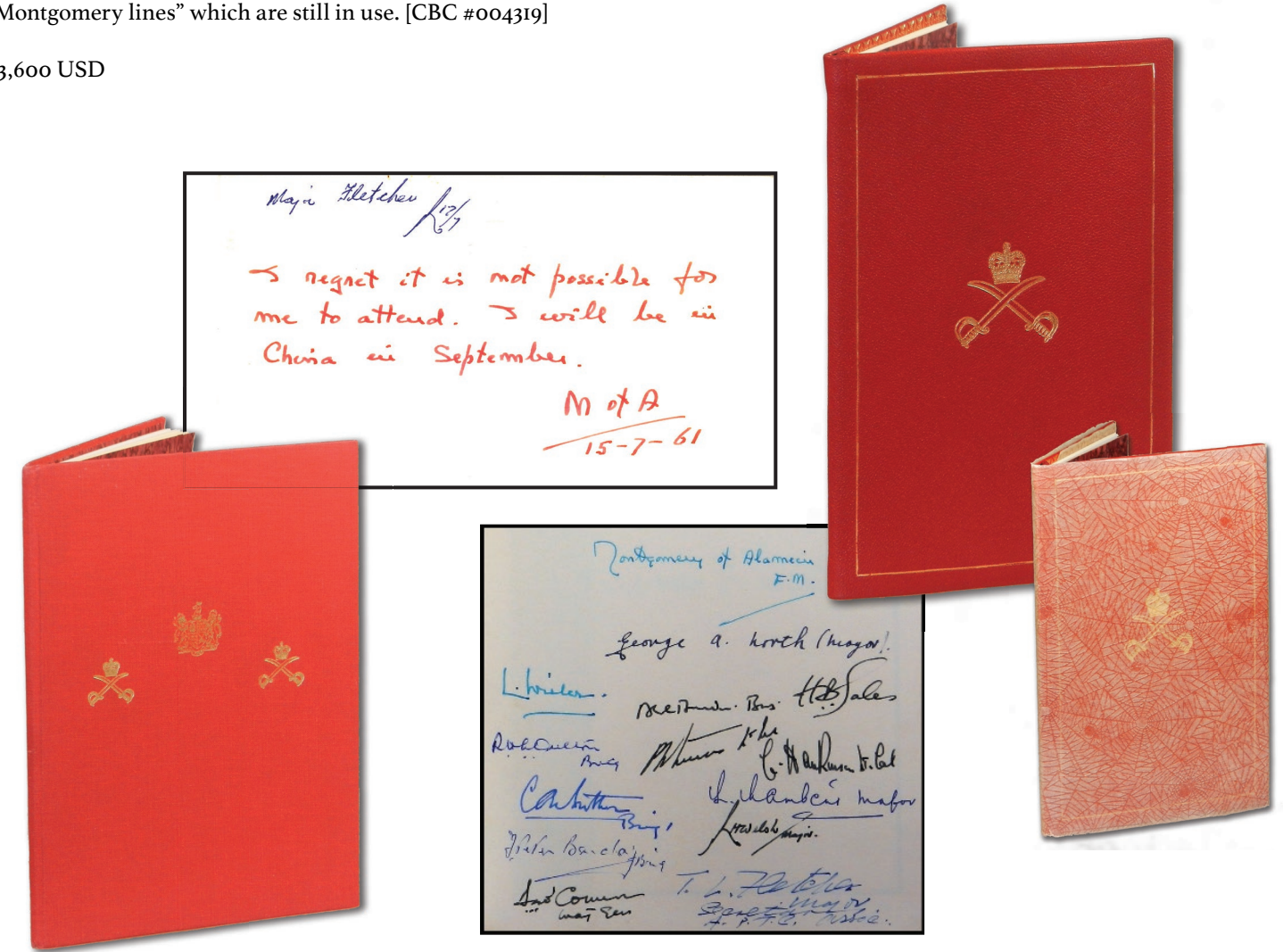


In 1854, the heathland of Aldershot became the site of the first permanent training camp for the British Army and has since remained the "Home of the British Army". Major T. L. Fletcher was an Army Physical Training Corps Master-at-Arms from 1939-1954 and served as Honorary Curator of the Army Physical Training Corps Museum. During fifty years in the British Army, Field Marshal Bernard Law Montgomery, 1st Viscount Montgomery of Alamein (1887-1976) became "the outstanding British field commander of the twentieth century." (ODNB) His legacy and mystique tangibly endure at Aldershot, where lines of Aldershot barracks bear the names of great British military leaders. In April 1965 Montgomery was at Aldershot to formally open the "Montgomery lines" which are still in use. [CBC #004319]

\$3,600 USD



A 9 August 1958 holograph letter from Montgomery on personal letterhead from Trianon Palace Hotel, Versailles, conveys regrets for a Reunion event citing "The 13 and 14 September is my last week in NATO..." and promising "Next Year, 1959, I will be with you." A red "WAR OFFICE" ink stamp is dated "12 AUG 1958" and ink notation from T. L. Fletcher at the lower right states that the letter is to be "Read out at The Reunion Dinner". A printed and autographed invitation to the 16 September 1961 "Corps Annual Reunion Dinner" is inked in red by Montgomery on the verso: "I regret it is not possible for me to attend. I will be in China in September.", and is signed "M of A | 15-7-61" with subsequent notation dated two days later by "Major Fletcher" at the upper left corner. The final piece of correspondence is an autograph note from Montgomery to the new Training Corps Commandant thanking him for a telegram regarding the Annual Reunion. This note is on "Isington Mill | Alton | Hampshire" (Montgomery's home, the converted mill at Isington where he lived in retirement for the last eighteen years of his life) stationery, dated "17-9-62" and signed "Montgomery of Alamein". Purple ink stamped at the upper left reads: "ARMY SCHOOL OF | PHYSICAL TRAINING | 18 SEP 1963 | ALDERSHOT". A 13.75 x 8.5 cm photograph of Montgomery in dress uniform - ostensibly in Aldershot for the 1960 Training Corps Centenary - is stamped on the verso "NATURAL FOTOS" with an "ALDERSHOT, HANTS" address.





