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Winston Churchill and the Second World War

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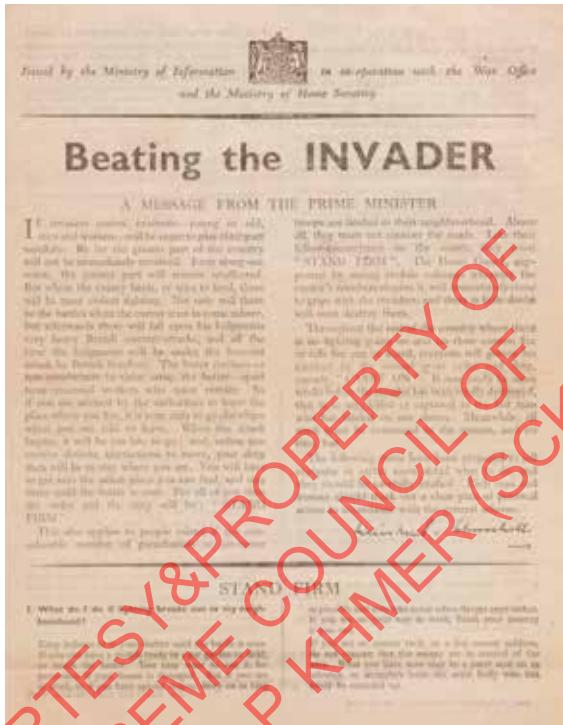
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PETER HARRINGTON

L O N D O N

CATALOGUE 131



Winston Churchill and the Second World War

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Winston Churchill

and the Second World War

The books in this catalogue are arranged in two sections. The first part features the books of Winston Churchill, whose “unexpected emergence as a national hero in 1940 was the consequence of an exceptional moment in British history that transformed even his flaws into virtues: suddenly his egotism, bellicosity, imperious demands, high-flown rhetoric, romantic vision, and cavalier indifference to party were rare and precious assets, while the elements of genius which had been evident for so long shone far more brightly than ever. All his adult life Churchill had been a master of the English language: now it fell to him to express the general will” (ODNB).

We open the catalogue with the remarkable collection formed by the late Mark Weber, who traded for many years as The Churchill Book Specialist, and who kept back for his own private library the best copy of each Churchill title he encountered. The first item has all the major Churchill first editions in sparkling condition; the second has the last set of the Centenary Limited Edition to be bound, at Mark’s request uniquely in green morocco (not the usual white vellum or scarce red morocco). After that we have a number of exceptional items from every phase of Churchill’s long career, arranged by date of publication, including corrected proofs and galleys for *The Second World War*, his masterly account of the whole conflict.

The second section of the catalogue features books from every phase of the war. Like any serious conflict, the Second World War had its antecedents and aftermath. We have included material from the Second Sino-Japanese and Spanish Civil wars that preceded it and the peace time atomic bomb tests that followed. There is material from every major theatre of the conflict and some lesser known aspects too. There are human testimonies, such as *The Diary of Anne Frank*, as well as political and economic assessments.

It is indisputable that the origins and form of the conflict were in many ways determined by the rise of the Nazi party, the embodiment of the twisted ideology of its leader Adolf Hitler. At the risk of causing offence, we have chosen to include a number of items illustrative of this dark development in European politics, among them an uncommon inscribed copy of the first and limited edition of *Mein Kampf* presented to the widow of his co-conspirator killed in the Beer Hall Putsch; and a remarkable collection of books salvaged by the head of the Munich Monuments Men from the Führer’s personal offices, several of them extraordinary association copies.

An index of the whole catalogue is given at the end.

SECTION 1: WINSTON CHURCHILL



A lifetime's gathering of the best available copy of each of his major titles

1

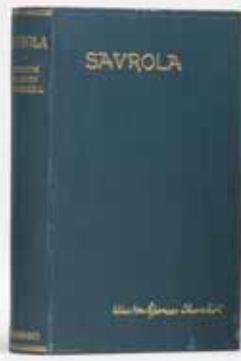
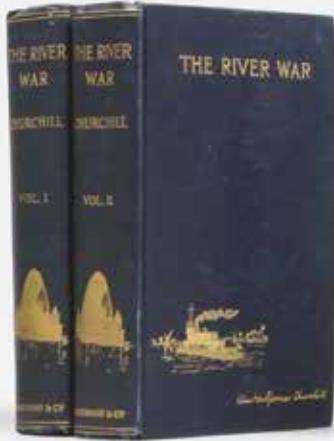
CHURCHILL, Winston S. A collection of his first editions in superb condition. London & New York: various publishers, 1898–1976

Together 22 works in 50 volumes, octavo format, various sizes. All in the original cloth (except *The People's Rights*, in original wrappers). With the dust jackets where issued (except *The River War*). Photographic plates and maps throughout. Generally in exceptional condition.

A collection of the all primary texts in the Churchill corpus (except for the elusively rare *Mr. Brodrick's Army* and *For Free Trade*) in superb condition throughout, including one of only two known copies of Lord Randolph Churchill (1906) in the dust jacket, and one of only three such copies of *Liberalism and the Social Problem* (1909, one of these being substantially damaged). Further rarities include the case-bound issue of *India* (1930), in the extremely uncommon dust jacket, a copy of his 1910 pamphlet *The People's Rights*, in the original wrappers, and genuinely fine copies

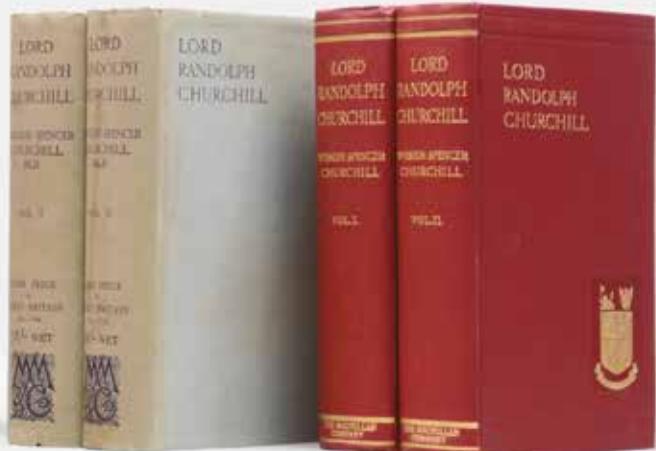
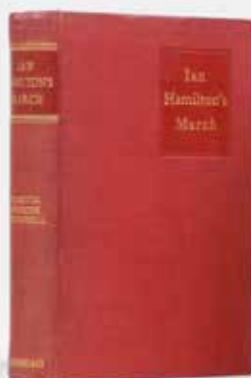
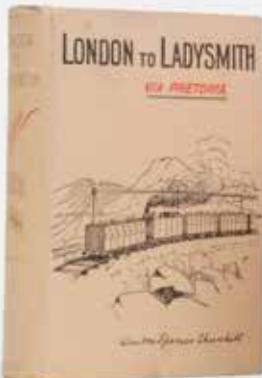
of most titles, from his first published book, *The Story of the Malakand Field Force* (1898), to *My Early Life* (1930), his first book of sustained biography, in the dust jacket, together with superlative examples of his works from the Wilderness Years. There are also excellent jacketed sets of his great voluminous titles, notably *The World Crisis* (1923–31) and *Marlborough* (1933–8). In almost all instances the given copy is the best we have handled.

These copies were originally collected by Mark Weber (d. 2016), who during more than 30 years trading as The Churchill Book Specialist kept back for his own private collection the best available copy of each Churchill title as he came across them. The result is a once-in-a-generation collecting opportunity. A more detailed condition report for each book in the collection is available on request.

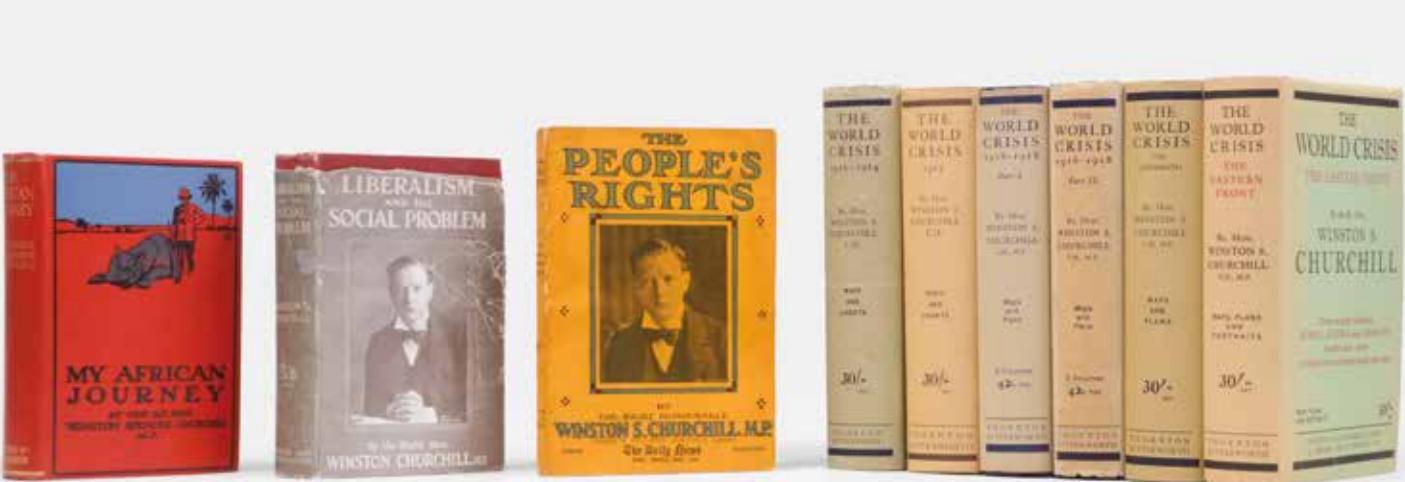


a, b, c, d

- a) *The Story of the Malakand Field Force*. London, New York & Bombay: Longmans, Green, and Co., 1898. FIRST EDITION, HOME ISSUE, SOLE PRINTING, FIRST STATE. Original cloth, a superlative copy: "Truly fine copies are extreme rarities, and even those with routine wear and tear are difficult to find" (Langworth). Cohen A1.1.a.
- b) *The River War*. London, New York and Bombay: Longmans, Green & Co., 1899. FIRST EDITION, FIRST IMPRESSION, second state. 2 vols, original cloth, a remarkably tight and fresh copy: "the heavy pages put a lot of strain on the binding, and many copies are found with hinge or gutter breaks" (Langworth). From the library of Scottish peer and soldier John Stewart-Murray, 7th Duke of Atholl (1840–1917), whose son served in the Sudan. Cohen A2.1.b.
- c) *Savrola*. New York: Longmans, Green, and Co., 1900. FIRST EDITION IN BOOK FORM, FIRST PRINTING, of Churchill's only novel. Original cloth, an excellent copy. Cohen A3.1.a.
- d) *Savrola*. London: Longmans, Green, and Co., 1900. FIRST UK EDITION IN BOOK FORM (printed from the American plates), first impression, first state. Original cloth, a very attractive copy of a book increasingly hard to find in collectable condition. Cohen A3.2.a.
- e) London to Ladysmith via Pretoria. London: Longmans, Green and Co, 1900. FIRST EDITION, FIRST IMPRESSION. Original cloth, small spot to front board, but an excellent copy. "A splendid book both aesthetically and from a literary standpoint, the Ladysmith is one of the most sought-after titles in the canon" (Langworth). Cohen A4.1.a.
- f) Ian Hamilton's March. London: Longmans, Green, and Co, 1900. FIRST EDITION, FIRST IMPRESSION, FIRST ISSUE of the sequel to Ladysmith. Original cloth, an exceptionally bright copy, entirely unfaded. "A very good copy is a scarcity and a fine one is truly rare" (Langworth). Cohen A8.1.a.
- g) Lord Randolph Churchill. London: Macmillan and Co. Limited, 1906. FIRST EDITION, SOLE IMPRESSION, FIRST-ISSUE BINDING. 2 vols, original cloth, one of only two copies known in the original dust jackets. An exceptionally fine copy of a book "rarely found in pristine condition" (Langworth). After *The River War*, this is the earliest Churchill title for which dust jackets are recorded. With a fine copy of the first US edition, sole printing (no jackets known). Cohen A17.1-2.



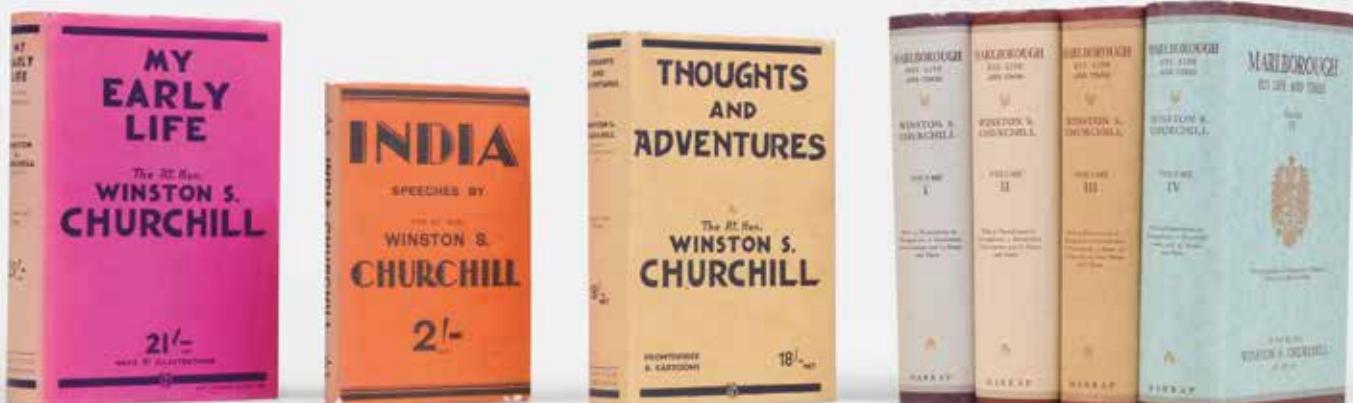
e,f,g

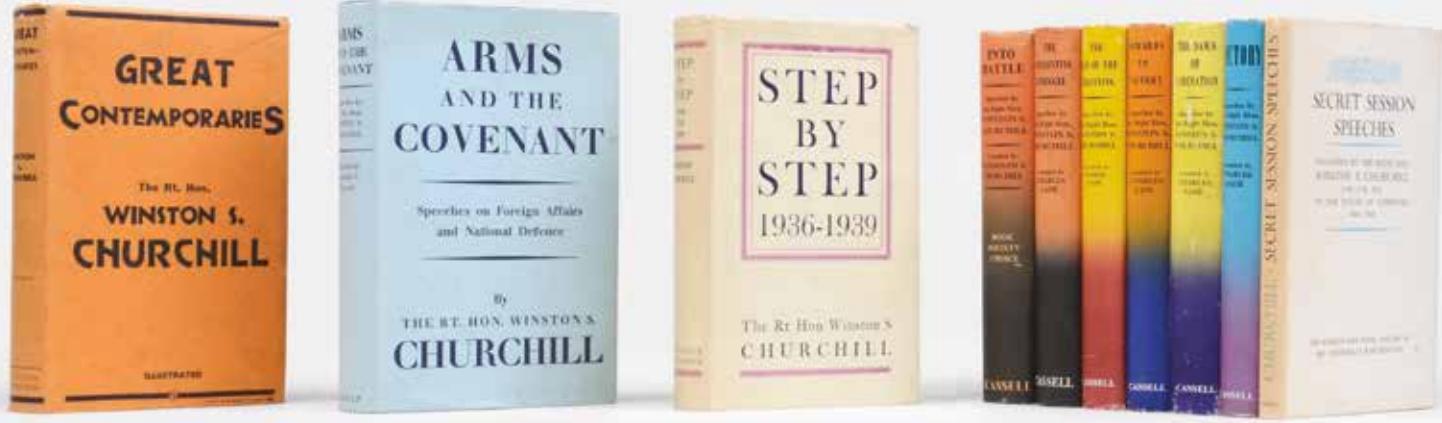


h, i, j, k

- h) *My African Journey*. London: Hodder and Stoughton, 1908. FIRST EDITION, FIRST ISSUE, SOLE PRINTING. Original cloth, an exceptional copy: the best we have handled. Cohen A27.1.
- i) *Liberalism and the Social Problem*. London: Hodder and Stoughton, 1909. FIRST EDITION, FIRST IMPRESSION. Original cloth, one of three copies known in the dust jacket, of which one is substantially damaged. From the library of Scottish Liberal politician and author George Freeland Barbour (1882–1946). Unjacketed copies are in themselves “exceedingly rare” (Langworth). Cohen A29.1.a.
- j) *The People's Rights*. London: Hodder & Stoughton, 1910. FIRST EDITION, WRAPPERS FORMAT, first Daily News issue. Original pictorial wrappers, uncommonly well-preserved and extremely rare. Cohen A31.4.a.
- k) *The World Crisis*. London: Thornton Butterworth Limited, 1923–31. FIRST UK EDITIONS, FIRST IMPRESSIONS. 5 vols in 6, original cloth, an excellent set in the “extremely rare” dust jackets (Langworth). The US editions have a few days’ priority in each case, but the UK is “more aesthetically desirable . . . [and] more popular among collectors” (idem.) Cohen A69.2(I-III).a, (IV).b; (V).a.
- l) *My Early Life*. London: Thornton Butterworth Limited, 1930. FIRST EDITION, FIRST IMPRESSION, first state of text, second state of binding as usual. Original cloth, a fine copy, with the rare dust jacket. “Even fine unjacketed copies are rare, because the plum cloth . . . is very susceptible to fading” (Langworth). Cohen A91.1.b.
- m) *India*. London: Thornton Butterworth, Ltd, 1931. FIRST EDITION, FIRST IMPRESSION, the rare case-bound “library” issue, variant binding. Original cloth, the only copy we have handled in the dust jacket, with three such copies noted at auction in the past 50 years. “Softbound copies on the market today outnumber hardbound copies by at least twenty to one, which offers a clue as to their original press runs . . . Jacketed hardbacks are extremely rare” (Langworth) Cohen A92.1.b.
- n) *Thoughts and Adventures*. London: Thornton Butterworth Limited, 1932. FIRST EDITION, FIRST IMPRESSION. Original cloth, an exceptional copy of the second volume of Churchill’s autobiographical writings, in the scarce dust jacket. Cohen A95.
- o) *Marlborough*. London: George G. Harrap & Co. Ltd, 1933–1938. First editions, first impressions, trade issue. 4 vols, original cloth, in the first-impression dust jackets. A superb set. Cohen A97.2(I-IV).a.

l, m, n, o





p, q, r, s

- p) *Great Contemporaries*. London: Thornton Butterworth Ltd, 1937. FIRST EDITION, FIRST IMPRESSION, first state. Original cloth, with the dust jacket. A superb copy. Cohen A105.1.a.
- q) *Arms and the Covenant*. London: George G. Harrap & Co. Ltd, 1938. First edition, sole printing. Original cloth, a lovely copy in the scarce first-issue jacket. Cohen A107.
- r) *Step by Step 1936–1939*. London: Thornton Butterworth Ltd, 1939. FIRST EDITION, FIRST IMPRESSION. Original cloth, with the dust jacket, an unusually bright copy of Churchill's final book before the Second World War. Cohen A111.1.a.
- s) *The War Speeches*. London: Cassell & Company Ltd, 1942–6. FIRST EDITIONS, FIRST IMPRESSIONS, of the first six volumes; *Secret Sessions Speeches* is a first UK edition (a month after the US). 7 vols, original cloth, first-impression dust jackets throughout. An attractive set of a vulnerable wartime production. Cohen A142.1.a, 172.1.b, 183.1.a, 194.1.a, 223.1.a, 227.2.a.
- t) *Post-War Speeches*. London: Cassell and Company Ltd, 1948–61. FIRST EDITIONS, FIRST IMPRESSIONS. Original cloth, with the dust jackets. An excellent set, square and tight, the cloth very bright indeed. Cohen A241, 246, 255, 264, 273.
- u) *The Second World War*. London: Cassell & Co. Ltd, 1948–54. FIRST UK EDITIONS, FIRST IMPRESSIONS. Original cloth, with the dust jackets, and the publisher's rare wraparound bands for vols 1, 5 and 6. A superb set of Churchill's preferred iteration. Cohen A240.4.(I–VI).a.
- v) *A History of the English-Speaking Peoples*. London: Cassell and Company Ltd, 1956–8. FIRST EDITIONS, FIRST IMPRESSIONS. 4 vols, original cloth, of Churchill's "last great work . . . [with] the most attractive trade dust jackets ever to appear on Churchill's works . . . a physically beautiful edition" (Langworth). A lovely set without any of the usual spotting to edges or dulling to the gilt. Cohen A267.1(I–IV).

£110,000

[116308]

t, u, v





2

The last set bound, uniquely in green morocco

2

CHURCHILL, Winston S. The First Collected Works. Centenary Limited Edition [with:] The Collected Essays. London: Library of Imperial History in association with the Hamlyn Publishing Group Ltd, 1973–6

Together 38 volumes, octavo. Original green morocco by Robert Hartnoll, spines lettered and ruled in gilt, Churchill arms gilt to front boards within simple frame gilt, all edges gilt, green moiré silk doublures, turnins gilt-ruled, bound green silk page-markers. Housed in the original green cloth slipcases with morocco top and bottom panels, Churchill arms gilt. Illustrations throughout, as plates and to the text. A fine set.

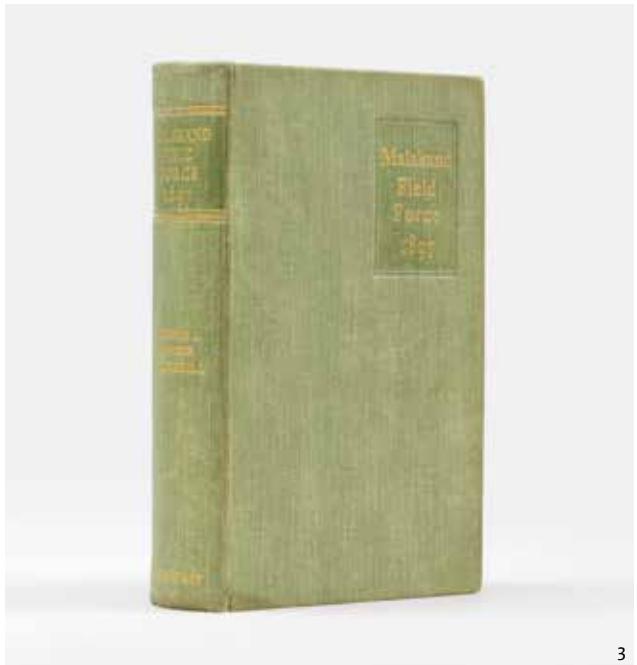
UNIQUE SET, THE FINAL SET BOUND, AND THE ONLY ONE IN GREEN MOROCCO, signed by ten craftsmen of Robert Hartnoll's bindery on the initial blank. The Library of Imperial History went bankrupt before the projected run of 3,000 sets could be completed, so "the print run never exceeded 2,000 copies and only 1,750 sets were ever published" (Cohen). The published sets were issued in vellum, which has proven susceptible to cockling and discolouration. In the 1980s Richard M. Langworth, founder of the International Churchill Society, travelled to Robert Hartnoll's craft bindery in Bodmin, Cornwall, finding that "for the past several years they had been warehousing some 200

unbound sheets of Collected Essays and about 50 sets of Collected Works" (p. 365, though on p. 368 Langworth states that "about 100 unbound sets of the Collected Works were discovered"). It transpired that a New York dealer had bought the remaining sheets from the publisher's receivers and persuaded the bindery to produce 20 sets of the Collected Works in red morocco before disappearing, leaving the account unsettled. Langworth records that he and fellow Churchill expert Mark Weber proceeded to bind up the remaining sheets of the Essays; according to Weber's laid-in catalogue description, the pair also took control of the Collected Works sheets, with 50 done in red morocco, and Weber chose this unique green morocco binding for the final set, which he retained for his own private collection.

Cohen AA1; Langworth pp. 362–9; Woods p. 391.

£17,500

[116912]



His first book

3

CHURCHILL, Winston Leonard Spencer. The Story of the Malakand Field Force. An Episode of Frontier War. With maps, plans, etc. London, New York & Bombay: Longmans, Green, and Co., 1898

3

Octavo. Original green cloth, spine lettered in gilt, front cover with panel in blind lettered gilt, black endpapers. Frontispiece portrait and 6 maps, 4 of them folding and coloured, 4 full-page. A couple of tiny spots to cloth, hinge cracked at half title, a little faint toning of contents. An excellent copy.

FIRST EDITION, HOME ISSUE, ONLY PRINTING, FIRST STATE of Churchill's first book, this copy without the errata slip at p. 1, the catalogue dated 12/97. The book relates Churchill's exploits with the Malakand field force, led by Sir Bindon Blood, on the North West Frontier of India in 1897, based on his despatches to the Daily Telegraph and the Pioneer Mail. As Churchill was still in India when the book was published, the final editing was undertaken by his uncle Moreton Frewen, husband of Clara Jerome, Jennie's elder sister, resulting in numerous small errors which were corrected the following year in the Silver Library edition.

Cohen A1.r.b; Woods Ara.

£7,500

[88423]

Pre-publication sheets, with Churchill's corrections and expansions

4

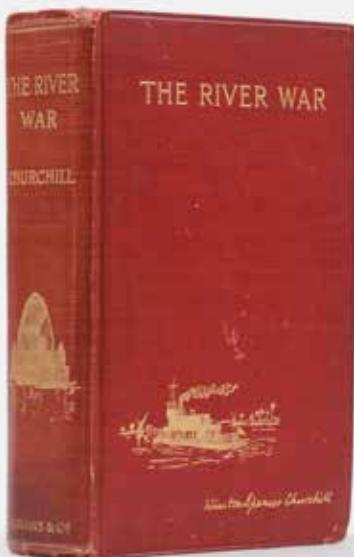
CHURCHILL, Winston S. Sheets of The River War, volume I, with Churchill's corrections on 17 pages. London: Longmans, Green & Co., 1899

Octavo. Loose sheets in recent blue morocco plush-lined box, title gilt to the spine. Half-title somewhat soiled and browned, last leaf with some marginal splits, no loss of text, and soiling verso, but otherwise just light toning and some marginal finger-soiling and chipping throughout, overall very good.

UNBOUND PRE-PUBLICATION SHEETS of Churchill's second book, with his holograph corrections, some quite extensive, to 17 pages. Working papers from the early part of Churchill's

4





5

writing career are exceedingly uncommon. Just one minor correction marked here seems to have been adopted in the published version, but a number were taken up in the single-volume edition published in 1902.

Churchill's tendency to rewrite, revise, amend, and generally to tinker with his work right down to the wire, and often beyond – "an indefatigable reviser" (Woods) – was the source of great frustration, and expense, to his publishers throughout his career. "Revise would follow revise, eventually to become a 'Final Revise'; this title, however, rarely fulfilled its promise. More often than not 'Overtake Corrections' then began to arrive, sometimes even after the presses had started running" (Woods, *Artillery of Words*, p. 156).

Here Churchill has marked up an unsewn set of the sheets to the first volume, and it seems unlikely that this was in preparation for the single-volume edition as a number of his emendations actually represent expansions of the text. Of particular interest are those made in chapter III, "The Fate of the Envoy", pp. 100–4, which include a note of the source for his dramatic description of the death of Gordon: "I received this account in Feb. from a man I sent up to Khartoum from the steamer I was on about Feb. 10th, & have it now at home".

Cohen A2.1.b; Woods A2(a).

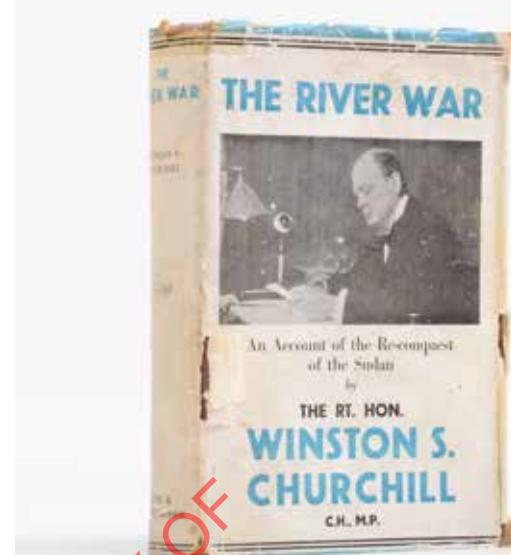
£18,500

[90104]

5

CHURCHILL, Winston S. *The River War. An Historical Account of the Reconquest of the Soudan*. London: Longmans, Green, and Co., 1902

Octavo. Original red cloth, title gilt to front board and spine, together with facsimile gilt signature and block of one of Kitchener's Nile gun-boats to the front board, and of the Mahdi's tomb to the spine, black surface-paper endpapers. Photogravure frontispiece of Kitchener, 14 coloured maps and plans, 6 of them folding, a further 8 sketch-



6

maps in the text. A little rubbed and spotted, spine slightly sunned and creased, front pastedown slightly skinned from the removal of a bookplate, front hinge a little loose, contemporary ownership inscription in pencil to the front free endpaper, and inked to the title page, light marginal browning, very good.

FIRST ONE-VOLUME EDITION, REVISED (second edition overall). 1,000 copies published on 15 October 1902. The text had been revised considerably, and a new chapter added describing the ultimate destruction of the khalifa and the end of the war, making Churchill's self-described tale of blood and war "at once accurate and complete."

Cohen A2.2; Woods A2(b).

£950

[85268]

6

CHURCHILL, Winston S. *The River War. An Account of the Reconquest of the Sudan*. London: Eyre & Spottiswoode, 1933

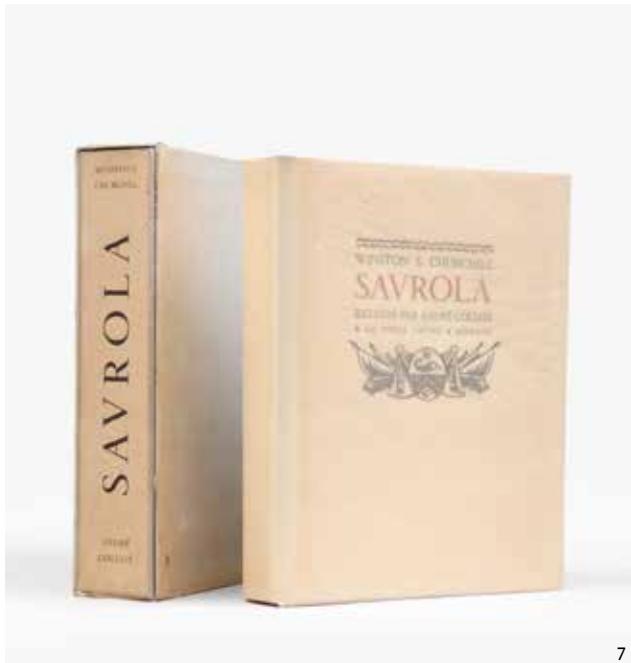
Octavo. Original mauve cloth, titles to spine in black. With the pictorial dust jacket. With maps and plans. Contemporary bookplate to front pastedown. Spine a little rolled, contents lightly toned. An excellent copy in a chipped, toned jacket with several old tape repairs on the verso.

FIRST CHEAP EDITION, FIRST IMPRESSION, printed from plates of the second edition. This issue includes a new introduction in which Churchill explains that "a generation has grown up which knows little of why we are in Egypt and the Sudan, and what our work there has been", and expressing "the hope that the story which these pages contain may be some help and encouragement to those young men and women who have still confidence in the destiny of Britain in the Orient".

Cohen A2.4.a; Woods A2(d).

£500

[108816]



7

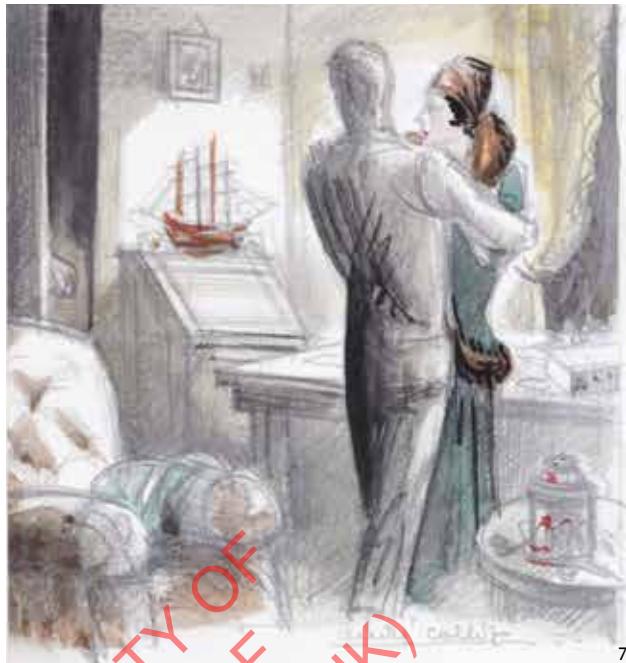
"The most elegant Churchill work . . . No serious Churchill library is complete without it"

7

CHURCHILL, Winston S. *Savrola*. Roman. Traduit de l'anglais par Judith Paley. Illustré par André Collot de bois gravés en couleurs et en noir. Monaco: A La Voile Latine, 1950. Quarto (280 x 225 mm). Sheets loose in light card wrappers within pale grey card chemise in matching card slipcase as issued. Original glassine jacket on the wrappers, and the suite of plates "en noir" in the original glassine sleeve. Coloured wood-engraved frontispiece, and 22 similar half-page headpieces, tailpieces in black and white; original pencil and watercolour drawings for two of the headpieces window-mounted in light card and loosely inserted, together with an additional suite of the illustrations in black and white. The slipcase a little tanned, slightly rubbed and starting on the joins, spine of the chemise similarly tanned, some offsetting from the illustrations, but overall very good.

FIRST EDITION THUS, THE SECOND IN FRENCH, NUMBER 12 OF 12 COPIES ON "PUR CHIFFON À LA FORME", ACCOMPANIED BY TWO OF THE ORIGINAL DRAWINGS, SIGNED IN PENCIL, AND A SUITE OF THE ILLUSTRATIONS "EN NOIR"; FROM THE TOTAL EDITION OF 950 COPIES.

Savrola is far from Churchill's finest hour in literary terms: "He devoted only one paragraph in *My Early Life* to *Savrola*, concluding: 'I have consistently urged my friends to abstain from reading it'" (*Rose, The Literary Churchill*, p. 68). However, this "magnificently illustrated edition" is widely considered to be "the most elegant of all Churchill 'A' titles" (Cohen, *Finest Hour*, 74, 1992, p. 33). Langworth stresses its importance to collectors: "The finest presentation of *Savrola* . . . this magnificent edition is overlooked by many collectors because it is not in English. They are missing a great deal. No serious Churchill library is complete without it". André Collot, the artist who provided the stylish suite of illustrations for this edition (reproduced in the St Augustine's Press re-issue, published in association with the Churchill Center in 2003) was a highly regarded illustrator who worked on editions of such classics as Kipling's *Jungle Book*, The



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Three Musketeers, Letters from My Windmill, and Barbusse's *La Feu*, but is probably best known for his sometimes quite brutal erotica. Having disowned *Savrola* in the past, Churchill wrote to Collot on receipt of his copy of the present edition, expressing himself "surprised and greatly pleased to have received the beautiful edition of my little novel of sixty years ago . . . I am glad to find it is still alive. It will have an honoured place in my library" (*Finest Hour*, 120, 2003, p. 41). An excellent copy of the tête de tirage of this superb edition.

Cohen p. 71; Langworth, *Connoisseur's Guide*, pp. 48–9; Woods p. 26.

£1,500

[108172]

"Coming Man, No. 1"

8

CHURCHILL, Winston S. *Why I am a Free Trader*. London: [The Review of Reviews,] 1905

Octavo (245 x 154 mm), pp. 24. Wire-stitched in the original pictorial wrappers. Housed in modern tan half morocco, marbled boards, folding case, morocco patch label to the front board. Fine portrait illustration of Churchill to the front panel of the wrappers. Wrappers slightly spotted, staples rusting, separated at the spine towards the tail, light toning, a very good copy.

FIRST EDITION. This pamphlet was issued as the first in the series "Coming Men on Coming Questions", edited by the campaigning journalist W. T. Stead, which was published in collected form later in the same year (Cohen B3; Woods B2). It represents Churchill's first published statement of his stance on the free trade question after he crossed the floor in 1904. In his biographical introduction ("Winston Churchill, Past, Present, and Future") Stead summarizes Churchill's career to date, quoting Lord Dufferin's encomium that he had by the age of 26 crammed into his life "a finer series of military adventures than half of the general officers in Europe", and concluding: "Since then in politics he has beaten his own record in war and in journalism.



Hence I put him down as Coming Man, No. 1." Important and uncommon, with ten copies listed on OCLC.

Cohen A15; Woods A7/1.

£5,750

[67682]

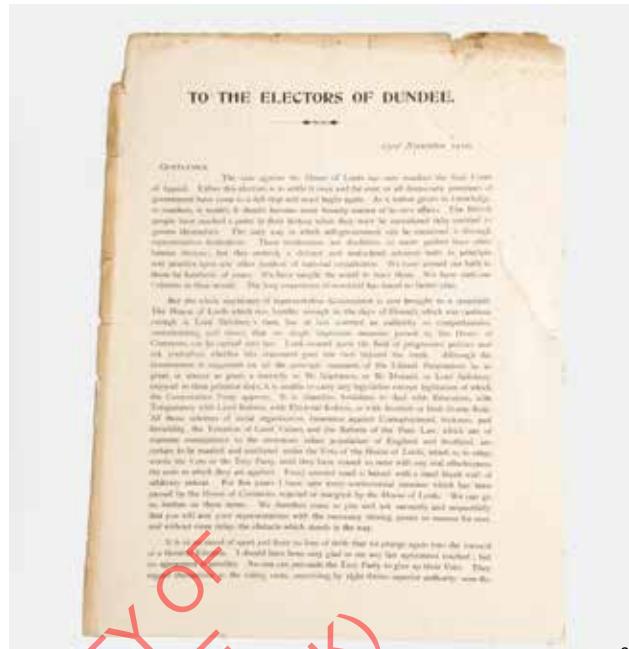
"Government of the people, by the people, for the people"

9

CHURCHILL, Winston S. Printed Address, To the Electors of Dundee, 28 December 1909, Board of Trade, Whitehall Gardens, London, 28 December 1909; [together with:] Printed Address, To the Electors of Dundee, 23 November 1910. Dundee: John Leng & Co., 1909 & 1910

Quarto, 4 pages, and quarto, 2 pages. The first-named with crosswise creases from old folds, first and last pages toned and somewhat soiled, both leaves with a closed tear into the fore-margin, professionally repaired; the second browned and splitting at the margins, some minor losses, closed tear at the fore-margin repaired, encroaching on the text but no loss, about very good.

Churchill invokes Lincoln's famous formulation from the Gettysburg Address in his election addresses on the momentous constitutional battle between the House of Commons and the House of Lords. In November 1909, the Lords rejected the "People's Budget" of 1909 proposed by Liberal Prime Minister Herbert Asquith. The bill called for higher taxes on the wealthy to pay for a limited scheme of unemployment and worker's health insurance. The bill, and the intransigence of the House of Lords,



9

became the central issue in two general elections held in 1910, the first in January the second in December. In the first address, Churchill decries the Lords' veto, saying "The people can be trusted. They are of age . . . If at one end of our political system we have a hereditary House of Landlords and great capitalists, wielding an absolute veto over legislation and finance . . . [then] government of the people, by the people, for the people will have become a nineteenth century daydream." The Spectator published brief extracts and a comment on this address: "Mr. Winston Churchill's election address , when shorn of its purple platitudes, is chiefly remarkable for its denunciation of the Peers" (quoted in Cohen).

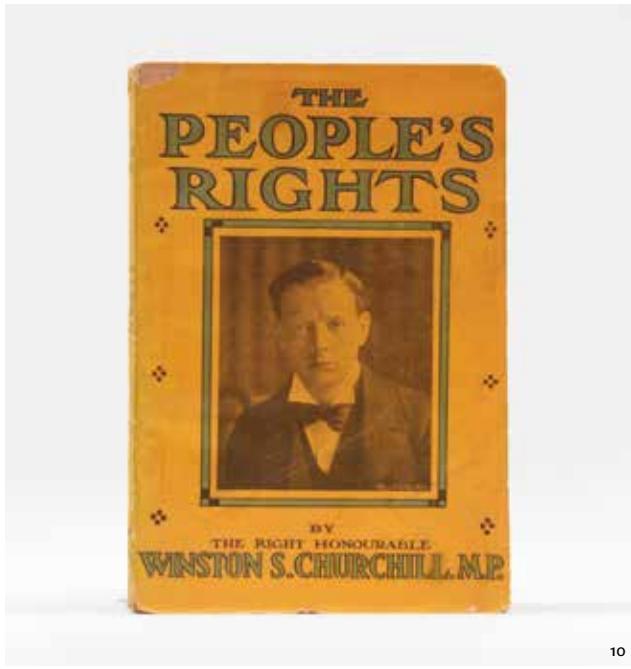
The January 1910 election resulted in the Liberals forming a coalition government dependent upon their Labour Party and Irish Nationalist allies. The Lords approved a slightly modified version of the People's Budget in April 1910, but the Liberals were determined to strike down the veto power of the upper chamber, and made it the issue of a second general election, in December 1910. In his second address (November 1910), Churchill is more combative and impatient. "No one can persuade the Tory Party to give up their Veto. They regard themselves as the ruling caste . . . They treat us as if we were a conquered race . . . They cannot bring themselves . . . to part from that unfair Veto . . . You will have to take it from them. You will have to take it from them now. You will have to take it from them for ever. One good wrench, and out it comes!" The growing political unrest in the country forced the Lords to yield and they consented to the Parliament Act of 1911, which significantly reduced their powers.

These ephemeral pieces of election literature are extremely uncommon, Cohen giving just one location for each of these pieces.

Cohen A30 & A33/1; Woods A15/1, the second-named not in Woods.

£5,500

[71650]



10

CHURCHILL, Winston S. *The People's Rights Selected from his Lancashire and other Recent Speeches*. London: Hodder & Stoughton, 1910

Octavo. Original pictorial "vivid orange yellow" (Cohen) wrappers printed in greyish green and black. Housed in a black cloth solander box by the Chelsea Bindery. Wrappers a little rubbed and soiled, some chips from the corners, a few minor edge-splits, spine a little sunned and creased, but near complete, no loss of text from the wrappers, text-block typically browned, remains a very good copy.

FIRST EDITION, FIRST GENERAL PAPER WRAPPERS ISSUE, first state, with index and just a single appendix, and p. 71 (the section title for "The People's Trade") misnumbered 1. "All issues of *The People's Rights* are extremely scarce" (Cohen) despite a print run of 40,000, this largely due to the low quality of the materials, and the cheap and clumsy method of production. Despite the apparent catalogue of faults above, this is in fact an unusually well-preserved copy.

Cohen A31.2.a; Wood A16a.

£5,750

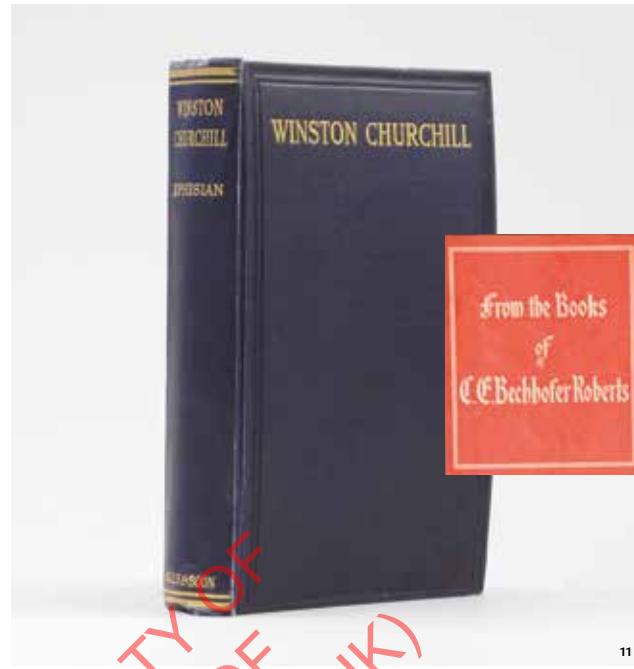
[88138]

With Churchill's letter of thanks for the unwelcome biography

11

(CHURCHILL, Winston S.) ROBERTS, Carl Eric Bechhofer, as "Ephesian". *Winston Churchill. Being an Account of the Life of the Right Hon. Winston Leonard Spencer Churchill, P.C., C.H., T.D., M.P.* London: Mills & Boon, Limited, 1927

Octavo. Original blue cloth, titles in gilt to spine and to front cover within a blind double fillet panel. Portrait frontispiece and 7 other plates. A little rubbed, particularly at the extremities, endpapers lightly browned, foxing to the fore-edge, else very good.



11

FIRST EDITION, THE AUTHOR'S OWN COPY, WITH HIS BOOK-PLATE TO THE FRONT PASTEDOWN, AND A ONE-PAGE TYPED LETTER SIGNED FROM CHURCHILL mounted on the front free endpaper. In the letter he thanks Roberts for sending him a copy of the book, explaining: "Although . . . I would rather that nothing of this kind had been published, yet I should like to recognise the great consideration and courtesy with which you have treated me, and to thank you for all the friendly things you say". Churchill writes on Chartwell stationery, the letter dated 29 September 1927, one day before the publication of the book. More than 20 pages of clipped reviews are mounted on blanks bound in after the Index, a 4-page printed synopsis has been tipped in before the half-title, and Roberts has annotated the imprint to show the two subsequent editions, or rather impressions, of 1927. A "fourth edition", with a current evaluation of the new prime minister, was published by Newnes in 1940.

Roberts is a somewhat obscure miscellaneous writer who contributed to Orage's *The New Era* on a variety of subjects, published a number of books on spiritualism having met Gurdijeff while travelling in Russia in 1919, but is best known for a slew of true crime and crime fiction publications in the 1930s. Roberts dedicates the book to the Countess of Birkenhead, having previously written a biography of the Earl, that is F. E. Smith, Churchill's parliamentary sparring partner, and co-founder of the Other Club. Roberts's odd nom de plume is drawn from his admiration for Smith: "F.E.-sian".

Woods p. 328.

£3,500

[19508]

Chatting to the PM just before their election loss

12

CHURCHILL, Winston S. Photographic portrait in conversation with Stanley Baldwin. London: 15 April 1929



12

Original photograph, gelatin silver process. Good condition, oxidisation throughout image. Image size: 36.5 x 27.5 cm

SIGNED BY BOTH BALDWIN AND CHURCHILL IN THE MOUNT below the image. This pre-war photograph shows Prime Minister Baldwin and his Chancellor of the Exchequer in conversation seated at the table in the Cabinet Office at Downing Street. Churchill's political status was upended soon after this photograph by defeat in the general election held on 30 May 1929.

£7,500

[114182]

The World Crisis, inscribed on the eve of the next

13

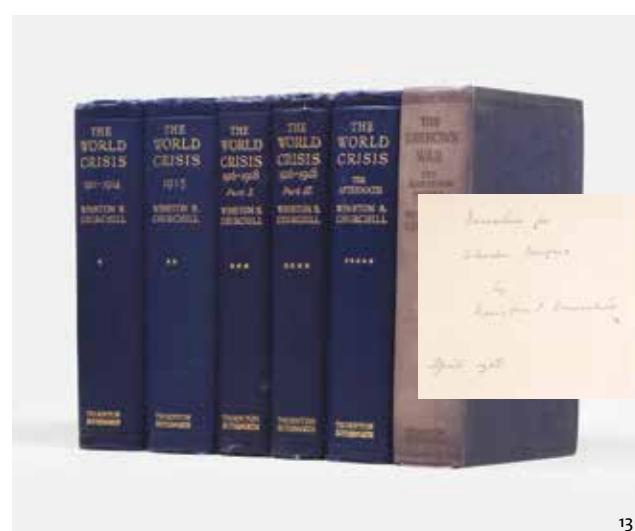
CHURCHILL, Winston S. The World Crisis: 1911–1914; 1915; 1916–1918; The Aftermath; The Unknown War: The Eastern Front. London: Thornton Butterworth Limited, 1929–37. 5 works in 6 volumes, octavo. Original blue cloth, titles to spines gilt and front covers blind. Illustrated throughout with maps and charts (many folding). Provenance: from the Wybrow collection. 1916–1918, pt. I with some light marks to covers, pt. II with some bubbling to cloth, Unknown War with faded spine, gilt rubbed. An excellent set overall.

A NICELY INSCRIBED SET, EACH VOLUME INSCRIBED BY CHURCHILL ON THE SAME DATE on the front free endpaper. The first two volumes read: "Inscribed for Charles Hughes by Winston S. Churchill. April 1938"; the remaining volumes read "Inscribed by Winston S. Churchill. April 1938", with the ex-

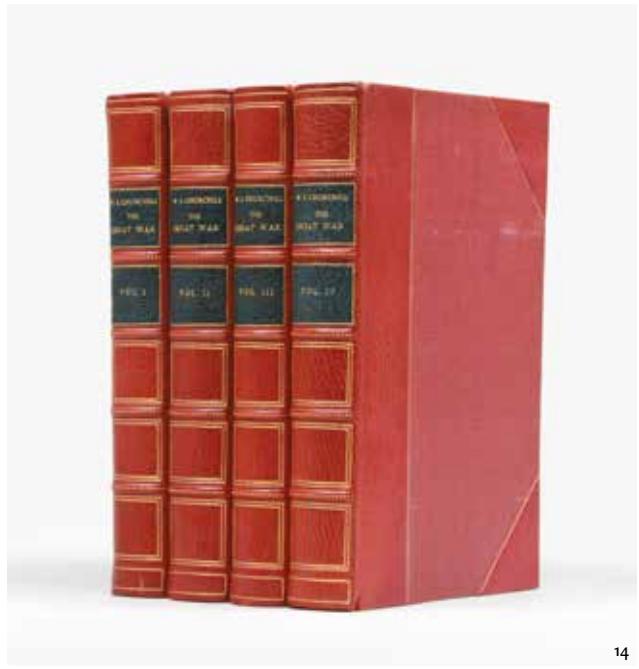
ception of Part I of 1916–1918, where Churchill started to write "Inscribed for", then crossed out "for" and wrote "by". With the ownership signature of Hughes to parts I and II of 1916–1918 above Churchill's inscription. The set consists of mixed printings, except for The Unknown War, which is the Thornton Butterworth Keystone Library edition of 1937.

£15,000

[115028]



13



14

14

CHURCHILL, Winston S. *The Great War. Fully Illustrated with Photographs, Drawings and Maps.* London: The Home Library Book Company; George Newnes, [1935]

4 volumes, octavo (238 x 168 mm). Finely bound by Maltby's of Oxford in mid 20th-century red half morocco, twin blue-green morocco labels, raised bands with dotted rule gilt, compartments panelled in gilt, red cloth sides, top edges gilt, marbled endpapers. Illustrated throughout. An excellent set.

A finely bound set of the four-volume issue of the first illustrated edition of *The World Crisis*. The first illustrated edition was published by Newnes in 26 parts in magazine format in 1933–4, followed by the three-volume issue in 1934 and the four-volume issue in 1935.

Cohen A69.9.d.

£1,250

[111700]

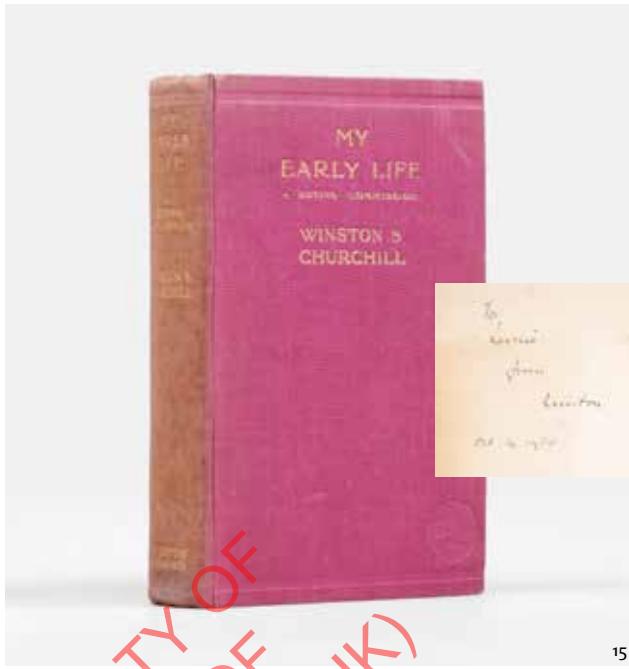
Shane Leslie's copy

15

CHURCHILL, Winston S. *My Early Life. A Roving Commission.* London: Thornton Butterworth Limited, 1930

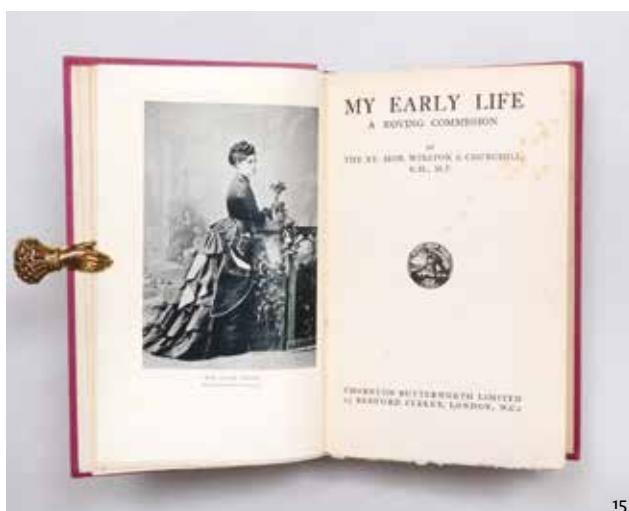
Octavo. Original dark pink cloth, title gilt to spine and front board, publisher's device and broad single rules to covers in blind, bottom edge untrimmed. Housed in a quarter morocco solander box and chemise. Photographic frontispiece and 15 plates of which 12 from photographs, folding map, 8 maps and 2 plans to the text. Spine faded and lightly spotted, short nicks to head of each joint, tips very lightly rubbed and bumped, very faint scattered marking to covers, small superficial scrape to front, contents toned, a few spots to edges, prelims, and index leaves. A very good copy.