## President Franklin Delano Roosevelt

(1882-1945) Such was the singular nature of both the man and his presidency that no mere biographical sketch of Franklin Delano Roosevelt seems to suffice. “Even those critical of his achievements recognize their magnitude”. (ANB) America’s only crippled president and the only president ever elected to four terms in office was the indispensable leader of his country during its greatest economic crisis and its greatest foreign war. By any reasonable assessment, Roosevelt fundamentally reshaped social, political, and geopolitical expectations and realities not just of his nation, but of large parts of the world. FDR, as he became widely known, served as thirty-second president of the United States for twelve years, from 1933-1945, dying in office on 12 April 1945, only months after the beginning of his fourth term and less than a month before VE Day. A proper biography of FDR being prohibitive, we confine ourselves to a moment of his presidency that encapsulates his leadership and frames the object we offer for sale in this catalogue.



On 6 June 1944, the United States and its WWII allies launched the largest amphibious invasion in history. More than 150,000 soldiers, sailors, and airmen had crossed the English Channel to storm the beaches at Normandy, beginning the campaign that would end with Germany’s unconditional surrender in May 1945.

Roosevelt had addressed America via radio the day before, on the evening of 5 June, about the liberation of the city of Rome by Allied troops: “The first of the Axis capitals is now in our hands. One up and two to go!”

In his national radio address of 6 June, both the situation and the tone were strikingly different. President Roosevelt did not provide a factual report on events, but asked his countrymen to join him in a nearly 600-word prayer he had written himself.

“My Fellow Americans:

*Last night, when I spoke with you about the fall of Rome, I knew at that moment that troops of the United States and our Allies were crossing the Channel in another and greater operation. It has come to pass with success thus far.*

*And so, in this poignant hour, I ask you to join with me in prayer.*

*Almighty God: Our sons, pride of our nation, this day have set upon a mighty endeavor, a struggle to preserve our Republic, our religion, and our civilization, and to set free a suffering humanity.”*

Roosevelt’s candid recognition suited the perilousness of the undertaking and the uncertainty of the outcome.

*“They will need Thy blessings. Their road will be long and hard. For the enemy is strong. He may hurl back our forces. Success may not come with rushing speed, but we shall return again and again; and we know that by Thy grace, and by the righteousness of our cause, our sons will triumph.*

*They will be sore tried, by night and by day, without rest – until the victory is won. The darkness will be rent by noise and flame. Men’s souls will be shaken with the violences of war.”*

Even in the midst of the most extreme violence, Roosevelt sought to morally delineate the cause of his nation and its Allies from that of its foes. In so framing history’s largest amphibious invasion, Roosevelt drew a clear line between invaders and liberators, and set definitive limits to the scope and duration of military ambition.

*“For these men are lately drawn from the ways of peace. The fight not for the lust of conquest. They fight to end conquest. They fight to liberate. They fight to let justice arise, and tolerance and goodwill among all Thy people. They yearn but for the end of battle, for the return to the haven of home.*

*Some will never return. Embrace these, Father, and receive them, Thy heroic servants, into Thy kingdom.*

*And for us at home – fathers, mothers, children, wives, sisters, and brothers of brave men overseas, whose thoughts and prayers are ever with them – help us, Almighty God, to rededicate ourselves in renewed faith in Thee in this hour of great sacrifice.*

*Many people have urged that I call the nation into a single day of special prayer. But because the road is long and the desire is great, I ask that our people devote themselves in a continuance of prayer. As we rise to each new day, and again when each day is spent, let words of prayer be on our lips, invoking Thy help to our efforts.”*

Roosevelt asked his countrymen for patience and resolve, attempting to prepare them for the inevitable hardship and loss that would attend wresting control of continental Europe from Nazi Germany.

*“Give us strength, too – strength in our daily tasks, to redouble the contributions we make in the physical and the material support of our armed forces.*

*And let our hearts be stout, to wait out the long travail, to bear sorrows that may come, to impart our courage unto our sons wheresoever they may be.*

*And, O Lord, give us faith. Give us faith in Thee; faith in our sons; faith in each other; faith in our united crusade.”*

Interestingly, future President Dwight D. Eisenhower, supreme commander of the D-Day invasion, would title his own 1948 war memoirs *Crusade in Europe*.

*“Let not the keenness of our spirit ever be dulled. Let not the impacts of temporary events, of temporal matters of but fleeting moment – let not these deter us in our unconquerable purpose.*

*With Thy blessing, we shall prevail over the unholy forces of our enemy. Help us to conquer the apostles of greed and racial arrogances. Lead us to the saving of our country, and with our sister nations into a world unity that will spell a sure peace – a peace invulnerable to the schemings of unworthy men. And a peace that will let all men live in freedom, reaping the just rewards of their honest toil.*

*Thy will be done, Almighty God.*

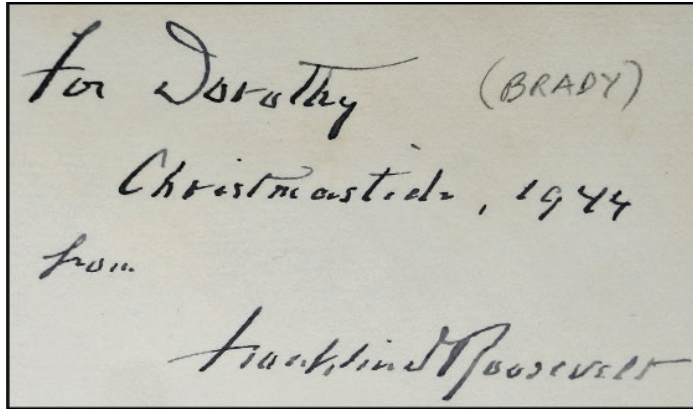
*Amen.”*

On 7 November 1944, Roosevelt was re-elected President for an unprecedented fourth term. In December, FDR commissioned the limited issue of his D-Day prayer, copy #68 of which we offer in this catalogue, “for his friends at Christmastide”. Roosevelt died on 12 April 1945. Less than a month later, the Allies celebrated Victory in Europe.



31

**D-Day Prayer by President Franklin D. Roosevelt  
from the White House, 6 June 1944**  
*Copy #68 of 100 of the last of FDR's Christmas books,  
inscribed by Roosevelt to his secretary, Dorothy Jones Brady*  
**President Franklin Delano Roosevelt**  
*U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1944*

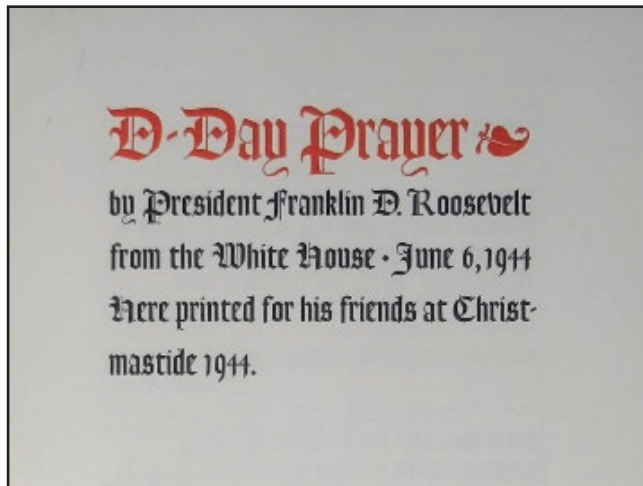
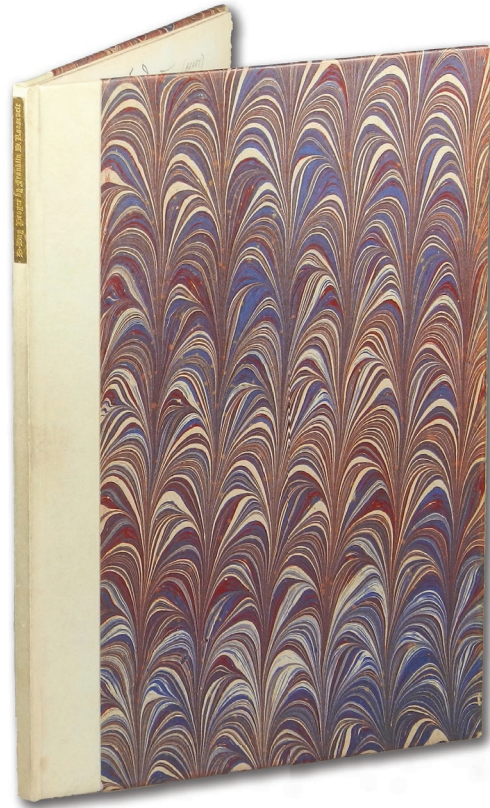


This limited edition of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt's D-Day prayer is inscribed by FDR to his secretary, Dorothy Jones Brady. The inscription, inked in four lines on the front free endpaper, reads: "For Dorothy | Christmastide, 1944 | from | Franklin D. Roosevelt". Per the limitation page, one hundred copies were printed "for President Franklin D. Roosevelt at the U.S. Government Printing Office at Washington" in December 1944. This copy is hand numbered "68" of 100.

The original fine binding features a quarter vellum spine over marbled paper-covered boards. A gilt-stamped morocco spine label reads: "D-Day Prayer by Franklin D. Roosevelt". The contents are printed black, blue, and red on laid paper with untrimmed fore and bottom edges and gilt top edge. The prayer

is separated into short stanzas, each framed with a red ruled box. The volume is housed in the original blue paper-covered card slipcase. Condition is near fine. The binding is square and tight with sharp corners and almost no wear. We note mild soiling to the spine, notably at the slipcase cutout. The contents show mild age-toning to the page edges and light spotting, primarily to the endpapers. The blank leaf following the text and preceding the limitation page shows some creasing. "(Brady)" is written in pencil beside President Roosevelt's inscription. The slipcase is fully intact with modest toning and wear to extremities.

In 1935, the president began a Christmas tradition of having addresses or messages by him printed at his own expense by the Government Printing Office. "Most of them are slim quarto volumes bound in boards with gilt lettered backstrips of leather or quarter bound in parchment with a gold-stamped morocco label affixed to the spine. Every copy issued by FDR was numbered and signed by him and as a rule, he also inscribed each book with an appropriate Christmas greeting to the recipient.... The FDR Christmas Books are prime collector's items, of course, but they fall more within the category of personal and intimate FDR relics or mementos..." (Halter, p.193-4)

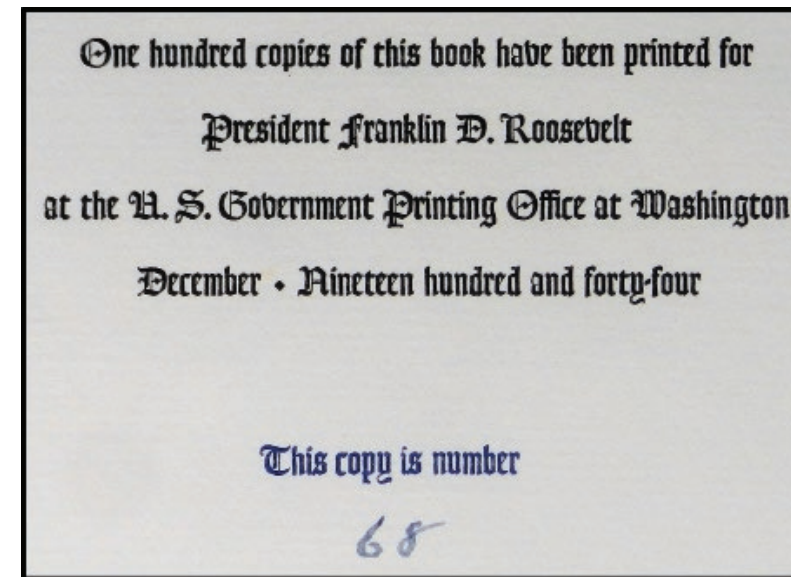


Dorothy Jones Brady was FDR's White House secretary and stenographer. Brady began her federal career at the Department of Agriculture secretarial pool. Reassigned to the White House, she became secretary to presidential press secretary Steve Early. After substituting several times for FDR's secretary, Grace Tully, Brady accompanied FDR on campaign trips and on visits to his home at Hyde Park. She was with FDR when he died at his Warm Springs, Georgia, retreat on 12 April 1945, less than a year after D-Day and less than a month before Germany's 7 May 1945 unconditional surrender.