FIRST EDITION, FIRST IMPRESSION, SECOND STATE. PRESENTATION COPY, inscribed by Churchill six days before publication "To Leslie from Winston, Oct. 14. 1930" on the initial

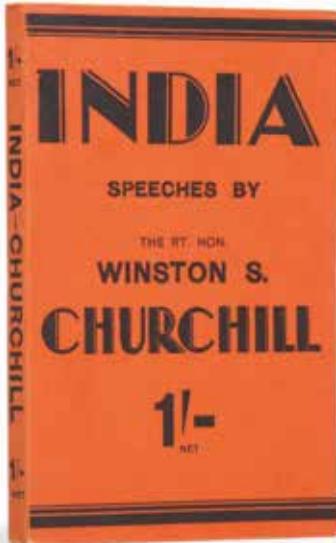


15

blank; with the armorial bookplate of Leonie Leslie, Churchill's maternal aunt, to the front pastedown, though the form of address suggests that the recipient was in fact her son Shane Leslie (1885–1975), Churchill's cousin and close friend since childhood, despite more than ten years age difference. In 1890 Churchill's family acquired Banstead, a country house near Newmarket, where Winston and his brother Jack constructed a small fort known as the "Den", assisted by Shane and other children (Gilbert I p. 99). At Cambridge Leslie fervently embraced Roman Catholicism and Irish nationalism, so "Churchill, who was in favour of home rule, showed interest in Leslie's political views and introduced him to John Redmond, leader of the Irish nationalists in the House of Commons. Inspired by Redmond, Shane agreed to stand for Londonderry as a nationalist in the 1910 election. He narrowly lost the seat and set off to raise interest in the Gaelic movement in America where he worked with



15



16

Bourke Cockran the Irish orator, who was a friend of Churchill's" (ODNB). Leslie went on to become a prolific biographer, novelist, and poet; the summer after *My Early Life* was published he helped Churchill with the research for *Marlborough* (Gilbert V, p. 511). A suitably intimate familial association for Churchill's first work of extended biography.

Cohen A91.1.b; Langworth pp. 129–34, Woods A37(a).

£12,500

[116825]

16

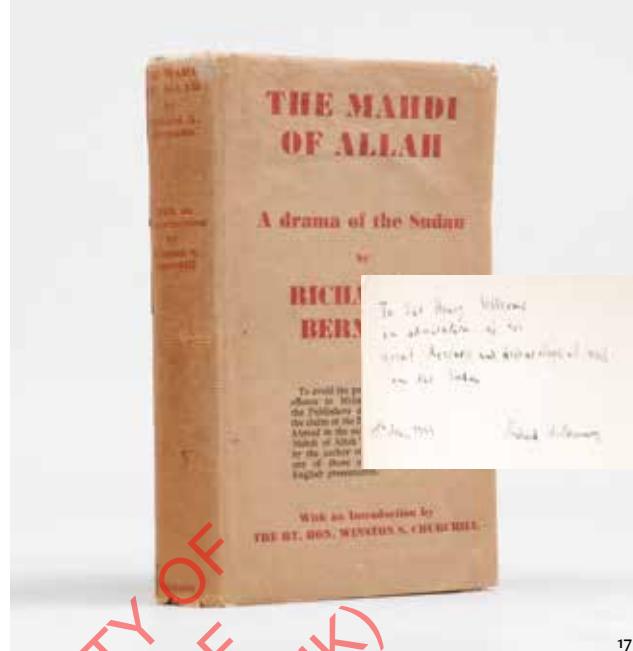
CHURCHILL, Winston S. *India. Speeches and an Introduction*. London: Thornton Butterworth, Ltd, 1931
Octavo. Original orange wrappers, spine and covers printed in black. Housed in a red half morocco slipcase by Maltby's of Oxford. Tiny puncture to upper inner corner of front wrapper and first 5 leaves, slight spotting to edges of text block but overall a remarkably bright copy. Excellent.

FIRST EDITION, FIRST IMPRESSION, WRAPPED ISSUE (the book was issued simultaneously in hardback). The 1930s are characterized as Churchill's wilderness years, with his unrelenting opposition to Hitler being seen as main cause for his ostracism. However "another, and earlier reason lay in his bitter opposition to Baldwin's India policy . . . Churchill had always hit hard; not for him a round of gentlemanly sparring between friends. His fight to maintain full control of India employed not just the clenched fist but the bludgeon" (Woods, *Artillery of Words*).

Cohen A92.1.c; Woods A38.

£1,250

[111354]



17

17
(CHURCHILL, Winston S., intro.) BERMANN, Richard A. *The Mahdi of Allah. The Story of the Dervish Mohammed Ahmed*. With an Introduction by The Rt. Hon. Winston S. Churchill. London: Putnam, 1931

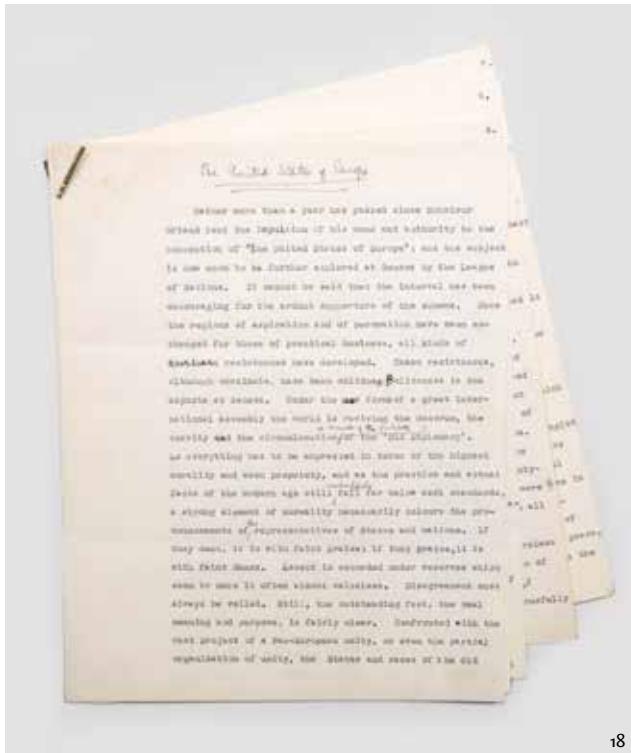
Octavo. Original oatmeal-coloured cloth, gilt lettered spine. With the dust jacket. 15 plates from photographs, 2 maps. Ownership inscription of W. T. C. Thallon (?) dated from Khartoum, 2 October 1945, on the front pastedown. Binding shaken, a few marks to top and fore-edges, back panel of jacket detached, some nicks and chips. With the printed slip tipped to the Dedication page.

FIRST ENGLISH EDITION, THE FIRST WITH CHURCHILL'S INTRODUCTION. PRESENTATION COPY, inscribed by the author on a preliminary blank: "To Sir Henry Wellcome in admiration of his great Research and Archaeological work in the Sudan, Richard A. Berman, 15th Dec., 1933". The pharmacist and benefactor Sir Henry Wellcome (1853–1936) took a personal role in Sudanese research: "Wellcome's formidable energies were not confined to the establishment of medical research laboratories and museums: he encouraged and financed archaeological research in Africa and Palestine. At Jebel Moya, in the Sudan, he selected a late neolithic site where extensive excavations, which he himself directed for three years up to the outbreak of war in 1914, were carried out" (ODNB). An excellent association copy of a book not commonly found in the dust-jacket, originally published in German in the same year under the title *Die Derwischtrömmel* (*The Dervish Drum*).

Cohen B 47.1; Woods B17.

£975

[100315]



"Europe is envious of America"

18

CHURCHILL, Winston S. "The United States of Europe": signed typescript, with extensive autograph emendations. 1931

Quarto, 9 leaves, rectos only. Punch hole with treasury tag at top left corner. Titled in manuscript by Churchill at the head of the first page, signed by him at the foot of the last, and with autograph corrections, emendations, and additions to every page. Light toning, faint creases from old folds, verso of the last leaf slightly soiled and with rust traces of a paper-clip, overall very good.

Original typescript of an article written by Churchill as part of a "series . . . on foreign affairs for Hearst newspapers . . . syndicated throughout the United States" (Gilbert V, p 407), this published 11 January 1931. The article records Churchill's thoughts arising from Aristide Briand's "Memorandum on the Organization of a System of European Federal Union" submitted to the League of Nations in 1930. "Confronted with the vast project of Pan-European unity, the States and races of the Old World . . . don't want to have it", Churchill remarks, despite the fact that, as Churchill the historian points out, "when they look back upon the past, they must observe that under the Romans Europe was, in fact, all one: and that under the Catholic and Feudal system, she was, in principle, all one." Perhaps the major stimulus to such a union in the future will be envy: "If they look across the Atlantic, they [Europeans] cannot fail to notice the existence of a Commonwealth of nearly a hundred and twenty million persons, possessing almost a continent . . . within whose frontiers no mechanical or artificial obstruction is placed upon the interchange of goods and services . . . Europe is envious of America."

Believing that "the horrors of Armageddon are our present

guarantee of peace . . . and the squalors of the Bolshevik tyranny are the best safeguard against a social convulsion", Churchill unluckily predicts that "no violent upheaval will occur to stop or deflect the steady movement of European thought . . . the march towards European unification . . . will go forward". As for Britain, "our attitude towards Pan-Europa is sympathetic, but detached. We are much entangled in Europe", but the bonds of Empire and Commonwealth, and of the "English-speaking world, united by law, literature, custom, outlook and by great similarity of institutions and constitution" hold greater sway.

It was in discussion with his American publisher Charles Scribner the previous year that Churchill had begun to formulate the idea which was to bear fruit in the publication of *A History of the English-Speaking Peoples* nearly 30 years later, an idea which finds clear expression here: "The permanent [manuscript insertion], fundamental interest of the English-speaking communities is to keep together". Overall the piece is as much a paean to America's "massive strength and strong dynamic urge" and a statement of Churchill's conception of the so-called special relationship as it is a discussion of the potentials of European unity.

Cohen C335a; Wood C147.

£30,000

[80693]

"Wars and rumours of war would cease forever" – the League of Nations and disarmament

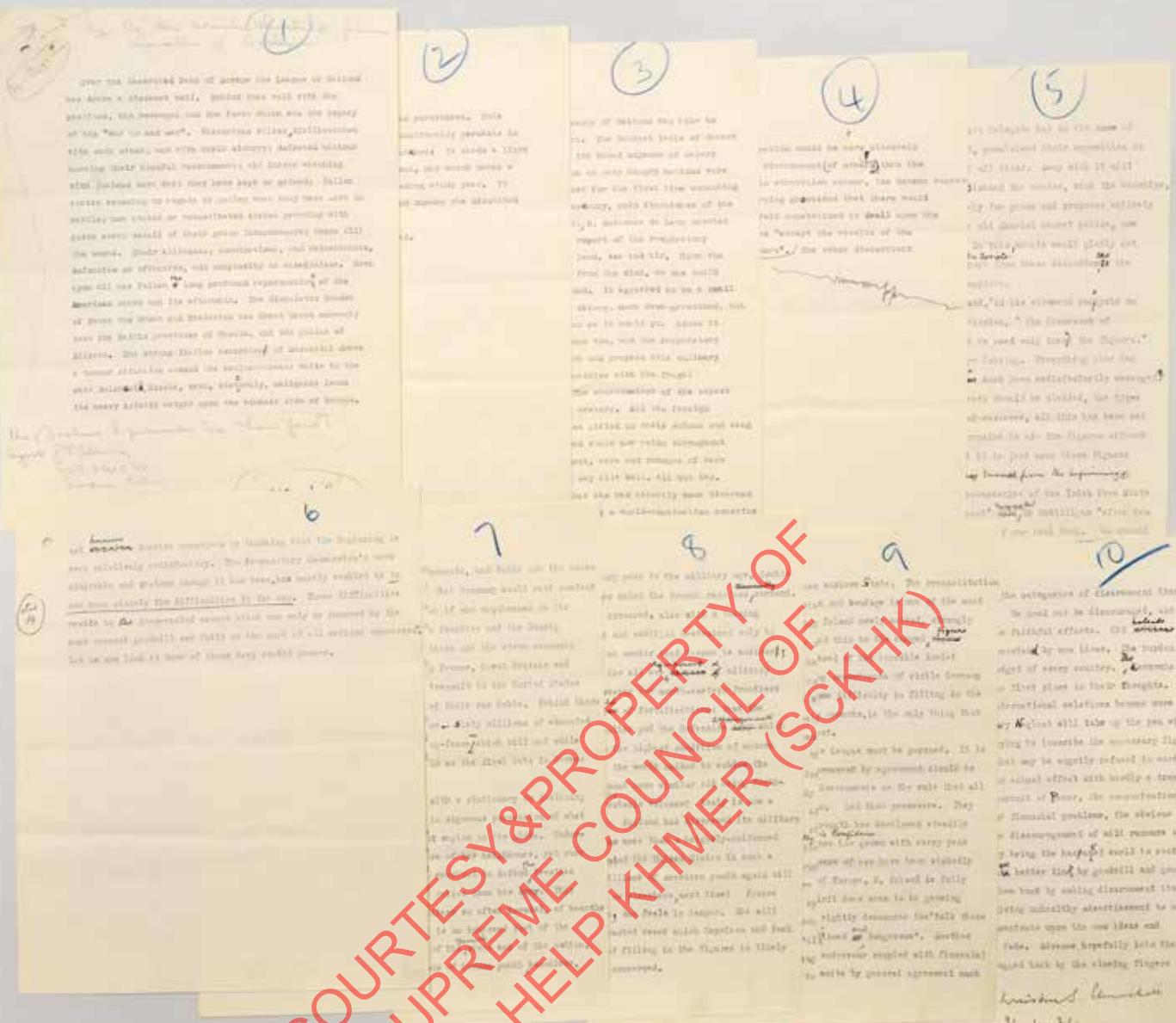
19

CHURCHILL, Winston S. Corrected draft typescript signed of an article on disarmament. 31 January 1931

10 pages quarto. Typescript, numerous inked emendations in Churchill's hand, signed and dated by him at the foot of the last page; docketed with author by-line and agent's return address in pencil to the first page; pages numbered in blue pencil. Single hole punched to top left-hand corner, treasury tag. Light browning, some marginal finger-soiling, three lateral soft creases from old folds, overall very good.

Extensively corrected typescript for one of a series of articles on foreign affairs commissioned from Churchill by "the Hearst newspapers . . . [and] syndicated throughout the United States" (Gilbert V, p. 407). Churchill takes as his theme the recent report of the Preparatory Commission on Disarmament presented to the League of Nations.

In his powerful and highly influential article of 1924 "Shall we commit suicide?" Churchill had said that "to sustain and aid the League of Nations is the duty of all", but his support was always more in hope than expectation. Here he comments with world-weary cynicism on responses to the Commission. "All the foreign Ministers of all the countries lifted up their voices and sang for joy that peace and concord would now reign . . . and that disarmament, wars and rumours of wars would cease for ever." But in reality there was no such harmony, and the "victorious allies, disillusioned with each other, and with their victory" and "defeated nations nursing their hopeful resentments", make any such outcome profoundly unlikely. An already disarmed Germany dissented while observing "with undoubted truth that 'No nation could be more sincerely desirous of securing true disarmament (of others!) than the German nation'", while Bolshevik Russia "vast, slatternly, malignant" similarly demurred, proclaiming "their opposition to armaments, force



and wickedness of all kinds. Away with it all!" As for those endorsing the findings, the French? "It took almost all the world united to subdue the might of Germany. Can France count upon similar aid being forthcoming in another eruption of the Teutonic volcano? Italy is now a declared and jealous competitor. England has dispersed its military force . . . Has France treated the United States in such a way as to make it likely that millions of American youth again will be available at Chateau Thierry or elsewhere, next time?" As for "newly united" Poland, she "feels the hatred of the terrible Soviet power on the one hand and the strong resentments of virile Germany on the other."

Nonetheless, Churchill struggles bravely to offer grounds for hope: "Old hatreds do not easily die; but they are overlaid by new ideas. The economic rivalries of nations claim the first place in their thoughts . . . The faithful, loyal, unswerving pursuit of Peace, the concentration of the world upon economic and financial problems, the obvious need for order and tran-

quility . . . should gradually bring the harassed world to rest . . . Concentrate upon the new ideas and requirements, and the old will fade. Advance hopefully into the future, and we shall not be dragged back by the clawing fingers of the past."

It was not to be. A little over three years later in his BBC broadcast on "The Causes of War" Churchill declared that "German domestic policy . . . had brought back 'the most brutish methods of ancient barbarism . . .' Although . . . disarmament was 'the shrill cry of the hour', it would not prevent war, but encourage the potential aggressor" (Gilbert V, p. 566). Churchill's hope for the League of Nations - "a light which flickers but does not go out" as he calls it here - was extinguished.

An illuminating variation on the themes which were to be central to Churchill's return from the political wilderness.

£30,000

[80695]

"Is a European war becoming more probable?"

20

CHURCHILL, Winston S. Corrected draft typescript signed on the Soviet threat. [August?] 1931

8 pages, quarto. Top copy typescript with extensive autograph emendations, and signed, in red ink. Light browning, soft vertical crease from old fold, otherwise very good.

Extensively corrected typescript of one of the articles on European affairs commissioned from Churchill during 1931 for syndication in Hearst newspapers, an astute commentary on European Realpolitik, anticipating the Soviet bloc and the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact. On publication in the Milwaukee Sentinel, 23 August 1931, the piece was headlined: "Winston Churchill sees Soviet Russia as Gigantic Menace to the Peace of Europe", which gives a fair sense of Churchill's handling of his chosen theme.

He opens with the assertion that following the First World War the conviction that the "idea of war had become so odious, that we need not worry about it again in our life time, or possibly that of our children" probably still "represents the probabilities" and "certainly should remain the basis for the calculations of prudent and practical men." However, "the danger point is the Russian Soviet Government . . . All along the frontiers of Russia from the Baltic to the Black Sea lies a line of newly-born or re-born states, who owe their existence or aggrandizement to the disaster which Russia suffered in the Great War. Finland, Estonia, Lithuania, Poland, Roumania have all carved their

fortunes in whole or in part out of the Russian mass . . . All the promptings of the modern Russian heart, nationalist and communist alike, point to the eventual reconquest and reabsorption of these states or parts of them in the parent body." And "Asiatic Communism" is arming, making "extraordinary and almost feverish purchases of all the key war-metals and war materials on the largest scale and almost regardless of cost", reminiscent of Germany in the immediate pre-War period. Meanwhile in Western Europe, "France . . . will never voluntarily relinquish the fruits of her hard-earned victory [&] is busily constructing an immense shield of steel and concrete defences . . .", and "German youth mounting in its broad swelling flood, will never accept the conditions and implications of the Treaty of Versailles".

And so the unthinkable becomes all too easily imagined – "Germany, in spite of the gulf which yawns between Russian communism and every form of Western Civilization, looks instinctively to Russia & refuses to close the door to the East" – and indeed came to pass in just eight years. Then in 1941, when the Hitler-Stalin pact had outlived its usefulness for the Führer, Churchill had no difficulty in cosying up to "Asiatic Communism" despite its "extreme hostility to the rest of the world." At the conclusion of his jeremiad, Churchill offers his pious good wishes for the disarmament Conference of the League of Nations in the coming year, hoping that it "will try at least to face, even if it cannot cope with them, the realities now plainly visible."

£30,000

[80696]



Inscribed to "Ma" Jeffreys, his commander on the Western Front

21

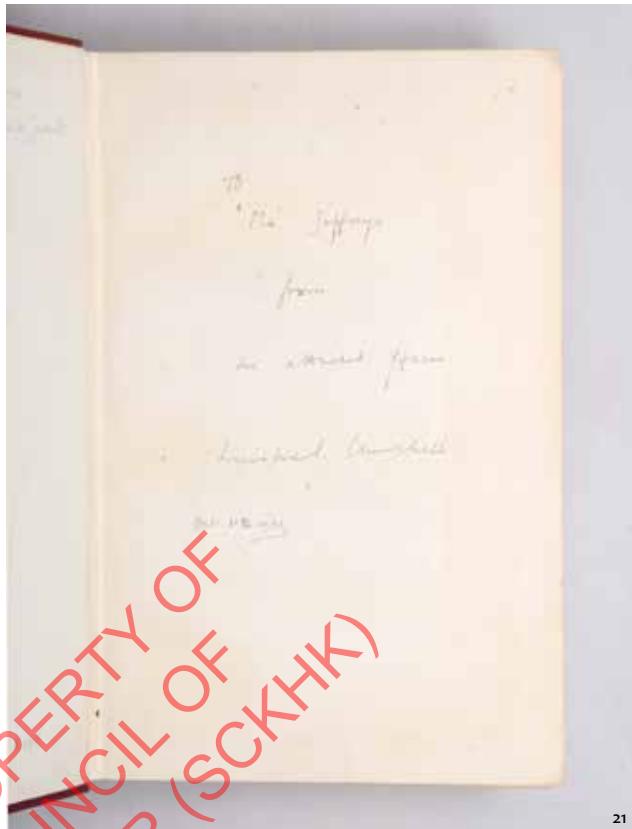
CHURCHILL, Winston S. Marlborough: His Life and Times. London: Harrap & Co., 1933–8

4 volumes, octavo. The first 3 volumes in the original mauve buckram, title gilt to the spines, armorial gilt to the front boards gilt, top edges gilt, Volume IV rebound in contemporary blue library cloth, titles gilt to spine. Housed in burgundy morocco-backed, book-style, plush-lined drop-back boxes. Profusely illustrated with plates, portrait, maps and facsimiles, some of them folding. Volumes I–III typically slightly sunned at the spines, and a little rubbed on the boards, the last volume bound for Boots library, somewhat rubbed, ghost of shield label to front board, remains of issue slip to the rear pastedown, rear hinge just starting, some light browning throughout all four volumes.

FIRST EDITIONS, FIRST IMPRESSIONS, TRADE ISSUES. PRESENTATION COPY, the first volume inscribed by the author in the month of publication to his commander on the Western Front, colonel of the regiment to which the book is dedicated: "To 'Ma' Jeffreys from an attached officer Winston S Churchill Oct. 31, 1933."

Like Churchill, George Darrell Jeffreys (1878–1960) was a veteran of Omdurman and of the Boer War. His service career, however, was somewhat more orthodox. Eton, Sandhurst, and the Guards. The two encountered each other when Churchill escaped the storm of scorn following the failure of the Gallipoli Campaign by pursuing active service on the Western Front, and "obtained from Sir John French a promise of the command of a brigade. In the interim he joined the 2nd battalion of the Grenadier Guards at Laventie for training" (ODNB). The battalion was commanded by Jeffreys, "a super-martinet, and a splendid officer utterly unaffected by sixteen months of the brunt" (*My Early Life*), who Churchill described in a letter to Clemmie as "one of the very best [colonels] in the army . . . all his comments & instructions to his men are pregnant with military wisdom" ("Somewhere in France", 21 November 1915).

Jeffreys was sufficiently impressed by Churchill to offer him "acting second-in-command of the Battalion" (Gilbert, III), but Churchill declined, certain that he was destined for greater



things, and when news that he was to have the 56th Brigade percolated through to the Guards, "Their reaction pleased him. 'Colonel Jeffreys had heard of my impending move,' he wrote to his wife, '& with a total absence of justifiable jealousy, said he had absolute confidence & really seemed to rejoice in it. I was touched because of all men in the army none had claims so good.'"

In the event, Sir John French was sacked, and the brigade became a battalion; by May 1916 Churchill was back in London and back in the House. But evidently the two men had struck it off, and the "attached" of the inscription is clearly to be given both possible readings, military and affectionate.

The receipt of this copy is recorded in a letter sent from Poona, where Jeffreys held the Southern Command in India, dated 11 December 1933. "My dear Churchill, I have heard from my agent at Home that you have been kind enough to send me a copy of your book on the life of your great ancestor – 'from an attached officer.' Thank you very much indeed for it" (Gilbert, companion V, ii).

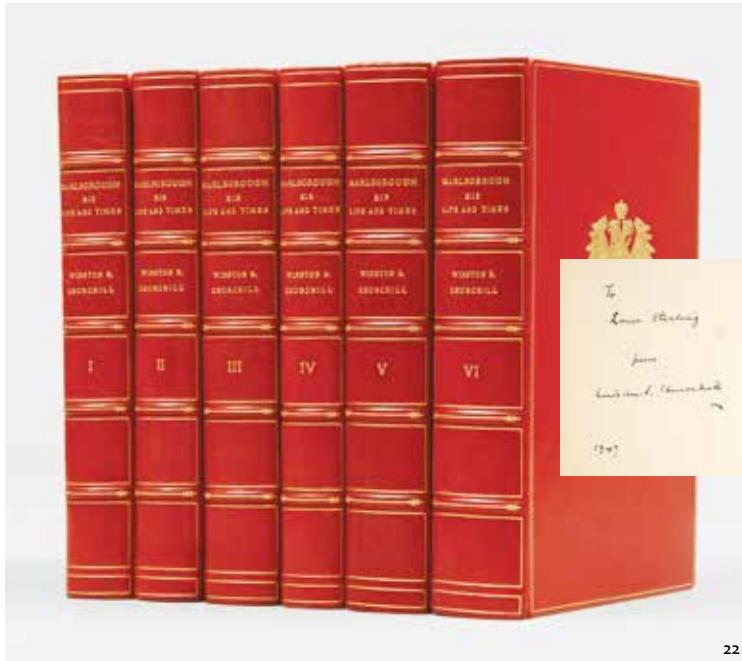
Following his elevation to full general in 1935 Jeffreys became aide de camp to the king, retiring in 1938 and resuming the political career which he had begun in 1926 but set aside during his years in India. In 1941 he was elected MP for Petersfield, a seat he held until his retirement in 1951, being created Baron Jeffreys of Burkham in the County of Southampton the following year. He died in 1960.

All volumes have his bookplates as George Darrell Jeffreys and subsequently as George, Lord Jeffreys. A wonderfully heartfelt association.

Cohen A97.2; Woods A40(a).

£9,500

[75872]



First US editions, inscribed to Louis Sterling

22

CHURCHILL, Winston S. *Marlborough, His Life and Times*. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1933-8

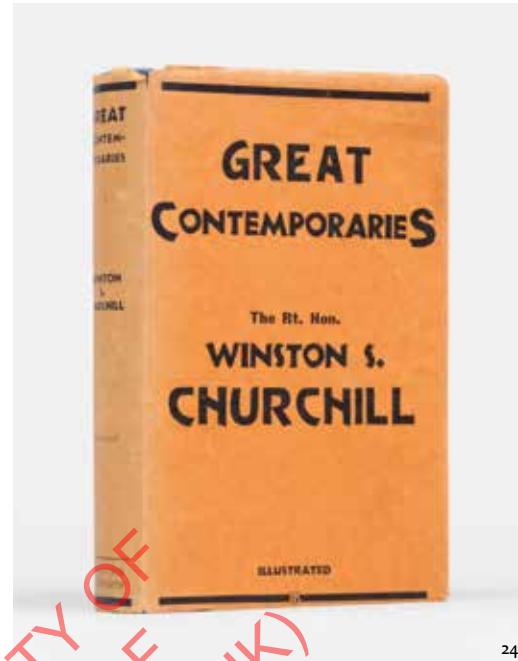
6 volumes octavo (224 x 150 mm). Contemporary red morocco presentation binding by Bumpus, title gilt direct to the spine, flat bands with dotted rule with fleurons, single fillet panels to the compartments and to the boards, large gilt central tool of the Marlborough arms to the front boards, single fillet edge-roll, all edges gilt, double rules to the turn-ins. Some corners slightly bumped, pale tanning from the turn-ins, but overall an extremely handsomely presented set.

FIRST US EDITIONS, FIRST PRINTINGS. PRESENTATION COPY, inscribed by the author in the first volume on the binder's blank: "To Louis Sterling from Winston S. Churchill 1947," and signed in the same place in each of the other five volumes. Sir Louis Sterling (1879-1958) was a New York-born industrialist, a pioneer in the phonographic and music industry. He was one of the original directors of EMI, and a leading philanthropist: especially during the 1930s he was a tireless worker in the effort to provide asylum for Jewish refugees. In Sterling's obituary in *The Gramophone*, Compton Mackenzie remarked that: "Few men have been as well loved as Louis Sterling and one may speculate whether any businessman has ever been as much loved as that most remarkable little man". Sterling was a noted book and art collector. A superb set in contemporary binding, and an appealing association.

Cohen A97.4(I-VI).a; vol. V is A97.4(V).b, the "second state", distinguished by the insertion of an errata slip at p. 19; Woods A40(b).

£9,500

[71652]



24

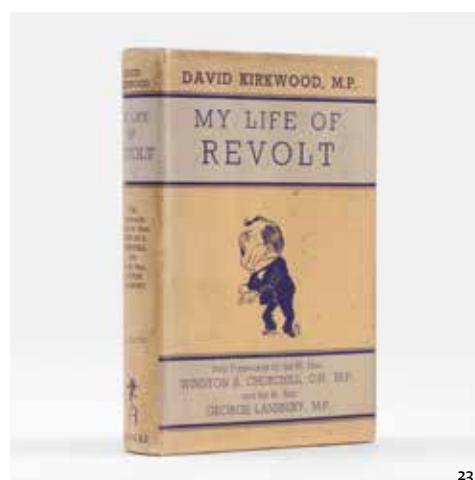
23

(CHURCHILL, Winston S.) KIRKWOOD, David. *My Life of Revolt*. With Forewords by Winston S. Churchill and George Lansbury. London: George G. Harrap & Co. Ltd, 1935 Octavo. Original blue cloth, titles to spine gilt, blue top-stain. With the dust jacket. Portrait frontispiece and 7 plates, illustrations within the text. Spine slightly faded, light spotting to edges, partial tanning to half-title. An excellent copy in the rubbed, spotted and partially faded jacket with a few short closed tears.

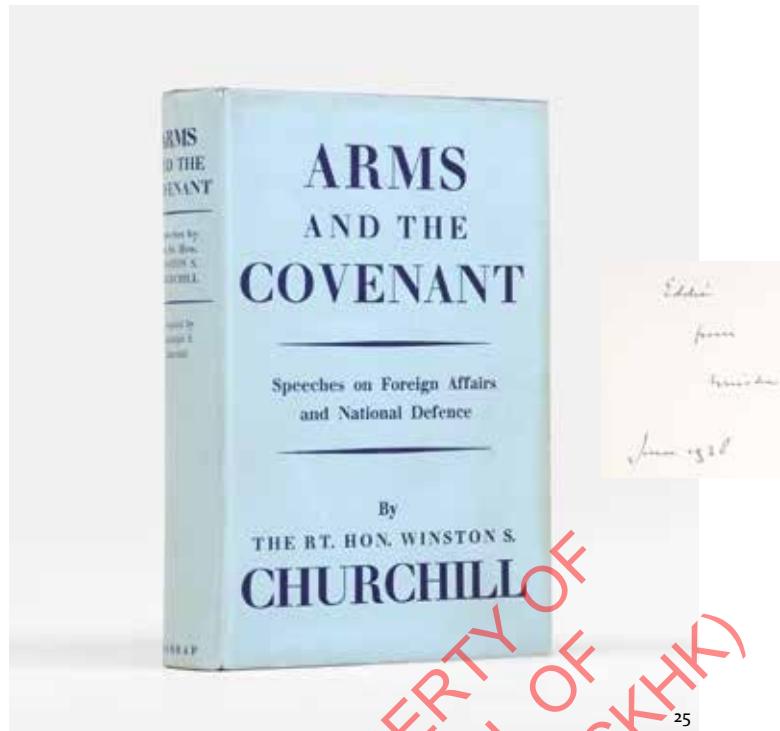
FIRST EDITION, FIRST IMPRESSION. The autobiography of the Labour activist and MP David Kirkwood (1872-1955), with a foreword by Churchill, who writes that, "David Kirkwood and the strong type he represents are the natural foes of tyranny . . . should the life and freedom of our race again be called in question we shall all find ourselves together heart and hand". Scarce in the dust jacket.

£450

[66289]



23



24

CHURCHILL, Winston S. Great Contemporaries. London: Thornton Butterworth Ltd, 1937

Octavo. Original blue cloth, title gilt to spine and front board, blind rules to boards and spine, publisher's device in blind to front board, top edge blue. With the dust jacket. With 21 plates. Extensive pencilled and inked annotations from Churchill's speeches to front endpapers, contemporary ownership signature to front free endpaper. Spine slightly faded, an excellent copy in the jacket with faded spine panel, nicks to extremities and trivial chips to head of spine and tips.

FIRST EDITION, FIRST IMPRESSION, of this series of essays on "Great Men of our age", which includes T. E. Lawrence, Trotsky and Hitler ("We cannot tell whether Hitler will be the man who will once again let loose upon the world another war in which civilization will irretrievably succumb, or whether he will go down in history as the man who restored honour and peace of mind to the great Germanic nation and brought it back serene, helpful and strong, to the forefront of the European family circle"). On receiving his advance copy, Neville Chamberlain wrote to Churchill immediately: "How you can go on throwing off these sparkling sketches with such apparent ease & such sustained brilliance, in the midst of all your other occupations is a constant source of wonder to me."

Cohen A105.1.a; Woods A43(a).

£2,250

[114422]

Presentation copy to Eddie Marsh

25

CHURCHILL, Winston S. Arms and the Covenant. Speeches. Compiled by Randolph S. Churchill. [And:] **HASSAL, Christopher, & Denis Mathews.** Eddie Marsh,

Sketches for a Composite Literary Portrait of Sir Edward Marsh. London: George G. Harrap & Co. Ltd, 1938

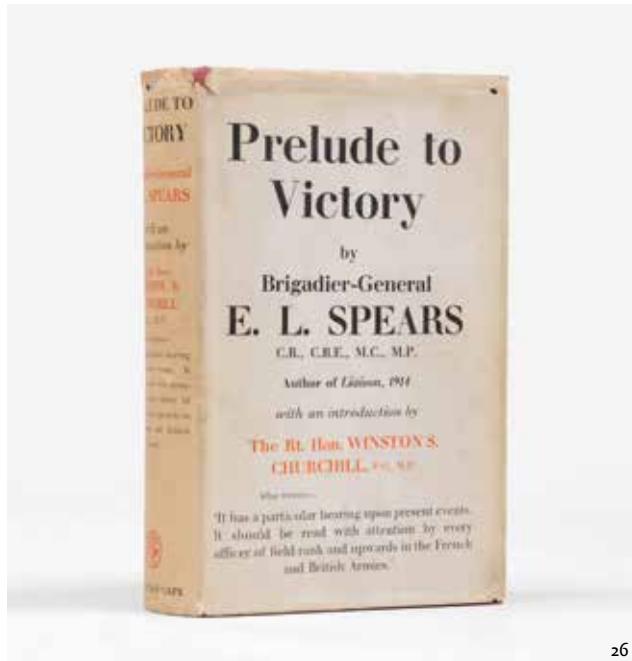
Octavo. Original blue cloth, title gilt to spine within gilt panel, two-line border to front board in blind, top edge blue. With the dust jacket. Housed in a custom blue quarter morocco solander box and chemise. Portrait frontispiece. Spine sunned, front board with small section of commensurate fading to top edge, upper outer corner bumped, faint ghosting from to tanned half-title from Churchill's inscription. An excellent copy in the price-clipped dust jacket with a few very shallow nicks to spine-ends.

FIRST EDITION, ONLY PRINTING. PRESENTATION COPY TO EDIE MARSH, his private secretary and the proof-reader of *Arms and the Covenant*, inscribed "Eddie, from Winston, June 1938" on the front free endpaper. Churchill invited Marsh (1872–1953) onto his staff after his appointment as parliamentary under-secretary for the colonies in 1905, and "for the next twenty-three years [until his retirement in 1937] Marsh was at Churchill's right hand whenever he was in office" (ODNB). He was also a patron of painters including Duncan Grant, the Nash brothers, and Stanley Spencer, and authors including Rupert Brooke and the various other poets collected in his five-volume anthology *Grecian Poetry* (1912–22). After retiring in 1937 he devoted himself to literary pursuits, producing translations from Latin and French, and editing other authors' proofs, including Churchill's. In his foreword to a 1953 memorial volume for Marsh, accompanying this copy, Churchill recalled him as "not only an admirable Civil Servant, on whose judgement, loyalty, and competence I could always count, but . . . a master of literature and scholarship, a deeply instructed champion of the arts".

Cohen A107; Langworth pp. 190–3; Woods 44a.

£15,000

[117009]



26

"I think it is a great work" – Churchill

26

(CHURCHILL, Winston S., intro.) SPEARS, E. L. *Prelude to Victory*. London: Jonathan Cape, 1939

Octavo. Original dark red cloth, gilt lettered spine, dark red top edge. Portrait frontispiece of Nivelle, 31 plates, 9 maps (5 folding). Jacket spine toned and a little creased and chipped at head, panels lightly soiled. An excellent copy.

FIRST EDITION, FIRST IMPRESSION; uncommon in the dust jacket. An important study of the Nivelle Offensive of 1917. The author's "perfect knowledge of French and close association with the French Command, added to his own experience and powers of observation and reflection, have enabled him to tell the story in its fullness . . . a military and human study of the highest value and interest" (from Churchill's introduction). Cohen notes that Churchill wrote to Spears on 20 July 1939 expressing his enthusiastic reaction to the book: "I have just finished the book. I think it is a great work, and one of the finest I have read in the literature of War".

Cohen B67.

£750

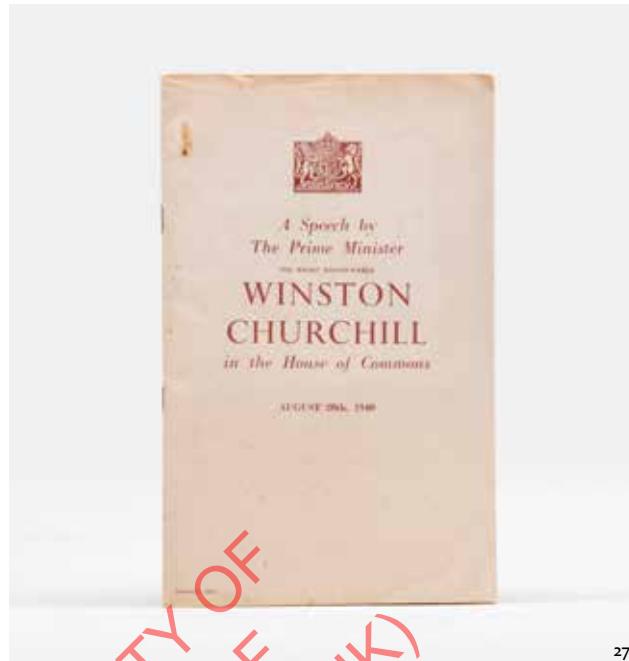
[110255]

"Never in the field of human conflict has so much been owed by so many to so few"

27

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

Octavo. 16-page pamphlet, wire-stitched in original grey wrappers, front cover lettered in dark red. Mild spotting to covers and occasionally to lower margins of the text-block, staples oxidised but stable, small stain to front cover, very short nick to top edge, about very good.



27

FIRST EDITION, SOLE PRINTING, of one of Churchill's best-known speeches, containing the phrase, "Never in the field of human conflict has so much been owed by so many to so few". Churchill delivered his oration "in the midst of the Battle of Britain and, unknown to the Prime Minister, just before its most intense period was to begin. While it was a general appraisal of the state of war, it is best known for Churchill's famous encomium to the RAF, then stubbornly resisting the German onslaught in the south of England" (Cohen). "If the Gettysburg Address is one of the most moving statements of democracy confronted by tragedy, Churchill's historic exhortations are its equal in their ringing assertion of democracy confronting the seemingly irresistible forces of tyranny" (PMM).

Cohen A131.1.b; *Printing and the Mind of Man* 424; Woods A60(a).

£275

[116928]

"War is very difficult"

28

CHURCHILL, Winston S. *Statement on the War. A Speech delivered in the House of Commons by The Prime Minister. 11 December 1941*. [Cairo:] G[eneral] S[taff] I[nelligence] (Inf. & Prop.) G.H.Q., M.E.F., 1941

Small quarto (281 x 201 mm) bifolium, 4 printed pages, loose as issued. Lightish creases from old folds, some soiling on the last page and minor ink smudges to the second, overall very good.

Cohen identifies two publications carrying this speech, this and one issued by the British Library of Information in New York, ascribing precedence to the latter without explanation, but it seems unlikely that the American issue would be set up, printed, and wire-stitched before the explicitly stated publication date of this version, just three days after the speech was made. Produced at Head Quarters in Cairo for circulation within the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force, the substance of Church-



28

ill's speech – some two and a half pages of the whole under the title "Battle for North Africa" – would have been particularly germane for the troops in that theatre. In the aftermath of operation Battleaxe, Auchinleck had replaced Wavell as commander-in-chief Middle East, and operation Crusader, which would eventually relieve Tobruk, was underway.

The prime minister is realistic, philosophical, encouraging, and entirely Churchillian: "The Libyan offensive did not take the course its authors expected, although it will reach the end at which they aimed. Very few set-piece battles . . . work out in the way they have been planned and imagined. The unexpected intervenes at every stage . . . Victory is traditionally elusive. Accidents happen. Mistakes are made. Sometimes right things turn out wrong and often wrong things turn out right. War is very difficult . . . most of all in this struggle everything depends for us upon an unrelenting spirit of offensive, not only in the Generals but among the troops and in every man – and that has been forthcoming and is still forthcoming. All the troops have fought all the time in every circumstance of fatigue and hardship, with the one sincere and insatiable desire to engage the enemy and destroy him if possible, tank for tank and man for man and hand to hand. This is what has carried us through."

It is easy to see why GSI MEF latched onto this text as a morale-booster. Other matters that Churchill dealt with in this speech were "Russian Successes" (identifying Hitler's opening of the Eastern Front as "one of the outstanding blunders of history") and the "War in the Far East" which discusses the sinking of the Prince of Wales and Repulse. Uncommon.

Cohen A162.2.

£300

[79214]



29

"Stand firm . . . and carry on"

29

CHURCHILL, Winston S. Beating the Invader. A message from the Prime Minister. London: Issued by the Ministry of Information in co-operation with the War Office and the Ministry of Home Security, 1941

Quarto single-sheet flyer (280 x 210 mm), text both sides. Glazed both sides and framed.

FIRST EDITION, FIRST ISSUE, Woods noting a later version with red overprinting. "If the invasion comes everyone – young or old, men and women – will be eager to play their part worthily . . . When the attack begins, it will be too late to go . . . for all of you then the order and the duty will be: 'STAND FIRM' . . . where there is no fighting going on and no close cannon fire or rifle fire can be heard, everyone will govern his conduct by the second great order and duty, namely 'CARRY ON'." Churchill's inspirational message is followed by detailed instructions on just how to stand firm and carry on.

Print-run details show that over 14 million copies were printed: "The huge print run might leave one with the impression that the leaflet would be commonly found today. It was, however, only a leaflet anticipating an event that never came to pass. In the event very few copies have survived" (Cohen).

Cohen B76; Woods A69.

£850

[115086]



30

Into Battle inscribed

30

CHURCHILL, Winston S. *The War Speeches. [Into Battle; The Unrelenting Struggle; The End of the Beginning; Onwards to Victory; The Dawn of Liberation; Victory; Secret Session Speeches.]* Compiled by Randolph S. Churchill and Charles Eade. London: Cassell & Company Ltd, 1942–6

7 volumes, octavo. Original blue cloth, titles to spines gilt. With the dust jackets. Frontispieces in first five volumes along with other photographs. The occasional blemish to contents. An excellent set in lightly rubbed jackets with a few tiny chips and closed tears, small tape repair to verso of one jacket; one jacket price-clipped.

FIRST EDITIONS, FIRST IMPRESSIONS, except *Into Battle*, eleventh edition (1945; first published 1941), which is inscribed by Churchill on the front free endpaper, “Inscribed by Winston S. Churchill, 1946”.

£5,750 [105506]

Ascalon, Churchill's wartime “aerial yacht”

31

(CHURCHILL, Winston S.) [Drop-head title:] For Official Use Only: York (Special) Aircraft. Four Merlin 22 Power Plants. London: R.T.P. [Research and Training Publications], Ministry of Aircraft Production, June 1943

Square octavo. Original salmon-pink front wrapper mounted on old board, three punch holes along left margin (recent Treasury tags), rear board supplied. Together with a slightly shabby copy of the first edition of Jerrard Tickell, *Ascalon: The Story of Sir Winston Churchill's Wartime Flights from 1943 to 1945* (Hodder paperback, 1964). Full-page illustration on verso of drop title (“Fuel System Diagram” & “Handling Details”); this also appears on the cancelled drop-head title retained here at the end. In excellent condition.

FIRST AND ONLY EDITION. The extremely rare technical manual for Churchill's custom-built Avro York transporter LV633, named Ascalon, which served as both personal transport and flying conference room. One of 50 copies only printed and circulated



31

among a very small circle of technicians, engineers, airmen and officials, this copy carries on the front cover the ownership inscription “P. D. Blandford”. Peter Blandford was educated at Malvern College and Trinity Hall, Cambridge, before gaining a mining engineering degree at Sheffield. “He joined the RAF at the outbreak of the war, and, after serving as a bomber pilot, transferred to the Technical Branch; in 1943 he joined the aircraft design branch of DTD [Directorate of Technical Development] in the Ministry of Aircraft Production, and again transferred, in 1945, to the Civil Aircraft Research and Development Section of the Ministry of Supply. He joined Vickers-Armstrong offices in 1946” (*Flight magazine*, 16 July 1954). There are a number of technical notes in his hand showing clearly that he was intimately involved with production: next to the illustration captioned “Handling Details” he has made a thumbnail sketch of a wing section; there are other brief but highly pertinent remarks or corrections: concerning the plane's hydraulic and pneumatic systems, starting the engine (“check the magnetos at 7°”), sparking plugs (listing another type of spark plug to be used; “Lodge RS5/5”), putting a question mark against a detail of the airframe struts, and other notes.

The plane was named Ascalon after “the spear with which Saint George slew the dragon” (Tickell, p. 10). Ascalon flew out of RAF Northolt and was “always on twenty-four-hour stand-by” (*ibid.*), playing a crucial role in transporting Churchill and accompanying VIPs to wartime conferences and various theatres of operation, including the Mediterranean, the Middle East and Russia. Her last journey with Churchill on board was a return flight from Moscow in 1945 when she “took off to the strains of ‘God Save the King’ played by a Red Army band . . . [and Churchill] remained on the flight deck until the spire of England’s Salisbury Cathedral pricked the brightness of the evening sky. Then he went aft to gather up his Cabinet papers and to bid Ascalon good-bye for the last time” (*ibid.*) Apparently not represented in any institutional library, this may be the only surviving copy of what would have been the technical “bible” for the aircraft that Churchill described as “my aerial yacht”.

£1,500

[116730]



32

Signed by Churchill and the artist

32

(CHURCHILL, Winston S.) COOPER, A. Egerton.

"Profile for Victory". London: Waterlow & Sons Limited, 1943

Sheet size 66.5 x 51 cm. Framed size 72 x 57 cm. Offset lithograph after an oil painting by Cooper showing Churchill half length sitting in a leather chair and holding his trademark cigar. Beneath the image in italics reads 'The Right Honourable Winston Spencer-Churchill, C.H., M.P., Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury and Minister of De-

fence.' Very light stain to the extreme lower edge and light rippling to lower left. Presented in the original 1940s oak frame.

SIGNED AND DATED IN INK BELOW THE IMAGE BY THE SUBJECT AND THE ARTIST. The original "Profile for Victory" portrait of Churchill hangs in the Carlton Club, London. According to Cooper's son, the "Profile" was acquired through the generosity of Sir Edward Mortimer Mountain (1872–1950), chairman of Eagle Star Insurance Company, who donated the portrait in 1948.

£6,000

[62774]



33

33

(CHURCHILL, Winston S.) STONEMAN, Walter. Portrait photograph and accompanying letter. London: 1945

Vintage silver gelatin print, mounted on card. Stoneman's studio wet-stamp verso. Very good condition, a little marginal oxidisation, light creasing to mount. Size: 11.4 x 15 cm. Card size: 19 x 12.5 cm. Presented in a handmade frame with conservation mount and glass.

SIGNED ON THE MOUNT in black ink "W. S. Churchill", showing Churchill standing three-quarter length in black formal suit and

August, 1945

 Dear *Rivard*,

Mr. Churchill has asked me to write to express his appreciation of your services in the Marine Detachment at 10 Downing Street. It had not been expected that you would have been drafted to barracks before he returned from Potsdam on the 25th July and he had hoped to have the opportunity of seeing you and thanking you in person. He much regrets that this turned out to be impossible.

33



34

bow-tie, with right hand resting on the Cabinet desk. With an accompanying letter and compliments slip from his aide-de-camp C. R. Thompson, sending it to Sergeant Frank Bessant with thanks for his services in the Marine Detachment at 10 Downing Street. Frank Bessant of the Royal Marines was later recalled to be one of Churchill's bodyguards.

This famous wartime image was taken at about 3 pm on 1 April 1941 as Churchill waited for word on Germany's invasion of Yugoslavia. Sensing the historical significance of the sitting, Stoneman not only recorded the date but also the time for posterity. Stalin reputedly kept a copy of this print on his desk in the Kremlin.

Stoneman began as a photographer in the 1890s and was still working in his studio in Baker Street at the time of his death in 1958. He was the chief photographer (and ultimately chairman) of J. Russell & Sons, photographers to the National Portrait Gallery's National Photographic Record, founded in 1926. In that capacity he photographed some 7,000 distinguished sitters. He called himself "the Man's Photographer" on the contentious basis that "Women do not make beautiful photographs. Men have more character in their faces".

£4,500

[102638]

From "the genial sunshine of Miami Beach" to an "iron curtain" across Europe

34

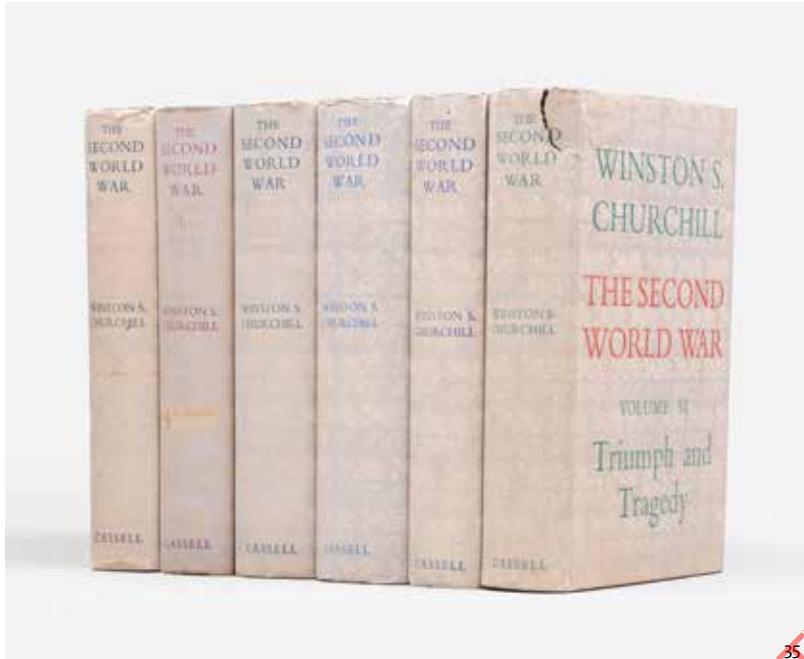
CHURCHILL, Winston S. & Clementine. Pair of original portrait photographs, signed. 1946

2 original photographs (195 x 143 mm), mounted on card and now window mounted side by side, framed and glazed. Card mounts a little browned, inscriptions slightly faded, the photographs in fine condition.

Each photograph is signed on the mount, that of Clementine with the inscription, "To Frank Clarke with happy memories of our visit to America in the Winter & Spring of 1946." Frank W. Clarke, a Canadian shipowner, had first met Churchill during the General Strike in 1926, when he had worked for him on the British Gazette. In 1943 Churchill had stayed with Clarke after the Quebec Conference and, when he was at his lowest ebb, physically exhausted from his Herculean efforts of the previous six years and psychologically prostrated by defeat in the election, he was delighted to be offered the opportunity to stay at Clarke's Miami Beach estate for the winter. Interviewed by the press on his arrival, and asked to say "just ten words", he settled on the formula, "The great pleasure I feel in enjoying the genial sunshine of Miami Beach." The restorative powers of the Floridian climate are well-attested to by the fact that it was during his stay with Clarke that Churchill began work on the Fulton speech, his most powerful and important as Leader of the Opposition, a controversial statement of the post-war status quo, the public declaration of the Cold War and a call for close Anglo-American co-operation as a guarantee for future world security.

£3,750

[32410]



His masterly account of the conflict, signed for the Men of Kent and Kentish Men

35

CHURCHILL, Winston S. The Second World War. London:
Cassell & Co. Ltd, 1948-54

6 volumes, octavo. Original black cloth, titles gilt to spines, top edge red, grey endpapers decorated with a design that alternates a lion rampant with the initials WSC. In the typographical dust jackets with background design as per the endpapers. Maps and diagrams, some folding. Each volume with the bookplate of the Association of Men of Kent and Kentish Men. Top edges faded as usual, jackets a little rubbed, and a touch sunned at the spines, which are slightly crumpled at ends, but the cloth unspotted and the text-blocks clean, a very good set indeed.