On 18 January 1945, while Roosevelt was working on a speech in his West Wing office, he asked Brady and other staff present "What in this room reminds you the most of me?" Brady named "a portrait of John Paul Jones" who was the first well-known American naval commander during the Revolutionary War. The choice was fitting; at the height of his youthful promise, before being crippled by polio, FDR had served for seven years as Assistant Secretary of the Navy, including during the First World War. "When Mrs. Brady returned from the final trip to Warm Springs, she found the Jones portrait waiting for her." (Ferrell, *The Dying President*) Brady went on to serve as secretary to cabinet secretaries and assistant to the President of the Pullman railroad car company. She died at age 87 in 1999.

FDR's choice of content, the timing, and the fact that it was his last of his "Christmastide" tradition make the D-Day Prayer arguably the most poignant of his Christmas Books. Moreover, it is almost certain that fewer than 100 copies were ever inscribed and gifted; the last known signed copy – either 82 or 87 ("his hand shook too severely to permit an accurate identification") - was for his grandson, inscribed on 29 March 1945, just before he left the White House for his final trip to Warm Springs. [CBC #004299]

\$19,500 USD





Margaret Thatcher

(1925-2013) Margaret Hilda Roberts was born to a Methodist grocer and his wife above the family shop in the “provincial market town” of Grantham at the north-eastern extremity of the English Midlands. She was the second daughter in a household that was “austere and puritanical, joyless, and lacking in warmth... Thrift, hard work, self-help, self-reliance, and self-improvement were the governing imperatives of the Roberts household; duty invariably came before pleasure, and public service before personal gratification. Integrity mattered above all else, and it was important to hold opinions because they were right, not because they were popular.” Oxford facilitated her escape from the limitations of provincial life. Marriage to Denis Thatcher helped her with “distancing herself from her home, her family, her class, and her religion.” But it was entirely by her ambition, effort, and grit that Thatcher became a globally recognized name. Thatcher “did more than anyone else to disrupt the political consensus that had existed from 1945 to 1979” and achieved “an extraordinary political dominance... rendered the more remarkable on account of her gender.” Margaret Thatcher was Great Britain’s longest serving Prime Minister of the twentieth century (1979-1990) and the first woman to hold the office. She led her Conservative Party from 1975 to 1990. It was her implacable opposition to Soviet global ambitions that led Soviet media to dub her “The Iron Lady”. The nickname pleased Thatcher and stuck, popularizing her uncompromising leadership style and initiatives which secured three election victories and included aggressive deregulation and privatization of the British economy, war in the Falklands, the Miner’s Strike, attempted assassination, and the Westland affair. After her 1992 retirement from the House of Commons, Thatcher was given a life peerage, entitling her to sit in the House of Lords. Assessments of her relative greatness in comparison to preceding British leaders will continue to be argued. What seems less disputable is that both as a woman and “In making her life’s journey from the Grantham grocer’s shop to St Paul’s Cathedral, Thatcher travelled further” than did many of her male counterparts “and had a much higher mountain to climb.” (ODNB)



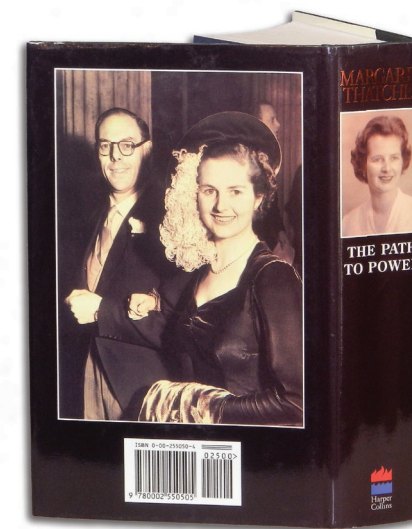
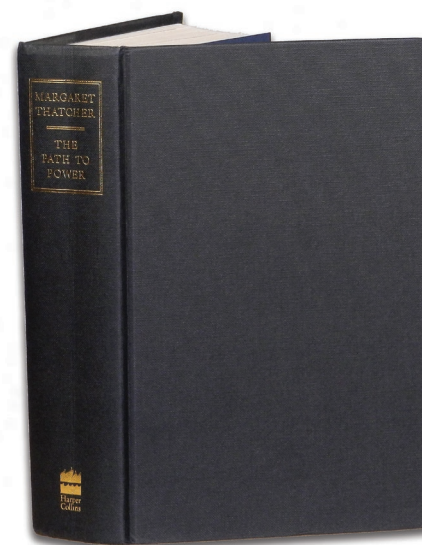
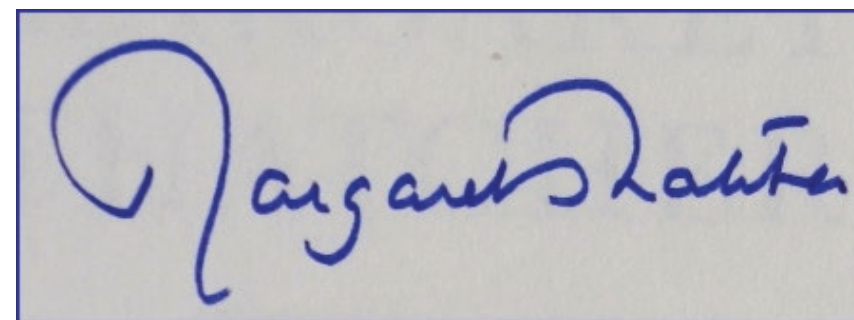
32

The Path to Power

Signed by the author

Margaret Thatcher

Harper Collins Publishers, London, 1995



MARGARET  
THATCHER  
—  
THE  
PATH TO POWER

This is the British first edition, signed by the author. Thatcher’s signature is inked in blue on the recto of the blank sheet between the half-title and title pages (not on a book plate, as more commonly found). We conservatively grade condition as very good plus in a fine dust jacket. The publisher’s original black cloth binding with head and foot bands and blue endpapers remains clean and tight. We note miniscule corner bumps, trivial wrinkling to the spine ends, and a faint vertical spine crease. The contents are clean and bright with no spotting and no previous ownership marks apart from the author’s signature. The text block edges are likewise clean. “FIRST EDITION” is so stated on the title page verso. The dust jacket is clean, bright, and complete, with the publisher’s original price intact on the lower front flap. We note no loss and no discernible wear. The dust jacket is protected beneath a removable, archival quality clear cover.