FIRST EDITIONS, FIRST IMPRESSIONS, except vol. II, which is the fourth edition of 1954; SIGNED IN FULL BY THE AUTHOR on the half-title of vol. I and initialled in the same place in the others, for the Association of Men of Kent and Kentish Men, at the request of Wykeham Cornwallis, 2nd baron Cornwallis (1892–1982). TOGETHER WITH A ONE-PAGE AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED on the letterhead of La Pausa, Churchill's literary agent Emery Reves's house. In the letter, dated 9 February 1956, Churchill tells Lord Cornwallis, president of the association, that he "would be happy to do as you ask", signing the set as requested, that he is "returning to England for some days on February 10, so perhaps you would let me have the books sometime before I leave the country again towards the end of this month", and concluding that he is "indeed complimented by the wish of Kent County Society" for him to sign the books.

After he left office in 1955 Churchill spent long periods with Reves and his partner Wendy at their home in the Alpes-Maritime. On this occasion he was there for a month. "He returned for another 11 substantial visits during the next three and half years, a total of 54 weeks" (Jenkins, Churchill, p. 904), during which time he worked on the completion of English-Speaking Peoples. At La Pausa, originally built by Churchill's friend Bendor,

2nd duke of Westminster, for his lover Coco Chanel, Churchill “was made an immensely welcome guest . . . the central purpose of the Reveses’ lives became the entertainment of Churchill”, who much enjoyed “the poetic justice” of sharing in the “elegant luxury” which came from Reves’s “highly profitable marketing of Churchill’s post-war writings”.

An extremely appealing association copy, inscribed for a proud Man of Kent by an adoptive, but equally proud Kentish Man. Churchill had been smitten by the view across the Weald of Kent from Chartwell when he first visited in 1922, and the house and estate became one of the loves of his life. Famously he declared that "A day away from Chartwell is a day wasted".

Lord Cornwallis was born in Linton, east of the Medway. He is probably best remembered for his role in creating the County of Kent squadron of the RAF during the Battle of Britain. Inspired by a meeting with Squadron Leader Bob Stanford Tuck when he was shot down over his home near Maidstone, Cornwallis established the Kent County Spitfire Fund, which raised £100,000 for the purchase of planes in a little over a year, which generosity he acknowledged with an exhortation to "remember that when you look upward to the skies, it may be your squadron that is defending the gateway of England and ask for God's blessing and protection for those glorious men who are riding on the wings of the White Horse of Kent".

Cohen A240.4; Woods A123(b).

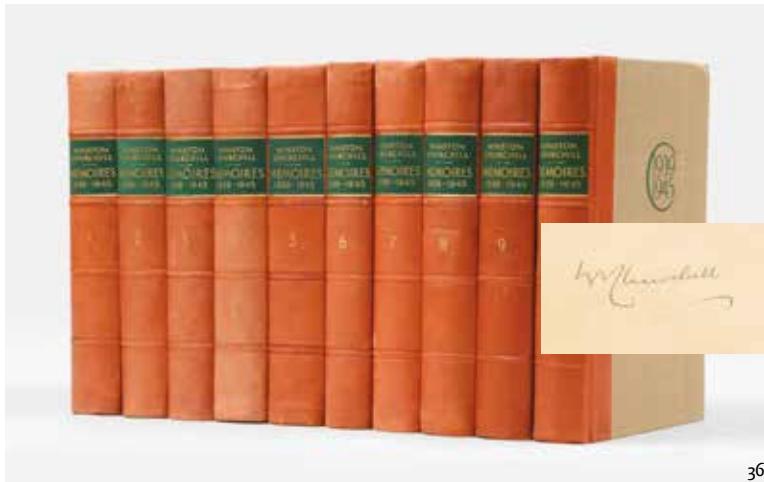
£8,750

[113307]

From the library of his literary agent, who arranged publication and translations

36

CHURCHILL, Winston S. [The Second World War, in Dutch] Memoires over de tweede wereldoorlog. Amsterdam/Brussels: Uitgeversemaatschappij Elsevier, 1949-54



36



37

10 volumes, octavo. Publisher's quarter calf, green lettering pieces, tan cloth boards, dates blocked in green on front boards, top edges yellow. Photographic illustrations throughout; titles printed in blue and black. Each volume signed by Churchill (see below). Spines lightly rubbed in places, small ink stain to leather on rear board of vol. 10, else a fine set. FIRST DUTCH EDITION, DELUXE ISSUE, INSCRIBED BY THE AUTHOR, vols 1–7 signed "W S Churchill" on the front free endpaper, vol. 6 additionally dated 1952 by him in the same place; vol. 8 signed "Winston S. Churchill" on the front free endpaper; vols 9 and 10 signed and dated "Winston S. Churchill 1955" on the title-page.

Unmarked as such, but from the collection of Emery Reves, Churchill's literary agent (see also the previous item). Reves had been instrumental in promoting Churchill's pre-war international profile by the world-wide syndication of many of his prophetic articles during the late 1930s. Their association blossomed again after the war when Reves negotiated the sale of the US rights for *The Second World War*, and purchased the international rights himself, selling serialization to 27 newspapers across the globe and securing book rights in 11 European countries. Churchill said of this feat, "I am sure that no one could have done it except Reves who buzzed around the world for nearly a year making contracts." They subsequently worked closely together on the book itself, Reves having what Martin Gilbert has described as "considerable editorial input". Volumes I and II are second printings, the rest first printings.

£12,500

[32976]

37

CHURCHILL, Winston S. [The Second World War, in Danish] *Den Anden Verdenskrig*. Copenhagen: Steen Hasselbalchs Forlag, 1948–54

6 volumes, large octavo. Original brown half leather, spine lettered gilt, marbled sides, sprinkled edges, in the printed dust jackets. Some shelf-wear to jackets, else a fine set.

FIRST DANISH EDITIONS, INSCRIBED BY THE AUTHOR, vol. 1 "For Emery Reves by Winston S. Churchill, 1949"; vol. 2 signed and dated 1949, vol. 3 and 5 signed "WSChurchill", vol. 4 inscribed "For Emery Reves from Winston S. Churchill, 1951", vol. 6 signed and dated 1955. For Emery Reves, see previous two items.

£8,500

[35025]

38

CHURCHILL, Winston S. [The Second World War, in Spanish] *Memorias . . . La Segunda Guerra Mundial*. Volumen I, II [publisher's samples or blads]. Barcelona: Los Libros de nos Tiempo, [1949]

2 volumes, octavo. Original wrappers, partly unopened. Plates, maps. Very good.

Two sections of the first two volumes of the Spanish edition produced as salesmen's samples, both signed "Winston S. Churchill" and dated 1949. Unmarked as such, but from the library of Emery Reves, Churchill's literary agent (see previous three items). José Janés, the editor of this series in Spain, was one of those who was early to sign a contract with Reves. The Spanish edition was evidently also issued in fascicles, "part issue", with tokens which could be redeemed, on completion of the volume, for the binding. By way of promotion, the wrappers of the second fascicle have a crossword competition the prize for which was a complete set of the *Memorias* once issued.

£2,000

[33666]



38

CHURCHILL, Winston S. Annotated page and galley proofs of *The Second World War*. London 1949–53

Together 26 chief items: 13 sets of printed page proofs of volumes I–VI, with 13 galley proofs of various parts, and a small quantity of associated correspondence. The collection comprises proofs of a “new edition” of volume I and preliminary proofs for each of the subsequent five volumes. Initiated by Churchill more than 15 times, by way of approving proof changes; extensively annotated by him in numerous proofs for volumes I and II, and a galley for volume VI: together, some 300 emendations in Churchill’s hand. All volumes also heavily annotated by Churchill’s literary assistants – his “Syndicate” – C. C. Wood, F. W. Deakin, and Denis Kelly.

A remarkably extensive archive, showing Churchill the literary artist, deeply engaged in the editorial minutiae of the great history for which he would be awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature. The most numerous emendations in Churchill’s hand appear in the proofs for volumes I and II, *The Gathering Storm* and *Their Finest Hour*. The “Press Proof” copy of *The Gathering Storm* is not only heavily annotated by Churchill, but also signed by him on some 15 pages, to indicate his approval of final changes.

The archive is from the estate of C. C. Wood, chief copy editor for publisher George G. Harrap, who first worked for Winston Churchill in the 1930s proofreading his four-volume *Marlborough*. The abstemious Wood, whom Churchill described as “indefatigable, interminable, intolerable”, was not a natural ally, and at first Churchill preferred to do without his services for his Second World War memoirs. However, when in 1948 the first English edition of *The Gathering Storm* was published with an embarrassing number of typos, Churchill was obliged to recall Wood to work with him again.

In his capacity of chief proof-reader Wood was “an essential member of the team and no error escaped his eye” (Gilbert VIII:344). Wood was not shy of pointing out when he thought the prose need to be changed on stylistic, not merely grammatical grounds, and the proof for a new edition of *The Gathering Storm* shows Churchill already growing tetchy at Wood’s strictures:

On p. 113: “This is a good instance of the difference between W[ood].’s feeling & mine. In my view, the commas on each side of ‘first’ represent pauses, which the sense requires, but those given to ‘secondly’ do not.” On p. 119: “Here is a case of W.’s insensitivity to the meaning conveyed by punctuation.” Sometimes Churchill is brusque and dismissive: “Sense quite clear,” he writes on p. 121 in response to Wood’s call to clarify a point. Even when he concedes a grammatical point he still trusts his literary instincts more (p. 107): “True, but the sense is clear & the expression succinct.”

Challenged by Wood on p. 340 on whether he is too colloquial in ending one passage (describing a hectic day from early in the war) with: “And so to bath and the toil of another day,” Churchill asserts: “But there is literary authority for it. Milton writes ‘all kinds of living creatures.’” Humour leavens some of the comments, such as the instance when he orders Wood to remove italics from a quotation of a speech of Stanley Baldwin’s (p. 169): “He couldn’t speak in italics!” Churchill’s sensitivity to every little criticism is revealed when Marshal Foch is described as “with the laurels bright upon his brow”: Churchill writes in the margin, “A. L. Rowse in his review took me to task for pass-



ing this, which he called a cliché.” Delight in mocking his Nazi adversaries appears in the comment on p. 205, when he decides to leave stand an awkward translation from Jodl’s diary: “These only emphasize the bad grammar”.

Work on the various editions of volumes I and II spanned 1949 to 1950. Once Churchill returned to Downing Street after election victory in 1951, he relied more heavily on his “Syndicate”, though his annotations do appear in some of the later galleys included here, such as the chapter on “Potsdam: The Atomic Bomb,” from volume VI. Alongside a passage justifying the bombing of Hiroshima as an act that would spare millions of lives and bring “the end of the whole war in one or two violent



39

shocks," Churchill pens, "I think it is all right."

The associated correspondence includes a fascinating exchange with his personal physician Lord Moran, who takes exception to the account of Churchill's bout of pneumonia while visiting General Eisenhower in North Africa, especially to the implication that Moran relied on others in aiding his important patient. "Pneumonia is such a common complaint that no competent physician feels in need of the guidance of his colleagues . . . [Doctors] Bedford and Marshall were only brought in because the public were anxious and needed reassurance." Not content to leave it at that, Moran indicates his decisiveness in treating Churchill by recalling the incident "at Washington

after Pearl Harbour, when you strained your heart opening the window." Moran ran no tests and took no precautions since hospitalization of Churchill at that time would have had a "catastrophic effect on world opinion . . . I therefore decided not even to advise you to rest. It was the most important decision I ever had to make". The text was changed to answer Moran's objections, but, interestingly, his letter to Churchill is annotated at the head, "Mrs. Churchill to see." Beneath that is an endorsement from Clementine: "Seen by Cl. C."

A full description of the archive is available on our website or on request.

£95,000

[102821]



"The story of the battle of the Atlantic colours the whole sombre fabric of the war"

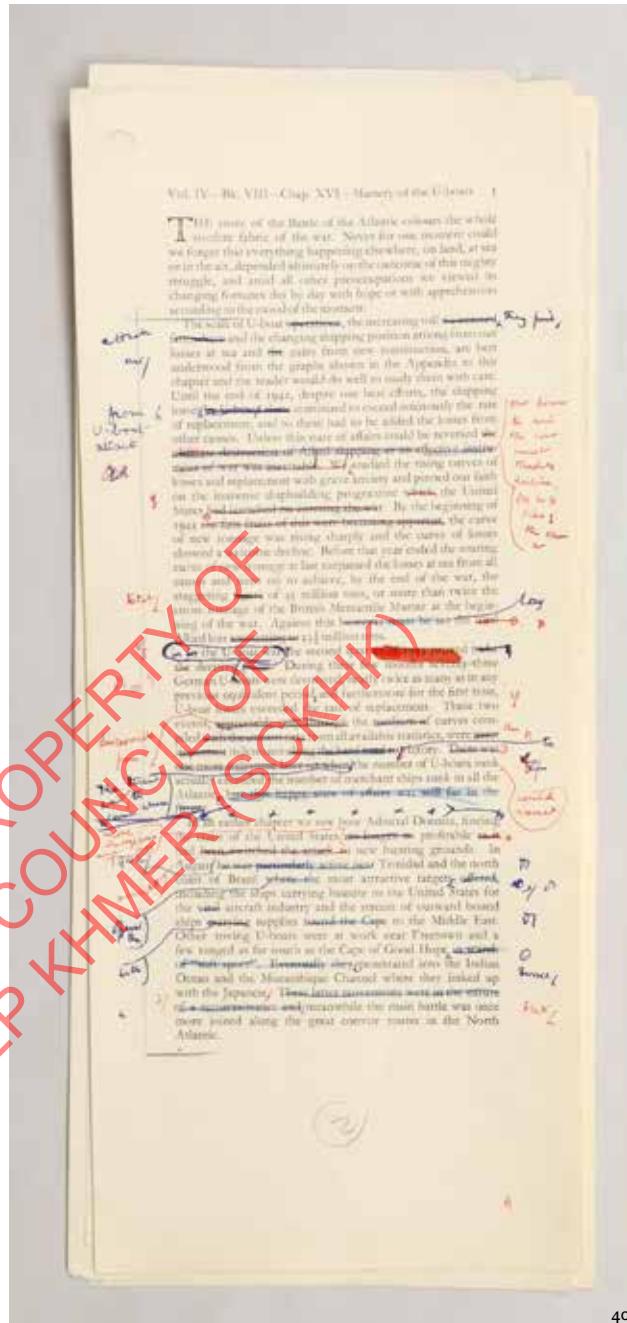
40

CHURCHILL, Winston S. "The U-boat Mastered" – two galley-proofs for The Second World War, heavily emended in Churchill's hand. London: 10 February & 19 April 1950

The first consisting of cover-sheet and 6 printed leaves, with 3 interpolated typed leaves on the versos of discarded galley for another section; the second, cover-sheet and 5 leaves. The first is extensively annotated in blue pencil, and blue and red ink, with Churchill's holograph emendations and additions, together with the corrections of Charles Carlyle Wood, the veteran proof-reader who Churchill had retained as a result of the typo-strewn first issue of *The Gathering Storm*; the second has just a couple of minor corrections, but is signed off with Churchill's red pencilled initials on the cover sheet. The first hole-punched in the top left-hand corner, cover sheet with this corner partly torn away, overall a little toned; the second punched and retaining the original treasury tag fastening, also lightly toned, overall very good.

Offered here is a revealing pair of galley proofs towards the section covering the climax of the war against the U-boats. This account was originally intended for Volume IV but was eventually incorporated into the first chapter of Volume V, *The Closing of the Ring*, entitled "The Command of the Seas".

Elsewhere in his famous account of the conflict Churchill had described the "U-boat peril" as "the only thing that ever really frightened me during the war", and here he opens with the assertion that "The story of the Battle of the Atlantic colours the whole sombre fabric of the war. Never for one moment could we forget that everything happening elsewhere, on land, at sea, or in the air, depended ultimately on the outcome of this mighty struggle . . . " before offering his dramatic narrative of the fulcral period of the battle. As late as November 1942, Churchill writes, "Allied losses at sea . . . were the heaviest of the whole war," with a holograph addition, folded into the second version that "at the same time all our escorts had to be cut to the bone for the sake of 'Torch'",



the Allied landings in North Africa. The battle was turned by a number of factors: the arrangement with the US president to send "all suitable American aircraft fitted with the latest type of radar to work from the United Kingdom"; the more effective combination of air and sea power, "the long-range air cover at last kept down the shadowing U-boats, and broke up their concentrations, while the close surface escorts dealt with the attackers"; and of course, probably most significant of all but still unmentionable in 1950, the Ultra intelligence being processed at Bletchley Park, here concealed in a "cryptic reference to 'other measures'" (Pearson, In *Command of History*, p. 320). Churchill concludes triumphally and with a glance forward to Overlord: "In June the shipping losses



fell to the lowest figure recorded since the United States had entered the war. The convoys were coming through intact and the Atlantic supply line was safe. This decisive event in the war alone rendered possible the supreme operations of 1944." A fascinating documentary insight into Churchill's working methods on his most celebrated history.

£35,000

[88386]

Inscribed to a man who loved having his own portrait taken

41

(CHURCHILL, Winston S.) ENTWISTLE, Florence Vivienne, as "Vivienne". Inscribed photographic portrait. London: Vivienne, 20th Century Studios, [1951]

Silver gelatin print (196 x 155 mm) showing Churchill seated half-length in black formal jacket and bow-tie. Mounted, glazed and presented in a wooden frame (430 x 330 mm). In fine condition.

INSCRIBED BY CHURCHILL on the mount: "To James Dunn from his friend of many years, Winston S. Churchill". James Dunn (1874–1956) was a Canadian industrialist and financier. He worked with Churchill during the First World War when he helped supply nickel from Norway. He was a man of great wealth

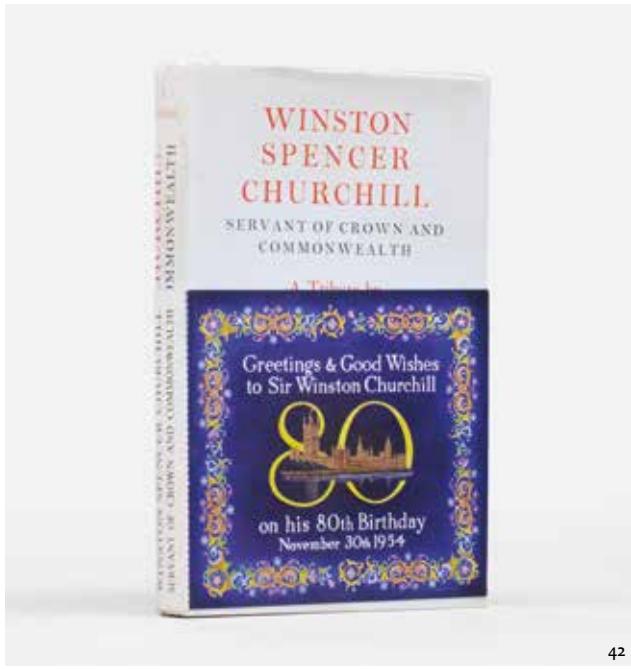
and many eccentricities, such as having his shoe laces ironed, and commissioning 13 different portraits of himself, including one by Salvador Dalí.

Photographer Florence Vivienne Entwistle, née Mellish, known simply as Vivienne, was one of the leading society photographers of the mid-20th century. Her son also found success with society and show-business portraits, moving to Hollywood, and in 1949 marrying Churchill's actress daughter Sarah: "Unfortunately Churchill and his wife learned of the marriage, which took place in the United States, from the newspapers, journalists having been speedier with the news than Sarah's own telegram" (Gilbert, Churchill, VIII, p. 496). At first both parents, but particularly Clementine "took it very hard indeed", but later "all was resolved. 'We have made friends with Antony's father and mother,' Clementine wrote to Sarah on December 20 [1949], 'and we had an agreeable luncheon together'". Subsequently Vivienne took Churchill's portrait many times, at her studio, and at Chartwell.

More than 200 of her photographs are held in the National Portrait Gallery. With the photographer's stamp, "Vivienne, 20th Century Studios", and 10 Downing Street label dated 25 March 1954 on the verso of the print.

£6,500

[105390]



42

(CHURCHILL, Winston S.) MARCHANT, James (ed.)

Winston Spencer Churchill Servant of Crown and Commonwealth. A Tribute by Various Hands Presented to Him on His Eightieth Birthday. With a Portrait Frontispiece. London: Cassell & Company Ltd, 1954

Octavo. Original dark blue cloth, titles to spine gilt, top edge dark blue. With the dust jacket and wraparound band. Portrait frontispiece. Occasional faint spotting to contents. An excellent copy in a bright jacket and wraparound band.

FIRST EDITION, FIRST IMPRESSION. Including essays by John Julius Norwich, Gilbert Murray, Robert Cecil, Clement Attlee, Charles Webster, the Aga Khan, Violet Bonham Carter, Bernard Baruch, and Anthony Eden.

£120

[110008]

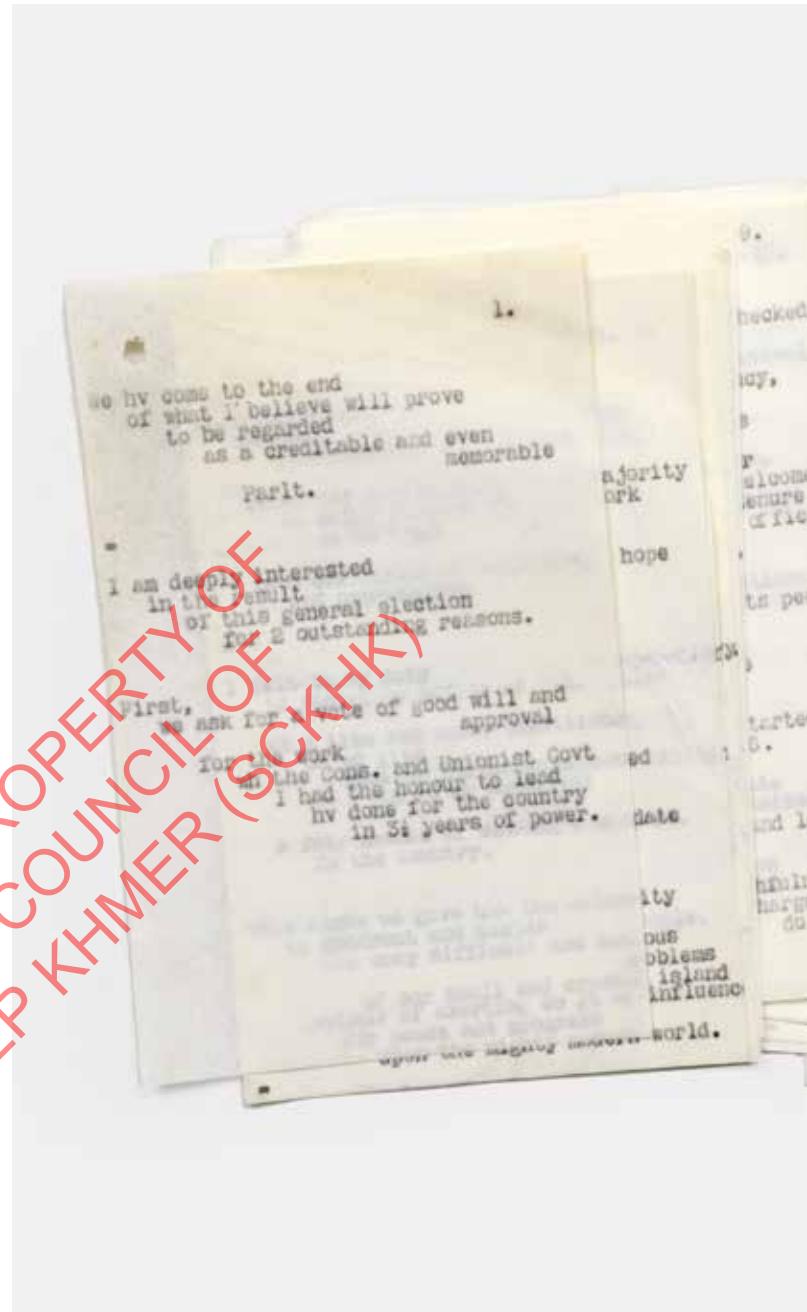
"In this terrible 20th century our country has played an honourable and famous part"

43

CHURCHILL, Winston S. Election address at Woodford: carbon copy typescript with autograph corrections for his first public speech after his resignation as PM. Woodford: 16 May 1955

30 pages octavo. Carbon-copy typescript on onionskin paper with Churchill's holograph amendments to 10 pages. Punch-hole through the top left-hand corners, slight crumpling at the head of the first leaf, short split at the head of the last, some words lost at the foot because of copy slippage, very good.

Churchill addresses his constituents in the run-up to the 1955 General Election, explaining that he "felt it [his] duty to resign [his] office as P.M. at a time and under conditions wh[ich] woul[d] give whoever The Queen summoned to be my succes-



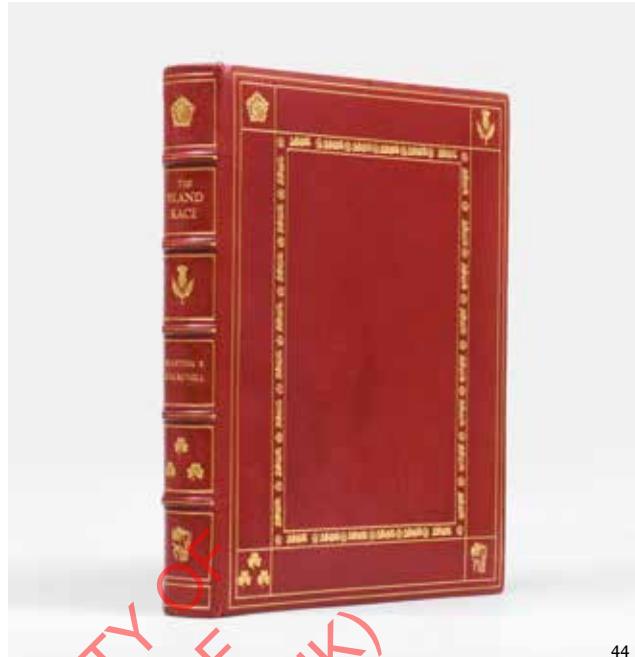
sor a fair chance of seeking a mandate f[ro]m the country. This alone w[oul]d give him the authority to confront and master the many difficult and anxious problems of our small and crowded island capable of exerting so g[rea]t an influence for peace and progress upon the mighty modern world". The Conservative Government has presided over "an undoubted and remarkable recovery. From the brink of national bankruptcy we advanced to a greater prosperity than we have known before", and Churchill "cannot believe that the electorate will wantonly or lightly reverse those policies . . . in order to return to the discredited and discarded theory and practice of Socialism". He attacks the "two rivals for the leadership of the Socialist Party": Attlee for his suggesting, on the eve of the Big Four summit in Geneva, that



43

the length of National Service be cut, giving "the impression to the Communist world that Britain is on the run"; and he lays into Aneurin Bevan, "this voluble careerist . . . a bad judge of foreign affairs and personalities".

With reference to the summit Churchill congratulates Eden on his "good fortune" in his efforts to bring about "the policy for which I have faithfully striven". "Eisenhower's earlier rejection of the summit plan had been overcome. Britain, France and the United States would go to the meeting 'strong and united, seeking the peace of the world, the welfare of all mankind and that period of relaxed tension, disarmament, and all-round prosperity which is within our reach and may soon be within our grasp'" (Gilbert, VIII, p. 1137).



44

In conclusion he restates his credentials as a "lifelong opponent of Communism . . . a fallacious philosophy, fatal to individual and democratic liberty", and calls upon the electorate to grasp "the great opportunity of casting their votes in favour of the sincere effort for a friendly way of living between States great and small which has now to be made and nations all over the world are waiting on tenterhooks to see if Britain will rise to the occasion . . . In this terrible 20th century our country has played an honourable and famous part . . . let us make sure we do not cast away by casual or careless behaviour the reputation upon which both our influence in the world and our safety depend".

Typically laid out in a stanza-like form, visually cueing Churchill's rhetorical emphases, this speech shows the great war-time leader extending his oratorical powers on behalf of his successor and into the era of the Cold War.

Churchill, *The Unwritten Alliance: Speeches 1953 to 1959*, pp. 251–6.

£10,000

[88394]

44

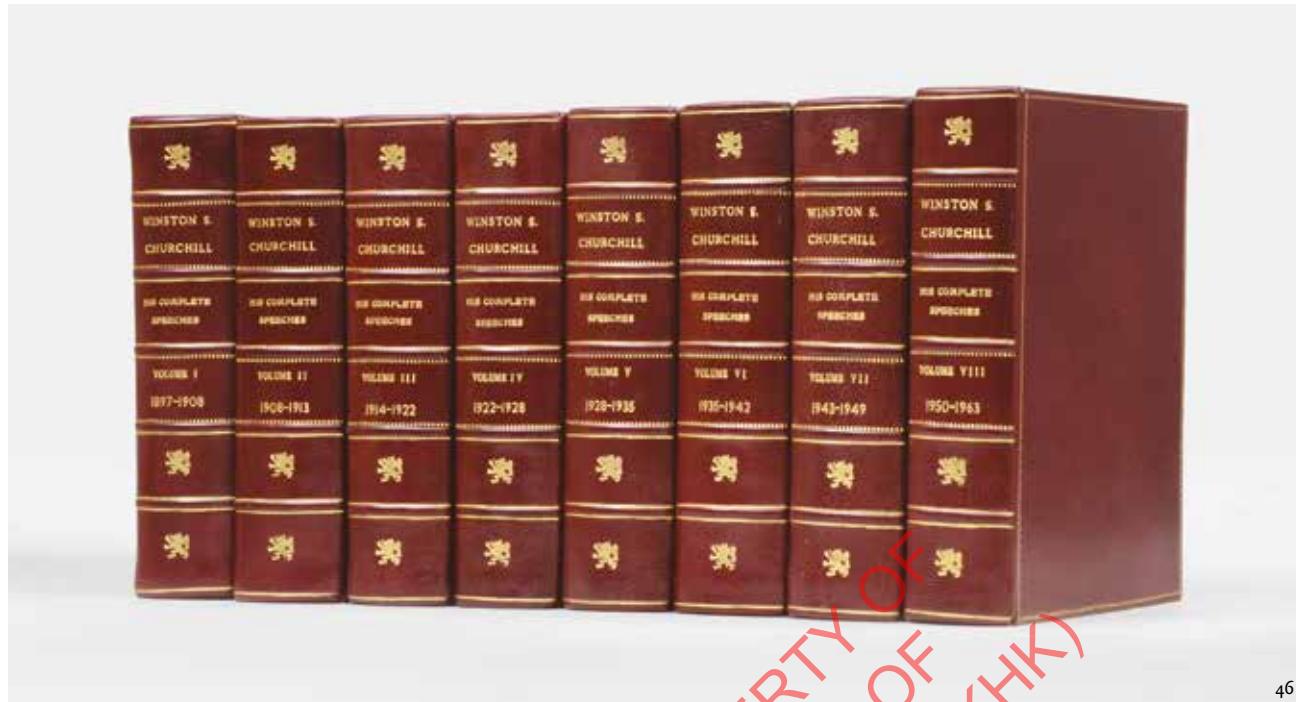
CHURCHILL, Winston S. *The Island Race*. London: Cassell, 1964

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

FIRST EDITION THUS, handsomely bound. *The Island Race* is an abridgement by Timothy Baker of the four volumes of Churchill's *History of the English-Speaking Peoples*.

£1,500

[115700]



46

Monumental biography

45

(CHURCHILL, Winston S.) CHURCHILL, Randolph S., & Martin Gilbert. Winston S. Churchill. London: Heinemann, 1966–94

21 volumes, octavo. Original red cloth, titles to spines gilt. All with the dust jackets. With black and white photographic illustrations throughout. Contemporary bookseller publicity material laid in to a few volumes. An excellent set with very occasional scuffing to extremities of dust jackets.

FIRST EDITIONS, FIRST IMPRESSIONS. A complete set comprising eight volumes of the *Lifz*, plus thirteen supplementary volumes, which form a unique and extensive source of previously unpublished Churchill material.

£4,500

[103055]

46

CHURCHILL, Winston S. His Complete Speeches, 1897–1963. Edited by Robert Rhodes James. New York: Chelsea House Publishers, 1974

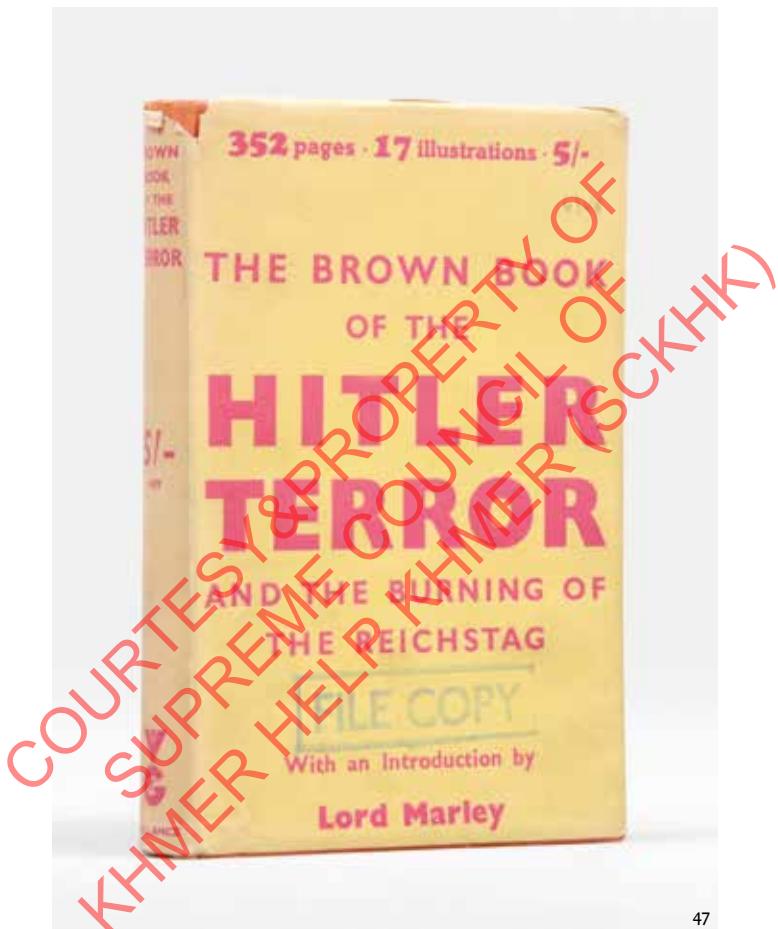
8 volumes, octavo. Recent dark red morocco, raised bands to spines, titles and lion tools to compartments gilt, single frames to boards gilt, all edges gilt, marbled endpapers. A fine set.

FIRST EDITION, FIRST PRINTING. An impressive and “indispensable” collection (Langworth) of Churchill’s oratory, comprising some 9,000 pages of printed text. A team of researchers combed public records and newspapers to find every public address made by Churchill, but they fell short of completeness, as some of Churchill’s youthful speeches were not included and even Hansard gave up reporting some of Churchill’s early efforts in the Commons, noting he was “inaudible” (Langworth, *A Connoisseur’s Guide to the Books of Sir Winston Churchill*, 349–50).

£3,500

[80699]

SECTION 2: THE SECOND WORLD WAR



47

"Scathing indictment of the Hitler régime"

47

(ANTI-NAZISM.) The Brown Book of the Hitler Terror and the Burning of the Reichstag. Prepared by the World Committee for the Victims of German Fascism. London: Victor Gollancz Ltd, 1933

Octavo. Original red cloth, spine lettered in black. With the dust jacket. File copy stamps to front panel of dust jacket and front pastedown. Boards bowed, some discolouration to cloth, small bump to rear cover, a little foxing to edges; in the jacket with faded spine and small chip to head of spine panel, not affecting text; the publisher's file copy, excellent.

FIRST EDITION IN ENGLISH, FIRST IMPRESSION, published in September 1933, a month after the French original, *Livre brun sur l'incendie du Reichstag et la terreur hitlérienne*. Described by William L. Langer in his Foreign Affairs review as "a scathing indictment of the Hitler régime", the book "produced clear evidence that the Nazis had lied in blaming the Reichstag fire on the communists, in order to find an excuse for suspending civil liberties ... The book sold well and achieved much in terms of education of the public" (Ruth Dudley Edwards, *Victor Gollancz: A Biography*, p. 218).

£750

[116244]



Bikini atoll – “you might save the envelope as a souvenir as this letter was carried on the bomb plane”

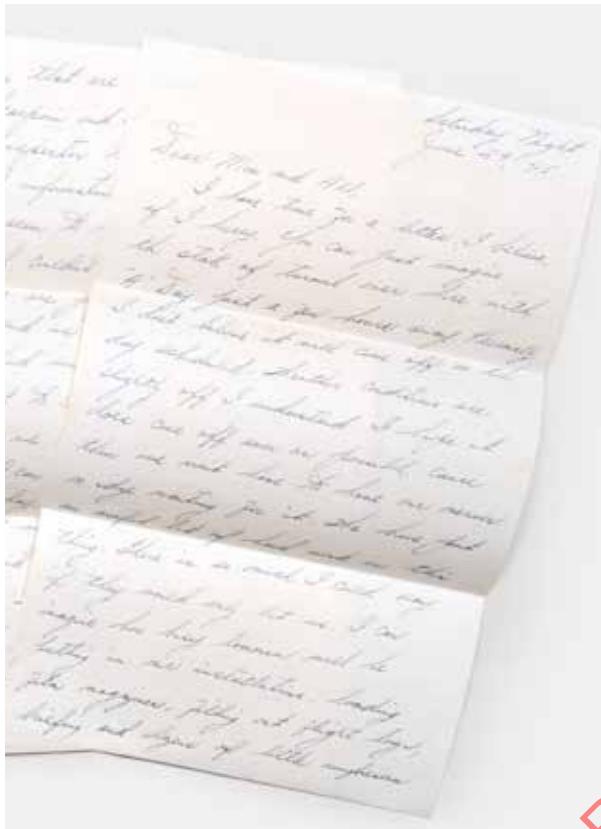
48

(ATOMIC WEAPONS TESTING: operation Crossroads.)
Personal archive relating to the first peacetime atomic test, conducted on 1 July 1946. Bikini, Marshall Islands: 1946
Archive preserved in War Navy Department manila envelope. Overall in excellent condition.

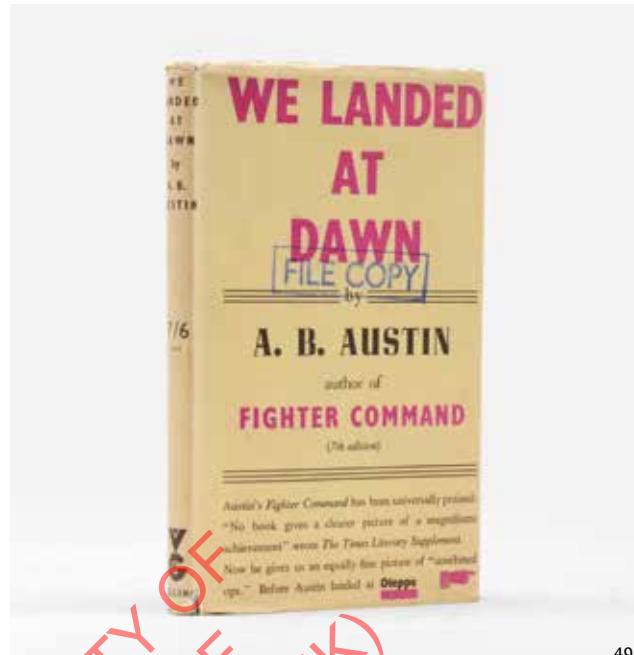
A personal archive of wonderful immediacy, kept by the aerial photographer on the first peace time atomic test bombing: Corporal Warner David Wood, a native of Barnesville, Maryland, serving with 58th Wing Air Photo Unit (Task Unit 1.5). Under the title operation Crossroads, the United States conducted two atomic bomb detonations over Bikini atoll, Marshall Islands, in July 1946. These were the first tests since Trinity in July 1945 and the first detonations since Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The first of these tests, code-name Able, took place on 1 July 1946, and signalled the beginning of an extended program for the testing and development of nuclear weapons, ushering in the atomic age. Able was originally conceived as an attempt to demonstrate to a sceptical public that ships of the US Navy could withstand a nuclear attack. The plane used was a B-29 Superfortress of the 509th Composite Group (redesignated the 509th Bombardment

Group, Very Heavy, on 10 July 1946). Under its original name of Big Stink it had accompanied the bomb plane – another B-29 named Bockscar – at Nagasaki. Having been assigned to operation Crossroads, Big Stink was renamed Dave's Dream (numbered 7354) by its crew in honour of Captain David Semple, a bombardier who had been killed in the crash of another B-29 on 7 March 1946, near Albuquerque, New Mexico.

The highlight of the archive is a fascinating 3-page letter (dated “Saturday night”, 29 June 1946) from Corporal Wood to his parents in Maryland on the eve of the first test (1 July), describing preparations. He writes: “I have time for a letter, I believe, if I hurry. You can just imagine the state of turmoil over here with ‘A’ Day just a few hours away. Personally I don’t believe it will come off on the day scheduled. Weather conditions are slightly off I understand [the drop was postponed until 1 July]. I hope it does come off soon as possible cause then we won’t have to have our nerves on edge waiting for it. We have put an awful lot of hard work in this thing. There is much I could say if they would only let us. I can imagine how busy tomorrow will be, putting in our installations, loading film magazines, filling out flight logs, briefing . . . [Fellow photographer Othello] Scarpioni and I went up to see the air inspector this morning about the latest information on discharges. He didn’t seem to know too much about it and couldn’t help us . . . I had some vacuum



48



49

of Wood's participation; Wood's training diplomas in flexible gunnery and aerial photography (the latter mounted on card); four laminated original documents: industrial flight record for April-June 1946 (with accompanying letter), service and honourable discharge records, certificate of commendation from the Governor of Maryland; letter from the War Department Office of Dependency Benefits; two "good character" references (laminated). Also present is one letter (with two envelopes and three photographs) from a Staff Sergeant William M. Sutler, serving with the 306th Airdrome Squadron, to his girlfriend in Takoma Park, Maryland (dated "9-11-45" from Luzon-Lingayen, Philippines). An engrossing archive that includes a letter which combines both mundane and epoch-making detail.

£1,750

[116884]

The raid on Dieppe, publisher's file copy

49

AUSTIN, A. B. *We Landed at Dawn*. London: Victor Gollancz Ltd, 1943

Octavo. Original blue cloth, spine lettered gilt. With the dust jacket. 16 plates. Minor foxing to edges; a very good copy in the jacket with faded spine.

FIRST EDITION, FIRST IMPRESSION, of this eyewitness account of the Commando raid on Dieppe on 19 August 1942. This copy is from the publisher's archive, stamped as the "file copy".

£125

[95057]

pressure equipment to check this morning in the plane so we went on a short flight. As far as I can see #991 [sic] is ready for the big day". He then breaks off from discussion of the atomic bomb to mention a local carnival at home that he hopes to be able to attend and the "so called" flour shortage that means a lack of bread for servicemen. He then resumes discussion of his impending mission: "I'll hand the letter in tonight. They are letting each crew member hand in 5 letters and they are to be carried along 'A' Day on the plane that drops the bomb and mailed after it lands, so you may want to save the envelope . . . It is also the plane that dropped the atom bomb on Hiroshima and Nagasaki [sic]" (Enola Gay, which dropped the bomb at Hiroshima, was present at operation Crossroads but not used). With the original commemorative envelope, postmarked "US Navy July 1, 1946", carrying the logo of the 509th Composite Group of the 58th Bombardment Wing (Very Heavy) and the legend "Carried on Atom Bombing Plane 'A' Day - Bikini, Marshall Islands".

Also included is an assemblage of photographs: a large group photograph (190 x 230 mm) of the entire crew (Wood second row, third from right) posing in front of B-29 Superfortress numbered "1919"—a superb image; four snapshots (two duplicates) of Wood during his training as an aerial photographer in 1945 (he enlisted in February 1944); a graduation photo (dated 24 March 1945) of "class '19' Aerial Photographers" with all members, including Wood, identified; an aerial shot (145 x 145 mm) of a B-29 of the 577th Strategic Missile Squadron over Bikini (described by Getty Images as being "on an atomic test run"); an aerial photo (19 July 1943) of the bombing of the San Lorenzo railway yards in Rome, the first heavy bombing of that city; newspaper clippings featuring news of the atomic test and



50

Carried into battle on D-day

50

AUSTIN, J. L. *Invade Mecum*, Volumes 3 and 4, together with a small collection of contemporary manuals. London: 1944

Octavo, 14 parts in all, each wire-stitched in original self-wrappers, hole-punched, and retained by a single treasury tag within the original card covers, five parts to volume 3, and nine to volume 4. Profusely illustrated with maps and plans throughout, many full-page, together with numerous tables. A little rubbed and lightly soiled, staples a touch rusted, else very good.

Excellent copies of these brilliantly conceived battledress pocket guide books for the troops invading on D-day. Volume 3 covers

Pas-de-Calais, Nord, Somme, Oise, and Aisne; volume 4 covers Manche, Calvados, Seine-Inférieure, Orne, Eure, Eure et Loir, Mayenne, Sarthe, and Seine et Oise.

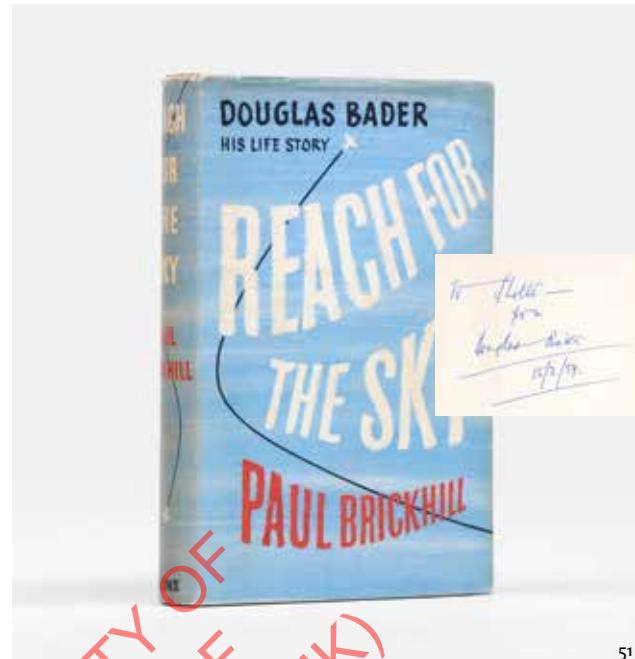
The compilation of these succinct and well-organised handbooks was the work of J. L. Austin, who was to become known as one of the leaders of "Oxford philosophy", and is often thought of "as the paradigmatic 'linguistic philosopher'" (ODNB). During the Second World War, after preliminary training, he was commissioned into the Intelligence Corps and posted to the War Office, where he was first employed working on the German Order of Battle, "work which demanded exactly the kind of detailed accuracy, which was, of course, immensely congenial to him" (Warnock, "John Langshaw Austin: A Biographical Sketch", in *Symposium on J. L. Austin*, p. 8).

He subsequently took over command of GHQ Home Forces, a small unit which had recently been formed to do preliminary work for the invasion of Western Europe, "and this was the field in which he became an unrivalled authority. His section, whose earlier days had been rather haphazard, was soon operating with method, rapidity, and a clear purpose". As preparations for D-day advanced, Austin's section was "vastly enlarged and transferred, under the name of Theatre Intelligence Section, to 21 Army Group". It was at this time the Austin began the preparation of these regional handbooks for issue down to platoon level. "Before D-day he had accumulated a vast quantity of information on the coast defences of northern France, on the base areas, supplies, formations, and transport systems behind them, and indeed on every aspect of the German defence forces and civilian administration in the 'theatre' . . . and a kind of guide-book was compiled for the invading troops" (p. 9). The title *Inade Mecum* was, Austin's sister recalled, "a clever double take of a booklet given to all new boys at Shrewsbury School – *Vade Mecum* – which they had to carry with them on all occasions" (Lendrum, "Remembering J. L. Austin", in J. L. Austin on Language). The effectiveness of these cleverly-conceived and -compiled digests has been widely recognised: "It has been said of him that he directed this vast volume of work 'without ever getting into serious difficulty of any kind', and, more impressively, that 'he was more than anybody responsible for the lifesaving accuracy of D-day Intelligence'" (Warnock). He left the army in 1945 with the rank of lieutenant-colonel; he was appointed OBE, and received the Croix de Guerre from the French, and was made an officer of the Legion of Merit by the United States.

These copies were carried through the invasion of Europe by Sgt Gilbert Barker, 4199934, who served with the Intelligence Section, 4th Bn Royal Welch Fusiliers, 158 Brigade 1940–4, and 71 Brigade, July 1944, and are accompanied by a small group of his other manuals, including his Field Service Pocket Book containing pamphlets 1–11, Through-way Town Plans of France; Volume 2, Normandy West of the Seine; GSIS (Misc.) No. 77 (2), The Instructor's Handbook on Fieldcraft and Battle Drill, Extracts from the 4th Bn RWF Standing Orders for WO's & NCO's; and a pocket German military phrase book. Barker saw action through Normandy, Nijmegen, Arnhem, 's-Hertogenbosch, and the Ardennes, ending up in Hamburg. In 2004, as part of the commemoration of the 60th anniversary of D-day, he featured in the BBC Wales documentary *Weston's Warriors*, with Falklands veteran Simon Weston, in which a group of RWF comrades retraced the battalion's 1,400 mile campaign across Europe. At the time he said of his experiences: "They were very hard times in 1944–5, because the Germans didn't give up easily, and we seemed to be constantly involved in fighting and skirmishing for almost a year. As an intelligence sergeant, my job was to prepare maps and routes for battles and to collect, collate and distribute information to our forces. It was front-line intelligence and I used to send out men at night to get concealed, and make observations and report back the following night. I always used to tell my men that we didn't want any dead heroes, but unfortunately we lost large numbers of men along the way. It had to be done, but it was an experience which in no way should be repeated".

£2,500

[93588]



51

Douglas Bader to Sholto Douglas

51

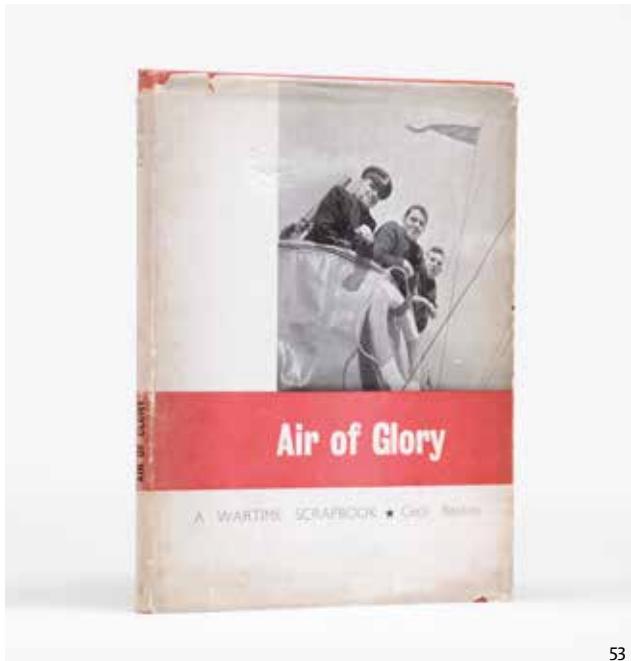
(BADER, Douglas.) BRICKHILL, Paul. *Reach For the Sky. The Story of Douglas Bader*. London: Collins, 1954

Octavo. Original blue boards, gilt-lettered spine. With the dust jacket. Photographic frontispiece, 6 similar plates. Spine very gently rolled, inner hinges superficially split but firm. A very good copy in the dust jacket with a toned spine and rear panel, and light rubbing to joints and extremities.

FIRST EDITION, FIRST IMPRESSION. PRESENTATION COPY from Bader to Sholto Douglas, his wartime commander-in-chief and tactical ally, inscribed "To Sholto – from Douglas Bader 15/3/54" on the front free endpaper. Douglas (1893–1969) replaced Hugh Dowding as Fighter Command commander-in-chief in November 1940. Dowding had failed to settle the increasingly bitter quarrel between Keith Park and Trafford Leigh Mallory, his two principal group commanders, regarding tactics against German daylight raids in the Battle of Britain. Bader was leader of 242 Squadron in Leigh Mallory's No. 12 Group and accompanied his commander to the high-level tactical conference held at the Air Ministry on 17 October 1940, chaired by Douglas. "Douglas supported Leigh-Mallory's opposition to the emphasis on defence by Dowding and Park throughout the day battle. As far back as 11 August 1938 he had declared that it was 'immaterial in the long view whether the enemy bomber is shot down before or after he has dropped his bombs on his objective' (Orange, 121). Douglas agreed with Leigh-Mallory that targets should be defended primarily by anti-aircraft guns, balloons, and searchlights, while a concentrated attack was prepared by massed fighters on enemy bombers – if necessary, after they had bombed", a tactic known as "big wing" (ODNB). The success of "big wing" has been debated, this copy nevertheless embodying a canonical Battle of Britain association.

£1,250

[116827]



53

Inscribed to Johnnie Johnson

52

BEARDOW, Keith. Sailors in the RAF. The Story of the Marine Branch of the Royal Air Force. Somerset: Patrick Stevens Ltd, 1993

Octavo. Original blue cloth, spine lettered in gilt. With the dust jacket. 16 black and white photographic plates. Water stain to lower outer corners throughout, in the rubbed dust jacket with slightly faded spine. A good copy.

FIRST EDITION, FIRST IMPRESSION. PRESENTATION COPY, inscribed "To Johnnie, with ongoing respect, kindest regards – and thanks, Keith Beardow" and with an autograph letter signed by the author to Air Commodore J. E. "Johnnie" Johnson, who wrote the foreword. A collection of the exploits of the RAF's Marine Branch, which, though providing the RAF with waterborne support and rescue services for over nearly 70 years, was little-known to the public, the account details of some of its more famous crewmen, such as novelist Alistair Maclean, writer John Harris, racing driver Sir Algernon Guinness, and, by association, T. E. Lawrence.