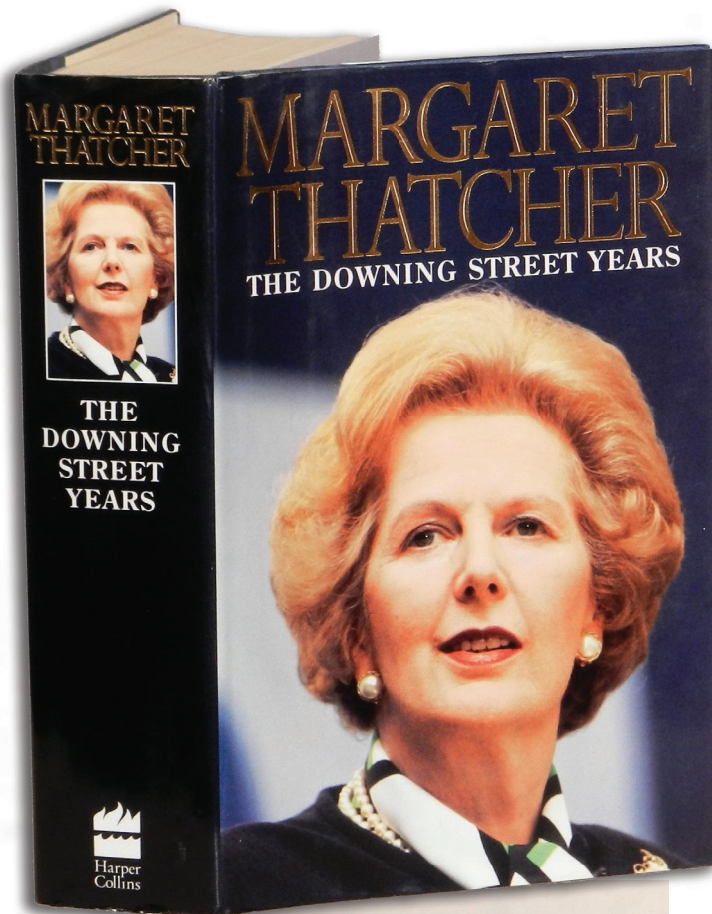
This volume of Thatcher’s memoirs was published after 1993’s *The Downing Street Years*, which covered the eleven and a half years of her premiership. As the title of *The Path to Power* implies, in this volume of Thatcher’s memoirs she writes “about her personal life, about the formation of her character and values, and about the training and experiences which led to the 1979 election victory.” [CBC #004376]

\$320 USD



33

**The Downing Street Years**  
*Signed by the author*  
**Margaret Thatcher**  
*Harper Collins Publishers, London, 1993*



This is the first edition, signed by the author. Thatcher's signature is inked in blue directly below her printed name on the title page (not on a book plate, as more commonly found). We conservatively grade condition as very good plus in a near fine dust jacket. The publisher's original binding of quarter navy cloth over blue paper-covered boards with head and foot bands and pale lavender endpapers remains clean and tight with sharp corners. We note tiny indentations to the bottom edge and minor concavity at the spine head owing to the massive weight of the 914-page text block. The contents are clean and bright with no spotting and no previous ownership marks apart from the author's signature. The text block edges are likewise clean excepting what look like four faint finger marks on the fore edge. "FIRST EDITION" is so stated on the title page verso. The dust jacket is clean, bright, and complete, with the publisher's original price intact on the upper front flap. We note no loss, only a hint of wear to the corners and barely discernible wrinkling to the spine head. The dust jacket is protected beneath a removable, archival quality clear cover. [CBC #004377]

As the title implies, this volume of Thatcher's memoirs covers her eleven and a half years as Prime Minister. From the publisher: "*The Downing Street Years* is, first and foremost, a brilliant first-hand portrayal of the events and personalities of her years in power... the three election victories, the Falklands War, the Miner's Strike, the Brighton Bomb, the Westland Affair, her battles abroad with foreign federalists and at home with faint-hearted or misguided ministers..." Thatcher is "sometimes brutally frank" in her judgements of the men and women she encountered in power. "It is a work intensely – sometimes unconsciously – revealing of the mind and personality of its author." [CBC #4378]