£175

[91136]

*To Johnnie
With ongoing respect, kindest
regards ~ and thanks
Keith Beardow*

52



54

53

BEATON, Cecil. Air of Glory. A wartime scrapbook.

London: His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1941

Quarto. Original pink cloth, titles to front board in black, top edge red, pale pink endpapers. With the pictorial dust jacket. Illustrated throughout from black and white photographs. Partial crack to front inner hinge but still holding firm, front free endpaper a little creased. An excellent copy in a slightly dust-soiled and chipped jacket.

FIRST EDITION, FIRST IMPRESSION. Quite scarce in nice condition.

£475

[111742]

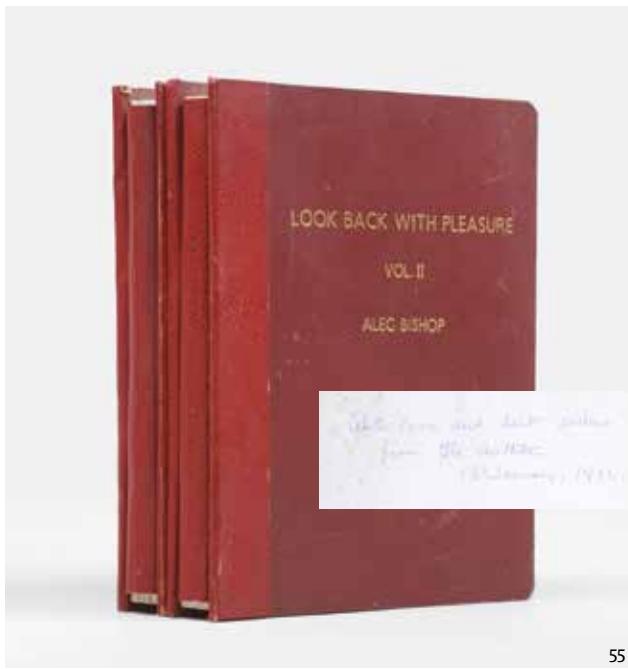
The Sikh regiment at war

54

BIRDWOOD, Felix Tolcher. The Sikh Regiment in the Second World War. Norwich: published privately by Jarrold and Sons Ltd, [1953]

Octavo. Original red cloth, spine lettered in gilt, regimental badge gilt to front cover. With the dust jacket. Map frontispiece and 24 other maps, 9 of them folding in pocket at rear. Recent book label of Shamus Wade, "Toy soldier dealer who pioneered the market for little lead gunners, Gurkhas and guards" (Telegraph obituary 7 September 2014) to front pastedown. Spine rolled, extremities very faintly rubbed and bumped, edges lightly spotted, the cloth bright, a very good copy in the rare, slightly chipped and marked dust jacket with a short tear to the head of the front joint.

FIRST EDITION, FIRST IMPRESSION. Uncommon: Copac traces the Imperial War Museum and London Library copies only; OCLC adds New York Public Library and Colgate University, NY. "The Regt. had nine Infantry Bns and the MG Bn in the field, plus various training and administrative units. The task of recording their travels and battles in a coherent narrative manner could not have been easy. The author overcame most of the pitfalls by writing a strictly chronological history of the entire



55

Regt but with numerous margins notes to clarify what each Bn was doing, where, and at what precise dates. The result is a massively factual compilation which is reasonably easy to follow and which deals with the Regt's services in almost every theatre of war between 1939 and 1945" (Perkins). Birdwood (1897–1987), sometime member of the Indian Observer Corps, finished the war as lieutenant-colonel in the 11th Sikh Regiment.

Perkins p. 469.

£650

[112238]

"Mr Churchill's courage and inspiration"

55

BISHOP, Sir Alec. "Look Back With Pleasure." Presentation copy of the unpublished typescript of his autobiography. Combe Lodge, Beckley, Sussex: [c.1971]

2 volumes, octavo (254 x 205 mm). Original binders of red faux leather spines, dark red cloth sides, brass binding screws, lettered in gilt on front covers. Professionally typed on rectos only (volume I: ff. [2], xiv, 146; volume II: [1], 147–304), with dedication, preface, epilogue, appendix, and 12 pages of synoptic contents of the 29 chapters. Inscribed on the title page of volume I: "With love and best wishes from the author – 16th January, 1972". A few light marks to binders, touch of foxing to titles and prelims (also to fore-edge), dampstain to fore-edge of volume I (not affecting margin of leaves); overall in excellent condition.

Detailed, brisk, discursive and entertaining unpublished memoir by Major General Sir Alec Bishop (1897–1984), KCMG, CB, CVO, OBE, one of the senior British commanders in post-war Germany, running the gamut of his extensive career. The Imperial War Museum neatly summarises his account: "recording his experiences as a junior officer with the Dorset Regiment in Mesopotamia and Palestine during the First World War and in India during the 1920s, service in the Colonial and War Offices in the 1930s and in the War Cabinet Secretariat during 1940–1941

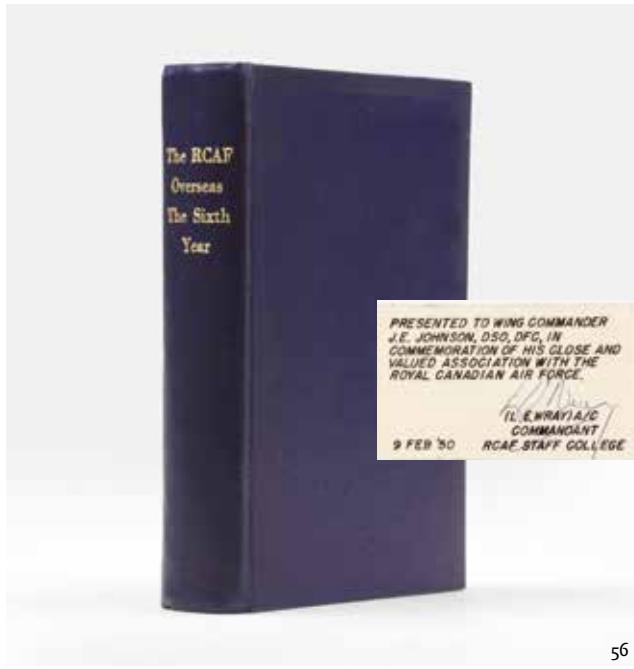
(with anecdotes about Churchill and the London Blitz), briefly as Deputy Director of the Political Warfare Executive at the end of the war, then with the Control Commission for Germany as Chief of Information Services, Deputy Chief of Staff and Regional Commissioner for North Rhine-Westphalia, 1945–1950, senior appointments in the Commonwealth Relations Office, 1951–1957, Deputy High Commissioner in Calcutta, 1957–1962, and High Commissioner in Cyprus, 1964–1965".

Bishop's Great War service began as a junior officer with the 2nd Battalion of the Dorsets and there is a fascinating (if brief) account of his life "in the line", including some amusing asides ("one amenity not often found in the desert was provided by Lieut Holland and his violin. This officer had before the war occupied the position of first violinist in the Bournemouth Symphony Orchestra, and fortunately had brought his violin to war with him"). India includes much on social aspects (functions, polo, big game shooting) but also a glimpse of the Moplah Rebellion (also known as the Malabar Uprising) of 1921 in which the Dorsets were engaged ("the Moplah bands fought with great bravery, often charging out of the forest at close quarters, many only armed with the traditional short Moplah sword"). A period in the Colonial Office is followed by extensive travel in Africa (South Africa, Sudan, Somalia, "southern Rhodesia"); he is in East Africa when war breaks out and then joins the War Cabinet Offices ("Service revolvers in London Clubs") and some wonderful snapshots of Churchill ("The Prime Minister enjoying being under fire", "Mr Churchill's courage and inspiration" and "Mr Churchill and Polish officers") including an unforgettable image of the prime minister "climbing onto the roof of 'The Annexe' [above the Central War Room] in the evenings wearing his blue siren suit and tin hat, and watching the current air raid and the efforts of our searchlights to pick up the enemy bombers. He claimed that this interlude stimulated and helped him when he returned to the work at his desk". Martin Gilbert quotes Churchill's own account of witnessing the Blitz from the same position on a different night (*The Second World War*, II pp. 305–06). There is then an extensive and fascinating first-hand account of Germany immediately after the war and the situation in India.

Historian Dr Christopher Knowles, author of the recently published *Winning the Peace: The British in Occupied Germany, 1945–1948*, considers Bishop's activities in post-war Germany to be the most significant part of his career: "General Bishop was posted to Germany in June 1945, one month after the end of the war, and left five and a half years later on New Year's Eve 1950, which makes him one of the longer serving senior officers. His first position was head of the 'Public Relations and Information Services Control' division of British Military Government, generally known by its acronym, PRISC. In 1946 he was appointed Deputy Chief of Staff to Sir Brian Robertson, then Deputy Military Governor, and from 1948–1950 he was Regional Commissioner for North Rhine-Westphalia, by far the largest Land, or region, in the British Zone of Occupation. His memoirs are easy to read with a wealth of interesting stories and anecdotes". The Imperial War Museum has a copy among Bishop's personal papers; otherwise it is, by its very nature, rare. An entertaining and well-written memoir from an officer with over five decades "mostly spent in the service of the British Empire" (Preface).

£1,750

[116790]



56

Presentation copy

56

(CANADA, RCAF.) *The R.C.A.F. Overseas: the Sixth Year.* With a Foreword by the Honourable Brooke Claxton P.C., K.C., M.P., Minister of National Defense. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1949

Octavo. Original dark blue cloth, titles to spine gilt. Frontispiece portrait and 40 pages of photographic plates. Edges tanned; spine ends slightly bumped. An excellent copy.

FIRST EDITION, FIRST IMPRESSION. PRESENTATION COPY to Johnnie Johnson, with gift label to front free endpaper signed by Air Commodore L. E. Wray. From the library of James Edgar "Johnnie" Johnson (1915–2001), wartime Spitfire ace, and with occasional marginalia by him. The third volume recording the actions of the RCAF overseas during the Second World War, this book follows the events from September 1944 to May 1945.

£275

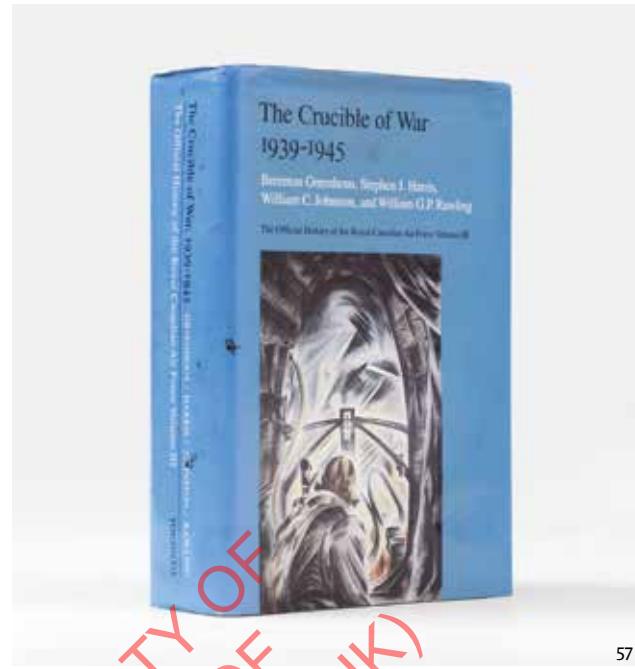
[91416]

57

(CANADA, RCAF.) **GREENHOUS, Brereton; Stephen J. Harris; William C. Johnston; William G. P. Rawling.** *The Official History of The Royal Canadian Air Force, Volume III – The Crucible of War, 1939–1945.* Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1994

Octavo. Original air force blue, title gilt to the spine. With the jacket. Numerous plates, maps – some folding – tables and plans. Slight damp cockling at the bottom edge of the text-block, a slightly used copy in a slightly used jacket, about very good.

FIRST EDITION, FIRST IMPRESSION, this copy from the library of "Johnnie" Johnson, "the Commonwealth's premier ace of the war" (p. 195), his ownership inscription to the front free endpaper, and page reference "leadership p49" to the half-title.



57

In 1943 Johnson was made Wing Commander of No. 144 Wing (Canadians) flying out of RAF Kenley, his use of the distinctive "finger four" formation with them led to their nickname "The Wolfpack". There are seven references to Johnson in the text.

£350

[83597]

58

(CANADA, RCAF.) ROHMER, Richard. *Patton's Gap. Mustangs over Normandy.* Toronto: Stoddart Publishing Co. Limited, 1998

Octavo. Original green boards, titles to spine gilt. With the illustrated dust jacket. With occasional black and white illustrations in text. A fine copy in a slightly rubbed jacket with ink underlining and notation to front flap.

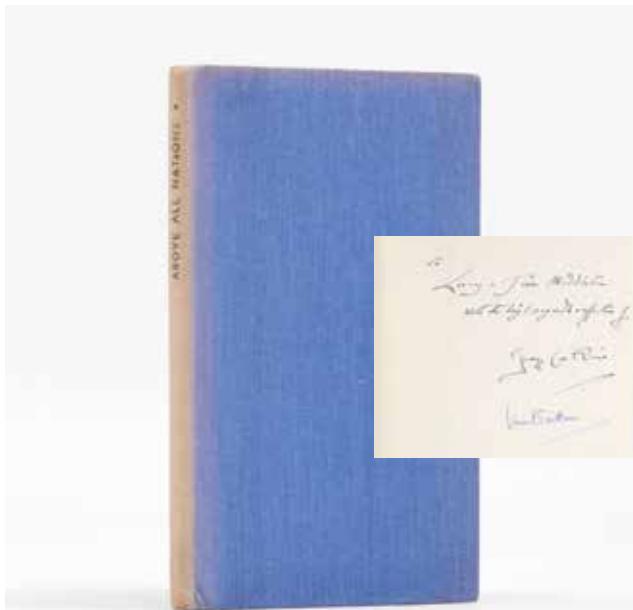
PRESENTATION COPY of the second edition (first, 1981) inscribed by the author on front free endpaper: "To Johnnie Johnson from Dick Rohmer (per Rod Smith!)" A splendid association copy of this account of Rohmer's service with the RCAF 1944–5, from the library of James Edgar "Johnnie" Johnson (1915–2001), wartime Spitfire ace, with his ink underlining and marginalia throughout. The Rod Smith mentioned in the inscription was Rohmer's countryman, another of the Royal Canadian Air Force fighter pilots who had made their reputation when stationed on Malta.

£165

[90746]



58



59

Presentation copy from Catlin and Brittain

59

CATLIN, George; Vera Brittain; Sheila Hodges (eds.)
Above All Nations. An Anthology. London: Victor Gollancz Ltd, 1945

Octavo. Original blue cloth, spine lettered in black. Photographic frontispiece. Spine sunned. A very good copy.

FIRST EDITION, FIRST IMPRESSION. PRESENTATION COPY, inscribed by Catlin "To Lucy & Jim Middleton, with the high regards & affection of George Catlin" on the front free endpaper, and additionally signed below by Vera Brittain. An apt association for this anthology of newspaper articles reporting acts of compassion between enemy soldiers in the Second World War: Lucy Middleton became Labour Member of Parliament for Plymouth Sutton in 1945, taking "a particular interest in the development of peace and international understanding. During the Second World War she had attempted to maintain links with German emigrés, and in 1942 she established an international women's group to include German women. After 1945 she became a member of the executive committee of the British section of the Inter-Parliamentary Union and travelled all over Europe to attend their conferences" (ODNB). She was second wife to Jim, also a Labour MP who had served as party secretary from 1934 until his retirement in 1944.

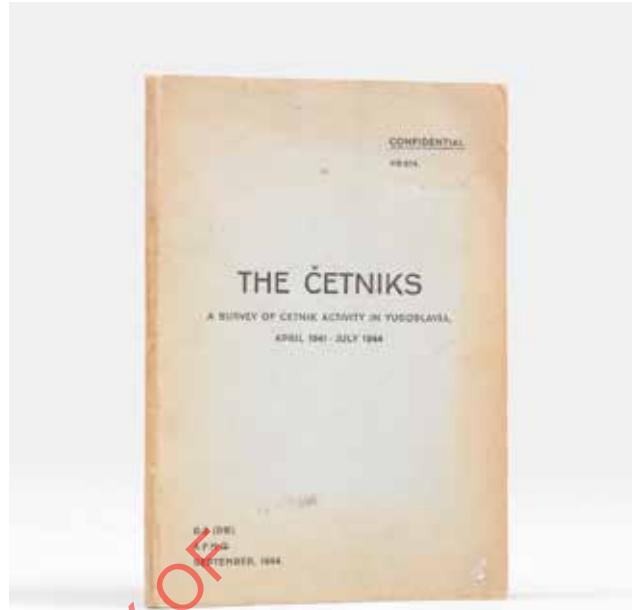
£125

[107461]

War in Yugoslavia

60

CLISSOLD, Stephen. *The četniks. A Survey of četnik Activity in Yugoslavia, April 1941 – July 1944.* [Caserta?:] G-2 (PB) AFHQ, printed by Printing and Stationery Services, Central Mediterranean Forces, September 1944



60

Octavo. Perfect-bound in the original pale grey wrappers. Front wrapper slightly rubbed and marginally browned, the rear wrapper a little spotted, text-block toned, but overall very good.

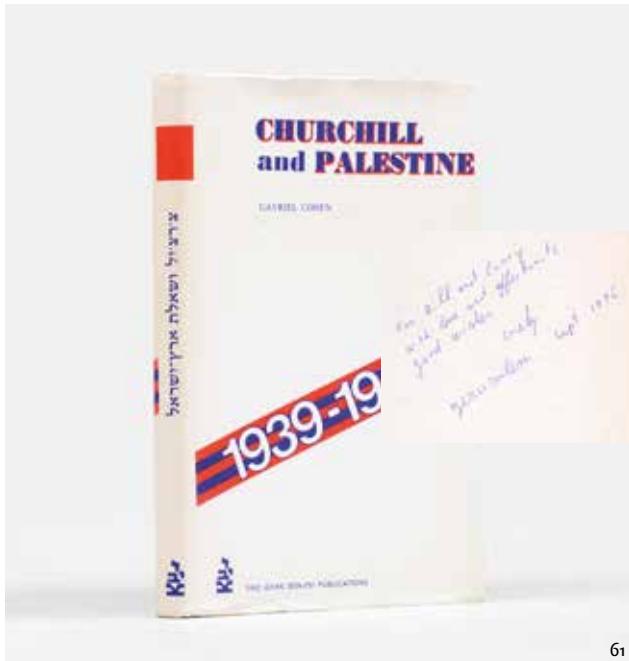
FIRST AND ONLY EDITION, the print run shown as 1,000 copies, but remarkably uncommon for that, with just four locations on Copac – BL, IWM, LSE, and Oxford – to which OCLC adds four more – LoC, Harvard, Columbia, and University of Wisconsin.

Classified as Confidential, this is a detailed study of Drazha Mihailovic's Serbian Nationalist movement. Set up in 1941, the četniks were initially encouraged by the British, receiving official support including the kudos of attached British Liaison Officers sent under the aegis of SOE. However, doubts emerged over time, partially based on Enigma decrypts, concerning "the wholeheartedness of Mihailovic's anti-German commitment", and it became clear that "the Communist forces of the mysterious Tito were far more effective at harrying the Germans than the četniks were", leading the British to switch their allegiances (Sykes, Evelyn Waugh: *A Literary Life*, p. 145). Evelyn Waugh, who was attached to the military mission, inevitably took a contrarian position, expressing his opposition to official policy by spreading the rumour – not his own invention – that Tito was in fact a woman.

The survey contains much on recruitment, organisational structure, and the activities of Mihailovic and his group in Serbia, Bosnia, Montenegro, Herzegovina, Dalmatia, and Slovenia, based largely on material supplied by BLOs attached to the četniks, the first of them being Lt. Col. "Bill" Deakin, who became one of the leading members of Churchill's "Syndicate", and published his own account of British involvement, *The Embattled Mountain*, in 1971. It includes an index of several hundred leading četniks, linking to the text and in many cases providing useful outlines of their activities. The attribution to Clissold is drawn from a letter accompanying the IWM copy; he was chief Yugoslav analyst for the SIS. A valuable primary source.

£750

[116796]



61

61

COHEN, Gavriel. Churchill and Palestine 1939–1942. Jerusalem: Yad Izhak Ben-Zvi Publications, 1976

Octavo. Original green boards, titles to spine and rear board gilt. With the dust jacket. Slight bumps to spine, contents a little toned. An excellent copy in the lightly rubbed jacket with a short closed tear to the rear panel.

FIRST EDITION, FIRST IMPRESSION. PRESENTATION COPY inscribed by the author on the half-title “For Bill [Deakin] and Pussy with love and affectionate good wishes, Gaby, Jerusalem, Sept. 1976”. Bill Deakin was a key member of the “Syndicate” of literary and historical advisers which Churchill assembled for the writing of *The Second World War*. He married Livia Stela (Pussy) Nasta (d. 2001), daughter of Liviu Nasta of Bucharest in 1943.

£250

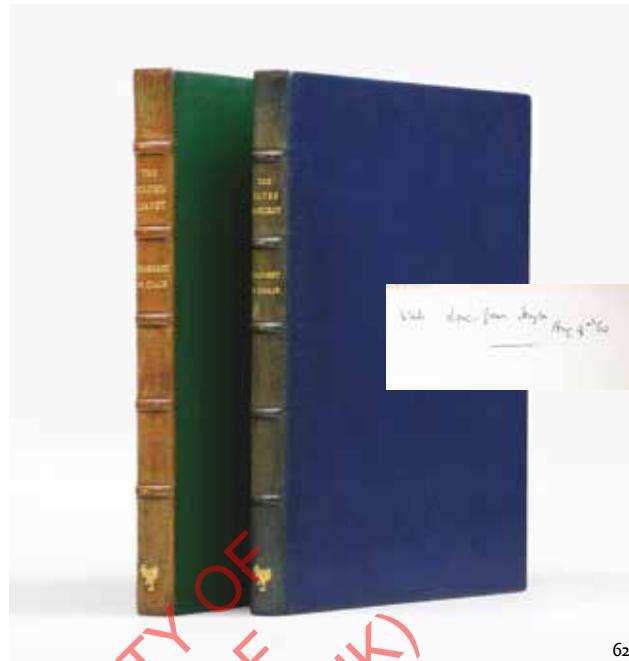
[50915]

62

DE CHAIR, Somerset. The Golden Carpet; [together with] The Silver Crescent. Published by Permission of the War Office. London: The Golden Cockerel Press, 1943

2 volumes quarto. The first in full green, and the second full blue morocco by Sangorski & Sutcliffe, titles gilt to spines, gilt edge-roll, single fillet gilt to the turn-ins, top edges gilt, the others uncut. Each in the white linen slipcase as issued. Photogravure portrait frontispiece to each and numerous similar illustrations to the text of the second, the majority full-page, maps to the endpapers. Spine sunned as usual, narrow strip of tan-burn from the turn-ins to the free endpapers, slightly later gift inscriptions to both, but overall very good.

FIRST AND SIGNED LIMITED EDITIONS, EACH ONE OF 30 COPIES ONLY IN THE FULL BINDING, numbers 16 and 25 respectively, from the editions of 300 copies. De Chair was Intelligence Officer with “Kingcol”, a Flying Column of less than 1,500 men under the Command of Brig.-Gen. Kingstone. This tiny force was sent from Palestine to Baghdad to deal with the effects



62

of the “Golden Square” coup amongst pro-Nazi Iraqi military officers. Despite the air support extended to the Iraqis by the German and Italian air forces, the operation was a complete success, Baghdad falling on 30 May 1941; the books cover this and subsequent operations in Syria. They were reviewed in the *Spectator* on the issue of the composite trade edition in 1944 as “a fascinating and well-told story . . . in the tradition of T. E. Lawrence, and one worthy to take its place in the history of British soldiers’ heroic campaigns in the Near East”.

£1,500

[105498]

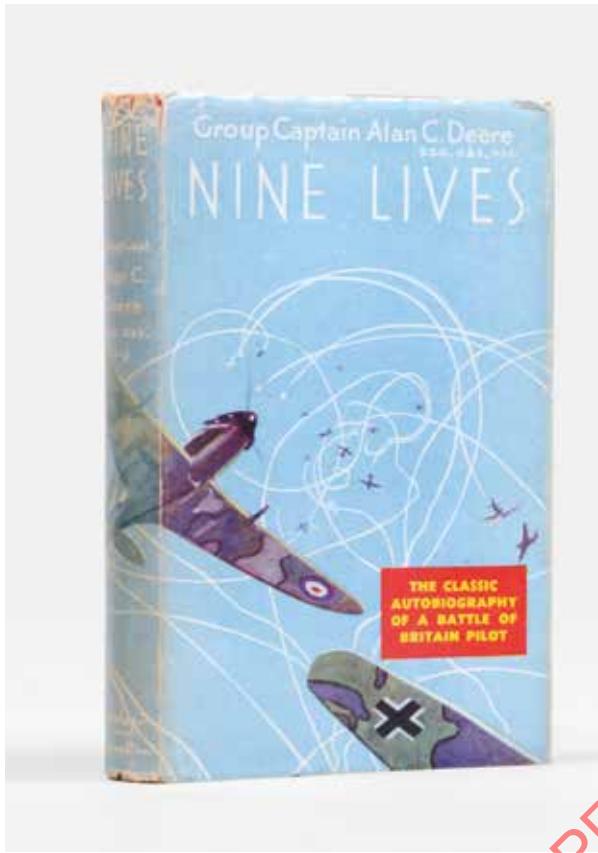
To Douglas Bader – “I am proud to have been associated with you in those hectic days”

63

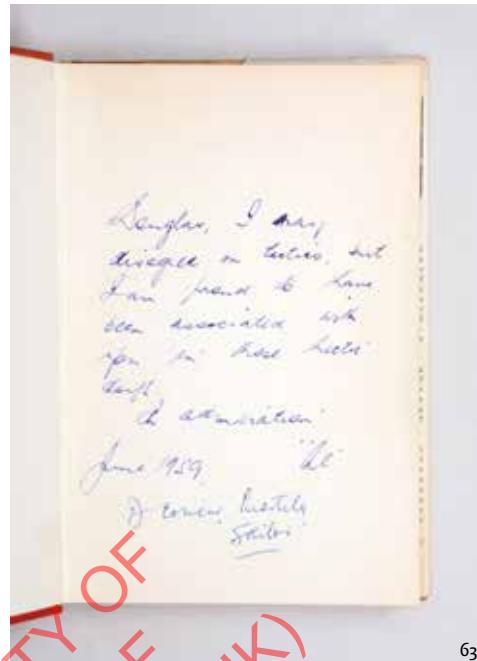
DEERE, Alan C. Nine Lives. With a Foreword by Air Chief Marshal Lord Dowding. London: Hodder & Stoughton, 1959

Octavo. Original red cloth, titles to spine gilt. With the dust jacket. Photographic portrait frontispiece and 5 plates. Times obituary of Deere laid in. Spine gently creased, and faded at extremities, tips very lightly rubbed, small spot to front board, occasional pencil markings to margins (see below). A very good copy in the price-clipped dust jacket, with a toned and nicked spine panel, and rubbed joints with shallow chips.

FIRST EDITION, FIRST IMPRESSION, PRESENTATION COPY TO DOUGLAS BADER, inscribed by the author to his fellow Battle of Britain ace on the front free endpaper: “Douglas, I may disagree on tactics, but I am proud to have been associated with you in those hectic days. In admiration ‘Al’ June 1959”. With a further inscription below from Group Captain “Sailor” Malan: “I concur heartily, ‘Sailor’”. The disagreement refers to Bader’s “much misunderstood” (ODNB) “big wing” tactic, which he employed as leader of 242 Squadron, part of Trafford Leigh-Mallory’s No. 12 Group, and which involved scrambling mass formations of up to five squadrons to intercept incoming Luftwaffe before they had crossed the Channel. Deere discusses Bader’s methods in



63



63

64

DOUGLAS, Keith. Alamein to Zem Zem. London: Editions Poetry, 1946

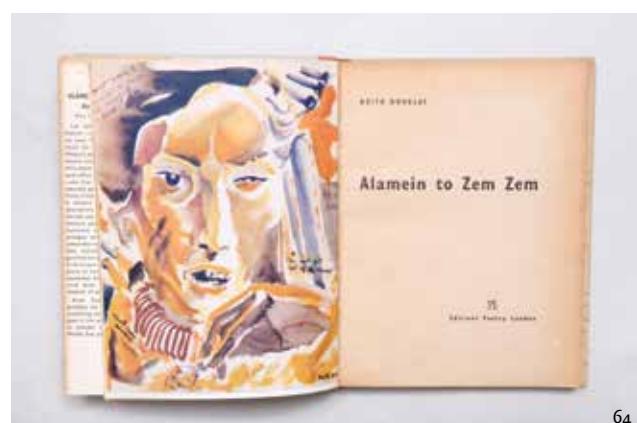
Square octavo. Original grey boards, orange cloth spine lettered in gilt. With the dust jacket. Colour frontispiece, 2 colour plates, line drawings in the text, by Keith Douglas. Spine of binding sunned, price-clipped jacket toned and a little foxed, paper typically toned, one leaf chipped at margin.

FIRST EDITION, FIRST IMPRESSION, of Douglas's prose memoir, a "classic account of desert warfare" (Reilly); it concludes with 16 poems. "Douglas commanded a tank troop in the main assault on the Normandy beaches, and his death outside the village of St Pierre, on 9 June 1944, robbed English literature – as had Owen's death in 1918 – of the most individual and accomplished poet of his generation" (John Stallworthy in ODNB).

Reilly, English Poetry of the Second World War, p. 106.

£275

[108182]



64

depth at pages 153 to 155, which are pencil-marked in the margins, presumably by Bader. Deere's argument is that "although concentration of force, which the mass formations implied, is a foremost principle of war, it did not apply under the conditions . . . in the Battle of Britain" (p. 153).

Alan Deere is remembered as "possibly New Zealand's most famous fighter pilot of the Second World War. He was also one of the luckiest, surviving several near-death experiences to become one of the outstanding pilots of the Battle of Britain" (New Zealand History, online). His 54 Squadron was part of Keith Park's No. 11 Group, who bore the brunt of the German assault on south-east England, and for whom Bader's No. 12 Group were detailed to fly cover. South African-born Adolph "Sailor" Malan commanded 74 Squadron, No. 12 Group, and his tactical innovations, such as flying fours in line-aft rather than Vic threes, was credited with greatly reducing pilot losses; after the war he returned to South Africa and became a prominent campaigner against apartheid. Bader was shot down near St Omer in 1941 and spent the rest of the war in Colditz. He later became an oil executive and was knighted for services to the disabled (his career unhindered by the loss of both legs in a flying accident in 1931). Deere continued to serve in the RAF until his retirement in 1967.

£1,500

[116828]



65

To his firm friend and confidant

65

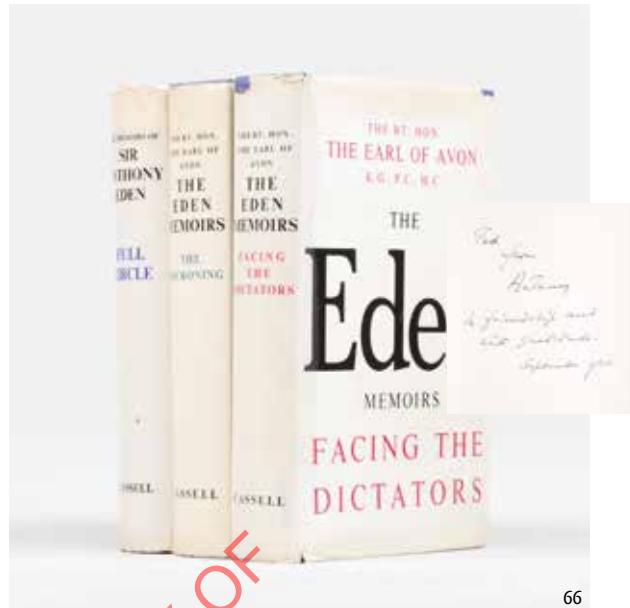
DULLES, Allen. *The Craft of Intelligence*. New York: Harper & Row, 1963

Octavo. Original black quarter cloth, spine lettered in gilt, grey cloth sides, publisher's device gilt to front board, fore edge untrimmed. 4 photographic plates. Spine sunned, uneven fading to black cloth on rear board, edges toned. A very good copy.

FIRST EDITION, FIRST PRINTING. PRESENTATION COPY, inscribed by the author "To Gen Sir Kenneth Strong, as a reminder of our work together, with the sincere regards of the author, Allen W. Dulles Xmas 1963" on the front free endpaper. A magnificent association copy, linking two of the most influential figures in military intelligence during the Second World War and after. At the start of the Second World War Dulles was recruited to run the Swiss desk of the Office of Strategic Services, precursor to the CIA, to which Eisenhower appointed him director in 1953, making him the first civilian to hold that position. His extravagant career ended with the Bay of Pigs debacle in 1961, though he remains the longest-serving Director of Central Intelligence. Kenneth Strong was appointed Eisenhower's chief of intelligence in 1943, and became his "firm friend and confidant" (ODNB), helping plan the Allied landings in Sicily, D-day, and the final German surrender. After the war he became director-general of the political intelligence department at the Foreign Office, and later at the Ministry of Defence following reorganisation in 1964, retiring two years later. Harry Rositzke, Dulles's colleague at the OSS, later remarked: "When the whole thing was over, I had a chat with the British General Strong, who was Ike's chief of G-2, and he said he thought our tracking of just those two SS divisions in the south of France, the Das Reich and the Lehr, and the way they were slowed down getting to the Normandy beachhead saved at least 10,000 lives. That alone, to my mind, paid for the entire OSS operation around the world" (cited after Srodes, *Allen Dulles: Master of Spies*, p. 305).

£3,250

[116830]



66

From one prime minister to another

66

EDEN, Sir Anthony. *The Memoirs: Full Circle; Facing the Dictators; The Reckoning*. London: Cassell, 1960–65

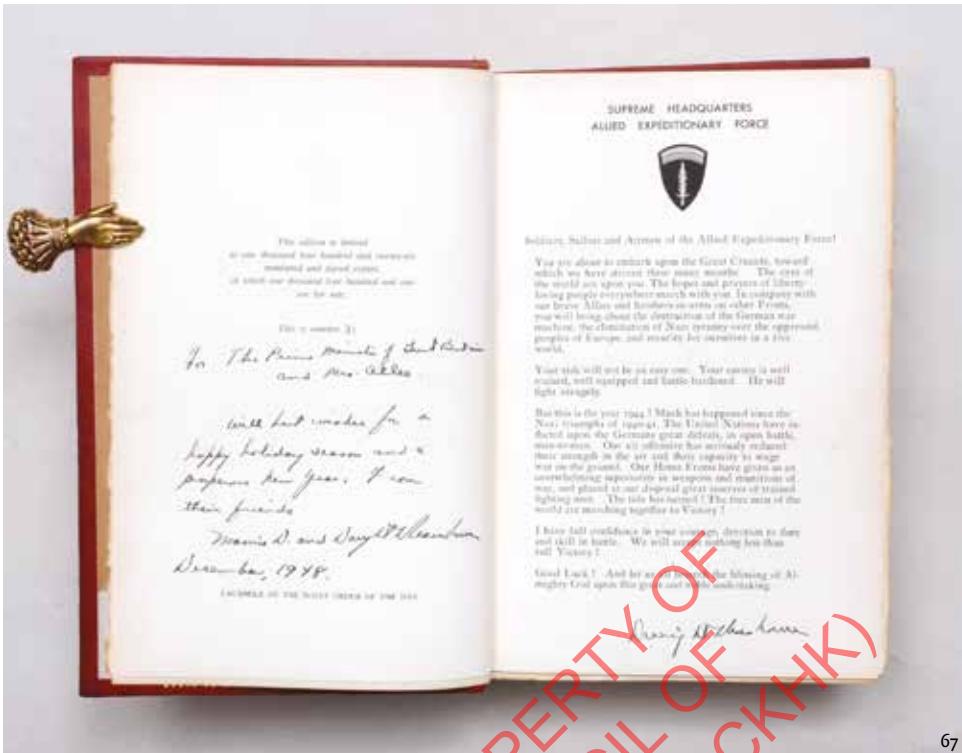
3 volumes, octavo. Original blue cloth, silver lettered spines. With the dust jackets. 17 maps. Two jackets repaired on verso, some nicks and closed-tears, a few short tears with loss, covers just lightly sunned at head. A very good set.

FIRST EDITIONS, FIRST IMPRESSIONS. PRESENTATION SET TO THE FUTURE CONSERVATIVE PRIME MINISTER TED HEATH, inscribed on the front free endpaper of *Full Circle*: "Ted from Anthony, In friendship and with gratitude. September 1960". When Eden became prime minister in 1955 Heath was appointed chief whip and Eden makes a reference to him in *Full Circle* (p. 549): "Though Mr Heath's service in Parliament had been short at that time, I have never known a better equipped Chief Whip. A ready smile concealed a firm mind". Heath later served as leader of the Conservative party from 1965 to 1975, and prime minister from 1970 to 1974.

"Eden was a fierce defender of his reputation in retirement and could prove litigious towards unwary historians. His memoirs, skilfully documented, show his preoccupations over foreign policy at a time when domestic policy was becoming increasingly important as Britain's place in the world order diminished. At the insistence of his publishers, Eden wrote the volume on his premiership, *Full Circle* (1960), first. The disadvantage of this was that his account of Suez, in particular, was superseded by fuller accounts in due course. *Facing the Dictators* (1962) and *The Reckoning* (1965) have stood the test of time as essential sources for an understanding of the politics of the 1930s and 1940s" (ODNB). Inscribed sets are decidedly uncommon.

£500

[116850]



67

Eisenhower to Attlee: one of 35 specially bound presentation copies

67

EISENHOWER, Dwight D. *Crusade in Europe*. Garden City, NY: Doubleday & Company, Inc., 1948. Octavo. Publisher's deluxe presentation binding of full red morocco by Gaston Pilon (Garden City, NY), gilt banded spine, Eisenhower's "flaming sword" motif in gilt and silver on front cover, top edges gilt, others untrimmed, map endpapers. Housed in a dark blue quarter morocco solander box made by the Chelsea Bindery. 16 plates, numerous maps in the text. Spine just lightly sunned. An excellent copy.

FIRST EDITION, ONE OF 35 COPIES SPECIALLY BOUND FOR PRESENTATION, generously inscribed by Eisenhower to the British Prime Minister Clement Attlee and his wife: "For The Prime Minister of Great Britain and Mrs Atlee [sic]. With best wishes for a happy holiday season and a prosperous new year. From their friends Mamie D. and Dwight D. Eisenhower December, 1948". Books inscribed by Eisenhower on behalf of himself and Mamie are most uncommon. Eisenhower has also signed at the foot of the facsimile of his famous D-day Order of the Day.

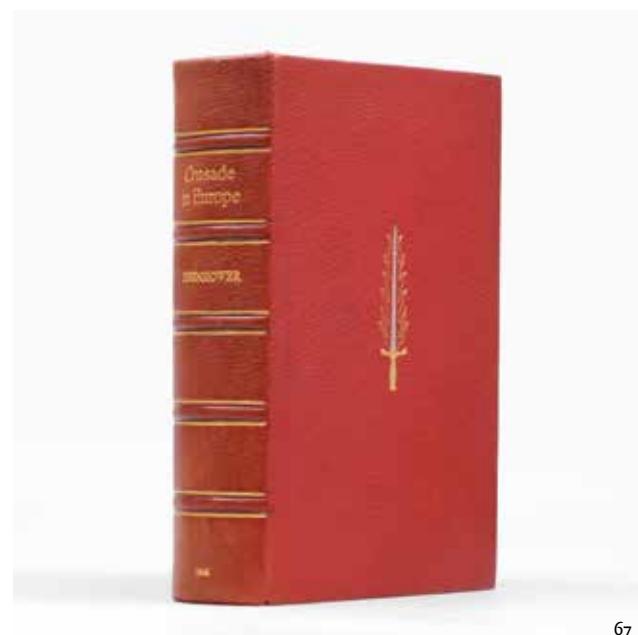
This copy is number 31 of the edition of 1,426 copies. The unusual limitation suggests that 26 copies were originally planned for personal presentation, but in 1949 a number of US newspapers reprinted an interview with the binder, French-born Gaston Pilon, in which he stated that one of his prized possessions was a letter from Eisenhower thanking him for hand-binding "35 special, goatskin leather-covered volume" of this book.

Eisenhower's account of his war is widely thought to be one of the finest American military biographies, the New York Times considering that it gave "the reader true insight into the most difficult part of a commander's life."

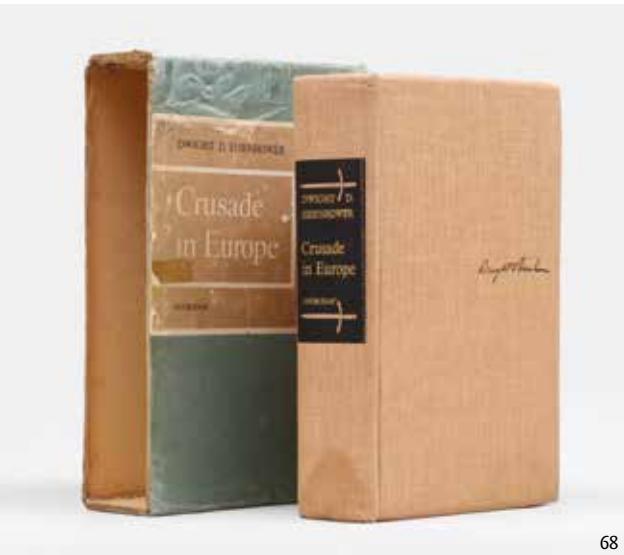
A most desirable copy, linking two wartime leaders: Attlee served as deputy prime minister under Churchill from February 1942 to May 1945, succeeding him as prime minister in July 1945, following the Labour landslide. Eisenhower would have been impressed with Attlee's military record during the Great War, when he served as an officer in Gallipoli, Mesopotamia, and France; ODNB describing the war as providing Attlee "with a test of leadership which he grasped fully".

£18,750

[107996]



67



Signed by Churchill, Truman, Eisenhower, Marshall, Montgomery and the top Allied generals and diplomats of the Second World War

68

EISENHOWER, Dwight D. Crusade in Europe. Garden City, NY: Doubleday & Company, Inc., 1948

Octavo. Original tan linen cloth, bevelled edge boards, top edge gilt, untrimmed fore and bottom edges. Publisher's slipcase (repaired), signed by original owner, J. Wesley Pape (who also signed on the half-title). Bookseller's signature and sticker at bottom of front pastedown (John G. Kidd, Cincinnati). Front hinge weak, with cartographic endpapers split at the front pastedown gutter. Slight stain at bottom of spine. Overall, a good clean copy. Together with Pape's correspondence with the book's signatories: 28 typed letters signed from the signatories or their assistants, along with carbons of Pape's letters of solicitation.

FIRST EDITION, DELUXE ISSUE, NUMBER 555 OF 1,426 COPIES; BOUND WITH A LEAF THAT PRINTS EISENHOWER'S D-DAY MESSAGE TO THE TROOPS, SIGNED BY EISENHOWER. The leaf was inserted into each of the deluxe issues, though in many it is lacking, having been cannibalized for sale by autograph dealers.

This copy is also signed on the front flyleaf by Harry S. Truman, Winston S. Churchill, Anthony Eden, George C. Marshall, Henry H. Arnold, Walter Bedell Smith, James F. Byrnes and, on the facing flyleaf, Douglas MacArthur. The verso of Eisenhower's D-day message bears the signatures of Omar Bradley and Montgomery of Alamein. Ten additional signatures appear in the book (usually on pages where the figures are first introduced in the narrative): Bernard M. Baruch, Mark W. Clark, Lucius D. Clay, James H. Doolittle, Mamie D. Eisenhower, Leonard T. Gerow, Cordell Hull, Joseph T. McNarney, Carl A. Spaatz, and Hoyt Vandenberg.

Pape has annotated the index in pencil, noting the page numbers where signatures appear. The accompanying correspondence also includes original typed letters signed by: Dwight D. Eisenhower, Douglas MacArthur, Bernard Baruch, Carl Spaatz, Walter Bedell Smith, Henry "Hap" Arnold (twice), William H. Simpson (whose letter agrees to sign the volume, though he never managed to do so), Lucius D. Clay, Mark W. Clark, and



~~Truman's press secretary, Matthew J. Connelly (tipped-in to front flyleaf).~~

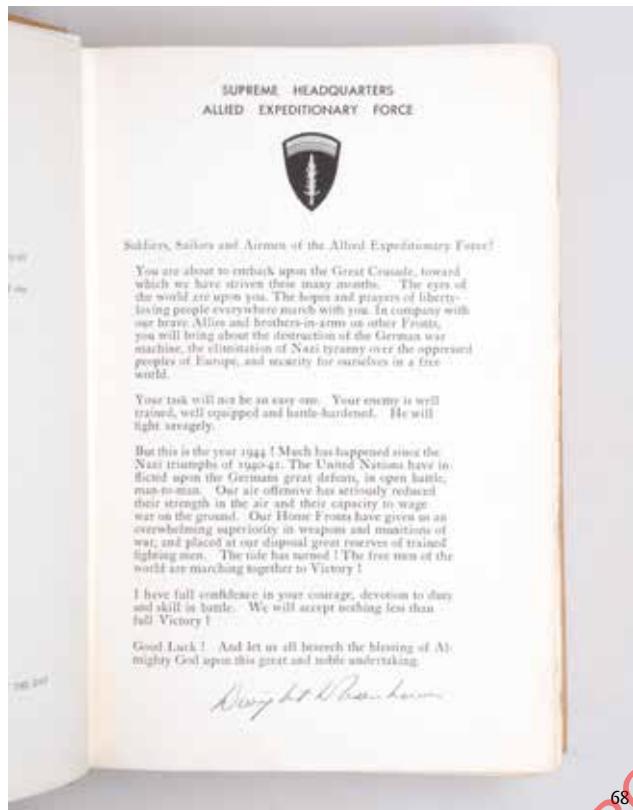
An astounding gathering of the top statesmen and warriors of the Second World War, the signers include two American Presidents (Truman and Eisenhower), two British Prime Ministers (Churchill and Eden) and the leaders of the great land campaigns of North Africa and Western Europe: Montgomery of Alamein, Omar Bradley, and Mark Clark. The dominant general in the Pacific theatre, Douglas MacArthur, signed the book 18 months after Truman fired him for insubordination during the Korean War.

Key diplomats are included, such as Cordell Hull, James F. Byrnes and Bernard Baruch, along with the architect of America's military strategy and Truman's then Secretary of Defense George C. Marshall. The heroes of the air war are represented by James Doolittle, who carried out the daring raid against Tokyo in 1942; as well as by Carl Spaatz and Hoyt Vandenberg.

We know of no other example of such an impressive gathering of historic signatures from the Second World War.

Almost as remarkable is the story of the man who spent nearly a decade collecting them. John Wesley Pape (1900-1986), of Cincinnati, Ohio, had – by his own account, in a 12 May 1949 letter to Carl Spaatz – “a very small part in this War,” as a major on the headquarters staff of the Army Air Corps, overseeing procurement and supply.

When Eisenhower published this memoir, Pape had the idea of giving a copy to his son, signed by as many of the leading figures of the war as he could reach. Like a well-organized staff officer, he preserved his correspondence with his signatories, and those letters make for compelling reading in their own right.



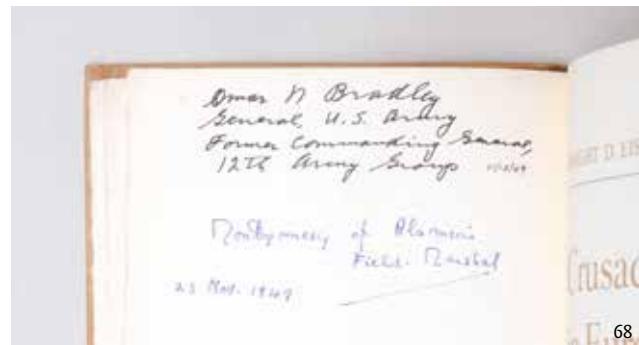
68

Today, with top military and political figures barricaded behind multiple layers of security, it is astonishing how easily Pape was able to contact these VIPs, and how willingly and graciously they complied with his requests to sign and mail back his book (Pape helpfully provided postage paid packing). For many he provided specific instructions of where and how they should sign the book. "It is requested that General [Walter Bedell] Smith autograph Page 14, with rank during war and date signing." (But Smith chose instead to sign on the flyleaf below the signatures of Truman, Churchill and other top figures.) Several did follow instructions, such as Bernard Baruch, Gen. Joseph T. McNarney and Hoyt Vandenberg. Truman and George Marshall – who signed as "One time Chief of Staff, U.S. Army" and "General of the Army" – were the first two to sign. Having those names in the volume served as a good opening for fresh pitch letters.

But how to get to someone as remote and prominent as Churchill? Pape turned to Eisenhower on 1 May 1950, asking his "advice and assistance . . . I realize this is an unusual request from a stranger." The next day Eisenhower replied in the succinct manner for which he was famous: "My suggestion is that you write him directly. He gets the same request many times a day and, I am sure, is quite used to it."

Pape ultimately forged his own path to Churchill: he had an uncle, Thomas E. Hanlon, who knew Edward Viscount Knollys, who in turn was a friend of wartime cabinet member, Sir John Anderson; Anderson agreed to deliver the book to Churchill for signature.

Montgomery, on the other hand, proved easy to obtain thanks to the initiative of his former comrade, General Omar Bradley.



68



68

"It was no trouble at all to get Field Marshal Montgomery to do this," wrote Bradley's aide to Pape. "In fact, General Bradley was the one who asked the Field Marshal to autograph the book for you." Both commanders complied with Pape's instruction to sign of the verso of the D-day message: "Omar N. Bradley, General U.S. Army, Former Commanding General 12th Army Group, 11/15/49" and "Montgomery of Alamein, Field Marshal, 23 Nov. 1949."

The roster includes some who were bitterly antagonistic to each other. There must be very few instances of Douglas MacArthur and Harry Truman signing the same book or document. Yet when Pape wrote MacArthur on 12 November 1952 – 18 months after Truman fired him – the "old general" happily complied. "Glad to do so," he wrote on Pape's letter, signing with his initials: "DMacA."

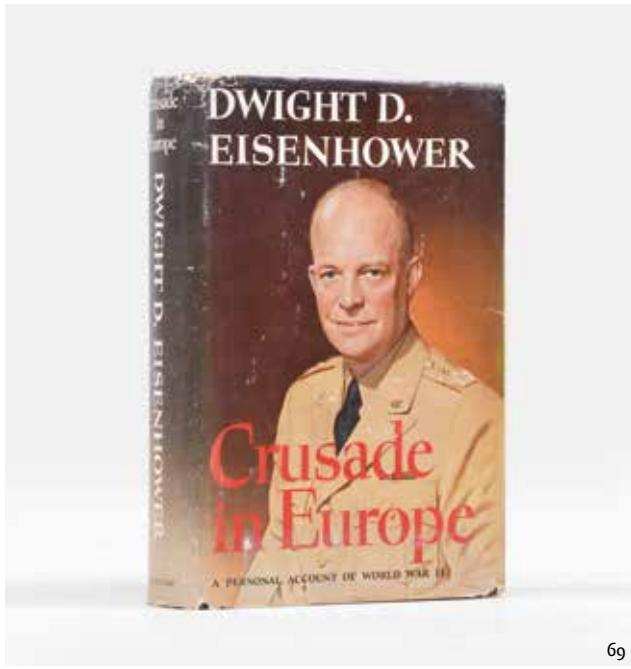
Considering its travels – passing some 40 times through the post and crossing the Atlantic – the book is in remarkably good condition.

£150,000

[114615]



68



69

Inscribed to his wartime chief of intelligence

69

EISENHOWER, Dwight D. *Crusade in Europe*. Garden City, NY: Doubleday & Company, Inc., 1948

Octavo. Original dark beige cloth, title gilt to spine on black ground, facsimile signature in black to front board, fore edge untrimmed, map endpapers. 16 plates, 4 double-page maps, 38 full-page maps to the text. Spine rubbed, the lettering intact, a couple of small stains to rear board. A very good copy in the price-clipped dust jacket with chipped and nicked extremities, slightly soiled rear panel, and old tape-repair to two closed tears verso.

FIRST EDITION, FIRST PRINTING, TRADE ISSUE. PRESENTATION COPY, inscribed by Eisenhower to his wartime chief of intelligence, Major-General Sir Kenneth Strong: "For Ken Strong, indispensable member of AFHQ and of SHAEF. With best wishes and lasting regards from his devoted friend, Ike Eisenhower" on the half-title. Before the war Strong was a military attaché in Berlin and became acquainted with several senior officers

For Ken Strong
Indispensable member
of AFHQ and of SHAEF.
With best wishes and lasting
regards from his devoted
friend
Ike Eisenhower

69

To Averell Harriman
From
Wm. P. McLean Jr.

70

in the German high command. "But the turning-point in his career was his appointment as General Dwight Eisenhower's chief of intelligence in March 1943 . . . He became a firm friend and confidant of Eisenhower and of his chief of staff, Walter Bedell Smith – a friendship which lasted for life" (ODNB). At Allied Force Headquarters, Algiers, Strong helped plan the Sicily landings and Italian armistice negotiations. Following the Cairo conference in November 1943 he was blocked from joining Eisenhower at Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force in London, officially so as not to denude allied headquarters, but Strong believed that his close relationship with the Americans was viewed with suspicion by Montgomery and the War Office. After Eisenhower appealed personally to Churchill, Strong was cleared to travel to London in May 1944, joining his old friend as chief of intelligence and helping plan the allied invasion of Normandy. He was later instrumental in organising the German surrender at Rheims on 7 May 1945 and the final surrender at Berlin the following day. After the war he became director-general of the political intelligence department at the Foreign Office, and later at the Ministry of Defence following reorganisation in 1964, retiring two years later.