\$250 USD

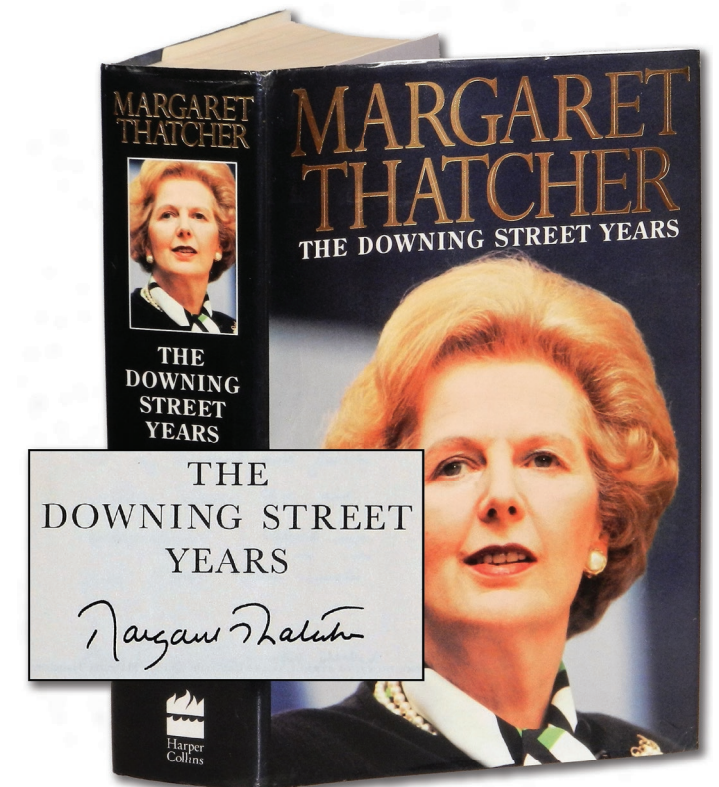
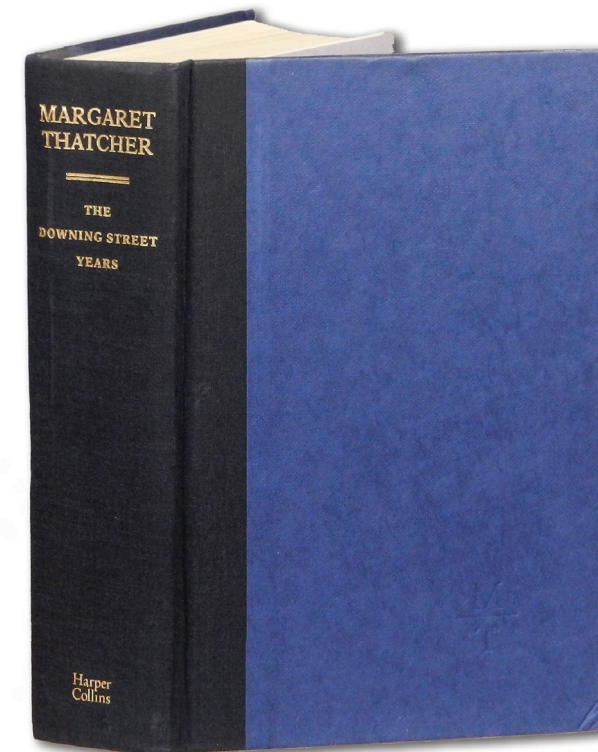


34

**The Downing Street Years**  
*Signed by the author*  
**Margaret Thatcher**  
*Harper Collins Publishers, London, 1993*

This is another first edition, signed by the author. As with #32 in this catalogue, Thatcher's signature is inked directly below her printed name on the title page (not on a book plate, as more commonly found), though in this instance the ink is black rather than blue. We conservatively grade condition as very good plus in a near fine dust jacket. The publisher's original binding of quarter navy cloth over blue paper-covered boards with head and foot bands and pale lavender endpapers remains clean and tight. We note a small bump and light wear to the lower front corner and minor concavity at the spine head owing to the massive weight of the 914-page text block. The contents are clean and bright with no spotting and no previous ownership marks apart from the author's signature. The text block edges are likewise clean. "FIRST EDITION" is so stated on the title page verso. The dust jacket is clean, bright, and complete, with the publisher's original price intact on the upper front flap. We note no loss and virtually no appreciable wear apart from barely discernible wrinkling to the spine head. The dust jacket is protected beneath a removable, archival quality clear cover. [CBC #004377]