£6,500

[116831]

Publisher's presentation copy

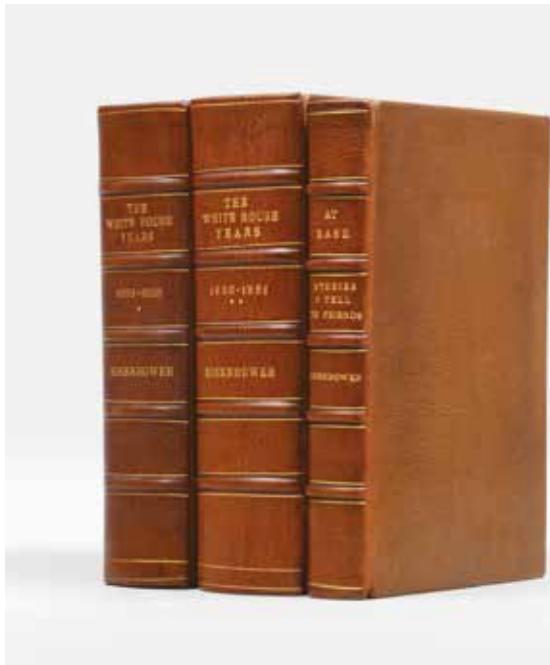
70

EISENHOWER, Dwight D. *The War in 3 Pages* by Eisenhower. Here for the first time is the general's brief history of his victorious campaign. As printed in the New York Times, May 5, 1946. Philadelphia: Privately Printed, 1952 Quarto. Original red cloth, title gilt to the front board. Portrait and 3 pages of facsimiles. A little rubbed, gilt on front board oxidized, but overall very good.

FIRST AND ONLY EDITION, PUBLISHER'S PRESENTATION COPY, inscribed on the front free endpaper by William M. McLean Jr. to Averell Harriman, Roosevelt's special envoy to Britain and the Soviet Union during the Second World War. McLean, the publisher of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin who was responsible this printing, explains in his prefatory paragraph that "85 copies of this book have been printed. They have been distributed to friends of the undersigned and Dr. Emrich who are also friends and admirers of General Ike." Duncan Emrich was a Columbia English professor who during the war was assigned to Eisenhower's Supreme Headquarters as official American historian. This version adds "the eight 'Orders of the Day' issued by General Eisenhower's Headquarters, together with Dr. Emrich's comment upon them" to the version published in the New York Times. Inevitably uncommon, this copy with an excellent provenance.

£750

[73137]



His publisher's copies

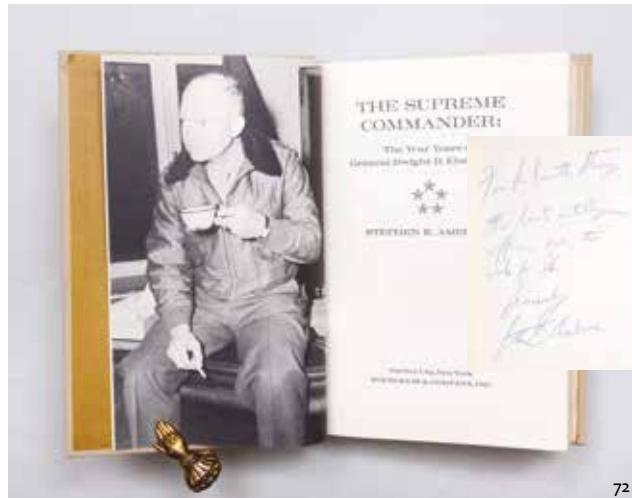
71

EISENHOWER, Dwight D. *The White House Years: Mandate for Change 1953–1956 [and] Waging Peace 1956–1961 [together with] At Ease: Stories I Tell My Friends*. Garden City, NY: Doubleday & Company, Inc., 1963, 1965, 1967. 3 volumes, thick octavo. Bound in brown morocco for the personal library of publisher Nelson Doubleday, Jr., spines lettered in gilt, raised bands, marbled endpapers. Housed in individual brown morocco leather-entry slipcases. Fine condition.

FIRST EDITIONS of Eisenhower's two volumes of presidential autobiography and his later volume of discursive memoirs. Nelson Doubleday Jr. (1933–2015) was the last president of Doubleday and Company (1978–86) before its sale to Bertelsmann AG in 1986; he was grandson of the founder, Frank Nelson Doubleday ("Effendi"). Doubleday were Eisenhower's chief publishers. Although Eisenhower had been bombarded with offers from other publishers to write his war memoirs, he only conquered his doubts about doing so after meeting Doubleday in December 1947. Doubleday supplied secretaries, researchers and other support; supervised much of the work; and paid for the creation of maps and photographs for the book. The Doubleday editorial board met him on several occasions and provided extensive comments on the work in progress. *Crusade in Europe* (1948) was a huge success and established a working relationship between Eisenhower and his publishers which endured throughout his lifetime.

£3,000

[116984]



72

(EISENHOWER, Dwight D.) AMBROSE, Stephen A. *The Supreme Commander: The War Years of General Dwight D. Eisenhower*. Garden City, NY: Doubleday & Company, Inc., 1970.

Octavo. Original beige cloth, titles to spine in black and light blue, five star insignia in blind to front board, dark yellow endpapers. Photograph frontispiece and 4 double-page maps. Spine gently rolled, a few scattered spots to boards, small indentation to top edge of rear, several leaves dog-eared. A very good copy.

FIRST EDITION, FIRST PRINTING. PRESENTATION COPY, inscribed by the author on the initial blank "For Sir Kenneth Strong the best intelligence officer, ever, to work for Ike. Sincerely Stephen E. Ambrose".

A superb association. Before the war Strong was a military attaché in Berlin and became acquainted with several senior officers in the German high command. "But the turning-point in his career was his appointment as General Dwight Eisenhower's chief of intelligence in March 1943 . . . He became a firm friend and confidant of Eisenhower and of his chief of staff, Walter Bedell Smith – a friendship which lasted for life" (ODNB). At Allied Force Headquarters, Algiers, Strong helped plan the Sicily landings and Italian armistice negotiations. Following the Cairo conference in November 1943 he was blocked from joining Eisenhower at Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force in London, officially so as not to denude allied headquarters, but Strong believed that his close relationship with the Americans was viewed with suspicion by Montgomery and the War Office. After Eisenhower appealed personally to Churchill, Strong was cleared to travel to London in May 1944, joining his old friend as chief of intelligence and helping plan the allied invasion of Normandy. He was later instrumental in organising the German surrender at Rheims on 7 May 1945 and the final surrender at Berlin the following day. After the war he became director-general of the political intelligence department at the Foreign Office, and later at the Ministry of Defence following reorganisation in 1964, retiring two years later. Strong is mentioned at several points throughout the book, and the turned page-corners suggest an attentive reading.

£250

[116833]



73

73

ELIOT, T. S. *Britain at War*. Edited by Monroe Wheeler. Text by T. S. Eliot, Herbert Read, E. J. Carter and Carlos Dyer. New York: The Museum of Modern Art, 1941

Quarto. White paper boards printed in yellow and black. With the dust jacket. Erratum slip loosely inserted. Colour frontispiece and black and white illustrations throughout. An excellent copy in a lightly rubbed jacket with one tiny closed tear to rear panel and a few minor nicks.

FIRST EDITION, FIRST PRINTING. A showcase of the works of First and Second World War artists, this volume includes Edward Wadsworth's painting of docked dazzle ships, Paul Nash's Void, Graham Sutherland's Devastation 1940, and T. S. Eliot's accidental poem "Defence of the Islands".

£125

[103364]

"The greatest division in the world today"

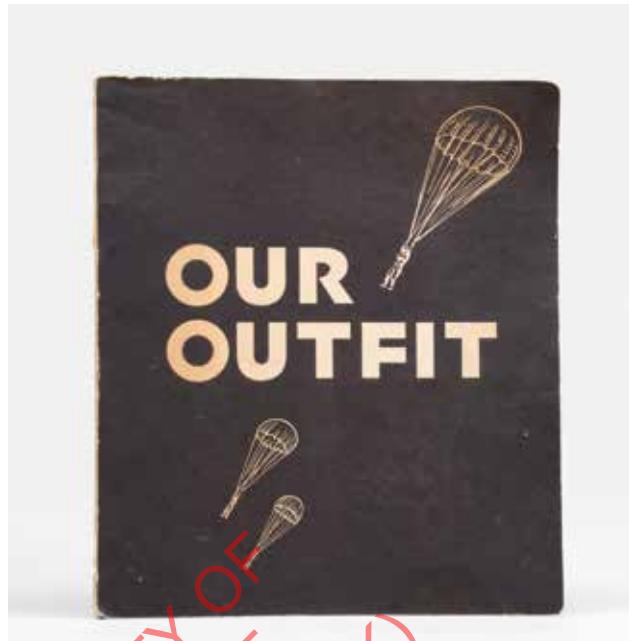
74

EMBRY, William (ed.) *Our Outfit: The Story of the Parachute Riggers of the 82nd Airborne Division*. [Fort Bragg? for the unit, c.1946]

Folio (354 x 306 mm). Original light card wrappers. Profusely illustrated from photographs. Wrappers somewhat browned, spine creased and fraying at head and tail, stain through the first 10 or so leaves towards the lower margin, but overall very good.

FIRST AND ONLY EDITION; extremely uncommon, with no other copy traced institutionally or in commerce. A rather clumsy and fragile production, but the content is excellent, offering a fine visual record of the unit from formation at Fort Benning through war services in North Africa, the Sicily landings, Salerno, D-day, and Arnhem to the end of hostilities in Cologne, with brief anecdotal accounts at each stage.

"The 82nd Airborne was the first US Airborne Division overseas, the first to see combat, captured the most prisoners, made



74

the most airborne invasions, had the most combat hours, made the first bridghead in Europe and liberated the first town in Normandy. It was selected as the honor-division to police Berlin after VE-day, then received the supreme compliment by being designated as the division to lead the American Ground Forces Parade down 5th Avenue. British General Sir Miles Dempsey said of the 82nd Airborne - the greatest division in the world today".

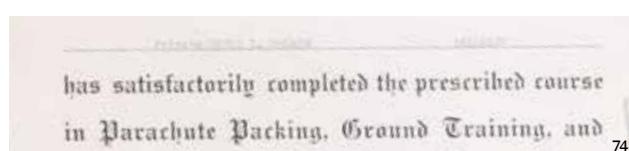


74

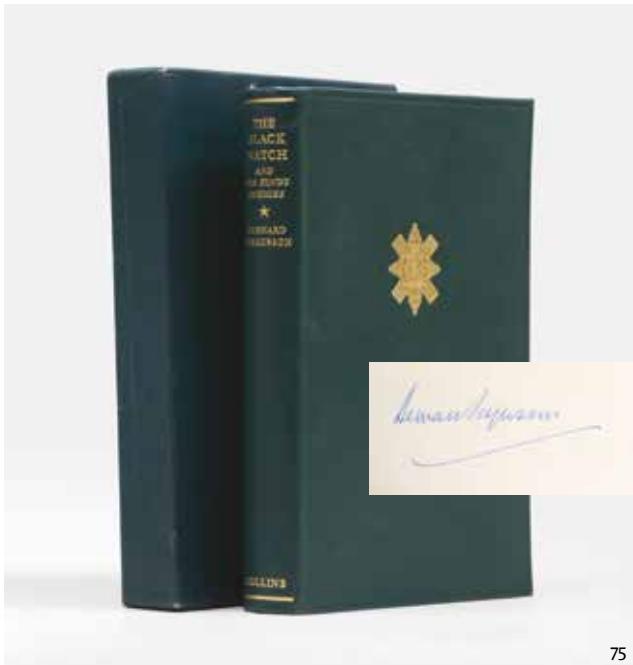
Accompanied by three Parachute School training certificates of Private Bryce L. McCabe, of Long Beach, CA, qualification as parachutist, and parachutist, completion of Parachute Demolition Training course, all 1942, together with a group of eight original photographs, various small formats, of parachute jumps.

£500

[113361]



74



75

75

FERGUSSON, Bernard. *The Black Watch and the King's Enemies.* With a Foreword by Field-Marshal Earl Wavell. London: Collins, 1950

Octavo. Publisher's deluxe binding of green full leatherette, spine lettered in gilt, blind frame to boards, Black Watch insignia gilt to front top edge gilt, bottom edge untrimmed, marbled endpapers, bound silk page-marker. In the original green slipcase. 23 maps and plans to the text. Very pale spotting to fore edge. A fine copy in the slightly rubbed slipcase.

FIRST EDITION, DELUXE ISSUE, SIGNED BY THE AUTHOR on the half-title. One of an unknown number of copies thus. Fergusson was commissioned into the Black Watch in 1931. "In 1935 he became aide-de-camp to the regiment's most distinguished representative, Major-General Archibald Wavell . . . But Fergusson was never the typical regimental soldier . . . Apart from a brief spell with his battalion outside Tobruk, preceded by service in Palestine (1937) and an instructorship at Sandhurst, he was selected for wartime duties of the most diverse character. In 1941 he was staff officer to General Sir James Marshall-Cornwall during his mission of liaison with the Turkish army. For a while in 1942 he was GSOI joint plans, India. In 1945–6 he was director of combined operations (military), and from 1946 to 1947 assistant inspector-general, Palestine police. But it is for the part that he played under Orde Wingate in operations behind the Japanese lines in Burma that he will be chiefly remembered" (ODNB).

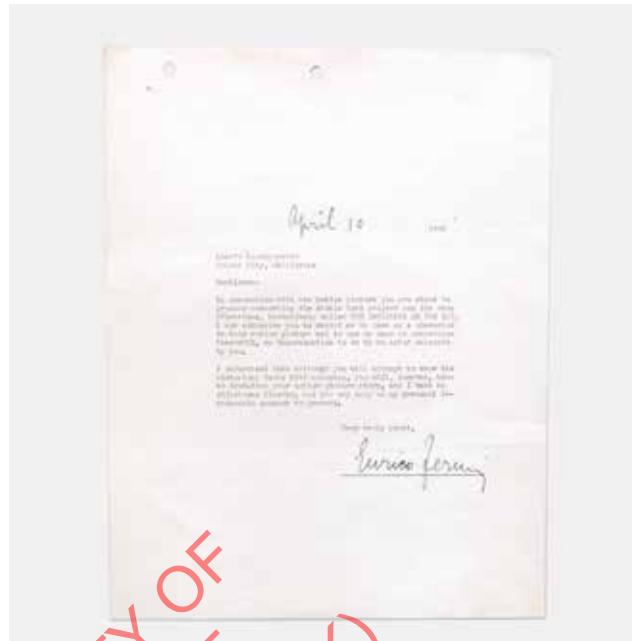
£150

[116868]

Hollywood meets the atomic age: Enrico Fermi authorises the motion picture dramatisation of the Manhattan Project

76

FERMI, Enrico. Typed letter signed concerning the Hollywood film *The Beginning or the End* (1947), a docudrama about the development of the atomic bomb.



76

Addressed to Loew's Incorporated (the distribution arm of MGM), based in Culver City, CA. [Chicago?:] 10 April 1946
A4 wove typewriter paper, two punch holes at top edge and small spike hole. Two lateral folds, very short closed-tear to left margin, minor creasing otherwise in excellent condition.

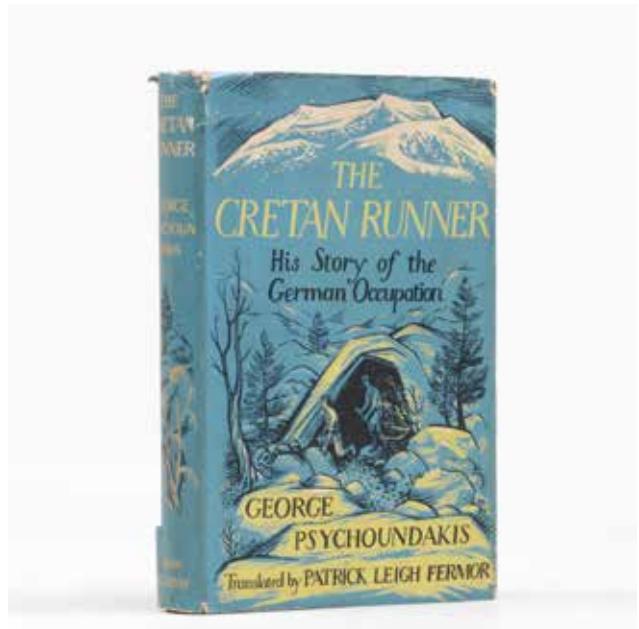
The great Italian-American physicist gives permission for his depiction in the 1947 MGM docudrama *The Beginning or the End*: "Gentlemen: In connection with the motion picture you are about to produce concerning the atomic bomb project and its ramifications, tentatively called *The Beginning or the End*, I now authorise you to depict me by name as a character in this motion picture and to use my name in connection therewith, my impersonation to be by an actor selected by you. I understand that although you will attempt to show the historical facts with accuracy, you will, however, have to dramatise your motion picture story, and I have no objections thereto, and you may rely on my personal irrevocable consent to proceed".

The film – taking its title from a remark made by President Harry Truman to the producer Samuel Marx – was directed by Norman Taurog, and released on 7 March 1947 with Maltese-born actor Joseph Calleia taking the role of Fermi. Variety considered that *The Beginning or the End* "tells its portentous tale in broad strokes of masterful scripting and production".

At the time of writing Fermi had recently moved with his family to Chicago, where he took up the post of Charles H. Swift Distinguished Professor of Physics at the university. In 1938 he had been awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics for his "demonstrations of the existence of new radioactive elements produced by neutron irradiation, and for his related discovery of nuclear reactions brought about by slow neutrons". Fermi fled Mussolini's Italy in the same year, subsequently joining Robert Oppenheimer at the Manhattan Project at Los Alamos. He has been described as "the architect of the nuclear age".

£1,750

[114629]



77

- 77
(FERMOR, Patrick Leigh, trans.) PSYCHOUNDAKIS, George. *The Cretan Runner*. Translation and introduction by Patrick Leigh Fermor. Annotated by the translator and Xan Fielding. London: John Murray, 1955

Octavo. Original green boards, title to spine gilt. With the dust jacket. With 16 plates and a map. Board edges a little faded, edges of text block foxed, occasional foxing to contents. A very good copy in the toned jacket with some nicks to extremities, shallow chips to spine ends, tape repair to verso.

FIRST EDITION, FIRST IMPRESSION. The memoirs of the Nazi occupation of Crete, written by the wartime resistance fighter and SOE courier. It is introduced and translated by Patrick Leigh Fermor who worked as a co-ordinator for the Cretan resistance, where he became friends with Psychoundakis. After reading the manuscript of the memoir, written by Psychoundakis in exercise books during his post-war imprisonment, Leigh Fermor translated the book and assisted with its publication.

£525

[108443]

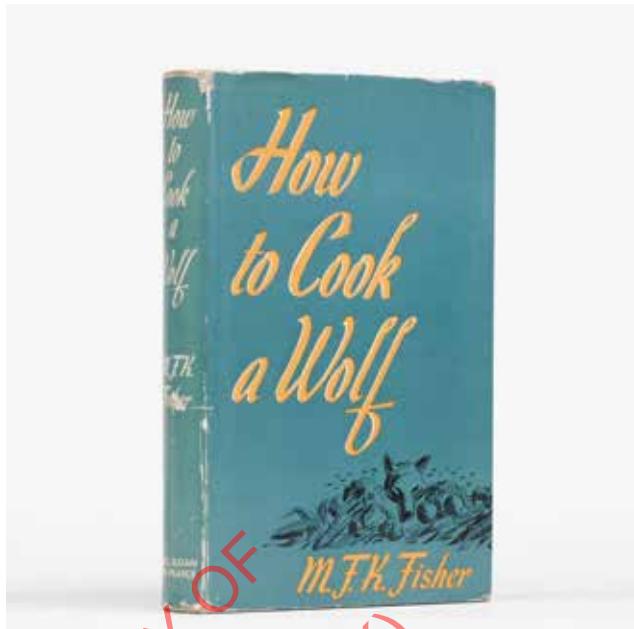
Austerity diet

78

- FISHER, M. F. K.** *How to Cook a Wolf*. New York: Duell, Sloan and Pearce, 1942

Octavo. Original grey cloth boards, titles to spine in white, pictorial decoration to front board in white. With the dust jacket. Minor nicks to the tips, an excellent copy in a very good jacket with small chips to the corners, rubbing along the extremities, a small closed tear at the top of the rear panel, and a small perforation to spine panel.

FIRST EDITION, FIRST PRINTING. This practical and humorous book, published at the height of food shortages during the Second World War, offered housewives advice on how to achieve a nutritious diet with limited ingredients, as well as other useful



78

advice, such as eating in a blackout, and recipes for home-made toothpaste and a cheap sherry cocktail. She encouraged her readers to find pleasure in cooking balanced meals, and in preparing their own bread, rather than buying vitamin-enriched bread as advised by the US government.

£500

[113782]

Haunting documents of oppression and resistance in Nazi-occupied northern France

79

- (FRANCE.)** Exceptional collection of clandestinely accumulated proclamations and propaganda posters from the Nazi Occupation of Northern France. Lille-Roubaix-Tourcoing conurbation: Militärverwaltung in Belgien und Nordfrankreich, 1940–3

Various sizes between 518 × 448 mm and 680 × 1005 mm. Three of the group are illustrated propaganda posters, the rest being largely typographical proclamations. In view of the circumstances under which these pieces were gathered it is unsurprising that condition is somewhat compromised. Official proclamations, they were removed from the walls of the northern French conurbation of Lille-Roubaix-Tourcoing under threat of death. Meticulously reassembled, most often requiring the collaging of more than one example to complete, with patching and in-fill often provided by hand. All but one have been carefully annotated in pencil as to the exact time and specific location where they were obtained, in the case of the five bilingual proclamations the French and German halves of four of them were taken on separate occasions from different sites. Overall distressed, but striking.

Intensely evocative, the marks of making on these composite posters clearly reveal the driven process behind their creation; the riskful gathering of the fragments, their painstaking collaging, careful docketing, and vigilant concealment as important evidence in the future prosecution of the administration of occupation. The resultant fragmented, jagged typography and

**JE TRAVAILLE
EN ALLEMAGNE**

**COURTESY & PROPERTY OF
SUPREME COUNCIL OF
KHMER HELP KHMER (SCKHK)**

**POUR LA RELEVE
POUR MA FAMILLE
POUR LA FRANCE**

O.E.A.F.P. VI - 330

FAIS COMME MOI !



79

The collection comprises:

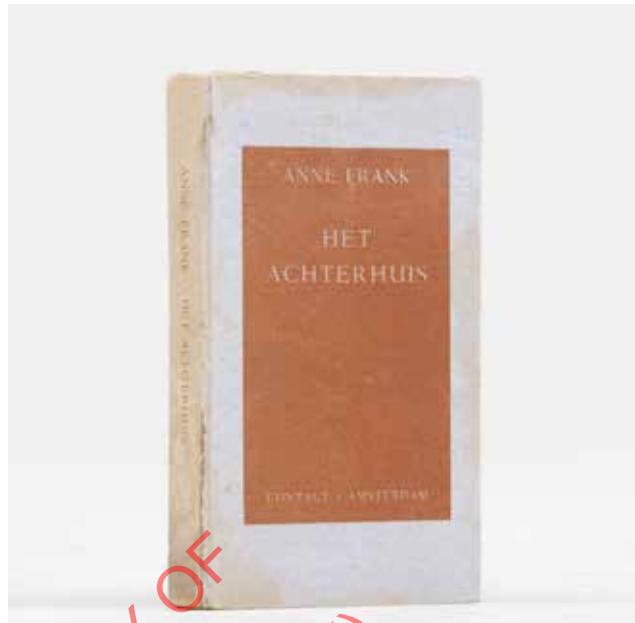
- a) La relève continue! (5768 x 404 mm) – indistinct “Lundi 28–9–40 (20h 40) Tourcoing”.
- b) Avis, Brussels 10–11–9141 (626 x 925 mm) – “Vendredi 21–11–41 (20h 30) . . . rue de la France, Roubaix”.
- c) Avis, Lille le 26 Septembre 1941 (663 x 1035 mm) – annotated on the left-hand side “Jeudi 6–11–41 (20h) – ?La Viquette – Luiselles”; right-hand side, “Dimanche 25–9–41 6h 40 – ? rue de Tourcoing”.
- d) Avis – Lille le 18 Septembre 1941 (456 x 631 mm) – annotated “Mercredi 12–11–41 20h 50 Maison Vanesse Le Bellem, Luiselles”
- e) “Je travaille en Allemagne” [O.R.A.F.F. (Office de Répartition de l’Affichage) VII – 230] (555 x 373 mm) – annotated “Mardi 29 -12-42 Tourcoing”
- f) Avis, Lille 1 April 1942. (608 x 847 mm) – annotated upper inner corner: “Dimanche 5–4–42 22h 30 – Rue [?] et Rue de Paris Tourcoing” lower inner corner “Lundi 6–4–42 21h 50 au coin de Boulevard de Verdun et rue de Lille, Luiselles 2eme fois”
- g) Avis, Lille 27 Juni 1942 (573 x 778 mm) – annotated on the left-hand side “Mardi 20 Juin 1942 (20h 10) – Rue de Turenne, Tourcoing”; and on the right “Jeudi 23–7–42 (22h 55) Rue de? (près rue de Clinquet Tourcoing)”.
- h) [Untitled Eastern Front Map] 1942 (530 x 450 mm).
- i) Avis, Lille 12 Janvier 1943 (590 x 810 mm) – annotated on the left-hand side: “Lundi 18–1–43 (19h 00) . . . Tourcoing” and “Lundi 25 – 1 43 (20h 45) . . . Tourcoing”.

£5,000

[94845]



79



80

A totemic figure of the modern world

80

FRANK, Anne. [The Diary of Anne Frank.] *Het Achterhuis. Dagboekbrieven van 12 Juni 1942 – 1 Augusten 1944.* Amsterdam: Uitgeverij, Contact, 1947

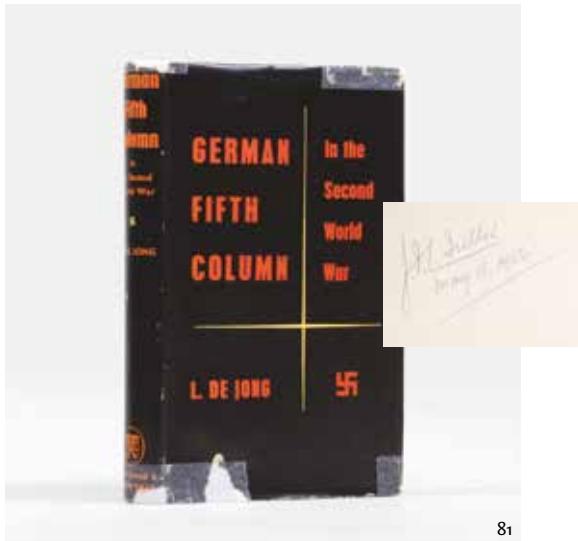
Octavo. Original speckled grey boards, titles to front board reversed out of a brown ground and to spine in brown. Portrait frontispiece, two photographic plates, a plan and two facsimiles of Frank's handwriting. A little rubbed, joints started at ends, front free endpaper verso separating from text block at head, text toned as usual, a good copy.

FIRST EDITION, FIRST IMPRESSION; the true first edition of one of the genuinely emblematic books of the 20th century. Anne's dispassionate recording of life in the concealed attic room of her family's Amsterdam home during the Nazi occupation have led to her achieving a rather narrowly “iconic” status, a figurehead for the experience of Europe’s Jews, so for Ilya Ehrenburg she could represent “one voice [that] speaks for six million,” and her book was included in New York Public Library’s Books of the Century Exhibition, being one of 18 titles in the section dedicated to “War, Holocaust, Totalitarianism.”

But her achievement is both wider and far more profound than this, as Roger Rosenblatt wrote in his piece on her for Time magazine’s Time 100: The Most Important People of the Century: “The passions the book ignites suggest that everyone owns Anne Frank, that she has risen above the Holocaust, Judaism, girlhood and even goodness and become a totemic figure of the modern world – the moral individual mind beset by the machinery of destruction, insisting on the right to live and question and hope for the future of human beings . . . The reason for her immortality was basically literary. She was an extraordinarily good writer, for any age, and the quality of her work seemed a direct result of a ruthlessly honest disposition” (Time, 14 June 1999).

£6,000

[117002]



81

J. F. C. Fuller's copy

81

(FULLER, J. F. C.) DE JONG, Louis. *The German Fifth Column in the Second World War.* Translated from the Dutch by C. M. Geyl. London: Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1956 Octavo. Original blue cloth, gilt lettered spine. With the dust jacket. 5 maps and one analytical table. Price-clipped jacket with tape repairs at extremities, back panel lightly soiled, spine rolled. A very good copy.

FIRST UK EDITION, FIRST IMPRESSION, based on the revised Dutch edition. J. F. C. Fuller's copy, inscribed on the front free endpaper and dated "May 15, 1956", with some light pencilled marking in the margins and underlinings. Fuller was sympathetic towards the Nazis – notably attending Hitler's 50th birthday parade in Berlin in May 1939 – and "his name . . . headed a list of eighty-two suspected collaborationists who were to be arrested in the event of a German invasion" (ODNB). De Jong (1914–2005) is best known for his massive 14-volume *Het Koninkrijk der Nederlanden in de Tweede Wereldoorlog* (*The Kingdom of the Netherlands During the Second World War*).

£300

[116882]

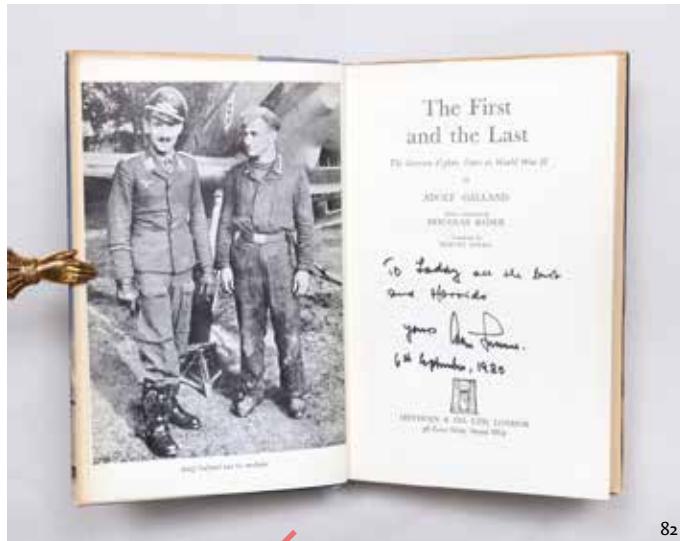
Tally-ho from the leading Luftwaffe ace to Laddie Lucas

82

GALLAND, Adolf. *The First and the Last. The German Fighter Force in World War II.* With a Foreword by Douglas Bader. Translated by Mervyn Savill. London: Methuen & Co. Ltd, 1955

Octavo. Original blue cloth, titles to spine gilt on red. With the dust jacket. Photographic frontispiece, 22 plates, 5 maps. Spine partially sunned, frayed at foot, tips rubbed, pale browning to front free endpaper. A very good copy in the dust jacket with a toned and slightly nicked spine and splitting to joints (partially tape-repaired verso).

INSCRIBED BY THE AUTHOR to RAF fighter ace Laddie Lucas, "To Laddie [sic] all the best, and Horrido, yours, Adolf Galland. 6th September, 1980" on the title page, with his ownership inscription, "Laddie Lucas, Flat 2, 11 Onslow Sq, London SW7 3NJ" to the front pastedown. With a laid-in typed letter signed



82

from Lucas to his publisher Stanley Paul, dated 30 January 1993, enquiring after the whereabouts of the present copy, which had been used to provide an illustration of the Channel Dash in Lucas's book, *Courage in the Skies* (1992). A postcard to a later owner (also laid in, dated 2006 and presumably from a German dealer) explains that "Horrido" was an expression used by German fighter pilots to indicate a successful hit, and is derived from the hunting phrase "Ho' Rüd Ho'" (meaning "Up, hound, up") – the German equivalent of "Tally-ho!"

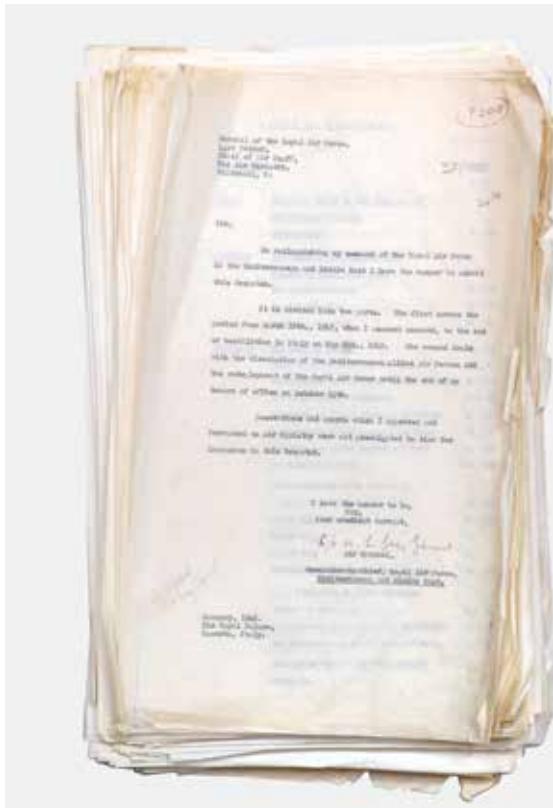
"Adolf Galland was the most famous and dashing of the Luftwaffe aces who duelled with Fighter Command in the Battle of Britain. Galland, 'Dolfo' to his admiring fellow fliers – who included adversaries as well as Luftwaffe aircrew – ended the war with 104 'kills', a score accumulated . . . first in the Spanish Civil War, and last, flying the first jet fighters on the Western Front in the closing days of the Second World War" (obituary, *Independent*). Galland was naturally a valuable propaganda asset but it was only Hitler's personal intervention that prevented further recriminations after he fell out badly with Goering. He befriended Bader, who provides the foreword, when the RAF pilot was imprisoned at Colditz. After the war Galland lectured at RAF Tangmere and helped develop the nascent Argentine Air Force.

Lucas's heroics commanding 249 Squadron in the Siege of Malta remained probably his greatest achievement. Promoted squadron leader, "Lucas was first posted to Fighter Command headquarters, then to the school of tactics, and on 18 April 1943 he took command of a Spitfire VI squadron, 616, at Ibsley. After three months he was appointed wing commander flying at Coltishall . . . In January 1944 he was awarded the DSO and posted to air defence of Great Britain headquarters, where he was involved in planning tactical air support for operation Overlord" (ODNB). He later served as an MP and a business executive, and was also world-class left-handed golfer, leading the Great Britain and Ireland Walker Cup team in 1947 and 1949.

Galland's account was first published in German in 1953, appearing in English in New York the following year; this is the fifth impression of the first UK edition, published earlier the same year.

£950

[116834]



Signed hand-over report by Air Marshal Sir Guy Garrod:
Churchill's "special consultant" on the strategic air offensive

83

GARROD, Sir Guy. Signed carbon-copy typescript despatch to Air Marshal Lord Tedder, relinquishing his position as Commander-in-Chief Mediterranean and Middle East. The Royal Palace, Caserta, Italy. January 1946. Quarto (350 x 225 mm), approximately 242 pp. (punch hole in top left corner). Stationery Office spring-back cloth binder (type 40/51), black pebble-grain spine, dark brown morocco-grain sides, patterned inner covers; inscribed on inside front cover: "Copy No 2" followed by "II JI/397" and "Ind. SH" (repeated on the initial page). 15 maps and plans (one hand-drawn and coloured, captioned: MASAF [Mediterranean Allied Strategic Air Force] Railway Targets in Central Europe); 2 original pencilled diagrams of organisational structure. A little wear to binder, some scrapes and abrasions, a few leaves a little tattered and torn otherwise in excellent condition.

Rare comprehensive hand-over report signed in holograph by Air Marshal Sir Guy Garrod in a covering letter to Lord Tedder, relinquishing his command as C-in-C RAF Mediterranean and Middle East, and giving a very detailed strategic-level overview of the conclusion of the Allied air offensive in the Mediterranean theatre. Garrod explains that his despatch is "divided into two parts. The first covers the period from March 16th., 1945, when I assumed command, to the end of hostilities in Italy on May 2nd., 1945. The second deals with the dissolution of the Mediterranean Allied Air Forces and the redeployment of the Royal Air Force until the end of my tenure on October 15th.". Garrod's report includes orders of battle, operational directives on the Italian Front and in the

Balkans, "oil targets", "assistance to the Russians", the Eighth and Fifth Army offensives, and a series of fascinating appendices that include the interrogation of generals von Vietinghoff and von Senger, the "Balkan Air Force and air operations in support of the Yugoslav Fourth Army Offensive", close support bombing by night, the "Rover" system of air-ground liaison when pursuing fleeing targets, anti-flak tactics developed by MATAF (Mediterranean Allied Tactical Air Force) and developments in radar tactics. It was published in a much préciséd form – and with only two maps – as a supplement to the London Gazette (number 39367, 29 October 1951) under the heading "The part played by the allied air forces in the final defeat of the enemy in the Mediterranean theatre, March to May, 1945".

Garrod's experience of high command led to him being called in to assist Churchill directly when the latter was writing *The Second World War* (published 1948–54): "The air war in the West gets considerably more space [than Churchill's account of the Eastern Front], albeit largely in one survey chapter on 'The Mounting Air Offensive' [volume V: *Closing the Ring*, Chapter XXIX]. For this, prodded by [Sir Henry] Pownall, Churchill had recruited a special consultant, Air Marshal Sir Guy Garrod . . . [who] lunched with Churchill for the first time in November 1950. 'It was good to hear him enlarge on that subject!' (David Reynolds, *In Command of History: Churchill Fighting and Writing the Second World War*, 2005, pp. 396–97). There is a copy of the Gazette supplement in the Churchill Archive at Chartwell (CHAR 20/249B/239–267).

Wounded at Ypres in November 1915, while serving with the Leicestershire Regiment, Garrod (1891–1965) subsequently "learned to fly and was seconded to the Royal Flying Corps in 1915. He spent most of his wartime service overseas. He was thrice mentioned in dispatches and awarded the DFC and MC . . . When war ended, Garrod planned a career in industry, but Sir Hugh Trenchard, who was at this time assembling the elements of the peacetime Royal Air Force, persuaded him to return, and in August 1919 he accepted a permanent commission in the Royal Air Force. Between the wars he filled a wide variety of posts . . . By the outbreak of the Second World War, Garrod, now an air vice-marshal, was serving in the Air Ministry as director of equipment, the duties of which included ensuring that hundreds of thousands of items of technical and other equipment (from barrack stores to complete engines and airframes) were available in due proportion to Royal Air Force units all over the world. In July 1940 Garrod succeeded to the appointment which was undoubtedly the climax of his service career – that of air member for training, a new post on the Air Council created to run the vitally important programme of air force training . . . In 1943 Garrod was posted overseas, where his appointments included deputy allied air commander-in-chief, south-east Asia, and (briefly) at the end of the war, commander-in-chief, Royal Air Force, Mediterranean and Middle East. After the war Garrod served as Royal Air Force military representative on the military staff committee of the United Nations and head of the Royal Air Force delegation, Washington. He retired in 1948 with the rank of air chief marshal" (ODNB).

Garrod's private papers are held at the IWM and The National Archives. We have been unable to trace another copy of this despatch. A conspicuous survival of a very fragile and important document, apparently the only surviving copy.

£1,750

[115137]



The ruination of the Ruhr

84

(GERMANY, Allied bomb damage.) Schadenstellen

im LS-Ort. Oberhausen/Rhld. mit Müllheim a.d.

Ruhr. (Bomb-damage Sites in the Air Defence Area
Oberhausen-Rheinland and Mülheim an der Ruhr.)

Oberhausen: 1940–44

Landscape quarto (228 × 285 mm). Contemporary cream cloth double-post binder album, cream textured endpapers. Calligraphic title page, illustrated with a silhouetted skyline with two bright white searchlight beams; 166 mounted original photographs, various formats, many c.83 × 113 mm and vice versa, 55 of them c.127 × 170 mm, all captioned in a neat calligraphic hand in great detail as to location, type of bomb and extent of damage; three pen and ink diagrams with blue and red pencil crayon shading on calque paper, with elevations of buildings showing the extent of bomb damage. Just a little rubbed, a few images coming loose, and 10 neatly removed, overall very good.

Remarkable album of photographs documenting the damage caused by Allied bombing on the Ruhr. Evidently officially compiled by the regional Luftschutzaamt (Air Defence Organisation), the collection offers a highly-detailed visual record of the effects of the raids, each image also being accompanied by meticulous analysis, noting dates, precise location, type of ordnance, impact and effects, for example: "Raid of 10 August 1941 from 3 a.m. Körperstraße Oberhausen-Sterkrade, 850kg mine-bomb. Garden area behind the houses, 3 houses completely destroyed, 8 houses badly damaged, 29 houses substantially damaged, and more than 100 houses with windows or roofs damaged. No fatalities, 22 wounded, of which the majority were in the shelter. Crater photographed from above. Particularly noteworthy is the perimeter of the crater"; and "Raid of 24 April 1943 – Incendiary. Mixture of phosphorus and magnesium-aluminium alloy incendiaries – Herz-Jesu-Kirche and surroundings. The vault was hit and the tower burnt out. View from the tower".

The Ruhrchemie AG synthetic oil plant had made the area a key target during the bombing campaign against the Axis oil industries. The loosely inserted sketches expand on the verbal descriptions accompanying the photographs, offering diagrams detailing particular bomb strikes. The three incidents referred to are at the railway station at Mülheim, of which there are two photographic images; a strike on a bunker in the washrooms of Ruhrchemie, three images; and to a bunker on the premises of Die Gutehoffnungshütte foundry, five images. The album was



looted during the invasion of Germany in 1945, an inscription on the front free endpaper reads: "The Ruhr 1945. Received this book during our occupation of Germany. They have had it, eh?"

£2,250

[105547]



84



85

Service in a flak unit in occupied Norway

85

(GERMANY, Army, Occupied Norway.) German soldier's photograph album depicting service with a flak unit in occupied Norway. Rhineland & Norway: 1938–41

Quarto album (230 x 185 mm). Contemporary sheep-backed marbled boards, spine ruled in gilt. 272 original photographs (various sizes, from approx. 60 x 45 to 80 x 130 mm, both gloss and matt, and mostly deckle- or wavy-edged) and 4 professional photographs or postcards (of which one full-page, depicting an 8.8 cm flak gun), all mounted on 30 black thick card leaves with tissue guards, neatly captioned and dated throughout in white grease-pencil. Occasional inked arrows indicating the compiler of the album in group photographs. A little rubbing and wear to board-edges and tips, photographs occasionally lifting slightly at edges, a very small number toned or slightly marked, a few tissue-guards loose, but excellent condition overall, the images overall very well preserved indeed, retaining their sharp tonal contrasts.

A superbly presented album of original snapshots, compiled by a young member of an auxiliary flak unit posted to Norway in May 1940 in the wake of the German invasion – “a daring, almost reckless, operation that took the [Allies] almost completely by surprise” (Bell, Churchill and Sea Power, p. 184). Operation Weserübung, as it was known, commenced on 9 April and was completed by 10 June. The soldier appears initially to have served in the Reichsarbeitsdienst, Abteilung 215, “W” company, from 4 April to 25 October 1938, before transferring in December to the Düsseldorf flak-Kaserne, and then the Münsterlager training camp, with detachments to Stolpmünde (now Ustka, on the Polish coast) and several locations across northwest Germany in the months leading up to war. One leaf, dated 25 August 1939, is extravagantly titled “Krieg”: this was the day that Hitler closed all telecommunications beyond borders and warned Mussolini that war with Poland was imminent, before receiving news of the Anglo-Polish Treaty.

A sequence of posed troop photographs at Leverkusen precedes an unsurprising Phoney War lacuna; the next dated photographs depict the unit's mobilisation to Norway in early



85

May 1940, and include engrossing images of German destroyers and logistical operations, one caption reading “Denn wir fahren gegen Engeland [sic]”. On 12 May the soldier's unit arrived in occupied Oslo (“die Stadt mit dem grossen Herzen!”), reaching Sandvika on 21 May, and transferring a week later to Trondheim, the striking photographs including an array of views, German armour and anti-aircraft guns, bombed-out vehicles and bridges, downed Norwegian fighter planes, Norwegian prisoners, notably an inspection by General Nikolaus von Falkenhurst, ground commander of the invasion, in addition to photographs apparently from nearby Værnes, including an inspection by General Kitzinger at a flak emplacement, and a possibly later series of landscapes and images of soldierly recreation (fighting was by this point far from finished). A dramatic series of photographs illustrates the extent of the destruction at Narvik following the strategic Allied bombardment, with buildings and transporter ships destroyed or in flames; there are also up-close images of the wreckages of German destroyers, Juncker 55s and Heinkel 111s, and long-distance shots of Fallschirmjäger in descent.

Allied forces entered Narvik on 27 May, but their situation quickly proved untenable and withdrawal began on 2 June: with Narvik won, the soldier's unit travelled northward into the arresting landscape of fjords (one image notably depicting the town of Bodø, largely destroyed by German action on 27 May). The closing images, aside from some images of Stukas in flight, portray the comparatively easy life of soldiers in pacified territory: an unidentified winter landscape is captioned “unser Heim”, and there are photographs of raucous Christmas and New Year's Eve celebrations, and soldiers skiing. The final leaf in the album is dated 1 May 1941.

An excellent, meticulously-captioned visual record of one of Hitler's major early successes, also an important factor in Churchill's appointment as prime minister on 10 May – notwithstanding his direct responsibility for a fiasco reasonably viewed by many as his “second Gallipoli” (ODNB).

£1,250

[112667]



86

Photographs of a famous warship on her maiden voyage

86

(GERMANY, Kriegsmarine.) Officer cadet's photograph album from the shakedown cruise of the SSS Albert Leo Schlageter. 1937–38

Oblong octavo (219 x 289 mm), 24 leaves dark grey mount paper (with "spider's web" tissue guards). Original rough cloth vertically streaked in cream, brown and green, silver-grey string ties, metal and felt Kriegsmarine cap cockade pinned through front cover. Approximately 223 photographs (mainly measuring 86 x 58 mm, virtually all of them corner mounted), largely the work of the compiler but including a number of photographic "cigarette cards" (with captions and numbers printed on the verso) issued for propaganda purposes. A few photographs loose otherwise in excellent condition.

A fascinating survival from the pre-war Kriegsmarine: a photograph album kept by a naval cadet serving on the three-masted school ship the SSS Albert Leo Schlageter, one of five such ships built by Blohm & Voss at Hamburg. She was launched on 30 October 1937 – the cadet's portrait is dated the day after – and her first commander was Fregattenkapitän (later Admiral) Bernhard Rogge, who commanded a merchant raider during the Second World War. The ship took its name from the Freikorps officer Albert Leo Schlageter who was executed by the French in 1923 for conducting sabotage operations in the French-occupied Ruhr; he subsequently became a hero to the Nazis. The Schlageter's sister ship was the Horst Wessel.

The cadet is unidentified but a photograph of him in civilian clothing (dated by hand as 1936 and naming him as "Otto") on the opening page of the album has a Gottingen photographer's stamp on the verso and the other studio portrait in cadet uniform has the stamp of Genz, Stralsund.

The album opens with eight pages devoted to scenes at the Dänholm naval academy. It is more than likely that "Otto" was training to become a U-boat officer: "The standard training programme for a typical officer began with basic training which lasted around five months. On arrival at the officer training camp at Dänholm, a two-day physical fitness selection test was held. This was extremely strenuous and around 25 per cent of the intake usually failed . . . This was followed by sail training lasting four months on a three-masted sailing bark. It was ex-



86

tremely arduous, and fatalities were not unknown" (Gordon Williamson, *Wolf Pack: The Story of the U-boat in World War II*, 2005, p. 153).

Following this are 24 pages of the Schlageter under sail and including scenes when they make land at Tenerife; life on board ship; games and exercises; atmospheric shots of the sister ship in the moonlight; returning to Dänholm (two small views of Kiel, including the Laboe Naval Memorial); 11 pages under sail again (plus photographs on the rear pastedown) and a visit to Trinidad (4 pages).

A remarkable record of life on board the maiden voyage of a renowned German training ship, illustrating the day-to-day life of a naval cadet on her shakedown cruise, when the ship's performance is tested for the first time in open waters. The Albert Leo Schlageter is still in service today, under the name NRP Sagres, with the Portuguese navy.

£1,850

[111525]

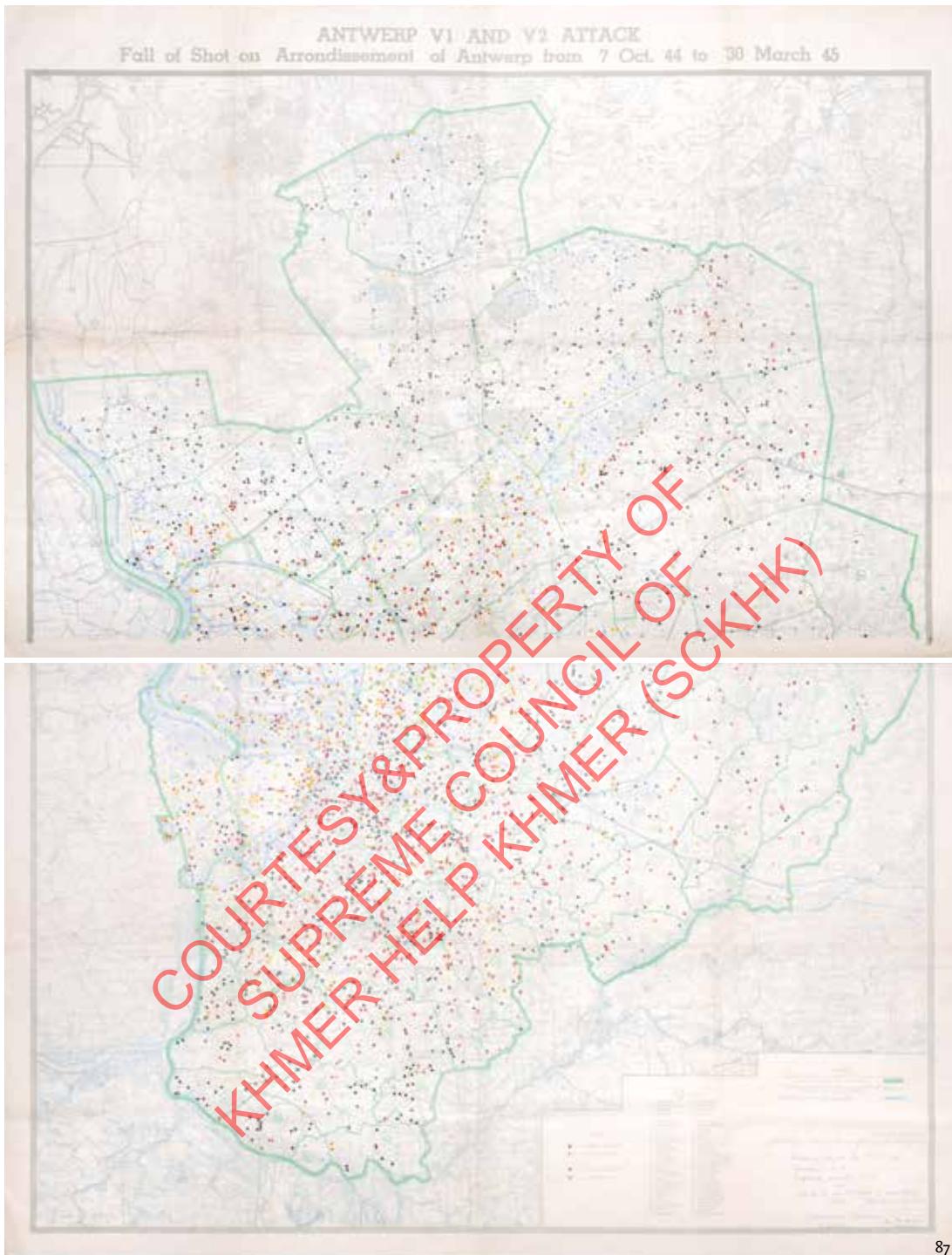
The attempted annihilation of Antwerp

87

(GERMANY, Luftwaffe, Rocketry.) Antwerp VI and V2 Attack. Fall of Shot on Arrondissement of Antwerp from 7 Oct 44 to 30 March 45. [Antwerp:] 1945

Lithographically printed map on 2 sheets (each 720 x 1023 mm) of thin paper-stock, outline and missile hits hand-coloured. Just a little used, light creases from old folds, one sheet with a split along the median fold, now professionally repaired, residual adhesive staining from old cellophane tape repair, pale toning, very good.

A remarkable graphic representation of the employment of German rocketry in the intense, last-ditch defence of the key port of Antwerp during the Allied invasion of Europe. The large-scale (1:40,000) map showing Vengeance Weapon attacks on the city, locating the impact sites for the Vis and V2s that fell during the six month period, recorded by type and as "landfall only" or "causing incident". Annotated at a later date by a British officer who served in the city during the period: "Antwerp was hit by 1675 V2s, London 518, England 1115; 26 fell on Antwerp on one day, twice, Dec 23 and 26 1944. (Crossbow-Overcast by McGovern Hutchins, p. 264)". In his history of The Second World War,



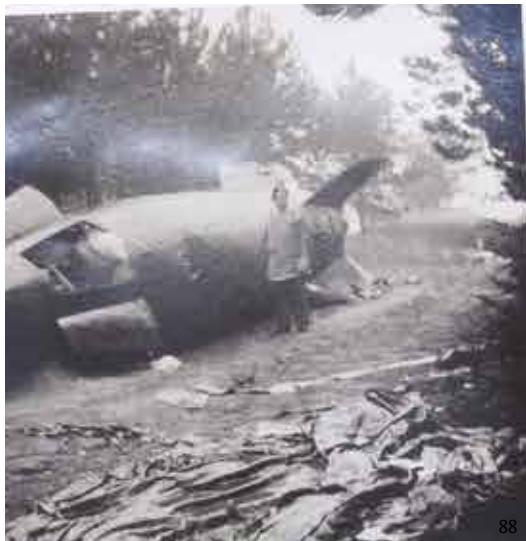
87

Churchill offers more complete figures: "German records show that by the end of the war Antwerp had been the target for 8,696 flying bombs and 1,610 rockets. 5960 of all of these fell within eight miles of the city centre, and between them they killed 3,470 Belgian citizens and 682 Allied Service-men", remarking that "the people of Belgium bore this senseless bombardment in a spirit equal to our own" (VI, p. 49).