\$250 USD





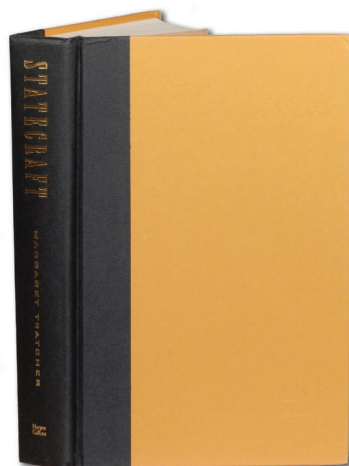
# 35

## Statecraft: Strategies for a Changing World

Signed by the author

Margaret Thatcher

Harper Collins Publishers, London, 2002

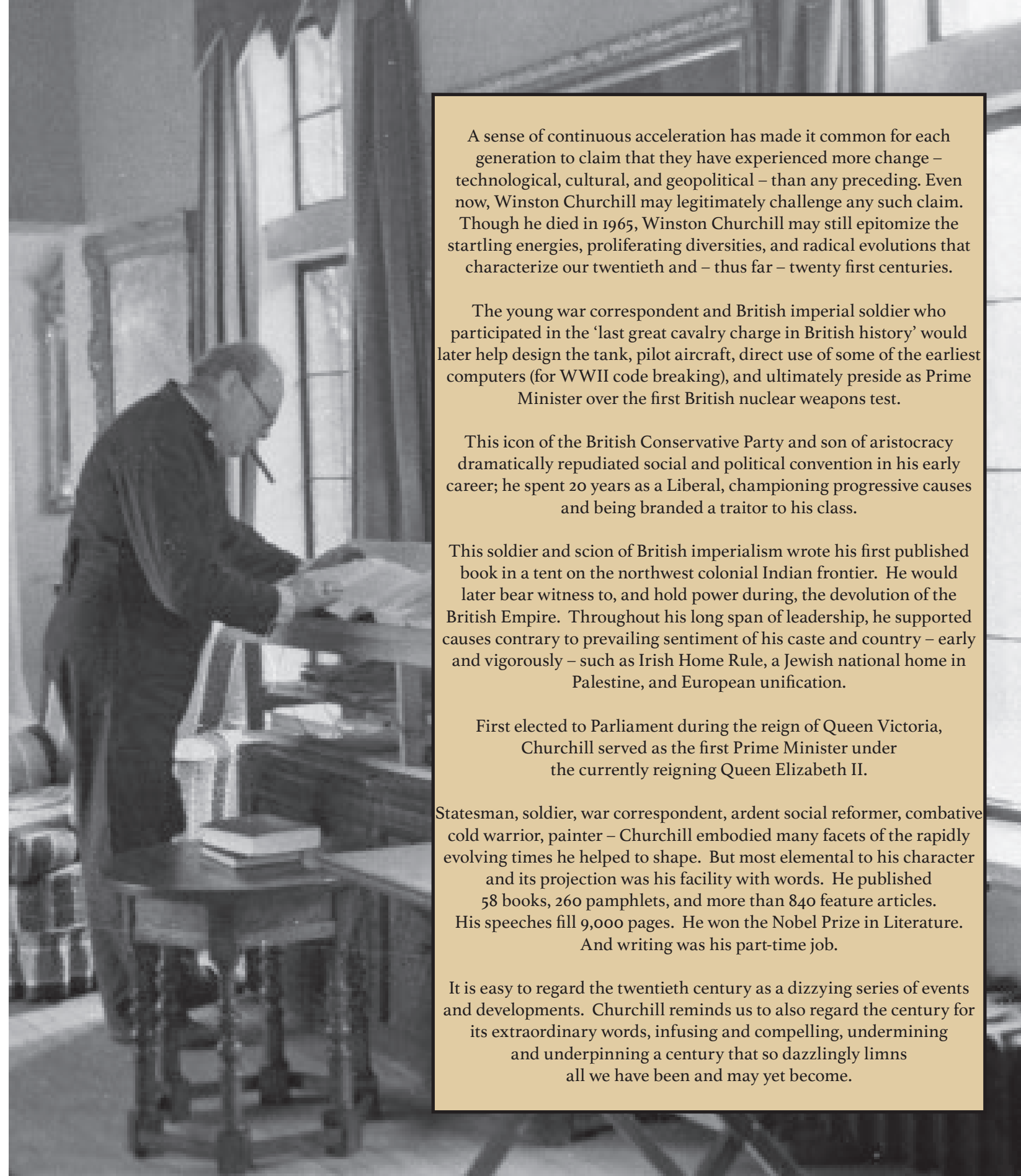
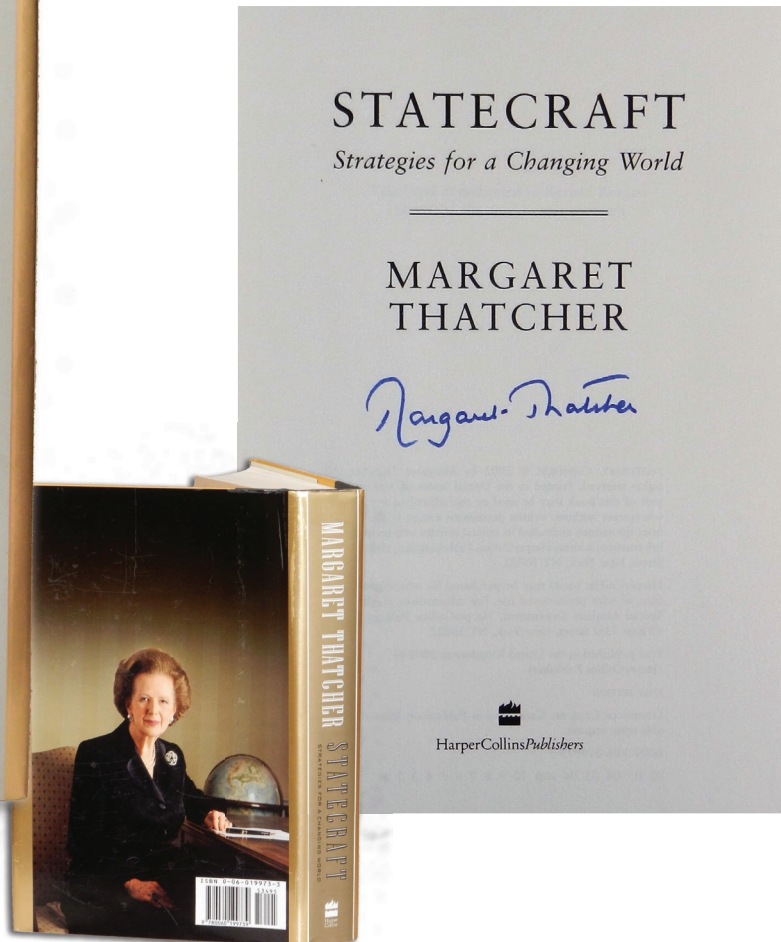
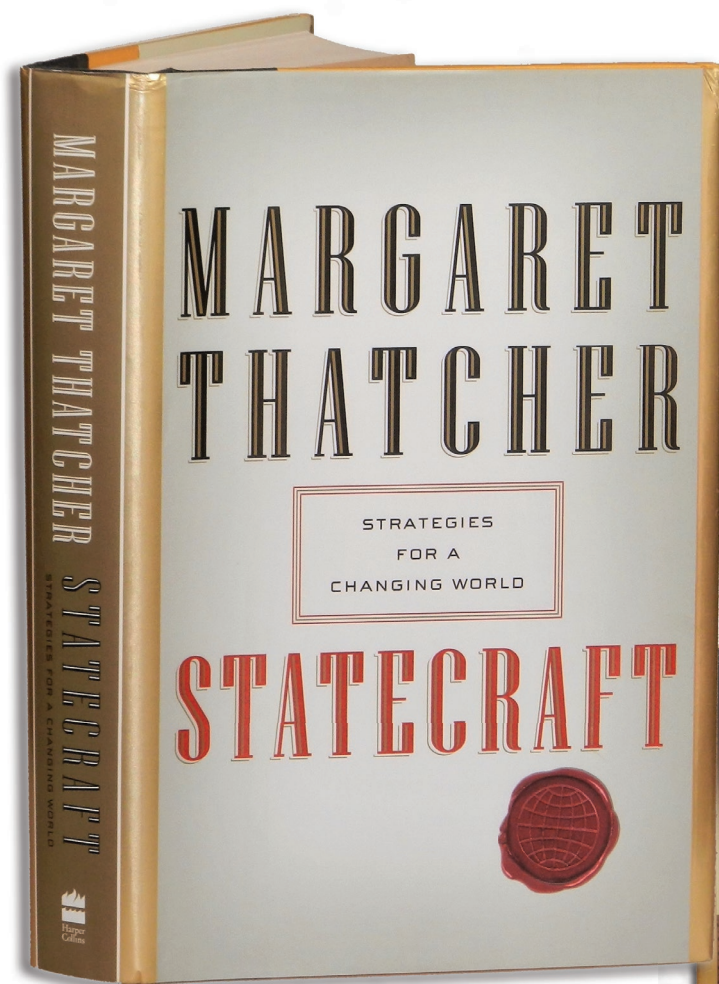


This is the first edition, signed by the author, inked in blue directly below her printed name on the title page (not on a book plate, as more commonly found). We conservatively grade condition as near fine in a near fine dust jacket. The binding is square, tight, and clean with a tiny bump to the upper front corner. The contents are crisp and bright with no spotting or previous ownership marks. "FIRST EDITION" is so stated on the title page verso. The dust jacket is clean, bright, and complete, with the publisher's original price intact on the upper front flap. We note only trivial wrinkling to the upper front corner spine head. The dust jacket is protected beneath a removable, archival quality clear cover.

Thatcher's *Statecraft* was published in 2002. From an original review: "A collection of widely differing global essays ranging from the Cold War to Russia, from international terrorism to Europe and from Islamic fundamentalism to capitalism, all woven together within the theme of the military, political, and economic challenges of the 21st century..."

In the end, *Statecraft* leaves you feeling that Thatcher is very like her beloved America - annoying, brash, over-confident, full-on, frequently simplistic, often wrong, more usually right and, overall, a force for good." [CBC #004375]

\$275 USD



A sense of continuous acceleration has made it common for each generation to claim that they have experienced more change – technological, cultural, and geopolitical – than any preceding. Even now, Winston Churchill may legitimately challenge any such claim. Though he died in 1965, Winston Churchill may still epitomize the startling energies, proliferating diversities, and radical evolutions that characterize our twentieth and – thus far – twenty first centuries.

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

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

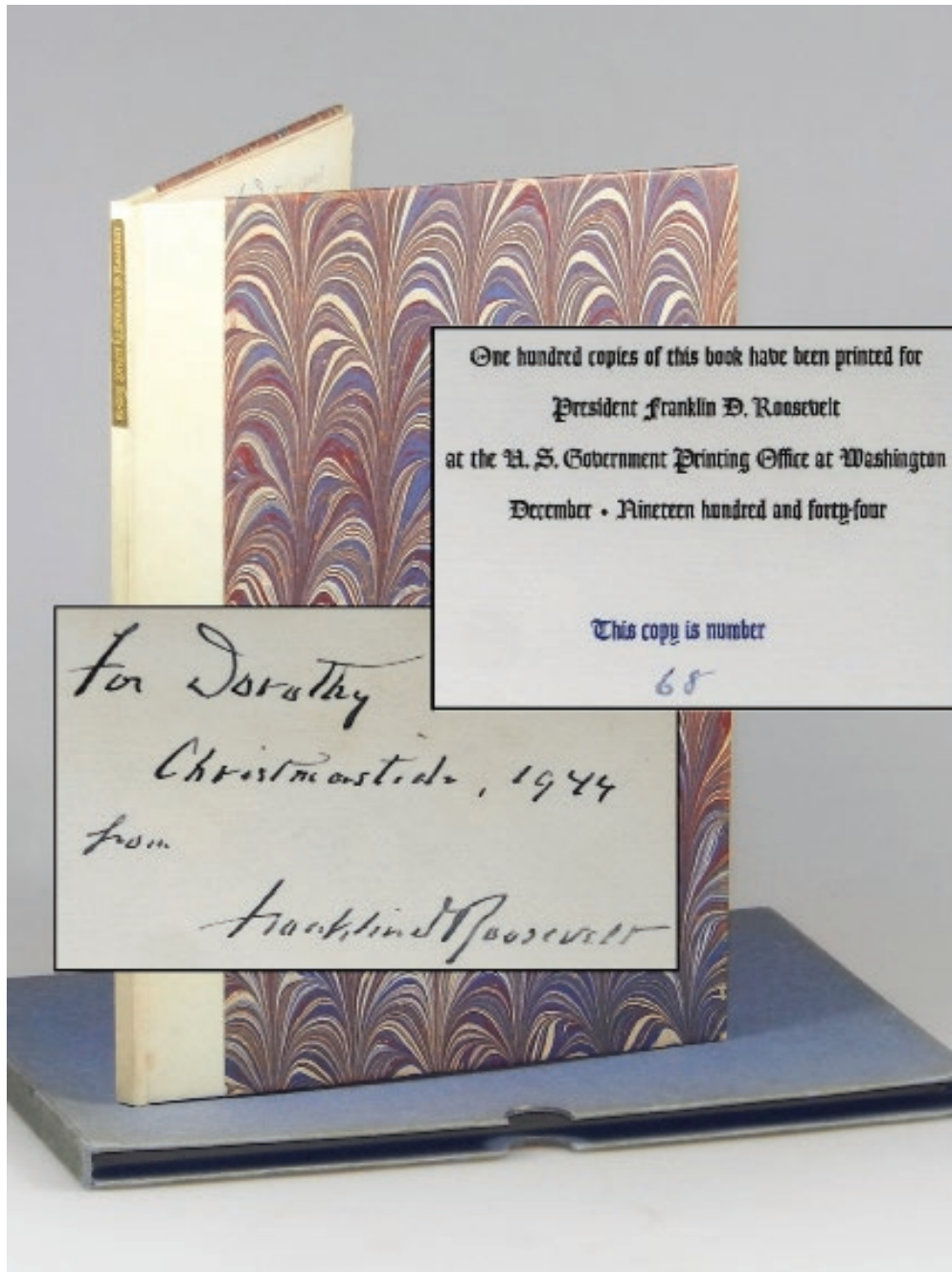
This soldier and scion of British imperialism wrote his first published book in a tent on the northwest colonial Indian frontier. He would later bear witness to, and hold power during, the devolution of the British Empire. Throughout his long span of leadership, he supported causes contrary to prevailing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

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

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

It is easy to regard the twentieth century as a dizzying series of events and developments. Churchill reminds us to also regard the century for its extraordinary words, infusing and compelling, undermining and underpinning a century that so dazzlingly limns all we have been and may yet become.





*“...in this poignant hour, I ask you to join with me in prayer... Our sons, pride of our nation, this day have set upon a mighty endeavor, a struggle to preserve our Republic, our religion, and our civilization, and to set free a suffering humanity. Lead them straight and true; give strength to their arms, stoutness to their hearts, steadfastness to their faith.”*

*The last and arguably most poignant of FDR’s “Christmas Books” His remarkable D-Day Prayer, inscribed by FDR to his White House secretary during the final Christmas before his death in April 1945*

**CHURCHILL**  
BOOK COLLECTOR

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