Extremely uncommon, just two copies traced – IWM and University of Antwerp. The map is accompanied by a later seven-page account – oddly part manuscript, part photocopy – of a British RAOC officer's account of his services with 7 Base Sub Area under Gen. Neil McMicking, establishing logistical services from the D-day landings, through Caen and Le Havre to Antwerp, including some hair-raising anecdotes. Imposing and highly unusual.

£1,750

[102322]



88



88

Rare private snapshots of V2s at Cuxhaven

88

(GERMANY, Luftwaffe, Rocketry.) Photograph album kept by a British sailor, containing original photographs showing Berlin in the aftermath of war and V2 rockets at Cuxhaven. Berlin, Cuxhaven & Herford, Germany: 1945

Landscape octavo (260 × 340 mm). Black cloth commercial photograph album, gilt lettered "Photographs" on front cover, black cord ties through tubular brass studs. 28 original snapshot photographs of Berlin, Cuxhaven and Herford in 1945 (80 × 103 mm or "4 × 3s" or 60 × 63 mm); 8 sepia propaganda photographs (113 × 155 mm) of the Reich Chancellery (typed "Reichskanzlei" on verso); 7 photographic postcards (various sizes) of Berlin; 48 postcards of various locations in Germany; one official unit photograph (stamped "Wright & Logan, Southsea"); all pasted on both sides of black card stock leaves and the original snapshots carefully annotated in pen (at the periphery of image), Binding just a little rubbed at extremities, a few light marks to cover otherwise in very good condition.

Arresting album containing a series of six fascinating original photographs taken at the V2 rocket site at Cuxhaven – such original and personal images are decidedly uncommon – by a Royal Navy sailor serving with a torpedo depot at Herford, north east of Bielefeld (modern day North Rhine-Westphalia) in the British Zone of Occupation. Of these, four show damaged missiles lying on a forest track, with he who we presume to be the album's owner posing in two images (wearing a Royal Navy sheepskin); another shows a launch gantry, a railway track, abandoned trucks, a German 88mm flak gun, and distant bunkers; and finally, there is an image of three V2 rocket engines in situ (one clearly marked "KX"). It is highly likely that the unidentified sailor was involved in operation Backfire, the secret British plan to test launch the V2.

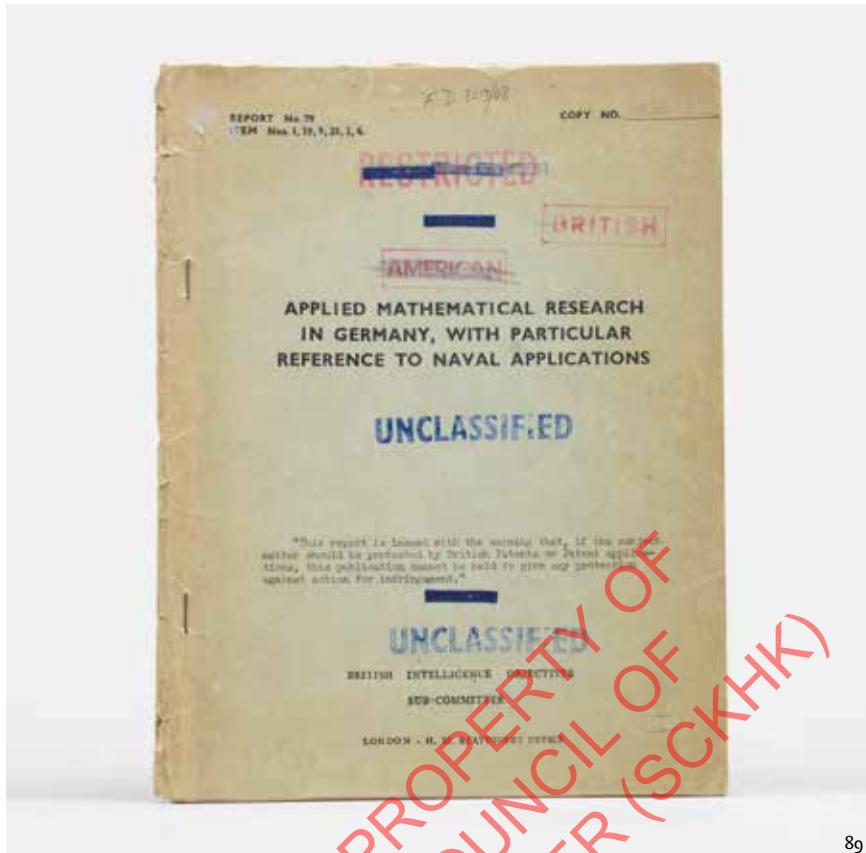
"The first theoretical preparations for a planned test launch of captured V2 rockets started in mid-May [1945]. An old military training ground near Cuxhaven was chosen as the location. The taskforce set up camp in the former barracks of the Altenwalde navy artillery shooting range at the beginning of July, starting the planning stage . . . more than a hundred of Wernher von Braun's team came together in Altenwalde in summer 1945. Their new employer, however, was a British infantry general. The aim of

operation Backfire, as the British called their undertaking from now on, was to assemble around thirty V2 rockets out of existing and requisitioned material and to shoot them, so as to obtain 'a thorough evaluation and documentation of the rockets' . . . It was clear by the end of September that only eight rockets could be provided for the intended test launches, rather than the originally planned thirty. Nevertheless, the final phase of operation Backfire went ahead. Following two failed takeoffs, the first V2 once again shot into the stratosphere above North Germany on 2 October 1945. After two more successful launches on 4 and 15 October, the British brought the Backfire experiment to a close" (Bode & Kaiser, Building Hitler's Missiles, 2008, pp. 104–05). The five volumes of the official report on operation Backfire are available to view online at Smithsonian Libraries. These show that the part played by the Royal Navy was in the transportation of hydrogen-peroxide from Kiel to Cuxhaven "in an A-4 hydrogen-peroxide road tanker" (volume I p. 17). In three other photographs the Royal Navy sailor is pictured with a vehicle and at the wheel of a jeep.

In addition there is a series of 11 photographs of a devastated Berlin (and one of Hamburg), with one inscribed "where we couldn't cross the Spree" – showing the demarcation barrier between British and Soviet sectors in the Tiergarten district; two showing the album's owner posing with his vehicle on the road; eight taken at Herford and annotated "NP [Naval Party] 1812": NP 1812 was the Royal Navy Torpedo Depot based at Herford between August 1945 and November 1946, when it was amalgamated with NP 1749. "Royal Navy personnel played an extremely important part in BAOR [British Army of the Rhine] in the immediate aftermath of hostilities . . . There was a significant Royal Navy presence in the then British Zone of Occupation . . . Manpower for the individual locations [where Navy personnel were stationed] was provided, in accordance with Royal Navy practice, in the form of Naval Parties numbered in the series 1700–1899 and varied in size . . . reflecting the size and complexity of the role and tasks" (baor-locations.org). In all, this is attractive documentation of an under-recorded and significant contribution to the post-war effort to reverse-engineer Nazi technological advances.

£3,000

[116820]



89

89

(GERMANY, Luftwaffe, Rocketry.) TODD, John, & others. Applied Mathematical Research in Germany, with particular Reference to Naval Applications. Report No. 79. British Intelligence Objectives Sub-Committee. London: H.M. Stationer's Office, [1945]

Folio (195 x 255 mm), pp. [iv], 65. Wire-stitched roneoed typescript in printed wrappers as issued (2 early leaves bound out of sequence but complete), marked "Copy No. 438" and stamped "Restricted" in red, later stamped "Unclassified" in blue (with, however, one paragraph on p. 2 blacked out). Covers discoloured towards edges, considerable fraying around spine, internally very good.

FIRST EDITION of the report of an investigation carried out in Germany during summer 1945, which included visits to A. Walther at the IPM, Darmstadt, and to the University of Göttingen. Page 63 gives a brief account of "Ing. Zuse's calculating machines", written before direct contact had been established with him.

As the war in Europe was drawing to a close, the Allies planned to find out as much information as possible about the work of German scientists and mathematicians, particularly those engaged in rocketry and atomic weapons. This report documents an intelligence mission to Germany by a six-man team of mathematicians in June, July and August 1945. Eight "targets" were selected for investigation, each of which is the subject of a section in the report (see Table of Contents). Notable among them was the "Peenemünde Group" working on the trajectories of V2 rockets at Niederhausen near Darmstadt

(Section 1, Group 1), and the Mathematisches Reichsinstitut at Oberwolfach, founded in 1944 by Wilhelm Süss, then Rektor of Freiburg University. Pages 63-4 give a brief account of Konrad Zuse's electro-mechanical binary computer (the Z4), evacuated to Göttingen in February 1945.

The team was led by the British mathematician John Todd (1911-2007), who finished his distinguished career at Caltech, after doing pioneering work in numerical analysis and playing a key role in the development of some of the first large computers. In 1943 he had founded the Admiralty Computing Service, from which he recruited this team. Fred Hoyle was added for his expertise with radar.

"There is no possibility of 'controlling' mathematical research, i.e. preventing work being carried out on 'war' subjects. It is abundantly clear from our observations in Germany and from information obtained from U.S.A. (and, to a much less extent, from our experience in U.K.) that almost any top-class mathematician practising in the most abstract fields can very quickly make substantial contributions in the mathematics of technology" (pp. 2-3).

Elsewhere Todd recounted how on this mission he earned the title "The Saviour of Oberwolfach" by preventing Moroccan soldiers from burning the entire mathematical library of Freiburg which Süss had evacuated to the Black Forest for safe-keeping (interview with Don Albers, "John Todd - Numerical Mathematics Pioneer", *The College Mathematics Journal*, vol. 38, no. 1, Jan. 2007, pp. 2-23).

£7,500

[90437]



90

Signed by the subject

90

(GÖRING, Hermann.) GRITZBACH, Erich. Hermann Göring – Werk und Mensch. Munich: Zentralverlag der NDSAP, Franz Eher Nachf., 1940

Octavo. Original blue cloth, title gilt to spine and to the front board, spine with broad gilt "rolls" forming compartments with symbols of the NDSAP eagle, the Luftwaffe, and of the Deutscher Jagdverband, top edge blue. Portrait frontispiece and 48 other plates. Somewhat rubbed, fraying head and tail of the spine, corners bumped, top stain faded, hinges cracked, but holding, foxing front, back, and fore-edge with some encroachment into the margins, contemporary Christmas gift inscription to the half-title, overall very good.

SIGNED BY GÖRING ON THE FRONT FREE ENDPAPER. Later impression, three years after the first, of the official biography of the commander in chief of the Luftwaffe.

£250

[115111]

The defence of London after the Blitz

91

(GREAT BRITAIN, Army, Home Guard.) Record of the Technical Companies of the 40th County of London (G.L.C.C.) Battalion, Home Guard. 1942 – 194 [With:] Photographs of the Training and Operational Tasks carried out by the Technical Companies of the 40th County of London (G.L.C.C.) Battalion, Home Guard. 1942 – 1945. [London: 1945]

2 volumes, folio and landscape folio. Original grey light card wrappers, ruled and lettered in black to front, volume 1 staple-bound, volume 2 with red cloth spine. 10 folding text-leaves printed on india paper; 17 mounted silver gelatin prints, of which 15 approx. 110 x 150 mm, and 2 of smaller dimensions. Text and prints rectos only. Volume 1 spine a little chipped, volume 2 wrappers slightly marked, extremities bumped,



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rear wrapper a little nicked and creased along top edge, inked number to margin of first leaf, light marginal toning to a few other leaves, the images never affected. Very good condition overall, the contents clean, the prints crisp and fresh.

Fascinating mimeographed report on the Home Guard battalion formed by engineers from the Gas Light and Coke Company in 1942, with a volume of fine photographs. Rare, with no other copy traced in libraries or in commerce, except an ambiguous reference in the National Archives at Kew.

After repair work from the Blitz eased off in the autumn of 1941, company engineers sought special permission from the War Office to form a "mobile Royal Engineer platoon based at Ilford, in which capacity they could be available to undertake specialist engineer tasks, subject to the prior claims of Civil Defence" (Introduction). Authority was granted in January 1942 and units were formed at Ilford, Westminster, Pound Lane, Seven Sisters, Goswell Road, and Heston.

The report comprises a diary of events, summaries of field works, training, and inspections, letters of commendation and details of awards and social events. The photographs depict inspections by Arthur Smith and Charles Lloyd (GOC London District 1942–4 and 1944–7 respectively), bridge construction over the Roding, a Sten gun range at Chiswick, the demolition of various strong points to clear Heathrow airfield, and plans "for work carried out at Becher Street, Kensington, to demonstrate methods of placing groups of houses in a state of defence".

"From the very beginning industrial concerns made a considerable contribution to the growth of a voluntary movement . . . The reliance upon industry did bring difficulties even if urban



91



92

units invariably had greater access to convenient premises . . . Many of the original factory units were not incorporated into local battalions initially but allowed to remain separate with the result that large numbers of men were not fully utilised in local defence plans: their only concern was the defence of their own premises. Similarly, the public utility battalions clearly faced something of a conflict of interest in the event of an emergency and were generally organised on a regional basis unsuited to any active participation in local defence. It was not long before most factory units were integrated into local defence schemes" (Beckett, *The Amateur Military Tradition 1558–1945*, pp. 278–9).

£650

[116865]

The unpublished regimental history of the 3rd Hussars

92

(GREAT BRITAIN, Army, 3rd The King's Own Hussars.)

3rd The King's Own Hussars. Regimental Journal. 1941.

North Africa: For the Regiment in the field, 1941

Landscape octavo (165 × 183 mm), wire-stitched in original tape-backed self-wrappers, mimeographed title to the front wrapper. 113 pages of text, rectos only, approximately 40,000 words. 11 original photographs (various formats between 82 × 83 and 976 × 134 mm) corner mounted. Wrappers worn, soiled and spotted, professionally restored and stabilised, text-block toned. Overall a good copy.

AN UNPUBLISHED MIMEOGRAPHED TYPSCRIPT, "This Edition is Limited to 12 Copies. This is No. 1 – NOT TO BE PUBLISHED", and all the more valuable as no dedicated history of the regiment's activities in the Second World War was produced. No other copy traced.

The text begins with a cursory history of the early months of the war when the 3rd Hussars were in England, including false reports that it was to be sent to Norway or to join the BEF in France. In the event they sailed for the Middle East in August 1940, participating in the campaign in the Libyan Desert in 1941, before transferring to Crete, all of which the "journal" covers in detail. This is very much a "family" record including not only operational records for each squadron, but also including more personal material – for example a record of children born to officers and men of the regiment 1940–1, a roll of the killed and missing, and a number of poems including an account of the retreat to Tobruk in Rubai' quatrains – which combine to produce a highly immediate, atmospheric record of events, of greater value and far more engaging than standard regimental histories.



The apparently otherwise unpublished photographs include views of the desert terrain, vehicles, and named officers, including a group portrait featuring Roy Farran, later of SAS fame. Farran was attached to the regiment throughout the period covered in this volume, being wounded and captured during the attempt to retake Galatas on Crete, described here. Of desperately fragile construction, and rather service-worn, nevertheless pleasing and genuinely scarce.

£1,500

[116807]



1st Squadron Officers – Christmas Day, 1941
2/Lt. TB Chadwick, Major W.A. Lockhart, Capt. M. Ruttan-Wilson,
2/Lt. J.F. Young, 2/Lt. J.H. Bentley-Taylor.
(front) 2/Lt. R. Farran.

92



93

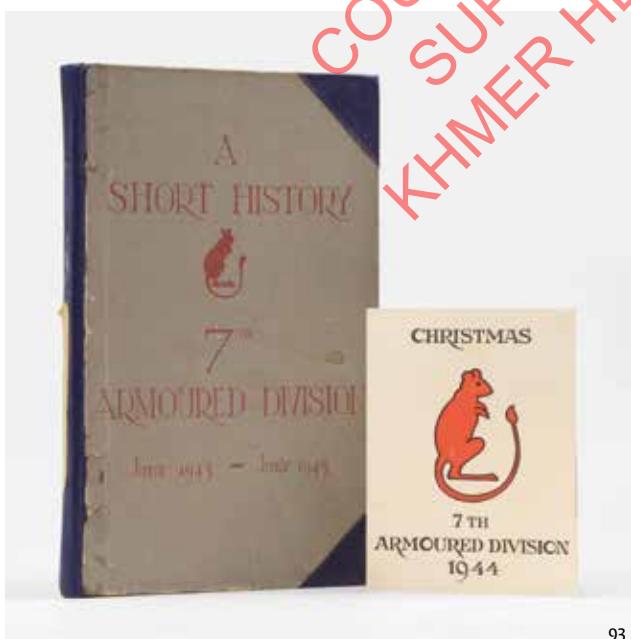
The Desert Rats, from North Africa to the victory parade

93

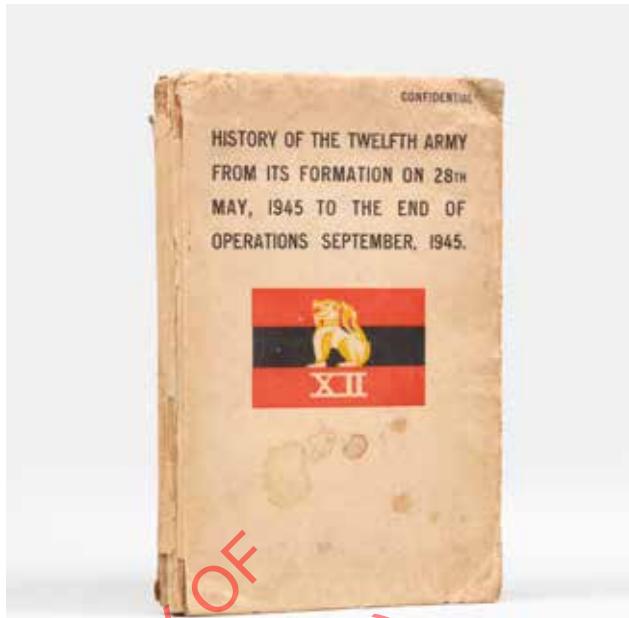
(GREAT BRITAIN, Army, 7th Armoured Division.)
LINDSAY, Martin, & M. E. Johnston. A Short History of the 7th Armoured Division June 1943–July 1945. British Army of the Rhine: Print and Stationery Service, [1945]

Octavo. Grey and blue cloth boards, titles to front cover in red, to spine on typewritten label. Black and white photographic illustrations throughout, 11 partially coloured folding maps in pocket attached to rear cover. A few small dark stains to rear cover, slight wear to board edges, spine label worn, edges slightly foxed. A few light creases to Maps I and IV; small nick to top margin of Map XI. A very good copy.

FIRST EDITION. This book continues the story of the 7th Armoured Division begun by Lt.-Col. Michael Carver in *A Short History of the 7th Armoured Division October 1938 to May 1943*. Written by captains Lindsay and Johnston, it follows the “Desert Rats” from the end of the North Africa campaign to the British victory parade in Berlin on 21 July 1945.



93



94

This copy is elevated by additional content which, when combined with the book, makes for an intriguing collection of documents concerning the 7th Armoured Division. Pasted to front pastedown is a handwritten letter dated 14 March [1946] written on 3/4 County of London Yeomanry stationery: the author mentions being stationed in “an enormous castle” in Schleswig. Pasted to the front free endpaper and title page verso is a newspaper clipping from the *London Illustrated News*, dated 2 February 1946, detailing the formation and subsequent action of the 7th Armoured division. Several magazine clippings featuring commanders of the 7th Armoured division are pasted to rear flyleaves. In addition, loosely inserted is a 1944 Christmas card specially designed for the 7th Armoured Division, showing the division’s mascot, a red jerboa, visiting places where the division had seen action. Also loosely inserted is a typewritten letter signed Frank Miles, dated 24 April 1947, discussing the loan of a copy of the book and his memories of the engagements of the 7th Armoured division prior to leaving the Middle East in 1942.

£450

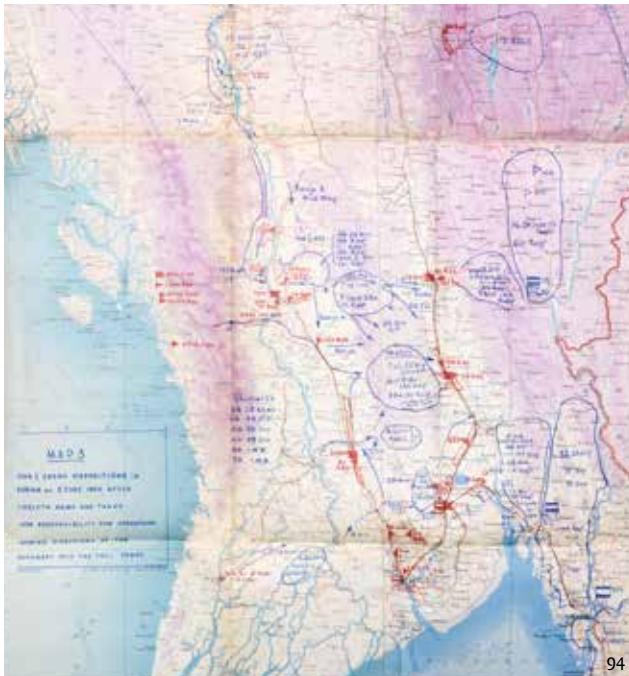
[90359]

Concluding operations in Burma

94

(GREAT BRITAIN, Army, Twelfth Army.) History of the Twelfth Army from its Formation on 28th May, 1945 to the End of Operations September, 1945. [?Rangoon, 1946]

Folio (335 x 227 mm). Original buff paper boards, titles and Twelfth Army Chinthe insignia to front board in black, red and yellow. 15 large folding colour maps with detailed varicoloured overprints of troop movements (largest opening to 80 x 90 cm); 6 further plates including orders of battle and climate graphs, all but one folding. Covers marked, extremities bumped and worn with loss to paper at spine-ends, superficial splitting to front joint, silverfish damage to title and following 3 leaves (affecting a few letters, the sense unimpaired), and to top margin of pp. 85–9 and Maps section title, 7 cm closed tear to gutter of folding



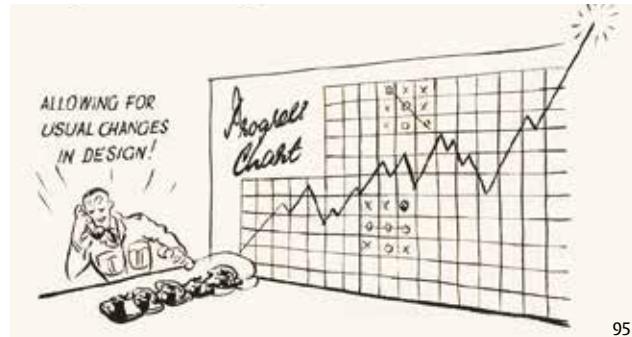
94

plate facing p. 56, one word in the heading affected but still intact, mild staining to a couple of maps from the adhesive, map 11 with 15 cm-section of inner fold worn away to minimal loss, remains very copy.

FIRST AND ONLY EDITION of the official, confidential report on concluding operations in Burma, including the southward advance to Rangoon, the Japanese retreat into the Pegu Yomas, and the disastrous attempted breakout across the Sittang River, together with the official minutes of negotiations with Major-General Ichida, and comprehensive details of Japanese surrender. The print run is unstated but material marked confidential typically had a circulation of 200 or fewer. We trace four institutional copies only (Wellcome, IWM, SOAS, and the National Archives, in the personal papers of Hugh Stockwell), and none in commerce.

"Slim decided that Rangoon must be captured before the monsoon in May and, to achieve this, the 33rd corps was ordered to advance either side of the Irrawaddy as quickly as possible. Immediately Rangoon fell, it was decided to withdraw Headquarters Fourteenth Army to India, to prepare for the invasion of Malaya, headquarters 33rd corps being closed down and immediately reformed as Headquarters Twelfth Army, still commanded by Stopford, promoted to general and now made responsible for finishing the campaign in Burma" (ODNB).

"Fighting continued after the surrender of Rangoon against the . . . 70,000 Japanese troops dispersed around Burma. Through Burma's eastern hills, 27,000 Japanese troops, the remnants of Kimura's armies, set out to make the arduous attempt to escape eastwards . . . Some 12,000 of Kimura's troops were killed . . . British and Indian losses were just ninety-five men killed and 322 wounded" (Pike, Hirohito's War, p. 971). On 15 August Stopford ordered all offensive operations to cease, the treaty of surrender was signed in Rangoon on 13 September, and on 24 October General Kimura, Japanese commander-in-chief in Burma, handed his sword to Stopford, who received it on behalf of Mountbatten. A superb operational record, supplemented



95

with original maps, overprinted with British and Japanese troop movements, the whole very well-preserved for a working document used in tropical conditions.

£2,750

[116864]

Wartime humour

95

(GREAT BRITAIN, Army, 79th Armoured Division.) The Grand Project or the Sapper's Nightmare. (2nd. Edition.) Maldon, August 1943

Quarto, original dark blue calf on bevelled boards, blind panelling to the boards. 6 original pen and ink "plates" and 3 similar illustrations to the text, carbon copy type-script. A little rubbed at the spine, else very good.

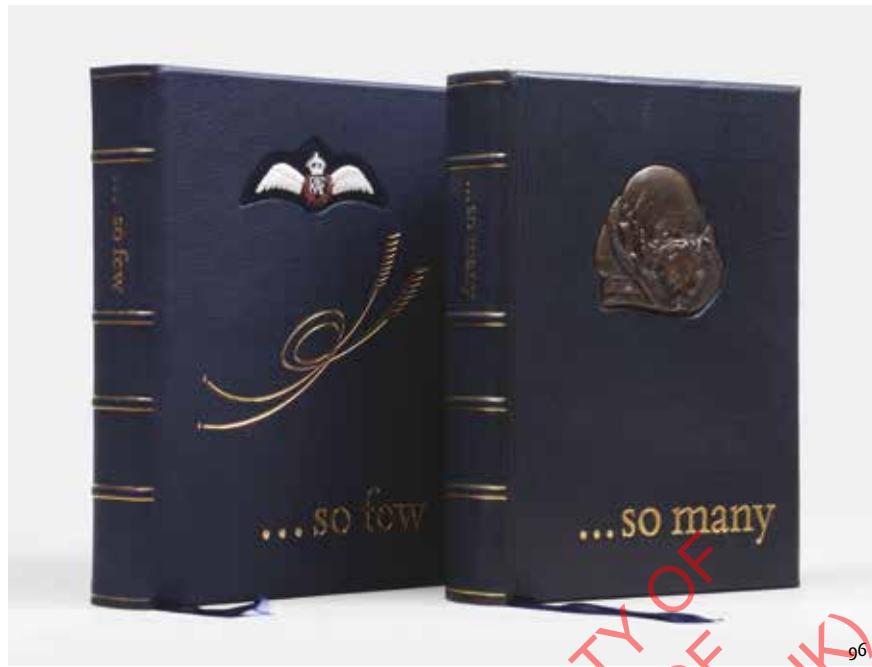
A "revised edition" of a spoof produced in perhaps two copies by "Arthur," the commander of a Sappers unit attached to the 79th Armoured Division, this one being sent to his friend Major Douglas Bain of the Hampshire Regiment. The document relates, with typical facetious British Army humour, the events surrounding the development and testing of the DD (Dual Duplex) Amphibious Tanks at Fritton near Great Yarmouth. Part of the secret preparations for D-day, the amphibious Valentines and Shermans had to be kept under wraps, a idea which was nearly taken literally when it was found that they had to be run back to HQ via a public road. The GOC suggested "we'll wrap them up in canvas like a lot of Moslem Women," and the name stuck. Perhaps we learn nothing new on the technical battles with problems of flotation, but this an evocative piece which gives a good idea of the humour with which the impossible was achieved, and the drawings are very stylish and far more competent than amateur.

£350

[46386]



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Tributes to the RAF

96

(GREAT BRITAIN, RAF.) . . . So Few. A folio dedicated to all who fought and won the Battle of Britain, 10th July – 31st October 1940. [And:] . . . So Many. A folio dedicated to all who served with RAF Bomber Command 1939 – 1945. London: The Royal Air Force Benevolent Fund, 1990–5
2 works, folio. Original blue crushed morocco over bevelled boards, raised bands to spines within gilt rules, titles to second compartments gilt, front covers lettered in gilt, that of . . . So Few with inset embroidered RAF brevet and gilt decoration, . . . So Many with inset bronze bas relief pilot bust by James Butler RA, all edges gilt, marbled endpapers, bound blue silk page-makers. Each volume housed in the original moiré silk-lined blue cloth solander box. 50 coloured silhouettes on card leaves, tipped-in as issued, signed by the subject and artist, with a limited edition blind-stamp, tissue-guards, numerous photographs (colour and black-and-white) and facsimiles to the text. Complete with the prospectus and list of contributors laid into the front pocket of the solander box of each volume. Fine copies.



FIRST EDITIONS, DELUXE ISSUES, EACH NUMBER 46 OF 401 COPIES ON THICK PAPER AND SIGNED BY THE CREATIVE TEAM on the mounted authentication leaf. A magnificent tribute, containing 50 superb original silhouette portraits of distinguished RAF pilots from Britain and the Commonwealth, all signed by the pilot and the artist, Michael Pierce, with Pierce's limited edition blind-stamp. Each portrait is accompanied by a biography of the subject, together with photographs of memorabilia and facsimiles of letters.

The prospectuses detail the meticulous attention to detail during production: for each volume 500 sets of sheets were printed, with the best 401 were hand-chosen and the rest pulped. The editor was noted historian of aviation Bill Gunston, who compiled the biographies in collaboration with former RAF pilot John Golley. . . . So Few and . . . So Many raised hundreds of thousands of pounds for the RAF Benevolent Fund, a success which led to trade issues by W. H. Smith; according to the prospectus of . . . So Few, that volume alone was originally offered for sale at £1,600, which would now equate roughly to £3,500. The deluxe issue is highly uncommon on the market today. The first copy of both volumes was presented to Queen Elizabeth II. The list of contributors names several charitable organisations and members of the royal family for whom copies would likely have been reserved.

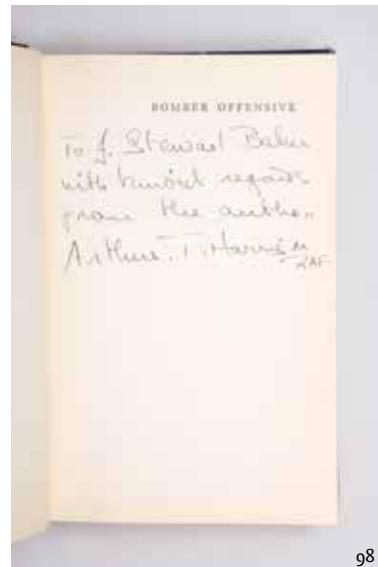
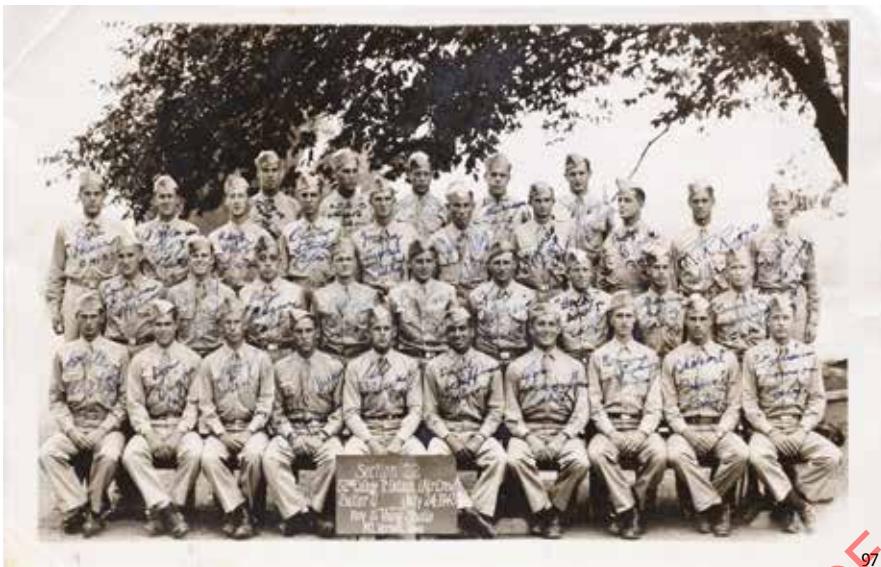
£4,500

[116794]

Pilot training in India and Burma

97

(US AIR FORCE.) SHEW, Glenn B. 90th Training Squadron in the China-Burma-India Theatre – personal photograph album with miniature format original photographs. 1943–5



Landscape octavo album (182 x 250 mm). Cream paper-covered boards with Japanese-style design of flying cranes. 59 small format photographs, c.30 x 40 mm, mounted on three leaves of the album, together with 22 loose photographs in the same format, some duplicates, and 12 in larger formats, c.80 x 114 mm, a 2-page autograph letter signed from Shew on the stationery of 307th Army Air Forces training detachment, Fort Worth – “boy is this some place” – and a large group portrait (203 x 317 mm) of Section 22, 52nd College Training Detachment (Air Crew) Butler University, Mt. Verona, Iowa, signed by all 33 men including Shew. Stored together in the original envelope from the mailing of the group portrait. Boards of the album a little spotted, else very good.

A small collection of material documenting pilot training and service during the Second World War, concluding with combat duty in India and Burma. The miniature format photographs are largely scenes on or around the unit's base in India, and although small reveal considerable detail when viewed under a lens. The larger images include Shew and his colleague Ed Ward in their P-47 Thunderbolt Dumbo, with annotations on the verso including a note explaining how Ward ended up “marooned” in Agra after he struck a vulture. Unusual and interesting.

£300

[113374]

A gift from Bomber Harris

98

HARRIS, Arthur. Bomber Offensive. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1947

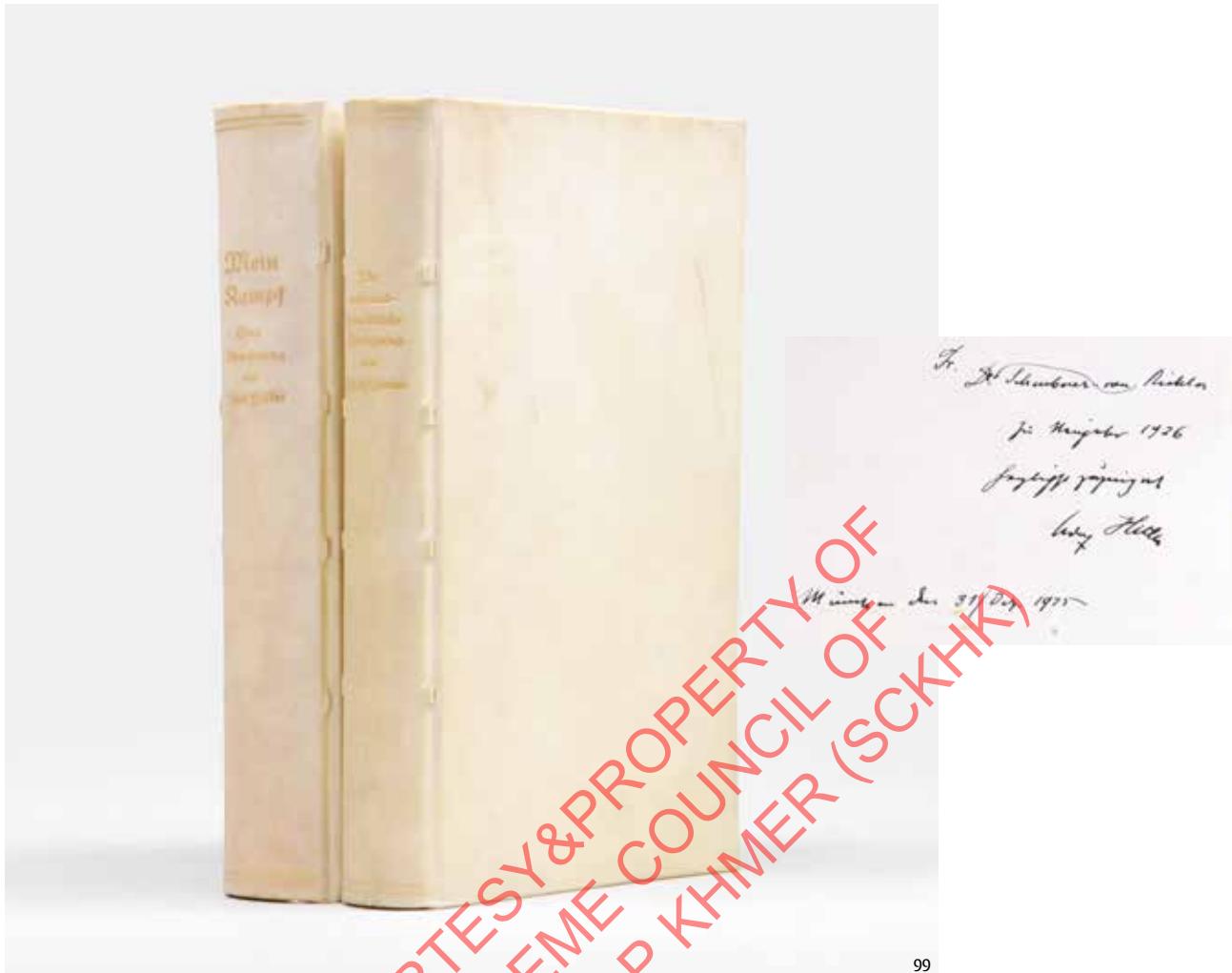
Octavo. Original dark blue cloth, titles to spine in white, map endpapers. Pinhole to spine, joints and extremities a little rubbed, pale mottling to bottom edge of front board. A very good copy.

FIRST US EDITION, FIRST PRINTING, INSCRIBED BY THE AUTHOR “To J. Stewart Baker, with kindest regards from the author Arthur. T. Harris M R.A.F.”. J. Stewart Baker was a prominent American financier and served in the US Navy in the First World War; his son, J. Stewart Baker Jr, was a lieutenant in the Army Air Corps in the Second World War, serving as a forward artillery observer during the Allied invasion of Europe. “After the war, Mr. Baker joined his father, J. Stewart Baker, at The Bank of Manhattan where he became senior vice president of the merged Chase Manhattan Bank” (paid death notice, New York Times, 22 February 2003). An apposite association in either case: if the father were the original recipient, it appears likely that he would have requested the inscription for his son. Bomber Offensive, in which Harris gave “a robust defence” of his actions (ODNB), was first published in the United Kingdom earlier the same year.

£750

[116843]





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Inscribed to the widow of his comrade in arms, with a letter from Landsberg

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HITLER, Adolf. *Mein Kampf. Eine Abrechnung. [Vol. II: Die nationalsozialistische Bewegung.]* Munich: Franz Eher, 1925–27

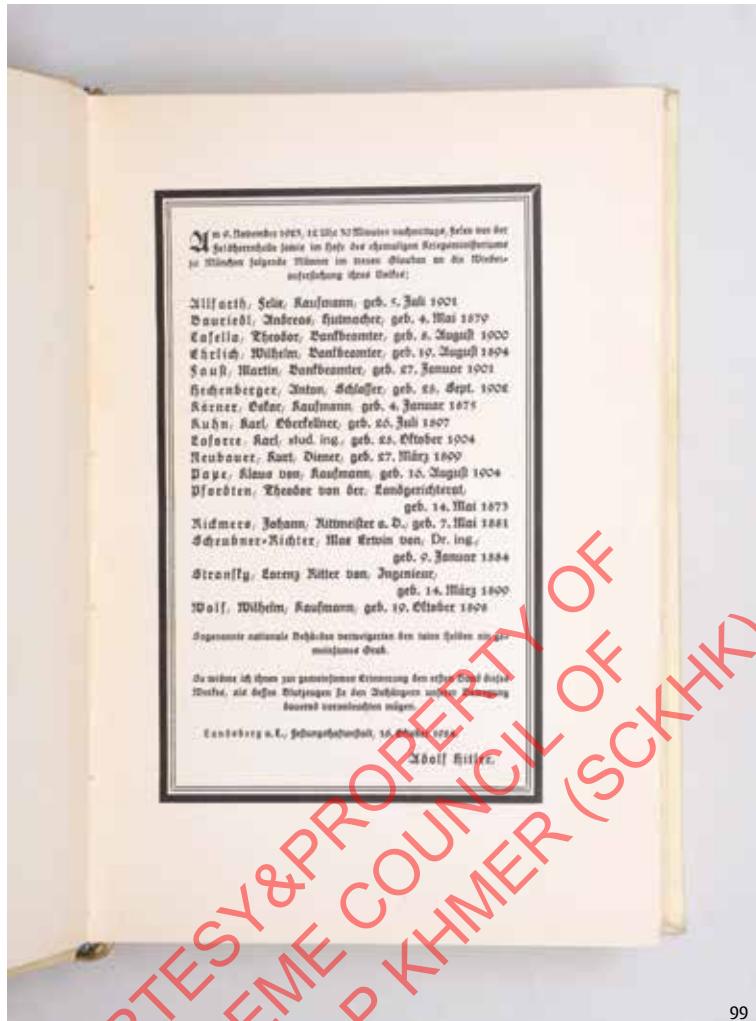
Octavo. Original full vellum, spines ruled and direct lettered gilt, top edge gilt. In the original card slipcases. Frontispiece photographic portrait of Hitler to volume I, with his handwritten signature; each volume further inscribed, signed and dated by Hitler, to Frau Dr Max von Scheubner-Richter (see below). Autograph note card signed by Hitler laid in. Pastedown to volume I with traces of tape offset from laid in card, short horizontal tear to frontispiece tissue guard; card slipcases lightly worn; in very good condition.

FIRST EDITION, DELUXE SIGNED LIMITED EDITION (Prachtausgabe), number 94 of 500 copies signed by the author in the first volume below the frontispiece (as issued); this copy additionally inscribed, signed and dated by Hitler in each volume to the widow of Max Erwin von Scheubner-Richter, the Nazi leader who died in the 1923 Beer Hall Putsch. The first volume carries a printed dedication to Scheubner-Richter and the other 15 men who died in the Putsch, so this is one of only 16 possible ded-

ication copies. Scheubner-Richter was the only first-tier Nazi leader to die during the Putsch, so this has a good claim to be the most important of these dedication copies. The two inscriptions are signed and dated 31 December 1925 and 22 December 1927 respectively.

Laid in is an earlier handwritten card from Hitler to Scheubner-Richter's widow, dated 30 December 1923 from Landsberg Fortress, written while Hitler was still in prison and in the process of dictating *Mein Kampf* to his associate Rudolf Hess: "At the end of this very sad year for you, I send heartfelt hope that you will be able to forget the deep pain that you and we have all met . . . I think of you often . . . and remain, with heartfelt thanks, your devoted Adolf Hitler".

An early member of the Nazi Party, Max Erwin von Scheubner-Richter (1884–1923) had, together with Alfred Rosenberg, devised the plan to drive the German government to revolution by the Beer Hall Putsch. During the Putsch, walking arm-in-arm with Hitler, he was shot in the lungs and died instantly as Hitler and others marched towards armed guards. The weight of his body brought Hitler down and dislocated Hitler's right shoulder when he fell. Of all the early party members who died in the Putsch, Adolf Hitler later claimed Scheubner-Richter to be the only "irreplaceable loss".



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Written in jail following the Putsch, the influence of Mein Kampf is undeniable. Not only was it the origin and strength of the National-Socialist programme, transforming Hitler's status from a seedy local agitator to a potential national saviour in the process, but more importantly caused a major turning point in the 20th century by setting the seeds for the most destructive war ever fought. Almost 40 when he started writing it, Hitler had achieved virtually nothing, but the book constituted a turning point in his career.

"Political creeds as the basis for new religions have usually spelt danger for humanity. When they are distilled from the half-baked prejudices harboured by the more reactionary section of a nation not particularly noted for political enlightenment, they spell disaster" (PMM).

This edition, issued simultaneously with the first edition, apparently from the same setting of type, is printed on better quality paper, has the portrait frontispiece in the first volume signed by hand, and is in a full vellum binding as opposed to the cloth and boards binding of the regular edition. It is rarely found complete with both volumes bearing the same number. The autograph letter also has significant rarity: only one letter written by Hitler from Landsberg appears in auction records, 10 March 1988, sold for DM18,000 (\$10,727) before premiums. No

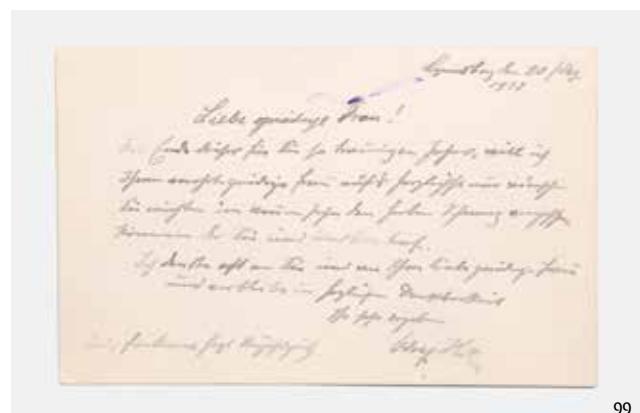
other set is known to us accompanied by similar pre-publication correspondence.

A darkly powerful, historically resonant association copy of the book still deemed "too dangerous for the general public" by the Bavarian State Library's historian.

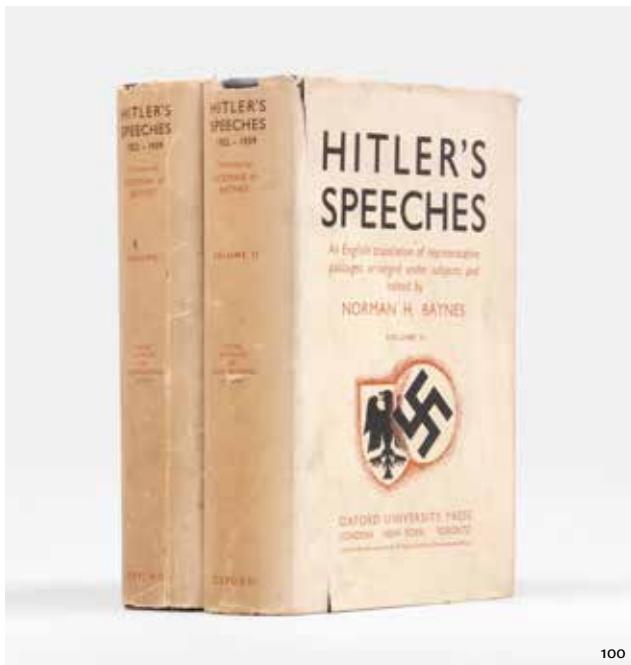
Printing and the Mind of Man 415.

£100,000

[114356]



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HITLER, Adolf. *The Speeches . . . April 1922 – August 1939. An English Translation of Representative Passages arranged under Subjects and edited by Norman H. Baynes.* London: Oxford University Press, Issued under the Auspices of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, 1942
2 volumes, octavo. Original black buckram, title gilt to spines. With the dust jackets. Endpapers foxed as often, cloth slightly spotted, but overall very good in slightly rubbed and soiled jackets, tanned at the spines and with some splits and chips, but largely complete.

FIRST EDITION, FIRST IMPRESSION. Distinctly uncommon, particularly in the jackets. "It must never be forgotten that Germany under National Socialism has been a marooned area. By a propaganda based upon a recognition of the subtle and compelling force of the constant repetition of a few simple ideas Hitler, as orator, has sought to constrain the German people to fuse its will with his. It is well that those who detest the system should yet realise with what persuasiveness National Socialism can be presented" (from Lord Astor's foreword).

The editor was the recently retired professor of Byzantine studies at University College who spent the war years working in the foreign research and press service: "From 1939 to 1945 he used his historical training in the field of modern German history and produced two large, fully annotated volumes of Hitler's pre-war speeches (1942). The depth of his involvement in the national struggle was demonstrated by his choice of subject for his Romanes lecture in Oxford in June 1942: 'Intellectual liberty and totalitarian claims'; its delivery was said to have been a brilliant caricature of the oratory of the Führer on whose speeches he had been working" (ODNB).

£1,500

[115006]

The Monuments Men at work - books liberated from the Führerbau in Munich

101

(HITLER, Adolf.) Books from Hitler's Munich private office, selected by Lt Craig Hugh Smyth, the head of the Munich Monuments Men. Munich: 1945-6

A REMARKABLE GROUP OF BOOKS FROM THE LIBRARY OF THE FÜHRERBAU IN MUNICH, DISCOVERED BY THE HEAD OF THE MONUMENTS MEN, AND INCLUDING SOME EXTRAORDINARILY POWERFUL HITLERIAN ASSOCIATION COPIES. The buildings assigned to the Monuments Men "were said to have held art from Hitler's collection, including loot . . . works of art and documents might conceivably still be there . . . even though they both reportedly had been sacked by the populace and displaced persons after Munich's fall" (Smyth, *Repatriation of Art from the Collecting Point in Munich after World War II*, p. 31). The US troops billeted there also "seem to have had free reign [sic]": images in Smyth's book showing rooms piled with defaced portraits of the Führer, smashed Nazi standards and other regalia.

As soon as the troops were out, cleaning was undertaken under the close supervision of Army Intelligence, "following a week's work by personnel from the Research Intelligence Center G-2, Third Army, we continued with two German archivists to find and gather party records" (Smyth, p. 33). However, as his son recalls, when Smyth "went to pack his belongings he found a box of books, that the National Archives had missed, in a closet in his office. He felt they shouldn't be left in German hands, and shipped them home. Once back, he called the Library of Congress to report them. The man at the Archives asked for a list of the books, and then asked my father to send him a hand-written speech by Hitler. He sent it, but never heard back from him. My father figured that the man had stolen the speech, and didn't know what to do with the books, after that" (correspondence with Ned Smyth, Lieut. Smyth's son).

In the summer of 1945, Princeton-educated classicist Craig Hugh Smyth, who before the outbreak of war had been taken on as one of the first curators at the National Gallery of Art, was given the responsibility of establishing the Munich Zentrale Sammelstelle or central "collecting point" for the Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives Service – the "Monuments Men": "He had two weeks to prepare, securing the Nazi Verwaltungsbau [party administration building] . . . together with the Führerbau [Hitler's Munich offices]" (Craig Hugh Smyth, obituary in the *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society*, Vol. 153, No. 4, Dec. 2009, p. 497). Both buildings were believed to have held "art from Hitler's collection, including loot. The Führerbau was Hitler's headquarters as party chief, and the place where the Munich Pact was signed in 1938" (Smyth, p. 31). The two structures were quickly renamed in line with their new purpose; "Apart from our need, I have always thought it better for the occupation that the Nazi headquarters, symbol of terrifying dictatorship and so prominent in the city, were not the headquarters of our commanding general. Knowing the population was watching and listening, it seemed best to rename [them] Gallery I and Gallery II, in the expectation that the news would spread as a peaceful sign. Not much later, we removed the buildings' Nazi eagles with their swastikas" (p. 55). The buildings had to be cleared, repaired, and rendered "safe and waterproof" (obit.).



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with Smyth also being required to find "trustworthy and knowledgeable German personnel for everything from maintenance to curatorial record keeping and expertise".

On June 17, the first consignment of artworks arrived from the vast repositories housed in the Alt Aussee salt mines in Austria. By 1951 the Monuments Men had been responsible for the restitution of over 5 million items of cultural importance, and under Smyth's leadership, the Munich collecting point was responsible for the repatriation of many of the greatest works of European art, Van Eyck's Ghent Altarpiece, Leonardo's Lady with an Ermine, Vermeer's Astronomer and Michelangelo's Bruges Madonna among them. His "special ability to delegate by means of constant consultation" enabled him to build an organisation, the creation of which was itself "an act of repatriation of a different kind . . . re-establishing art history and museum professionalism in Germany".

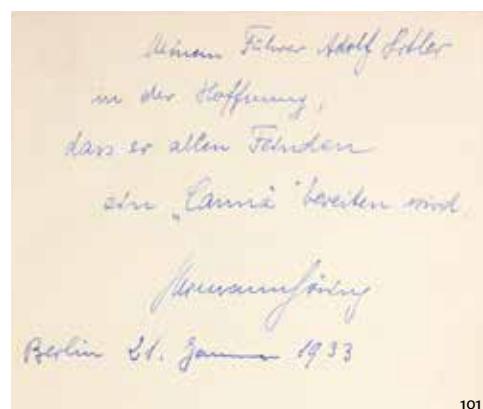
After the war Smyth continued his career in art history, in 1951 becoming director of the Institute of Fine Arts, New York University, leading the first academic programme in conservation in the United States there; and in 1973 he took over director of Harvard University's Center for Italian Renaissance Studies at Bernard Berenson's Villa I Tatti in Florence.) On his return to America in 1985 he was appointed Samuel H. Kress Professor at the Center for Advanced Study in the Visual Arts at the National Gallery of Art. His publications include Mannerism and Maniera and Bronzino as a Draughtsman, "short elegant books that have both become classics". Summarising his legacy, Elizabeth Cumper, dean of CASVA, described him as "an unparalleled exemplar of the active life in the service of the life of the mind, and of the understanding of great works of art. His contribution to the preservation of the European cultural heritage and its survival is inestimable".

The core group within this collection comprises three remarkable presentation copies, exhibiting complex and resonant asso-

ciations between the recipient, Adolf Hitler, the presenters, and the subject matter.

- a) (GÖRING, Hermann.) SCHLIEFFEN, Graf, Alfred von. Cannae. Berlin: F. S. Mittler & Sohn, 1925. Large octavo. Original red cloth, title gilt to spine and to the front board, top edge red. Portrait frontispiece, 79 maps, some folding, on 74 sheets in folding flapped pocket at the rear. A little rubbed, some scuffs to the boards, front hinge cracked after the frontispiece, but holding, small piece torn from the fore-edge of the title page and first leaf of the contents, otherwise very good.

FIRST EDITION of this influential historical-strategical study of Hannibal's tactical masterpiece, the defeat of the Roman army at Cannae in Apulia, this copy with an exultant presentation inscription from Hermann Göring to Hitler, President of the Reichstag to the Chancellor, a bare month before the Reichstag Fire precipitated the arrival of the Nazi state: "Meinen Führer Adolf Hitler, in der Hoffnung, dass er allen Feinden ein "Cannae" bereiten wird, Hermann Göring, 21 Januar 1933 [My Führer Adolf Hitler, in the hope that he



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will prepare a Cannae for all our enemies]". Schlieffen's operational theories, particularly his emphasis on manoeuvre warfare exercised a world-wide influence, being translated in 1931 for the Fort Leavenworth Command and General Staff School, with the result that Eisenhower "and many of his staff officers, products of these academies, "were imbued with the idea of this type of wide, bold manoeuvre for decisive results" (Walter Bedell Smith, Eisenhower's Six Great Decisions). More immediately his ideas formed the underpinnings of the doctrine of Blitzkrieg which carried the Nazis to their early successes in Europe.

- b) (HESS, Rudolf.) HOFFMANN VON FALLERSLEBEN, August Heinrich. Das Lied der Deutschen. Melodie nach Joseph Haydn's. Arrangirt für die Singstimme mit Begleitung des Pianoforte oder der Guitarre. Hamburg, bei Hoffmann und Campe, Stuttgart, bei Paul Neff, 1 September 1841. Octavo, single bifolium held by a silk cord in 20th-century blue morocco boards, gilt lozenge, leaf and roundel panel to the boards, hand-marbled pastedowns, blue leather label to the front endpaper "Erster Druck des Deutschlandliedes" [first printing of the Song of Germany].

FIRST EDITION OF THE GERMAN NATIONAL ANTHEM, this copy with a gift inscription from Rudolf Hess to Hitler on a paper label mounted on the front pastedown; "Adolf Hitler, der Mann, den der "Lied der Deutschen" wider einen Sinn gab. In verehrungsvollen Liebe, Weinachten 1934, Rudolf u[nd] Ilse Hess (To Adolf Hitler, the man who can again bring meaning to this song. In most admiring love, Christmas 1934)". This famous hymn to the unification of Germany, expressing the hope of the liberal revolutionaries for "Deutschland, Deutschland über alles", a unitary Germany to rise above the Kleinstaatenreich of petty princedoms and Free and Imperial Cities, took on a more sinister meaning with the Greater Germanic Reich of Nazi ambitions. Inspired by Hitler's oratory Hess joined the NSDAP in July 1920, his

membership being number 16. He was imprisoned with Hitler in the Landsberg Prison for his part in the Beer Hall Putsch, and assisted in the editing and publication of *Mein Kampf*. At the time of this gift Hess was Stellvertreter des Führers, deputy leader of the NSDAP and a member of the cabinet, with the post of Reich Minister without Portfolio, taking responsibility for several departments, including foreign affairs, finance, health, education and law, with the great majority proposed civil legislation passing through his office for approval. An uncommon piece in itself, with just a dozen locations on OCLC, all in Germany apart from copies at the Morgan Library and Harvard, this is an extraordinary association copy.

- c) **HESS, Rudolf.** Reden (Speeches). Munich: Zentralverlag der NSDAP, 1938. Octavo. Original vellum presentation binding, title gilt to the spine, single fillet panels to both boards, top edge gilt, leather headbands, cream hammer-finish end-papers, in the original brown paper-covered leather-entry slipcase.

FIRST EDITION, ADVANCE ISSUE, inscribed by Hess to Hitler on the second blank; "Meinen Führer und Lehrmeister in dankbaren Verehrung, Weinachten 1937, Rudolf Hess

Meinen Eltern
und Schwestern
in dankbarem Verchnung,
Weihnachten 1937

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(My leader and mentor in grateful veneration, Christmas 1937)". Presentation from the Deputy Führer to the Führer. Hess's party responsibilities meant that he was frequently called upon to make public speeches, as organiser of the Nuremberg Rallies he was often the opening speaker and introduced Hitler, and many of his speeches were broadcast. Among those collected here is The Oath to Adolf Hitler, delivered in February 1934 when Hess administered a profession of loyalty to the Führer to over a million party members gathered in various locations; "Adolf Hitler ist Deutschland und Deutschland ist Adolf Hitler. Wer für Hitler schwört, schwört für Deutschland (Adolf Hitler is Germany and Germany is Adolf Hitler. Whoever pledges himself to Hitler, pledges himself to Germany)". Other presentation copies with Christmas inscriptions for 1937 have been recorded, these bound in plum leather, this copy in full vellum almost certainly uniquely bound for Hitler.

Accompanying these outstanding association copies is a small, highly interesting collection of items, boasting the same provenance, which serve to underscore and elaborate the context of Smyth's work in Germany.

- d) **(STURMABTEILUNG.)** Adolf Hitler. Reden und Verlautbarungen (Speeches and Proclamations). September 1937; Oktober–Dezember 1937; Januar–12 April 1939; Der Führer in Italien, Mai 1938. 4 volumes, folio (300 x 215 mm), the first three in pinkish-red half cloth, cream paper boards, calligraphic labels to the spines; the last in green and red banded cloth with a white paper band between forming an Italian tricolour, calligraphic title to the central paper band: calligraphic title page and contents leaf to each. Substantial, meticulously maintained clippings albums relating to Hitler's public pronouncements, compiled by Sturmabteilung Sturm 4/403 Trupp 1, perhaps for their nominal chief, the Oberster SA-Führer, from 1930 to 1945 Hitler himself.

e) **HITLER, Adolf.** Die Rede unseres Führers Adolf Hitler bei der Grundsteinlegung des Hauses der Deutschen Kunst in München am 15 Oktober 1933 (The Speech of our Leader Adolf Hitler at the laying of the Foundation Stone of the House of German Art . . .). Quarto. Original vellum, gilt roundel with the symbol originally used for the Große Münchener Kunstausstellung – Pallas Athene, helmeted, above the Nazi eagle perched on swastika roundel with a flaming torch to the right, “a haphazard, contrived arrangement” (Schlenker, Hitler’s Salon, p. 106) – to the front board, in original card slipcase. Binder’s stamp of Frieda Thierson to the rear pastedown. Very good. Limited edition of 180, this numbered 164. Published in celebration of the opening of the Hauses der Deutschen Kunst in July 1937, this transcription of his speech was hand-printed based on the calligraphy of Gertrud Halke-Kuball. Extremely uncommon, no copy traced on OCLC. This copy probably unissued, slip with edition number pencilled on it loosely inserted at the front.

f) **(HOFFMANN, Heinrich, & Dr. Otto Dietrich.)** Parteitag der Arbeit. 75 Bilddokumente vom Reichsparteitag zu Nürnberg 1937. Berlin: Zeitgeschichte-Verlag, 1937. Octavo. Original deluxe binding in strongly veined vellum, title blocked in brown to

images are by Heinrich Hoffmann, close friend of Hitler’s from 1921, and his personal photographer, being responsible for the famous “secret” photos in which the Führer rehearsed the extraordinary dramatic gestures and postures with which he emphasised his speeches; and also for persuading Hitler to establish control of his “image rights”, even for use on postage stamps, his royalties from this alone amounting to some \$75m. An uncommon book in any form with just a couple of dozen copies showing on OCLC, this is clearly a superior issue.

g) **MCCLATCHIE, Stanley.** Sieh: Das Herz Europas. Berlin: Verlag Heinrich Hoffmann, 1937. Quarto. Brown morocco-textured leather by Volkert, title gilt to the spine, single fillet gilt panel to the boards, top edge gilt, red silk headbands. Profusely illustrated from photographs reproduced in sepia. A bit worn at the corners, else very good. First edition in German, simultaneously issued with the English language edition, Look to Germany: The Heart of Europe. Influential photobook by American Nazi fellow-traveller, this copy finely bound, perhaps for presentation.

h) **WEBERSTEDT, Hans, & Kurt Langner.** Gedenkhalle für die Gefallenen des Dritten Reiches. Unter Mitarbeit der Gauleitungen der NSDAP. und Angehöriger der Gefallenen. Geprüft von der Hilfskasse der Reichsleitung der NSDAP (Memorial Hall to the Fallen of the Third Reich. With the Assistance of the District Organisation of the NSDAP and the Relatives of the Dead. Verified by the Auxiliary Fund of the National Leadership of the Nazi Party). Munich: Zentralverlag der NSDAP, 1935. Octavo. Original brown, leather-textured cloth, title gilt to spine and the front board, top edge gilt, marbled endpapers, in original brown paper-covered slipcase. 112 plates from photographs. Very good. First edition of this memorial volume to the “martyrs” of the rise of the Nazi Party, here in the publisher’s deluxe binding.



101

the spine and front board, top edge red, pale brown endpapers, brown silk page-marker, in the plush-lined brown hesian drop-back box. Profusely illustrated from photographs. First and only edition of this visual record of the 1937 Nuremberg Rally, the "Rally of Labour" celebrating the reduction in unemployment since the Nazi's rise to power. The images are by Heinrich Hoffmann, close friend of Hitler's from 1921, and his personal photographer, being responsible for the famous "secret" photos in which the Führer rehearsed the extraordinary dramatic gestures and postures with which he emphasised his speeches; and also for persuading Hitler to establish control of his "image rights", even for use on postage stamps, his royalties from this alone amounting to some \$75m. An uncommon book in any form with just a couple of dozen copies showing on OCLC, this is clearly a superior issue.

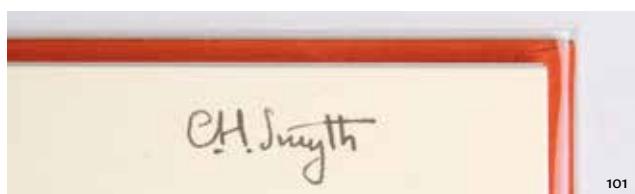
- K**) **MCCLATCHIE, Stanley.** Sieh: Das Herz Europas. Berlin: Verlag Heinrich Hoffmann, 1937. Quarto. Brown morocco-textured leather by Volkert, title gilt to the spine, single fillet gilt panel to the boards, top edge gilt, red silk headbands. Profusely illustrated from photographs reproduced in sepia. A bit worn at the corners, else very good.
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First edition of this memorial volume to the "martyrs" of the rise of the Nazi Party, here in the publisher's deluxe binding.

- i) **MÜHLMANN, Kai.** Sichergestellte Kunstwerke in den besetzten niederländischen Gebieten (Seized Art in the Occupied Dutch Territories). Vienna: Staatsdruckerei, 1941. Folio. Original pale brown cloth, lettered in brown on the spine, and front board together with a large Nazi eagle device. Somewhat rubbed, particularly so on the edges of the spine, damping towards the tail of the spine and onto the rear board, contents unaffected, remains very good.
 First and only edition, extremely uncommon catalogue of art expropriated from the Netherlands during the Nazi occupation. The intended accompanying plate volume was never issued. Kajetan "Kai" Mühlmann was an Austrian art historian who served in the SS and played a major rôle in the Nazi art expropriations. In The Hague he was head of the Dienststelle Mühlmann (Mühlmann Agency), an art clearing house in the occupied Netherlands. In an article by James S. Plaut in the Atlantic in 1946, he was described as "the most implacable Nazi in the group of looters held for American interrogation during the summer of 1945, and Jonathan Petropoulos, an art historian specialising in Nazi plunder, has called him "arguably the single most prodigious art plunderer in the history of human civilisation". This copy inscribed on the front free endpaper; "To Lt. Craig Smyth from A.P. A.V., 1946, Munich". Prof. Alphonsus Petrus Antonius Vorrenkamp, Dutch-born scholar and museum director, authority on Rembrandt, taught at Smith College in Massachusetts from 1926, served in the American army in 1942-3, and was attached to the Munich Central Collecting Point as Chief Liaison Officer to the Netherlands.
- j) **MAIER-HARTMANN, Fritz.** Die Bauten der NSDAP in der Hauptstadt der Bewegung (Nazi Party Buildings in the Capital of the Movement). Munich: Zentralverlag der NSDAP, 1942. Octavo. Original orange cloth, unlettered spine, double gilt panel to the front board, Nazi eagle centre-tool gilt, 20 plates, 4 of them in colour. Very good.
 First and only edition, uncommon. This copy with Smyth's ownership inscription to the front free endpaper. The buildings covered in this study of the official and commemorative architecture of the spiritual capital of Nazism include the Führerbau and Verwaltungsbau.
- k) **DRESLER, Adolf.** Das Braune Haus und die Verwaltungsgebäude der Reichsleitung der NSDAP (The Brown House and the Administrative Buildings of the National Leaders of the Nazi Party). Munich: Zentralverlag der NSDAP, 1939. 4 volumes octavo. 3 of them in original orange cloth, unlettered spine, double gilt panel to the front board, Nazi eagle centre-tool gilt, 2 retaining the glassine jacket, the fourth copy in pictorial wraps. Colour portrait frontispiece of Hitler and 18 other plates, 3 in colour. The cloth copies all very good, the wrapped issue affected by adhesion caused by damp. First and only edition. As above the buildings occupied by the Collecting Point are included in this study, 6 images of the Führerbau, 2 of them colour interiors, one of Hitler's study, and 2 of the Verwaltungsbau.
- l) **HOFFMANN, Heinrich.** Jugend um Hitler. 120 Bilddokumente aus der Umgebung des Führers. Geleitwort: Baldur von Schirach (Youth and Hitler. 120 Pictures of Encounters with the Führer. Foreword by Baldur von Schirach). Berlin:
- Zeitgeschichte, 1934. Octavo. Original brown textured skiver, title gilt to the spine, single panel in blind to the front board, centre-tool of a swastika within an oak-leaf wreath. Profusely illustrated from photographs, printed in sepia.
 First edition, later impression, 31 to 60th thousand, this copy in the superior binding. It was also issued in brown cloth and in wrappers.
- m) **HOFFMANN, Heinrich.** Mussolini erlebt Deutschland . . . Mit einem Geleitwort von Dr. Otto Dietrich (Mussolini experiences Germany . . . With a Foreword . . .). Munich: Heinrich Hoffmann, 1937. Octavo. Original plain card wraps in photographic dust jacket. Illustrated throughout from photographs. Jacket a little rubbed, but overall very good.
 First edition. Another Hoffmann-compiled photobook, this commemorating Il Duce's official visit to Germany. Foreword by the Reichs Press Chief.
- n) **HANSEN, Henrich.** Volk will zu Volk. Österreicher Deutsche Stunde. Mit einem Geleitwort von Reichspressechef Dr. Otto Dietrich (People yearn to unite. Austria's German Moment). Dortmund: Westfalen-Verlag, 1938. Octavo. Original card wraps with photographic dust jacket, flaps stuck down. Illustrated throughout from photographs. Covers a little rippled, else very good.
 First edition of this photobook on the Anschluss.
- o) **WEISS, Karl.** Das Gesicht des Krieges. 31 Ausgabe des "Deutschen Kamera-Almanachs" (The Face of War. The 31st Issue of the German Camera Almanac). Berlin: Union Deutsche Verlagsgesellschaft, 1940. Octavo. Original pale brown pictorial cloth, title to spine, classical profile to the front board. Colour and black and white plates. Rubbed and soiled, the contents affected by damp-adhesion.
 First edition, 6th to 15th thousand. Rather poor copy, but with the ink stamps of the library of the party financial administration to the title page.
- p) **(NAZI ART.)** Die Kunst im Deutschen Reich. Munich: Zentralverlag der NSDAP, 1943-4. 7 volumes, folio. In the original printed wraps. Illustrated with colour and black and white plates. Overall very good.
 Four different issues, with duplications, of this periodical promoting the "official" art of the Nazi regime.
- q) **WILLNER, Max.** Der Betrieb von Fernheizwerken. Munich & Berlin: R. Oldenbourg, 1941. Octavo. Original cream cloth, lettered in green on the spine and front board. Profusely illustrated, folding tables in an end-pocket.
 In-depth study of central heating systems, includes the Braunes Haus in Munich. Alongside Galleries I & II, the MFA&A were authorised to use "the service building containing the heating plant that went with these two" (Smyth, p. 31).

£85,000

[111055]





102

Japanese army training in photographs

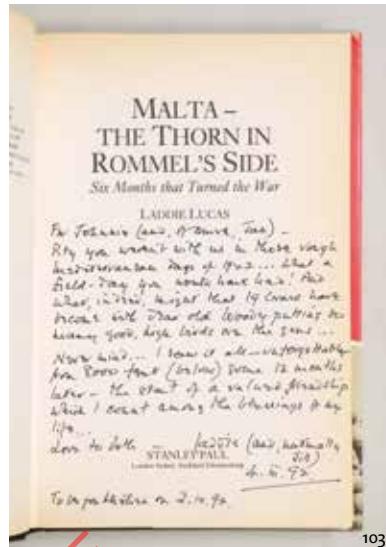
102

(JAPAN, Army.) Photograph album: "Thoughts on Military Life" (title in Japanese). Japan: 1940

Landscape quarto (215 x 282 mm). Original silk cord-backed album of black half morocco-grained cloth, bottle green velvet boards, the front deeply stamped with title in gilt together with Japanese Army Cadet insignia of a star within wreath, and motif of a steel helmet in red with gilt katana in a flurry of cherry blossom petals. Title page with "calligraphic inscription" extolling the five codes of the Imperial Precepts to Soldiers and Sailors – Loyalty, Propriety, Valour, Fai8thfulness and Righteousness, and Valour – 75 original photographs of various formats – ranging from 100 x 70 mm to 115 x 155 mm – neatly mounted on 48 black card leaves, tissue-guards remaining intact, and to verso of the free endpapers, some with carefully written captions in Japanese on shaped paper labels beneath. A little rubbed at the extremities, but overall very good.

Superb personal photo album portraying the training of a Japanese infantry officer cadet at the junior division of the Rikugun Yonen Gakko – Imperial Japanese Army Academy – at Asaka in Saitama province, at the outset of the Second World War. Images show his family and friends; his well-appointed room with stacked arms; group portraits of cadets; the buildings on campus and locally, interiors of a mess hall, lecture theatre, and of a barrack-room; parades, and drill on the drill square; training exercises with firehoses and with howitzers, and attack training under live fire with smoke drifting across the parade ground; jukenjutsu or kendo-style bayonet training; sumo wrestling, and a traditional dance performance.

A highly evocative visual document, which is further enhanced by the fact that it has the marks of having been captured and passed as legitimate "loot" with the ink-stamp "Examined in the field . . . passed by Joint Intelligence". It was taken by US Marine Sergeant Michael Kolesar, of Ironwood, Michigan, serving with A Co., 6th Tank Battalion, 6th Marine Division and has his ownership inscription to the front free endpaper, datelined Okinawa, April 1945. The 6th Marine Division was the only US Marine Division formed and disbanded overseas, never setting foot as a Division in the United States. It was formed on Guadalcanal in the Solomon Islands in September 1944, composed of the 4th, 22nd, and 29th Marines, and assorted En-



103

gineering, Medical, Tank, Headquarters, and service battalions. They landed on Okinawa, 1 April 1945, as part of III Amphibious Corps, swept through the northern Ishikawa Isthmus, and then engaged in heavy fighting against the Shuri Line located in hills honeycombed with caves and passages across the southern coastline, fighting for over a week, and then advanced through Naha. Kolesar's tank battalion was involved in the campaign through Naha, and then the Oroku peninsula, sustaining heavy losses. For its part in an operation which came to be known as the "Typhoon of Steel" for the sheer intensity of the fighting, the 6th received a Presidential Unit Citation for "extraordinary heroism in action". The Division was prepared for the invasion of Japan which never took place, so they were sent to Tsingtao, China in October 1945, disbanding in April 1946. Kolesar was evidently back home before the unit reached China, the Ironwood Daily Globe of 24 October 1945 recording his presentation of a Japanese rifle that he had brought back as a trophy to the local Conservation Club, but he retained possession of this attractive and fascinating album.

£1,500

[98081]

Notes from a small island

103

(JOHNSON, James Edgar "Johnnie") LUCAS, Laddie. Malta. The Thorn in Rommel's Side. Six Months that Turned the War. London: Stanley Paul, 1992

Octavo. Original black cloth boards, titles to spine gilt. With the dust jacket. With 16 pages of black and white photographic plates and 2 maps. Spine ends lightly bumped, edges tanned. An excellent copy in lightly rubbed jacket with slightly faded spine and a few small dark stains to front cover.

FIRST EDITION, FIRST IMPRESSION. PRESENTATION COPY, with a lengthy authorial inscription on the title page to Spitfire ace "Johnnie" Johnson. A splendid association of this account of Lucas's services during the Battle of Malta, for which he was awarded his DFC.

£750

[90742]



104

How one man tried to stop the Holocaust

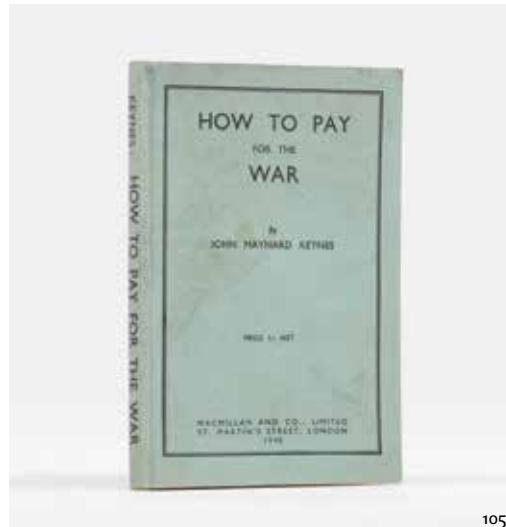
104

KARSKI, Jan. *The Mass Extermination of Jews in German Occupied Poland. Note addressed to the Governments of the United Nations on December 10th, 1942, and other documents.* London: Published on behalf of the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs by Hutchinson & Co., 1943

Octavo. Original self-wrappers, wire-stitched. Front wrapper faded, minor rust stains from staples. A very good copy.

FIRST AND ONLY EDITION. An early revelation of the methods of the Holocaust based upon the extraordinary work of Jan Karski. A remarkable figure, a graduate in law and diplomacy from Jan Kazimierz University, Karski served as a diplomat in Germany, Britain and Switzerland in the late 1930s, before joining the ministry of foreign affairs in 1939. Mobilised on the outbreak of war, he was captured by the Red Army, but managed to conceal his true rank and was exchanged into German hands, thus avoiding Katyn. He escaped from the train taking him into captivity, and made his way to Warsaw where he joined the resistance. He was instrumental in setting up a secret courier system to communicate with the Polish government in exile, and himself made a number of trips to France and Britain. In 1942 Karski was selected to carry this special report to Sikorski in London, detailing Nazi atrocities in Poland. In gathering eyewitness evidence he made two visits to the Warsaw ghetto, and also gained access to an extermination camp, believed by him to have been Belzec, disguised as a Ukrainian guard, a selection of which evidence is presented here.

For the next three years he travelled the world, committed to publicising the plight of Polish Jewry, obtaining personal interviews with a wide range of influential figures, including Anthony Eden, Roosevelt, Cordell Hull and Felix Frankfurter, but failing to initiate any major intervention. Frankfurter said of his meeting with Karski: "I did not say that he was lying, I said that I could not believe him. There is a difference." As part of his efforts he also gave hundreds of lectures to organizations all over America, and after the war settled there, teaching Eastern European affairs at Georgetown for 40 years. In 1982 Yad Vashem rec-



105

ognised Karski as Righteous among Nations, and in 1994 he was made an honorary Israeli citizen; he died in 2000. A study of his work, *Karski: How One Man Tried to Stop the Holocaust*, by Wood and Jankowski was published in 1994. An important, uncommon, and fragile pamphlet.

£2,500

[79380]

105

KEYNES, John Maynard. *How to Pay for the War. A Radical Plan for the Chancellor of the Exchequer.* London: Macmillan and Co, Limited, 1940

Octavo. Original printed paper boards. Contemporary New York bookseller's ticket to rear pastedown. Faint dampstaining to front board, small nick to top corner of rear board, some spotting to endpapers and endleaves. A very good copy.

FIRST EDITION, FIRST IMPRESSION.

Fundaburk 9991; Mattioli r819; Moggridge C 11.1; The New Palgrave III, pp. 19–39.

£100

[116494]

106

LEAHY, Bernard. *Hi! You – Get Moving! Books for the Forces – Please!* [London,] Issued by the Waste Paper Merchants Association, [c.1940]

Five colour lithograph on wove paper. Light creasing, very good. Presented in a dark brown stained wooden frame. Sheet size: 70 × 47 cm.

The image shows a bottle-neck of forces personnel and civilians forming at the top of an escalator behind a sailor, kit-bag on shoulder, who blocks the way sitting reading "The Three Bears." Not a great advertisement for literacy in the Royal Navy, but no doubt effective in promoting this war-time salvage drive which was supported by Churchill with a request that the public "look, and look again" at their bookshelves to provide something for the forces "to read in the long hours off-duty."

£500

[63993]

Hi! You — Get Moving!



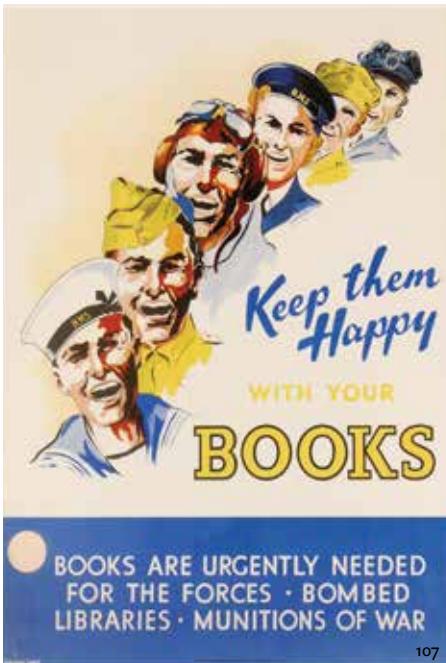
COURTESY & PROPERTY OF
KIMBERLEY COUNTY LIBRARY

BOOKS
FOR THE FORCES —
Please!

EDWARD LEEDY

PRINTED BY THE WALTER DAVIS MANUFACTURING COMPANY

106



107

LEAHY, Bernard. *Keep Them Happy With Your Books. Books Are Urgently Needed for the Forces. Bombed Libraries. Munitions of War.* [London:] Issued by the Waste Paper Merchants Association, [c.1940]

Offset process colour lithograph on paper (660 × 480 mm). Presented in a grey wooden frame. Very good condition.

The image shows a file of uniformed service personnel gleefully grinning at the prospect of literature. Churchill himself featured in a Pathe short requesting that the public “look, and look again” at their bookshelves to provide something for the forces “to read in the long hours off-duty,” and remarking on the “pleasure and relief” that books brought.

£500

[48334]

108

The Nation Needs Your Books for the Services and for Salvage. [London,] H.M. Stationery Office, [c.1940]

Sheet size: 70 × 47 cm. 2 colour lithograph on wove paper. Light creasing, very good. Presented in a dark brown stained wooden frame.

£500

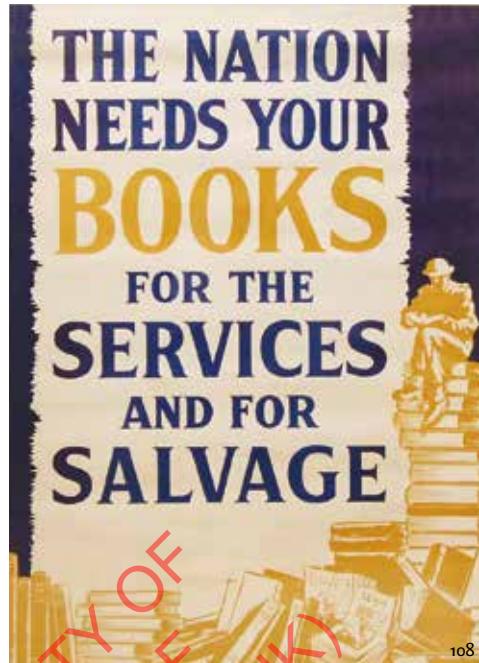
[63994]

Invasion handbook

109

(LENINGRAD.) Miliärgeographische Angaben über das Europäische Rußland. Gebiet Leningrad. Berlin: Generalstab des Heeres, Abteilung für Kriegskarten und Vermessungswesen (IV. Mil.-Geo.), 1941

Octavo. Original card case complete with: Textheft – text volume; Bildheft -plate volume; and maps as called for. Text volume with 64–pages, 6 folding maps and diagrams, sketch-maps and diagrams to the text; plate volume with over 100 plates from photographs, some double-page;



9 large, coloured, folding maps. Case a little rubbed and soiled, and with minor splitting on joints, but overall very good.

FIRST EDITION, extremely uncommon “invasion” handbook produced by the Nazi General Staff cartographical department just three months before the beginning of the horrific 872-day siege of the city, the longest, most destructive and most lethal in human history. OCLC locates just two apparently complete sets – BL and Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin – and two copies of the text volume alone, both in Germany, and a scattering of the maps in German institutions. As with the more familiar operation Sea Lion volumes for the invasion of Britain, the collected materials offer a remarkably thorough background guide. The images in the plate volume are clearly drawn from sources ranging from aerial reconnaissance flights, to postcards and holiday snaps; while the mapping is all of the highest standard, with specific maps covering administrative districts and – tellingly – minorities; a survey of roads; population densities; soil types; railways and waterways, including a station directory; city-plans of Leningrad and of Pskow, and a plan of the harbours.

£1,500

[85225]

Lewis repudiates anti-Semitism

110

LEWIS, Wyndham. *The Jews. Are They Human?* London: George Allan & Unwin Ltd, 1939

Octavo. Original red cloth, titles to spine and front board in black. With the dust jacket. A few light spots to cloth. An excellent, fresh copy in the dust jacket that is only very slightly rubbed with a few short closed tears, fading of the spine panel and edges, and a few tiny white spots on the front panel.

FIRST EDITION, FIRST IMPRESSION. Written following the author’s visit to Berlin in 1937, Lewis’s book takes its ghastly title from a now-forgotten 1931 bestseller called *The English: Are*



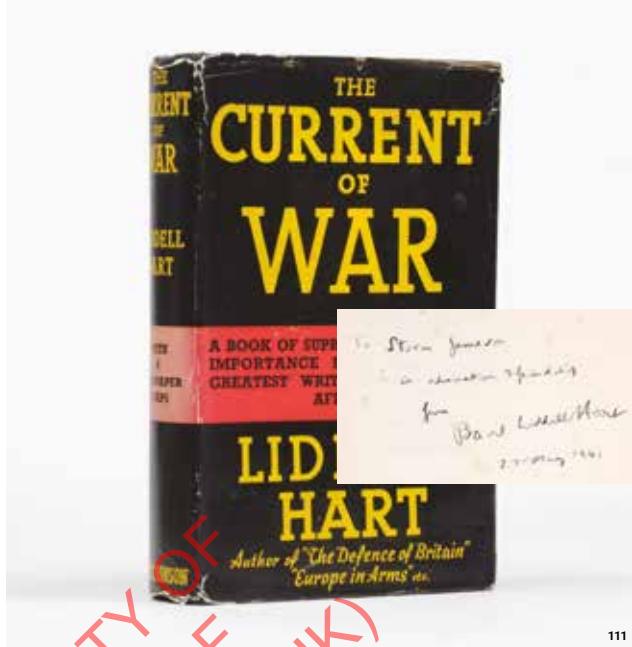
109

They Human? by the Dutch humourist G. J. Renier. An avowedly anti-fascist book, it was intended partly as an apology for his earlier ill-judged writings on the subject, consequently being "reviewed negatively by the British Union Quarterly, and enthusiastically welcomed by the Jewish Chronicle" (Waddell, "Lewis and Fascism" in *The Cambridge Companion to Wyndham Lewis*, p. 87).

Morrow & Lafourcade A28.

£750

[83570]



111

Presentation to Storm Jameson

111

LIDDELL HART, Basil Henry. *The Current of War*. London: Hutchinson & Co. (Publishers) Ltd, 1941

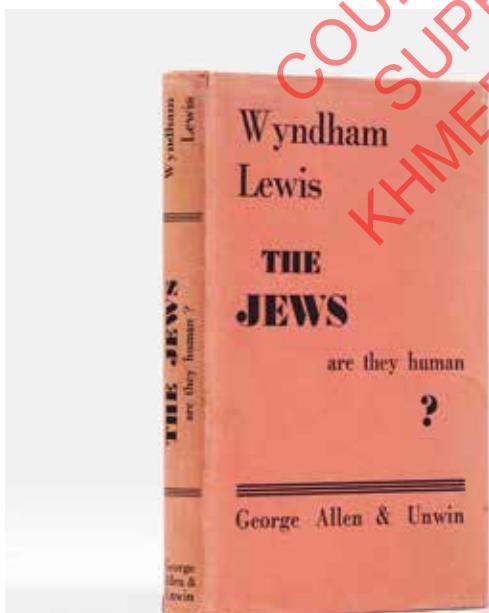
Octavo. Original black cloth, title gilt to spine. With the striking typographic dust jacket. Maps to endpapers. The cloth a little mottled, pale toning of the text-block, the publisher's catalogue at the rear browned, scatter of foxing to the first few leaves and the fore-edge, but overall very good indeed in a slightly rubbed jacket, slight chipping at the edges, but unclipped.

FIRST EDITION, FIRST IMPRESSION. PRESENTATION COPY, inscribed by the author on the half-title: "To Storm Jameson in admiration & friendship from Basil Liddell Hart, 27th May 1941"; and with Jameson's attractive bookplate on the front free endpaper verso. Jameson was a close friend and frequent correspondent of Liddell Hart's, holding him in high regard. In a letter to him she explained how she took "blood transfusions" from real people to help bring life to her characters: "So for example – I need an unusually intelligent or unusually civilised character for some situation or some theme of a novel: I try to imagine when I'm writing a scene in which this person must act, how Basil Liddell-Hart would act in such a situation, what he would say, how he might feel" (letter of 17 August 1952, quoted in Birkett, Margaret Storm Jameson: A Life, p. 14).

The Current of War is a collection of prophetic articles from the 1920s and 1930s on the possible shape of the coming war, with contemporary articles on its actual progress. Mearsheimer is predictably critical of Liddell Hart's selective use of "highly questionable" inferences (see Liddell Hart and the Weight of History, p. 180). With an interesting 5-page article from *The Listener*, 7 February 1952, by Chester Wilmot on "The Conduct of the War" laid in.

£150

[110033]



110



The first systematic attempt to re-plan the city of London during the war

112

(LONDON.) Corporation of London. Report.

Improvements and Town Planning Committee relative to Post-War Reconstruction in the City. Authorized to be printed and circulated 24th July, 1941. [Secondary title:] Report of the Improvements and Town Planning Committee to the Right Honourable the Lord Major, Aldermen and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled on the preliminary draft proposals for post-war reconstruction in the City of London 1944. London: Corporation of London, July, 1944; [together with a copy of the first trade edition. London: B. T. Batsford, Ltd, 1944]

2 editions, foolscap quarto. Private edition: Original red morocco-grained skiver-backed cream-coloured linen boards, title gilt to spine and front board surmounted by the arms of the City of London. Trade edition: Original red cloth-backed cream-coloured linen boards, title gilt to spine and front board surmounted by the arms of the City of London. Numerous illustrations, including aerial photographs of the City before the war, colour maps, plans and views, and 15 folding coloured maps at the end (8 based on town planning maps and a further 7 showing preliminary proposals for the reconstruction of the City). Private edition: spine lightly sunned and with a few slight abrasions, covers a little dished and showing light signs of handling. A very good copy. Trade edition: spine lightly sunned, covers showing signs of handling, dampstain at foot of covers (not affecting letterpress).

FIRST EDITION – issued “as private and strictly confidential” – of this important and extremely scarce wartime report on the reconstruction of the City of London, issued in the aftermath of the devastating Blitz of September 1940: Copac locates only the copy at the Guildhall Library among British and Irish institutional libraries, while OCLC adds one copy (Canadian Centre for Architecture); the original manuscript is held at the British Library. Loosely inserted are two pieces issued by the Corporation of London: one a slip reminding members of the Court of Common Council that this is a “strictly private and confidential document” (this bears the printer’s code “250. 7/44. A1330” (the 250 referring to the size of the slip’s print run, which may parallel that of the book); the other a quarto single sheet, headed “private and confidential”, being a special committee report (dated 15 June 1944).

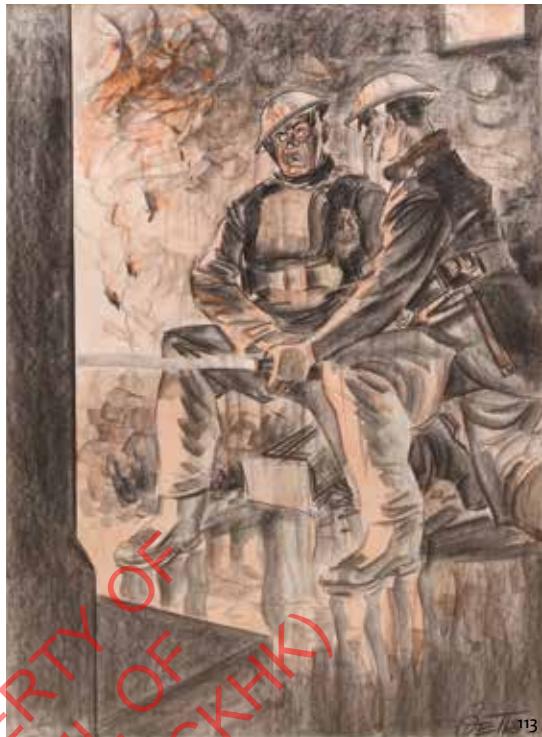
The first trade edition, present here, was issued by Batsford, and states on the verso of the title page: “circulated as a private and confidential document, July, 1944. Authorised to be issued for publication, 26th July 1944”; it is more common both commercially and institutionally. The trade and private editions differ in that the trade contains one extra folding plan (numbered 1C and showing diagrammatic depths of sewers, this is not called-for in the private edition) and having one plate (a view of St Paul’s opposite page 17) in colour rather than monochrome; also the paper quality is superior in the original private edition, resulting in the book being twice as thick.

“The first systematic attempt to re-plan the City of London during the war was undertaken by the Improvements and Town Planning Committee of the Corporation of London (ITPC) . . . chaired by the City Engineer, F. J. Forty . . . On 8 January 1941, Alderman Sir Howard Button, the Town Clerk, and F. J. Forty were called by Lord Reith, the Minister of Works and Buildings to discuss together various aspects of town planning matters for the City” (Emmanuel Marmaras, *Planning London for the Post-War Era 1945–1960*, 2015, p. 157). Reith asked for details of the extent of damage by enemy raids, which buildings would have to be demolished, the nature of redevelopment, financial considerations and “whether it was likely that any rebuilding would be in public interest during the war” (*ibid.*); and “on 7 March 1941, Lord Reith was asked officially by the Corporation of London for permission to prepare a provisional plan of redevelopment for the City of London. On 24 July 1941, the existing ITPC of the Corporation of London became the Improvements and Town Planning Committee, consisting of 34 members. The proposals of the new Committee were submitted on 24 May 1944” (*ibid.*)

Following the Blitz “there was no sign of a London architectural revolution and even the planning results were disappointing. In 1944 the City’s Improvements and Town Planning Committee reported that it has ‘pursued a level course in the best interests of the whole City of London’. It rejected the idea that 1666 had been a missed opportunity. The artist’s impression of the post-war City, opposite the first page of its report, shows buildings up to the Victorian ceiling height, the blocks fully occupied by building and some streets widened. It expected an increase of fifty per cent in floorspace and seemed indifferent to the creation of landmarks or vistas, except at Charles Holden’s piazza around St Paul’s. The committee anticipated that the height of London buildings would still be governed by the 1894 Building Act, which fixed the maximum cornice height at 24.3 metres, with two further storeys in the roof or in setbacks, making a maximum height of 30.5 metres.



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This concept was uncannily like post-Fire London. The City's 1944 plan was severely criticised" (Anthony Sutcliffe, *London: An Architectural History*, 2006, p. 184). This criticism led to Forty's plan being dropped and a second report was called for and published in 1951; therefore, this original report stands as an engrossing document of a London that might have been.

£1,500

[113759]

Churchill's "heroes with grimy faces"

113

(LONDON BLITZ.) BETTS, Ben. Two original pencil, charcoal and wash drawings of Auxiliary Firemen, both signed "Betts '41". [Together with:] BETTS, Ben. *Heroes with Grimy Faces: authentic cartoons of life in the Fire Service and the lighter side of the "Blitz"*. London: C. Arthur Pearson, Ltd. [c.1941]

Image sizes: "Dr Livingstone" 580 x 450 mm (framed & glazed 730 x 590 mm); "And to think" 555 x 402 mm (framed & glazed 720 x 540 mm). Both in excellent condition. The book landscape octavo, pp. 31. Original red printed wrappers, stapled as issued. Illustrated throughout with cartoons. Loose in wrappers otherwise a very good copy.

A fine eyewitness record of the heroism of the Auxiliary Fire Service during the London Blitz: a pair of very accomplished original drawings by the cartoonist Ben Betts – executed with an incisive and confident line – the larger of the two titled on verso "Dr Livingstone I presume" and showing two Auxiliary Firemen meeting amidst a fantastic tangle of steel girders; the other entitled "And to think that this time last year I was sitting beside a nice warm fire at home", with two kneeling firemen, surrounded by smoke and flame, manning a fire hose and dousing a fire-place inside a burning building. Ben Betts had worked for both

the Daily Mirror and on the sports pages of the Daily Express before the war. He was stationed at U86 Tranmere Road, Earlsfield, south-west London, and is mentioned in the BBC online archive entitled "WW2 People's War".

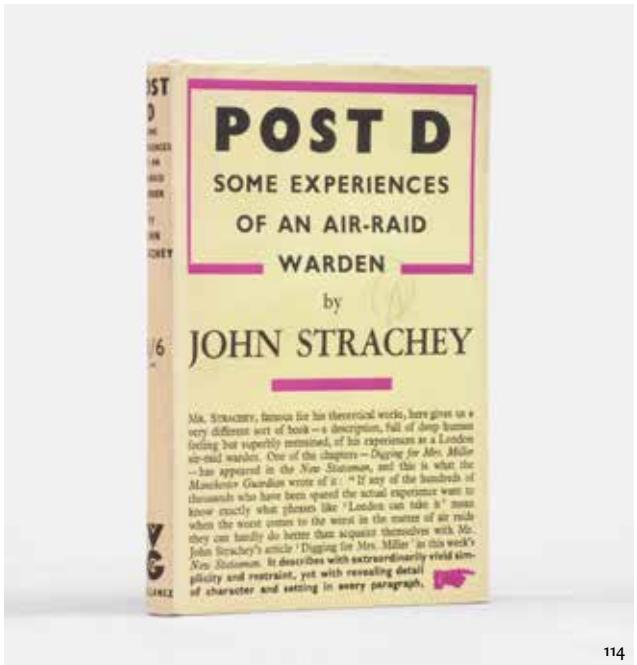
"The home-front battle took its toll on civilians: in the 1940–41 Blitz alone, 300,000 London homes were destroyed and at least 20,000 London civilians were killed; of those more than 1,000 were fire-fighters. Working amidst the destruction, firemen became the indomitable 'Heroes with Grimy Faces' praised by Churchill on the wireless and then honoured by Humphrey Jennings on screen in the 1943 film *Fires Were Started*, which cast real firemen in every role. Firemen led the way in the People's War, working longer, more gruelling hours than most to defend their burning London homes from the attacks of the German Luftwaffe" (Kristine A. Miller, *British Literature of the Blitz: Fighting the People's War*, 2009, p. 96).

PROVENANCE: each inscribed on verso by the original owner, L. R. Chambers: "This original cartoon by Betts was done in 1941 during the London 'blitz' while Betts was in the Auxiliary Fire Service. It was part of a collection shown at the Royal Academy in 1941 and then sent round the Commonwealth and America by the Ministry of Information to whom I loaned it for that purpose – and eventually returned to me after the war. The frame is the original piece of 'war-time' work". This was the first of four wartime exhibitions of work by firemen artists at the Royal Academy and included pictures by Leonard Rosoman, Bernard Hailstone, Paul Dessau, Norman Hepple, and Robert Coram, who all served in the fire service.

The book is scarce: Copac locates only two copies in British and Irish institutional libraries (IWM, Oxford); OCLC adds a further copy at the National Library of Scotland.

£1,250

[116904]



114

A pinko in the Blitz

114

(LONDON, Blitz.) STRACHEY, John. Post D. Some Experiences of an Air Raid Warden. London: Victor Gollancz Ltd, 1941

Octavo. Original blue cloth, spine lettered in blue. With the dust jacket. An excellent copy in the sunned jacket.

FIRST EDITION, FIRST IMPRESSION. A memoir of the socialist theorist and politician John Strachey's experiences as a London air-raid warden; "During the war he served in a succession of posts – air raid warden, public relations officer, radio commentator, and Royal Air Force wing commander. With the war's end, Strachey was returned to Parliament in the June 1945 elections and was appointed under-secretary for air in the new Labour government" (Ency. Brit.) With Victor Gollancz and Harold Laski, Strachey was one of the founders of the Left Book Club. His "Theory and Practice of Socialism (1936) was the most influential book ever produced by the club, and his pamphlet Why You Should Be a Socialist (1938) sold more than 250,000 copies within two months of its publication. As a speaker at numerous Left Book Club meetings, regular writer for its monthly bulletin, Left News, and through his next major book, What Are We To Do? (1938), Strachey was playing an important role in drawing a generation towards the left in general, and Communist Party priorities in particular" (ODNB). From the publisher's archive.

£250

[96375]

"The Sons of Bitche" force the Maginot Line

115

(MAGINOT LINE, March 1945.) Group of original photographs of the Maginot Line and the Liberation of

Bitche by the US 100th Division – the "Sons of Bitche".

Bitche, France: 1944–5

33 postcard-backed private photographs (90 x 140 mm), most with captioning on verso (in pencil or ink). In excellent condition.

A superb eyewitness record of one of the most memorable combat achievements of the US 100th Division – the breakthrough of the Maginot Line and the capture of the town of Bitche in March 1945, earning the division the nickname of "The Sons of Bitche". Three infantry regiments were the spearhead of the 100th: the 397th, 398th and 399th. Having decisively repulsed the German counter attack, operation Nordwind, in January 1945 "the next American offensive began on 15 March 1945. Once again the 100th Division was ordered to take Bitche and the ouvrages around it. The mission of capturing Casemate Freudenberg and G[ross] O[uvrage] Schiesseck fell to the 2nd Battalion, 398th Infantry. This time, however, these positions were easily retaken thanks to the destruction undertaken in December. As the town of Bitche fell on 16 March, the 1st Battalion, 398th Infantry assaulted P[etit] O[uvrage] Otterbiel. It took another day to take GO Gran-Hohékirchen and clean out all the Germans remaining in the galleries. Meanwhile, the 2nd Battalion captured the two Ramstein casemates" (Kaufman, Kaufman, Jankovic-Potocnik & Lang, *The Maginot Line: History and Guide*, 2011, p. 178). The town of Bitche is famous for its large citadel and was the scene of a protracted siege during the Franco-Prussian War. Its fall to the 100th Division "was the first time in its history that the fortified town had been captured by assault" (Bryan J. Dickerson, *The US Army vs The Maginot Line*, militaryhistoryonline.com).

The collection comprises: eight photographs of officers (including divisional commander Lieutenant General Withers A. Burress) inspecting knocked-out emplacements on the Maginot line, apparently all at Fort Schiesseck, one annotated: "the one I went through in Bitche"; seven engrossing images of troops in the front line near Bitche (in shell craters and a slit trench or sheltering on an embankment); a bazooka team attacking a pill-box; a heavily sandbagged Sherman rolling through the town; three of troops moving along a tree-lined avenue (one a duplicate) with the lead soldier using a walkie-talkie and a Sherman visible in the distance; two of GIs with a pair of surrendering German soldiers (possibly from the 225th Volksgrenadier Regiment, of which unit over 75 officers and men surrendered to a 2nd lieutenant from the 399th while clearing a block house); the 100th's bar ("King's Day Room"), two of a unit on parade, and a battle-scarred house with GIs at the window ("This is where we stayed in Bitche"); a marvellous image of the division band marching through the town; two shots of Esslingen, one of Mettingen, and one unidentified German town. Three of these photographs appear in a booklet entitled "399th in Action" where they are captioned as "398th doughboys give Freudenberg Farms bunker a quick bazookay" and "Nobody here but us Kamerads . . . Americans capture Germans in French Maginot" (both p. 70) and a portrait of four officers (including General Burress) captioned jokingly as "Quarterbacks" (p. 51); these are largely credited to 163rd Signal Photo Company – a renowned photo unit that was itself filmed at the front – and are viewable online at the exemplary website of the George C. Marshall Foundation.

The GI who compiled this set appears in two photographs: one showing him holding a dipstick at the engine of a jeep (inscribed on the verso "This was taken the day I drove to Bad



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[illegible] on the 18th of March" and below this "Heidelberg" [sic]. It is quite possible that he was the driver for General Burrell, who is pictured in another photograph, in conversation with two French civilians and accompanied by a Red Cross girl at Sarrebourg, France (the divisional rest centre). An off-duty image shows the same GI sitting in a sleigh at St Moritz with fellow soldiers; he wears the stripes of a Technician Fifth Grade (known as a "Tech Corporal") and the shoulder flash (the "Seven Steps to Hell") of the US Seventh Army and not that of the 100th Division, which indicates that he was almost certainly attached to headquarters (the 100th was part of the US Seventh). A highly evocative memorial of the 100th Division's brief action that took them "over the identical nightmarish Maginot ground they had stormed in December [1944]" and the taking of Bitche which, "as if in mockery of all that had gone before . . . fell without a fight" (regimental history of the US 399th Infantry).

£750

[115265]

116

MAHADDIE, T. G. Hamish: The Story of a Pathfinder. The Memoirs of Group Captain T. G. Mahaddie. London: Ian Allan Ltd, 1989

Octavo. Original blue cloth titles to spine gilt. With the illustrated dust jacket. With frontispiece and 26 pages of photographic plates. A fine copy in an excellent, slightly rubbed jacket with lightly toned spine.

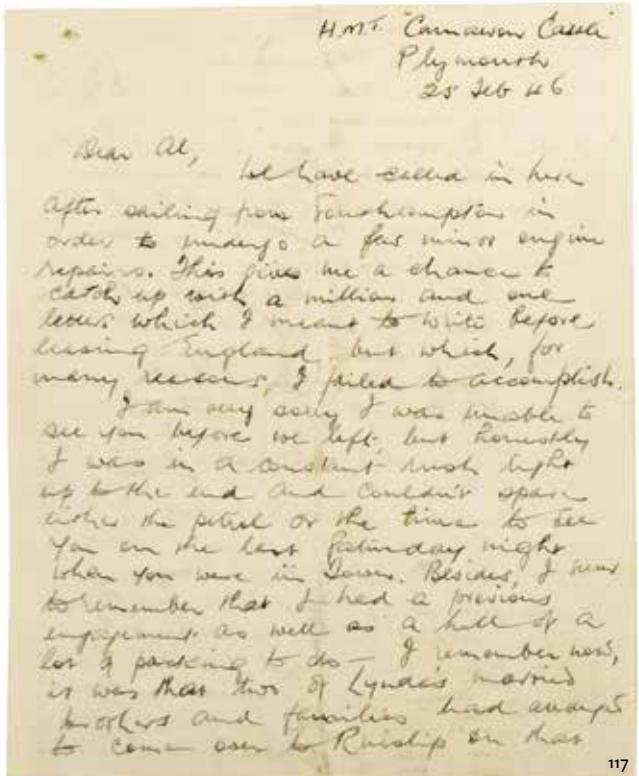
FIRST EDITION, FIRST IMPRESSION. INSCRIBED BY THE AUTHOR TO JOHNNIE JOHNSON on the titles page: "Signed for The Noddie of all Noddie – Johnny Johnson – the Premier Fighter Boy. Hamish, one five 7 Sqdn (BFF). Bantow Hotel 28th Sept. 89." From the library of James Edgar "Johnnie" Johnson (1915–2001), wartime Spitfire ace.

£375

[91276]



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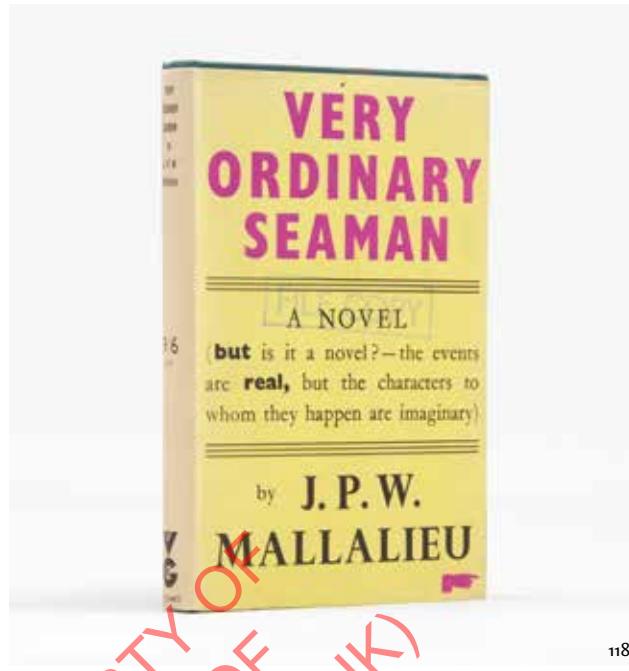
MALAN, A. G. "Sailor." Four-page letter signed "Sailor" to fellow Battle of Britain Spitfire ace Alan Deere.

Plymouth: HMT Carnarvon Castle, 25 February 1946

Written on both sides of 2 sheets (202 x 164 mm) of note paper embossed with the royal arms. Holes from stapling to the top left-hand corner, creases from old folds, but overall very good.

Signed or autograph material by Malan is extremely uncommon. This substantial letter also boasts excellent content and Battle of Britain associations. Here he writes to Alan Deere, a fellow Spitfire pilot who served in the Battle of France and the Battle of Britain, accumulating 22 kills, and who was a wing commander at Biggin Hill at the time when Malan had become station commander.

"Well, we have had a long and a happy association together which I shall never forget, and I do hope we shall meet again some day." Malan apologises for not having seen Deere before his departure ("I was in a constant rush right up to the end and couldn't spare either the petrol or the time to see you on the last Saturday night when you were in Town"), hopes that he has mended his breach with fellow New Zealand ace Bill Compton ("his besetting sin is selfish thoughtlessness at times"), congratulates him on his receiving an OBE and his acceptance of a permanent commission ("the service could do with as many of your type as they can lay hands on") and extends his best wishes for the birth of his first child – "I can picture you strutting about with pride when your infant arrives." Malan himself feels that he could not have faced peace-time service and "Even had I not got myself fixed up as well as I have, I flatter myself that I could have improved my position and circumstances in several other walks . . . What an Ego!" He had been invited by Harry Oppenheimer to



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become his private and political secretary at the Anglo-American Corporation, which address he gives for future mail.

Born in Cape Province in 1910, Malan joined the RAF in 1935, having previously served in the merchant marine with the Union-Castle Line, the origin of his sobriquet. He joined 74 Squadron in January 1936 and remained with them, rising to squadron leader, until March 1941 when he became wing leader of the Biggin Hill Wing. In his active fighter career through the height of the Battle of Britain he claimed 27 kills destroyed, 7 shared destroyed and 2 unconfirmed, 3 probables and 16 damaged, making him at the time the RAF's highest scoring ace and one of the highest scoring pilots to have served wholly with Fighter Command during the Second World War.

It was in the strained political world of post-War South Africa that Malan made his mark once more. Having joined the servicemen's anti-apartheid organizations, the Springbok Legion and War Veterans Action Committee, on his return to the country, he was chosen to be president of the Torch Commando, which was founded to oppose the disenfranchisement of the Cape Coloured population. At its height membership reached 250,000, with Malan addressing rallies of up to 75,000, drawing draconian measures amounting to proscription from the National Party government. Malan died of Parkinson's disease in 1963.

£2,750

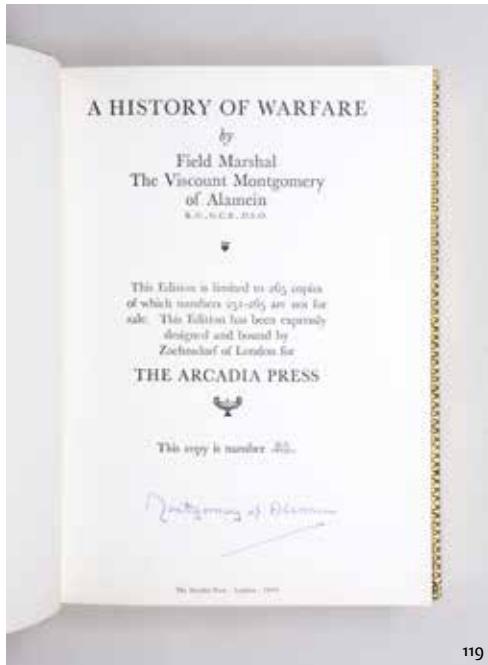
[44140]

118

MALLALIEU, J. P. W. Very Ordinary Seaman. London: Victor Gollancz Ltd, 1944

Octavo. Original green cloth, titles to spine gilt. With the dust jacket. Contents mildly toned; an excellent copy in the jacket with faintly toned spine.

FIRST EDITION, FIRST IMPRESSION, of what is generally considered one of the finest accounts of life at sea in the Second World



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War, a fictionalised but accurate account based on the author's experiences in a destroyer on the Murmansk run.

£675

[106289]

119

MONTGOMERY OF ALAMEIN, Bernard Law, Viscount. A History of Warfare. London: The Arcadia Press, 1969

Large square octavo (241 x 172 mm). Specially bound for the publisher by Zaehnsdorf in black crushed morocco, gilt lettered spine, gilt motif of a cannon on front cover (in red and tawny-orange morocco onlays), all edges gilt, richly gilt turn-ins, marbled endpapers. Housed in a custom-made, fleece-lined, natural linen solander box. Illustrated throughout; title page printed in black & khaki-green. An excellent copy.

SIGNED LIMITED EDITION, number 215 of 265 copies, signed by Montgomery on a special limitation leaf preceding the half-title (the sheets are of the first US edition, first printing).

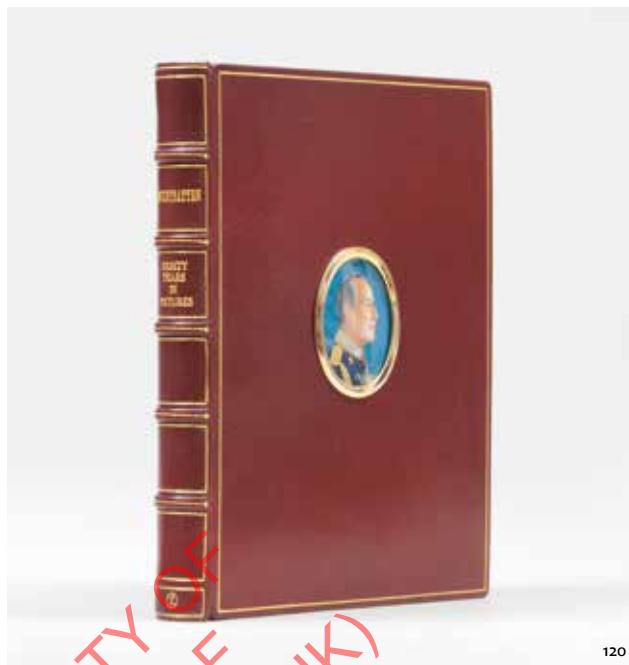
£700

[116727]

120

MOUNTBATTEN OF BURMA, Louis, Earl. Eighty Years in Pictures. London: Macmillan London Ltd, 1979

Quarto. Bound by Zaehnsdorf in dark red full morocco, raised bands to spine, titles to spine and single frames to boards gilt, all edges gilt, with inset hand-painted miniature portrait of Mountbatten in profile to front board, facsimile signature to rear board gilt, floral rolls to turn-ins gilt, vellum inset with coloured and gilt coat of arms to front inside cover, blue moiré silk liners. Housed in the original dark red quarter morocco solander box. With coloured frontispiece portrait of Mountbatten, numerous photographs and illustrations in both colour and black-and-white throughout, and two genealogical folding tables. Also with the additional facsimile letter from Mountbatten to the Admiralty, dated 24 May 1955, and a colour photograph of H.M.S. Liverpool, Mountbatten's flagship, moored in Malta Harbour in August 1948, mounted on dark



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red card at the end. Very light browning to limitation leaf. Otherwise a fine copy.

FIRST EDITION, FIRST IMPRESSION. One of 25 copies reserved by arrangement with Macmillan for fine binding by Zaehnsdorf. A lovely copy of this richly illustrated autobiography of the naval officer and statesman Mountbatten (1900–1979). While not an exhaustive pictorial biography, this book includes numerous pictures selected by Mountbatten himself in the hope that they 'will give an insight into the varied, interesting and sometimes historic events in which I have been involved' (Foreword). The reader is offered glimpses into various aspects of Mountbatten's life, including his childhood as a member of the royal family, his naval and diplomatic careers, time spent in India, initially as the last Viceroy and then as the first Governor-General, as well as later charity work.

£1,250

[92457]



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STALAG XVIII A

PRISONERS OF WAR

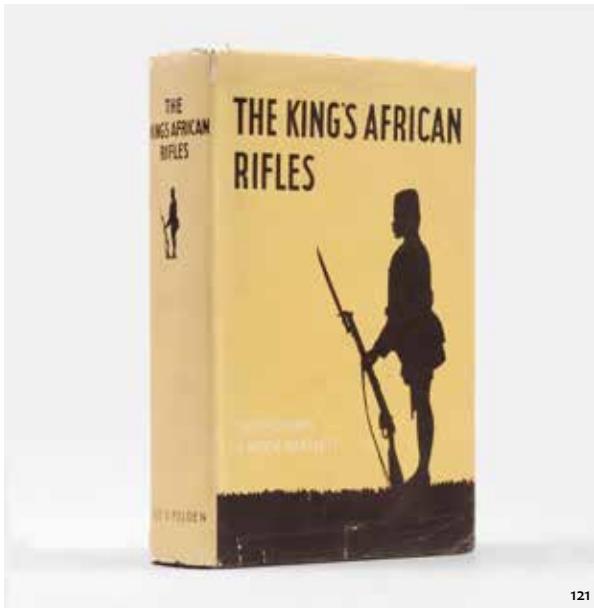
need your help
send donations to the

RED CROSS & S^T JOHN

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, LONDON, S.W.1

© 1944 C.R.D. Ltd. Printed in Great Britain

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121
MOYSE-BARTLETT, H. *The King's African Rifles. A Study in the Military History of East and Central Africa, 1890–1945*. Aldershot: Gale & Polden Ltd, 1956

Octavo. Original black cloth with gold lettering to spine and embossed regimental crest in gold block to front board, with dust jacket. Frontispiece, 24 plates, 2 to text, 11 large folding maps, 18 full page maps, 28 to text. Spine mildly crumpled, corners slightly bumped, endleaves lightly spotted, in the lightly nicked jacket, a very good copy.

FIRST EDITION, FIRST IMPRESSION. Only 800 copies were printed of this, one of the more scholarly regimental histories (Bruce Vandervort), with a foreword by General Sir George Giffard, a British military officer who had a distinguished career in command of African troops in the First World War, including action with the KAR. The author, who specialized in military history at Oxford, was seconded to the KAR between 1926 and 1931.

With the book plate of F. W. de Guingand on the front free endpaper. Freddie de Guingand, a British Army officer, served with Montgomery as his chief of staff from El Alamein in North Africa until the surrender of the Wehrmacht in Europe. Montgomery considered him an indispensable aide, not only in battle but in relations with the Americans. This copy was presented to the regiment by de Guingand's widow to be sold to raise funds for pensions for retired soldiers of the King's African Rifles. With a pamphlet for "The Askari Appeal" laid in.

Mead, Richard, Churchill's Lions: A Biographical Guide to the Key British Generals of World War II.

£250 [74674]

122

PRISONERS OF WAR need your Help. Send donations to the Red Cross & St. John. London: Red Cross & St. John, [after 1941]

Sheet size: 790 506 mm. Large two colour poster, red and black on wove. Slight four-way creasing, but otherwise in excellent condition.



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A visually (and, one would hope financially) appealing war-time fund-raiser. The IWM dates the poster as "?1940", but it must post-date July 1941, when British POWs from Greece began to arrive at the camp at Wolfberg, one of the largest camps in Austria, with up to 48,000 prisoners were incarcerated either there or in one of the many Arbeitskommandos in its orbit, the great majority of them French.

An interesting insight into the nature of war-time regulation of materials is given by the instruction at the foot of the poster stipulating that: "By order of the Paper Control this Poster must not be affixed within 100 feet of another Red Cross Poster of any description."

IWM PST 8779.

£250

[67150]

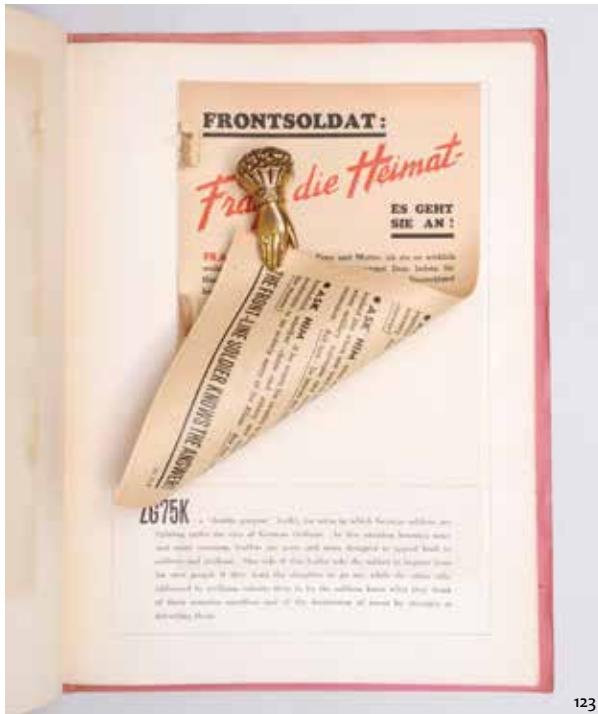
Propaganda leaflets showered on the retreating German troops

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(**PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE.**) *Current Combat Leaflets*. Paris: [Imprimerie Georges Lang for the] Psychological Warfare Division, Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force, 1 November 1944

Quarto (268 x 207 mm). 24 leaves triple hole-punched and cord-tied in the original pinkish textured card wrappers, titled in black on the front panel. 18 tipped-in original aerial propaganda leaflets, including two variants, 9 of them with specially printed full translations, mounting leaves with printed explanations of each. Wrappers a touch rubbed and a little sunned, some offsetting from the leaflets, and slight marking from the use of self-adhesive cellophane tape to attach them, but overall very good indeed.

Extremely uncommon internal PsyOps production, classified "Restricted", and numbered 36 in an unstated print-run. The introduction carries the printed signatures of Capt. Martin A. Herz, chief, Combat Leaflets; Brig-Gen. R. A. McClure, chief of PWD; Richard Crossman, "Civilian Deputy, PWD"; and the autograph signature of Frank A. Kaufman, chief of the Leaflet Section. It



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sets out the purpose of the publication, tying it specifically to the fast-changing circumstances following D-day: "Leaflets appearing in this booklet are produced by the Leaflet Section, PWD-SHAEF and dropped in the combat areas on the basis of available target and morale intelligence . . . the majority of previous leaflets have been superseded by the changing military and moral picture . . . The current, more or less 'timeless' leaflets shown on the following pages are available for dissemination by heavy or medium bombers . . . The comments appearing under each leaflet are a guide in the selection and explain the reasoning, experience and policy on which they are based". In his postscript to this rubric, Brig.-Gen. McClure emphasises the need for secrecy: "The policy background and psychological reasoning behind our leaflet program and the attempted co-ordination with the prevailing battle situation, are matters which we wish to keep from the enemy, as they would be useful to his propaganda activities".

Each leaflet is mounted on a separate page with a printed description giving its identification number, together with a concise analysis of the psychological rationale behind its construction, and instructions for deployment. In the majority of cases English translations are provided in a format and layout that precisely parallels the German originals, offering a sense of the intended impact.

This booklet contains an exceptional collection of the propaganda leaflets "distributed" to German forces in the five months following the D-day. The first section contains the then current leaflets, showing the range of specific scenarios catered for.

These include two variations of leaflet ZG45 ("probably the most successful single combat leaflet of the Western Campaign, judging from the returns of prisoners") together with an English translation: "It is a 'battle-type' leaflet, designed for hard defensive fighting (from the German point-of-view). Its lack of any political appeal, and its short-term soldier-to-soldier language may have been responsible for its success . . . The surrender instruc-



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tions on the back of ZG75K are now the standard instructions for similar leaflets, based on the best available intelligence on surrender, capture and desertion".

Leaflet ZG69: "Ihr seid jetzt abgeschnitten! (You are now cut off!)" – "Tactical 'Contingency' leaflet for enemy troops who are surrounded, cut off or (in the strategic sense) encircled. The unattractive letter-press printing is deliberate, creating an impression of urgency. This leaflet must NOT be dropped unless the situation described in it prevails. It would boomerang dangerously and jeopardize the credibility which we have achieved with our leaflet campaign so far";

Leaflet ZG75: "Frontsoldat: Frage die Heimat (Front-line Soldier: ask the people at home)" – "a 'double-purpose' leaflet for areas in which German soldiers are fighting under the eyes of German civilians. As this situation becomes more and more common, leaflets are more and more designed to appeal both to soldiers and civilians";

The appendix contains leaflets "that are no longer being disseminated", in order to "round out the picture of PWD the combat leaflet operation, and because they represent propaganda lines which have been demonstrated as successful in the particular situations in which they were employed";

Leaflet ZG34: "Generale Proklamieren Friedensregierung!" – "'spot' treatment of the General's putsch" which reached "German soldiers in many cases well before the official German version of the event, and . . . were the subject of considerable discussion on the part of Germans in Normandy";

Leaflet ZG36: "Sir fehlt", which emphasised the ineffectiveness of the Luftwaffe in Normandy and in the East, which was discontinued "when intelligence reports brought out the fact that the absence of the Luftwaffe is more or less an accepted fact now among German soldiers", as in one other case here there is an inked annotation to this page noting that this is an "Artillery Size" leaflet;

Leaflet ZG57: "Falaise: Das war das Ende", which graphically

presents "the sickening slaughter of the Falaise Kesselschlacht in all its horror, as the result of holding out in a hopeless situation. Quantities were dropped on the beleaguered Brittany garrisons and strongpoints in the way of our advance. Returns from prisoners indicate that this leaflet successfully fulfilled its function".

An interesting footnote on the printing of this booklet is that the presses of Georges Lang, who was forced to flee Jewish persecution in France in 1940, were used during the occupation for the production of the French edition of the German propaganda magazine *Signal*.

A fascinating, and genuinely scarce, piece, offering detailed insight into the increasing refinement of the weapons of psychological warfare during the Second World War. No records on Copac, OCLC, or KVK, but copies located at UCL in the papers of Sir Gavin de Beer, the influential evolutionary embryologist who served as lieutenant-colonel in charge of psychological warfare in the field at SHAEF, and was supervisor of amplifier and leaflet units following D-day; Stillman Library, Lafayette College, PA, gift of Harold P. Fox, alumnus who served with PWD in Paris; Ray W. Barker papers in the Dwight D. Eisenhower Presidential Library, Abilene, KS, Major-General Barker was a key member of COSSAC, and was Deputy Chief of Staff of the European Theatre from 1943–4, and Deputy Chief of Staff for SHAEF 1944–6, the library also has a similar piece in the Walter Bedell Smith papers; and in the William Harlan Hale papers, Yale University Library, a career journalist, Hale was on the editorial staff of *Vanity Fair*, *Washington Post*, and *Fortune*, during the Second World War, and for a time afterwards, he served as an analyst and writer with PWD.

£4,250

[113423]

"Warum sterben – in den letzten Tagen des Krieges?"

124

(PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE.) Allied aerial propaganda leaflets, ZG series. [London: Psychological Warfare Division, Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force, 1944–5]

74 original aerial propaganda leaflets, printed in red, orange and black on thin paper, various sizes (from 220 × 130 mm to 285 × 215 mm). Numbered 1–88 & 139, with lacunae: 8–9, 19, 21, 23, 36, 48, 49, 53–4, 59, 61–2, 76, 87 Illustrated with maps and photographs. Ink-stamps of the Imperial War Museum. Variable toning, a few leaflets with short nicks or closed tears. Overall in excellent condition.

Evocative run of Allied propaganda leaflets air-dropped over north-west Europe in the wake of operation Overlord, all marked ZG, the so-called "tactical" series aimed chiefly at German (and serving French, Polish and Russian) troops, other series, identified in SHAEF literature as "strategic", being intended for consumption by the civilian populations of Germany and occupied countries. The War Department gave psychological warfare only "token recognition" in the 1914–18 war, and had no dedicated Psy Ops branch from 1918 until the Psychological Warfare Branch was established at AFHQ in Algiers in 1942. In February 1944 the PWB was expanded into the Psychological Warfare Division, based at SHAEF (Barnett and Lord, eds. *Political Warfare and Psychological Operations*, p. 46). According to the official report on the operations of the Psychological Warfare Division (Bad Homburg, 1945), leaflet-dropping was "the largest single operation of PWD-SHAEF



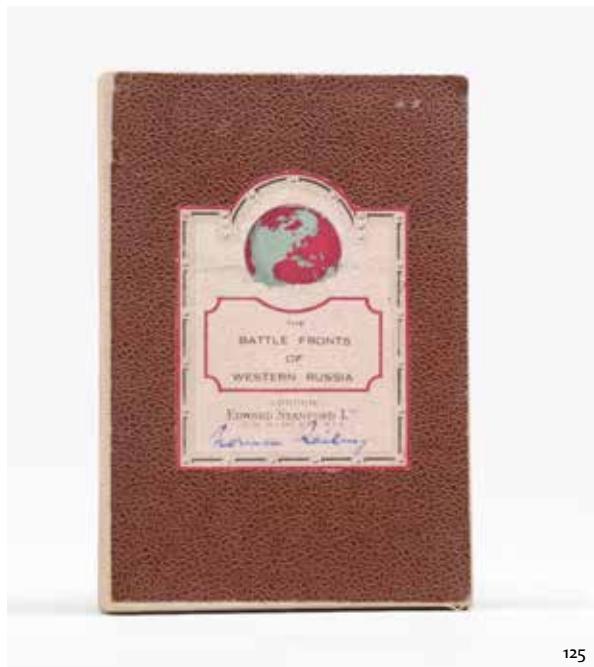
124

... By May 1945 ... the Anglo-American leaflet operation was utilizing exclusively more than 80 per cent of the total offset printing capacity of the United Kingdom ... In general no PWD leaflet ... was argumentative in character [but aimed to] represent as clearly and as firmly as possible the hard news of the military situation" (pp. 31–4). Some 80 per cent were dropped by the Eighth Air Force, 10 per cent by the RAF, and the rest by the Tactical Air Force or long-range artillery fire.

The effects were immediate, and the first monthly SHAEF report on the "Leaflet Propaganda Front", issued on 15 November 1944, contained numerous attestations to the remarkable success of the operation, one officer reporting that 75 per cent of the 11,302 prisoners taken at Le Havre were found to be in possession of leaflets. ZG.139 is an updated (1945) issue of the famous Safe Conduct leaflet, first issued as ZG.45 and "probably the most successful single combat leaflet of the Western Campaign, judging from the returns of prisoners", according to the classified SHAEF report Current Combat Leaflets, circulated in Paris in late 1944. There are also both iterations of the "One Minute" (Eine Minute) leaflet (ZG.45 & 84), a list of six points outlining the futility of continued resistance. The SHAEF report on the "Leaflet Propaganda Front", issued on 15 November 1944, explains that "the reverse carries the opening sentence: 'German Soldier! We promise you neither Utopia nor a paradise', words which carry great conviction to the German, judging by the numerous references to them by P/Ws, and statements that they were influential in bringing about a decision to surrender". These so-called "basic" (i.e. non-specific) messages were supplemented by "situation" leaflets. Other "outstanding leaflets" dropped in August 1944 included "The Lesson of Stalingrad" (ZG.50) and special leaflets aimed at the garrison of Brest (ZG.46 & 55). In September the decisive Allied victory at the Battle of the Falaise Pocket (12–21 August) provided material for "Falaise" (ZG.57) and "The Last Weeks" (ZG.58), dropped in large quantities on the retreating Germans; further topical leaflets include "The End" (ZG.64, "There is no more front. The battle in the west is lost") and "Why Die in the Last Days of the War" (ZG.65). An excellent collection of primary source material for a key, yet often overlooked aspect of Allied strategy in the closing stages of the war.

£875

[116866]



125

125

(RUSSIA.) Map of the Battle Fronts of Western Russia: Murmansk to Batum. London: Edward Stanford Ltd, 1941

Colour-printed map (1147 x 987 mm), dissected into 42 panels and mounted on linen, brown textured cloth to outer faces when folded, the front with printed title label. A little rubbed, light toning, pin-holes to the corners, but overall very good.

This highly detailed map (1:3,220,177; 1 in. = 50.75 miles) covers the area from Finnmark in the north and the Dardanelles in the south, Emden in the west and Stalingrad in the east. The British Library records three issues between 1941 and 1944. Copac lists four locations: BL, NLS, NLW, and Oxford; the National Archives website notes a copy at KCL in the Liddell Hart Military Archives (Brookepopham 11/23); OCLC adds four locations in the USA and the American University of Beirut.

£500

[106372]

El Alamein, the turning point of the North African campaign

126

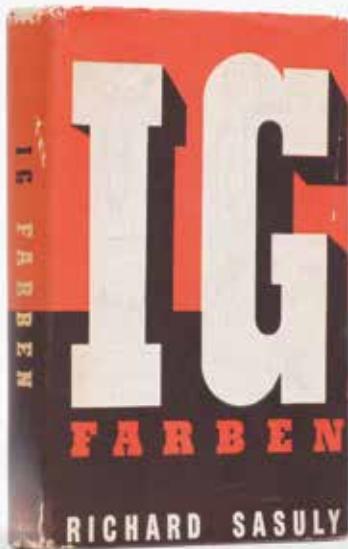
SALMON, John. Collection of Maps and Documents relating to El Alamein, service with the Arab Legion, etc.

Collection of documents relating to services in North Africa during the Second World War, retained within Salmon's folding canvas map-case with acetate viewing panels. Overall very good.

Fascinating collection of documents relating to the Second World War services of Major John Salmon. Salmon served in the Western Desert with the 47th Royal Tank Regiment, and subsequently with the Arab Legion. Importantly the contents include three maps of the El Alamein area, one, 1:100,000 Egypt, Western Desert, Sheet 5N, El Alamein, with field markings and two post-battle contiguous sheets – "Outline Dispositions and Objectives on the Night of 23/24 October 1942", "Reproduced and Printed by 524 (Pal.) C. Fd. Svy Coy R.E. Dec. 1942 from a tracing by H.Q. 13 Corps" – together with a roneoed document "Notes for Visitors to the El Alamein Battlefield"; a small group of service papers including a temporary commission in the army of the Trans-Jordan signed by the emir, Abdullah I bin al-Hussein, a 1:750,000 map of the Trans-Jordan, 1943, and 1:250,000



126



127

Palestine, North Sheet, 1943; a studio portrait of Salmon with some group portraits of Salmon's squadron 47 RTR, together with a number snapshots taken in the desert.

This is an attractively presented grouping relating to this legendary battle fought near the western frontier of Egypt between 23 October and 4 November 1942. The Second Battle of El Alamein was the climax and turning point of the North African campaign. The Axis army of Italy and Germany suffered a decisive defeat by the British Eighth Army, which, in combination with the Allied landings of operation TORCH in French Morocco and Algeria, led to the final destruction of Axis forces in North Africa, also establishing the reputation of Montgomery, later Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery of Alamein.

£2,250

[112709]

127

SASULY, Richard. *IG Farben*. New York: Boni & Gaer, 1947

Octavo. Original light grey cloth, spine and front board lettered in dark red, top edge maroon. Lower outer corners and spine-ends very lightly bumped. An excellent copy in the dust jacket with a sunned and slightly nicked spine.

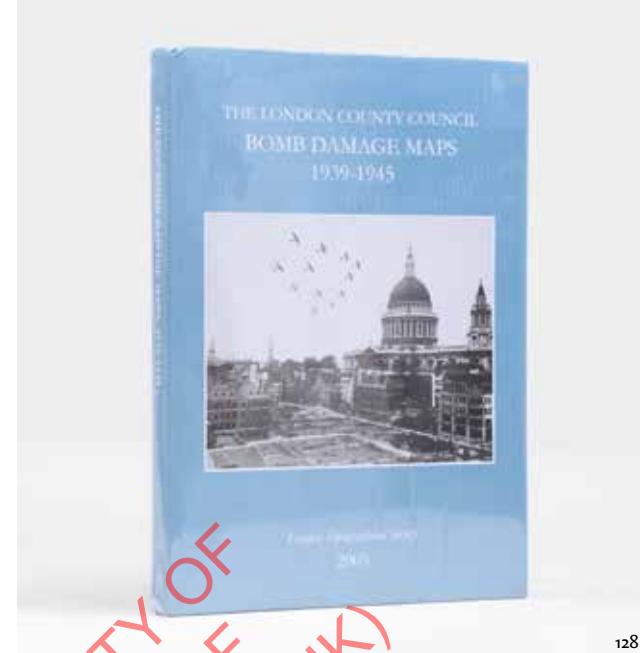
FIRST EDITION, FIRST PRINTING. A history of the German chemical conglomerate which was co-opted by the Nazi regime to become the driving industrial force behind the war effort.

£175

[107459]

128

SAUNDERS, Ann. *The London County Council Bomb Damage Maps 1939–1945* With an Introduction by Robert Woolven. London: London Topographical Society and London Metropolitan Archives, 2005



128

Folio. Original blue cloth lettered in silver. With the dust jacket. Illustrated throughout with 110 topographical maps in colour. Slight creasing to the spine ends, else a fine copy in the original cellophane.

FIRST EDITION. "During the Second World War the War Damage Section of the Architect's Department of the London County Council recorded the degree of damage due to enemy action to buildings across the 117 square miles of the Administrative County of London. Using the relevant sheets of the 1:25,000 Ordnance Survey maps, the Architect's staff hand-coloured the maps according to the degree of damage suffered by each building. The sheets also indicated the impact points of the German V1 flying bombs and V2 long-range rockets of 1944 and 1945, together with the extensive devastation that they caused" (introduction). Collected and reprinted here they offer "a unique insight into the shaping of modern London". Uncommon, just seven copies listed on Copac, all but two of these in London.

£1,375

[103883]

129

SCHÜTZ, Wilhelm Wolfgang, with Barbara de Sevin.

German Home Front. London: Victor Gollancz Ltd, 1943

Octavo. Original blue cloth, spine lettered in gilt. With the dust jacket. Pages toned, in the dust jacket with toned spine, faint staining along lower rear edge. A very good copy.

FIRST EDITION, FIRST IMPRESSION. Documentary material revealing the extent of opposition to Hitler in Germany, compiled by the journalistic husband and wife team. During the war, Schütz was London correspondent for the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung*. The publisher's retained copy with their ink notation to the front panel of the dust jacket.

£75

[101986]



The beauties of Manchuria

130

(SECOND SINO-JAPANESE WAR.) YAMAZAKI

Kin'ichiro (ed.) Saishin Manshu shashincho (The latest Manchuria Photograph Album). [Dalian, (Dairen, Port Arthur), China]: Osaka Shosen Steamship Co., Wakayama, Showa 7, [1931]

Landscape octavo (128 × 173 mm). Original brown crocodile-skin-effect pictorial cloth, image of the White Jade Tower, Port Arthur (the Japanese Russo-Japanese War memorial) to front board, cord-ties, yapp edges, orange endpapers. With 87 photographic, colour-tinted, and colour plates (one of them a duplicate), all but one with tissue-guard, folding coloured pictorial route map titled "A Trip in Manchuria"; caption text in Japanese and English. A little rubbed, lacks rear free endpaper, a couple of leaves with short splits, remains very good.

Fourth annual printing of this extremely uncommon photographic propaganda piece extolling the attractions and rapid development of Manchuria, issued in the year before the declaration of the Japanese puppet state of Manchukuo. No copies of this printing are located in OCLC, which lists a copy of the 1932 issue in BnF, a 1938 issue at Princeton, and a 1943 version at Harvard.

The "narrative" of the album opens with views of the port at Dalian, the docking of Osaka Shosen Steamships, views around the city, the South Manchurian Railway Company headquarters, electric trolley-buses, bustling street scenes, the Manchurian Railway Company Hospital, and numerous Russo-Japanese memorials and battlefields. It features numerous photos of tourist spots such as the hot springs at Xiongyue and Tang-kang-tzu; the White Tower of Liaoyang; picturesque transportation by covered wagon to the walled cities; sites in and around Mukden, including its "China Town" the old city walls, palaces, temples, and tombs. Other images are more revealing of the pervasive Japanese influence on the region: the Japanese Army barracks near Tieling; the garrison and base at Changchun, "north ter-

minal of the South Manchurian Railway . . . one of the most important places for Japanese policy in Manchuria and Mongolia"; views of Harbin, "Monument of the Two Patriots in the suburbs of Kharbin [sic]"; together with numerous images of the Japanese-controlled industrial and infrastructural developments in the region.

A fascinating insight into the process of Japanese territorial assimilation in China, issued on the eve of the Japanese Kwangtung Army group's seizure of Manchukuo, a puppet state that survived until the Soviet invasion of Manchuria in August 1945, which in turn contributed to the surrender of Japan and the end of the Second World War.

£750

[116592]

A British sailor on the China station

131

(SECOND SINO-JAPANESE WAR.) Photograph album compiled by a sailor on the HMS Cornwall. Various locations, mainly in China: 1931–3

Oblong folio album (330 × 250 mm). Contemporary lacquered paper-mâché boards, gilt-tooled skiver spine, landscape illustration comprising inlaid mother-of-pearl stained various colours to front board. 125 original photographs, personal and studio, all approximately 105 × 80 mm, corner-mounted rectos and versos to stiff black card leaves, captioned throughout in white ink; 4 similar photographs laid in. A few small scuffs to lacquer, tissue-guards gone, variable mild fading to a minority of photographs, but the images remaining crisp and clearly detailed. In excellent condition.

Handsome Japanese album of meticulously captioned photographs, providing a fine visual document of service on the China Station with HMS Cornwall from February 1931 to December 1933, and including an engrossing run of studio images of the Japanese shelling of Shanghai in 1932, a pivotal moment in 20th-century warfare now known as the January 28 Incident,



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and of the subsequent land invasion, in which British and American troops were deployed to defend national interests in the city. These photographs are preceded by an extended series of personal snapshots taken by the sailor on ship and on land, in locations from Hong Kong to Beijing and the Yangtze Basin, including views, street scenes, and architectural landmarks.

The album begins with the HMS Cornwall, a County-class heavy cruiser launched in 1926, undertaking speed trials and firing exercises, with images of lively practice broadsides, a seaplane in take-off, and sailors performing general drill. Cornwall then anchored at Weihaiwei, the China Station home port, cruising south to Hong Kong, documented in attractive views of Victoria Peak and the harbour, 1932 Christmas Day celebrations on ship, the crew's "squeegee band" (apparently a skiffle outfit), and a sailor in a diving bell. The ship then spent the winter at Tsingtao (images of the sea frozen over, and of HMS Eagle, one of the first Royal Navy aircraft carriers), with further visits to Beijing (landmarks including the Temple of Heaven and Summer Palace), Nanjing (the Ming tombs, street scenes, and various "types"), Hangzhou in flood, and the Yangtze Basin (arresting views of landscapes, agricultural activity, and the ingenious use of floating rafts).

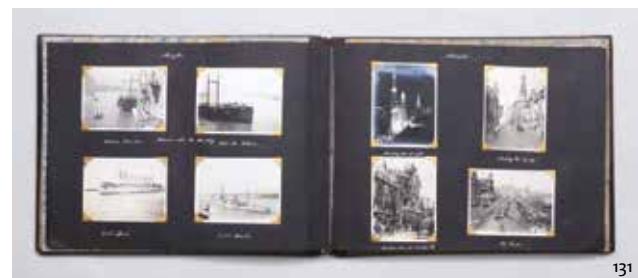
A selection of studio views of Shanghai, including the Nanjing Road by day and brilliantly illuminated at night, and personal photographs of a sailor's funeral (named as Sergeant George V. Kirby, died 1 March 1932), lead into a series of some 30 studio photographs headed "Sino-Japanese War, Jan 28th 1932 – March 10th 1932". On 18 January five Japanese residents (including two monks) in the Zhabei district just north of the Shanghai International Settlement were attacked by a large group of Chinese residents. The situation escalated quickly, and the Japanese began launching assaults from aircraft carriers on the 28th, an action which American correspondent Barbara Tuchman, in her book *Stilwell and the American Experience of China*, identified as "the first terror bombing of an era that was to become familiar

with it". There are vivid action photographs of riflemen, machine-gunners and bomb throwers from the Chinese 19th Route Army, opening fire from defensive positions, as well as images of wounded Chinese soldiers, and bomb damage including the China Post Building in flames. These are interspersed with images of Japanese snipers, marines and seamen, a destroyer opening fire, and a Japanese communications outpost, and, notably two images of "Lincolns" on guard at Suzhou Creek, and at rest camp (the 1st Battalion of the Lincolnshire Regiment left Gibraltar for China Station in October 1931, and during the Incident helped man entrances to the Settlement, along with US Marines, who are also depicted). A ceasefire was finally agreed on 5 May, allowing the Japanese to maintain a small garrison in the city but stipulating the withdrawal of Chinese troops. The failure of the League of Nations to place any meaningful check on Japanese expansion was an ominous portent for the fate of Europe in the ensuing decade.

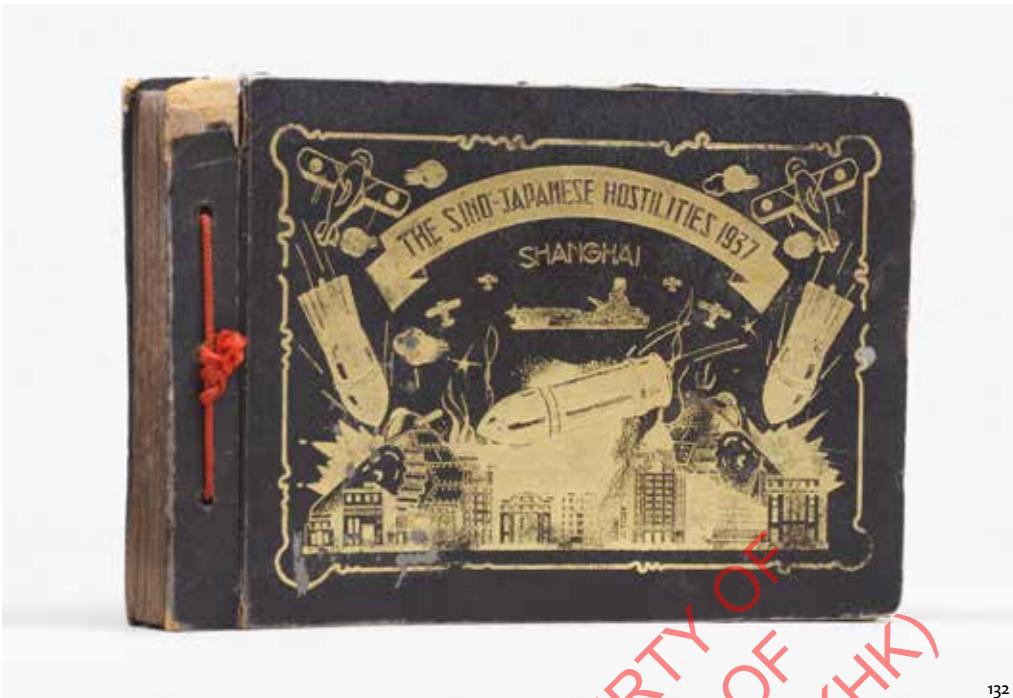
Cornwall then cruised west, via Colombo (photographs of elephants bathing) and Singapore, Suez and Ismailia (depicted in a series of attractive views), and eventually reaching Port Said. She returned to the Far East in the Second World War, escorting convoys before joining the Eastern Fleet in March 1942: a month later it was sunk by Japanese dive bombers, with the loss of some 400 lives.

£1,250

[116800]



131



132

The Japanese conquest of Shanghai

132

(SECOND SINO-JAPANESE WAR.) The Sino-Japanese Hostilities 1937; [together with] The Sino-Japanese Hostilities Shanghai 1937. Index. Shanghai & Wei-Hai-Wei: Ah Fong Photographer, 819 Nanking Road, Aug.–Nov. 1937

2 volumes (album & index), landscape octavo. Original black sand-grained cloth cord-backed binder, red silk tie, large gilt block to the front board showing Shanghai under assault by Japanese planes, ships and tanks, large images of bombs and shells superimposed on the silhouette of the skyline of the Bund; the 12-page index, stitched in printed grey wrappers, lettered in black on the front panel. The first with 201 tipped-in silver gelatin photos, all numbered in white ink above the image keyed to the printed index, frontispiece photo (88 x 127 mm) of dead and burned soldiers is unlisted in the index, nearly all of the rest are 63 x 83 mm, a number of night scenes colour-tinted in vivid red, two panoramic photos, one in red, sized 83 x 203 mm. Album slightly rubbed, and with minor edge-wear, remains very good; the front panel of the wrappers to the index has a soft crease, minor toning to fore-edges, and the ownership inscription of "J. D. Willmouth, Shanghai, China, August, 1937 – January, 1938" to the front panel.

FIRST EDITION of the complete set of 200 silver gelatin photographs issued by the Ah Fong Photography Studio, recording the brutal siege and conquest of Shanghai by the Japanese at the opening of the Second Sino-Japanese War. Japan's failure to defeat China in this war became the key dynamic for what happened in Asia during the Second World War. In his award-winning study of the conflict – *China's War with Japan, 1937–1945: The Struggle for Survival* (2013) – Rana Mitter, Professor of the History and Politics of Modern China at the Institute for Chinese Studies at Oxford, refers to the Battle of Shanghai as turning “China’s most open, lively and cosmopolitan centre . . . into a charnel house”.

Following the First Sino-Japanese War (1894–5) in which Ja-

pan had conquered and absorbed Manchuria into their empire, hostilities had sporadically flared and intensified in the region. After a number of provocations in the summer of 1937 Chiang Kai-shek's nationalist forces joined with the warlords of Hunan and Szechuan provinces to fight the Japanese. Chiang believed that attacks on Japanese naval installations and troops in and around Shanghai would force the hand of foreign powers to ally with China in the fight against Japan to protect their investments in southern China. The Nationalist Chinese managed to hold out for three months against ferocious bombardment by the Japanese from planes based in Taiwan, and ships on the Huangpu River. These attacks inflicted terrible casualties on the Chinese, eventually forcing them to retreat from Shanghai to Nanking under constant attack from Japanese reinforcements. The sometimes shockingly brutal images gathered here include a panorama of the Bund with the USS *Augusta* and HMS *Cumberland* in port evacuating foreign nationals, the burning of Chapei in October, 1937, Japanese marines in action, casualties from the Pantheon Theatre, Chinese troops in combat with tanks, cremated bodies, corpses floating downstream, Chinese snipers, bombing on Paoshan Road, Markham Road, the burning of Chapei, Pootung, and Kiangwan, Japanese heavy bombers, Red Cross transporting the wounded, American Marines, the Japanese “Victory March” through the International Concession with the photos taken outside of the British Consulate.

The Ah Fong studio was established in Hong Kong in 1859 by Lai Afong, a commercial photographer who was trained by early western photographers in China. “The most significant Chinese photographer of the nineteenth century” (Terry Bennett in Hanay, *Encyclopedia of Nineteenth Century Photography*, p. 815), Afong subsequently opened studios in Canton, Shanghai, and Wei-Hai-Wei, “gaining his success mainly in western community residing or travelling in China” (Shi Chen, *Early Chinese Photographers from 1840 to 1870*, University of Florida, 2009, p. 7). It seems



COURTESY & PROPERTY OF
SUPREME COUNCIL OF
KHMER HELP KHMER (SCKHK)

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that the studio maintained its reputation when his son took over around the turn of the century.

Extremely uncommon: OCLC records a copy with just 100 prints at Cornell, and another similar in the National Library of Australia; IWM have listings for three copies within individual archives, but none with an image count, the presence of the folded index mounted inside the front boards, rather than the loosely inserted stitched index as here, suggesting that they are copies of the shorter version. BL has a copy of the 200-item index in the India Office Collection. An excellent copy of this extremely elusive and historically important publication.

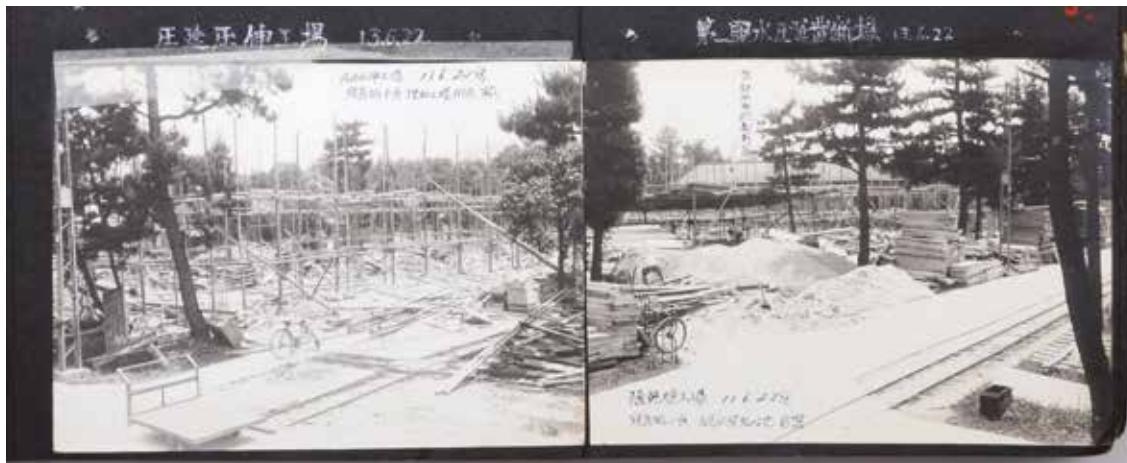
Jonathan Hay, *Notes on Chinese Photography and Advertising in Late Nineteenth-Century Shanghai*, pp. 95–96; Dorothy Perkins, *Japan Goes to War: A Chronology of Japanese Military Expansion* (1997), pp. 127–135

£8,500

[111970]



132



133

Japanese munitions production

133

(SECOND SINO-JAPANESE WAR.) Ammunition

Manufacturing Report No. 23. Construction Progress . . .
First Report [in Japanese]. Nanping, Manchukuo: Kwantung Army, Showa 13, January–October 1938

Landscape folio (268 × 335 mm). Contemporary black leather-grained embossed cloth album with cord-tie at spine, hand lettered paper title and date label mounted on front cover. Tipped in at the beginning are 5 leaves of ruled ledger paper with a detailed manuscript index, page numbers lettered in red, followed by 30 leaves, mostly of thick black card stock, with a few of lighter black paper interposed, with 323 mounted original silver-gelatin photos (115 × 153 mm), many mounted on rice paper hinges as sequential overlays to show the progress of construction work, some of these have become detached; almost all have neatly calligraphic captions in Japanese on the page, often there are inked annotations, and/or date stamps in margins of images themselves, or on verso of the hinge-mounted photos; 62 of the photos are mounted side by side, or joined together to form double-width panoramic images. Loosely inserted schedule for the Officers for the No. 9 Buntan [Division] with 18 officers and 23 NCOs overseeing the construction for the Artillery, also a small commemorative booklet dated 1931 for Japanese Navy, with a few pencil annotations and sketchy diagrams. Slightly rubbed with some more significant edgewear, one leaf neatly cut in half – evidently purposely, ?to use as reference – both parts present and complete, a few photos a little dog-eared, some detached with occasional minor creasing, but remains very good.

An historically significant and fascinating album chronicling the progress of the construction of factories at Ningpo near Fuzhou for the manufacture, mixing, drying, and separation of smokeless yellow and brown gunpowder for the Imperial Japanese Kwantung Army during the Second Sino-Japanese War.

Following their stunning victory in the Russo-Japanese War, Japan obtained control of the Kwantung Leased Area in the Liaodong Peninsula in Manchuria which was occupied by the Kwantung Garrison, in 1919 the Kwantung Army. A hotbed of the aggressive expansionist nationalist Imperial Way Faction, the Kwantung Army was implicated in a number of attempted coups d'état in Japan and the manipulation of events in Manchuria, culminating in the Mukden Incident and invasion of Manchuria in 1931. Presented with a fait accompli on this scale, the Japanese government had little choice but to back up the KA, providing reinforcements for the Pacification of Manchuria,

resulting in the creation of the Japanese province of Manchukuo under the puppet emperor Puyi, but in fact ruled over by the local army commander. As more than 150,000 Japanese settlers surged into Manchuria during the 1930s, the Kwantung Army expanded its sphere of operations and by the time of the Second World War would constitute a force of close to 1.5 million men.

This remarkable album documents Japanese efforts immensely to increase their munitions production for the Sino-Japanese War (1937–45). The project documented here was a vital part of the second five-year plan drawing on the vast mineral resources of the region. The photographs are without exception clear and sharp, evidently the work of a trained photographer, who has shot the various buildings from different directions, angles and heights – employing the water-tower to offer an over-view – and has carefully docketed, captioned, and mounted the images in the album in such ways as to produce a comprehensive view of development across the site, over time, a sort of improvised time-lapse montage.

Beginning in February 1938, the photos depict the stages of construction of the bleaching factory, the powder pellet factories, warehouses, military barracks, the drying factories, fuse construction and storage facilities, the mortar shell assembly area, as well as the mixing factory with the powder mixing vats. The album follows the progress of the development from the pouring of the foundations, through the erection of the scaffolding, and the specific construction methods of the full range of brick, concrete, and timber buildings, even down to the creation of the protective earthen berms around the facilities, especially the drying factories and storage warehouses.

Other parts of the facility shown are the workers' dining hall, the silk bag manufacturing plant, powder storage areas, fire station, the power substation, hospital, and the front gate of the main factory, guarded by Japanese soldiers and a military police station. The rapid development of this installation at Ningpo is indicative of the scope of Japan's expansionist ambitions, and of the efficiency of her military-industrial complex. The album represents an invaluable historical resource, visually compelling, heavily documented, and comprehensively indexed to this pivotal point in Asian, and in world history, as this local conflict folded into that which was to envelop the whole globe.

£2,500

[98082]



134

“Some 7,000 km to the east, the Second World War was already well under way”

134

(SECOND SINO-JAPANESE WAR.) Showa 23-nen Shina Jihen shussei kinen shashincho: Hokushi sensen hen (A photograph album in memory of soldiers at the front lines during the China-Japan Conflict of 1937-8). Tokyo: Nakatogawa Hiroyuki, 20 March 1938

Landscape quarto. Original dark red textured paper-covered boards, green silk ties, die-cut image of the Great Wall to the front board, together with title gilt to the front board. Illustrated title on yellow-tinted paper, 7 colour plates, numerous illustrations from photographs, some on tinted paper stock, all leaves with tissue guards, folding colour map, pictorial endpapers. Minor edge-wear, spotting to the tissue-guards, overall very good indeed.

FIRST EDITION of this uncommon Japanese propaganda piece recording the opening campaigns of the Japanese in the Second Sino-Japanese War. Rana Mitter opens his prologue to *China's War with Japan, 1937-1945: The Struggle for Survival* (2013) by stating: “In the spring of 1939 Europe was still, albeit uneasily, at peace. But some seven thousand kilometres to the east, the Second World War was already well under way”.

Following Japan's successes in the First Sino-Japanese War (1894-5) tensions had intensified, seeming to peak with the conquest of Manchuria in 1931 and the creation of the puppet state of Manchukuo, but continuing to rise steadily through the 30s. After a number of provocations in the summer of 1937, Chiang Kai-shek's nationalist forces joined with the warlords of Hunan and Szechuan provinces to fight the Japanese. Chiang believed that by attacking Japanese naval installations and troops in and around Shanghai, he would force the foreign powers to ally with China to fight against Japan to protect their considerable investments in southern China. For three months, the Nationalist Chinese armies held out in the face of an intense bombardment by



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Japan's Taiwan-based planes and ships on the Huangpu River, but were eventually forced to retreat to Nanking, under constant harrying attacks from Japanese reinforcements. The images in this “souvenir” album show the Japanese advance through Eastern and Coastal China; the build up of materiel; the destruction of Nanking; Japanese troops on the march, celebrating victories; and the aftermath of the destructive bombardments.

Just three copies on OCLC: the Manchukuo collection in the Harvard-Yenching Library, Stanford, and Princeton.

See: Dorothy Perkins, *Japan Goes to War: A Chronology of Japanese Military Expansion*, pp. 127-135

£975

[114232]

An adopted Chinese citizen covers the war

135

(SECOND SINO-JAPANESE WAR.) EPSTEIN, I. *The People's War*. London: Victor Gollancz Ltd, 1939

Quarto. Original black cloth. With the dust jacket. 6 wood engravings by Chen Yin-Chiao. Spotting to cloth, bumping to corners in the dust jacket with chipping to ends of spine, shallow chipping to corners. A very good copy.

FIRST EDITION, FIRST IMPRESSION. The author Israel Epstein (1915-2005) was a naturalized Chinese journalist and author. Born in Warsaw, he came to China with his parents at the age of two. He was one of the few foreign-born Chinese citizens of non-Chinese origin to become a member of the Communist Party of China. He covered the Japanese invasion of China for the United Press and other Western news agencies.

£150

[108740]



136

The western desert and Sicily

136

SIMONDS, Richard Hugh Napier. Two personal photograph albums of the western desert and Italian campaigns. North Africa and Italy: 1940–43
2 folio albums (360 × 285 mm). The first volume in contemporary black half cloth, snakeskin-effect cloth sides; the second in contemporary green morocco-grain cloth ruled in blind. Secured with cloth cords sewn into spines through 3 iron grommets. Altogether 230 original and studio photographs (snapshots, 60 × 90 mm, mid-size, 95 × 145 mm, press-size, 225 × 160 mm, and intermediate sizes) mounted to grey thick card leaves, captioned in white ink, with typescript labels, cuttings and other ephemera mounted to card leaves and tissue-paper interleaves. Snakeskin cloth lifting and chipped slightly on edges with small abraded portion on front board; tips of green cloth volume worn, spine rubbed; a very small number of cuttings loose, a few closed tears to tissue-guards, mounted material never affected. In excellent condition.

An engrossing visual record of the western desert campaign and Allied invasion of Sicily, compiled by Richard Simonds, “unofficial photographer” in the 4th Armoured Brigade, the major component of the 7th Armoured Division. There are over 200 high-quality photographs of military action, British and Axis armour, street scenes, various Allied officers, and of Simonds’s life in Cairo with his wife Kay, an employee of Indian Army Public Relations, who may have provided an outlet for his work. These are accompanied by a wonderful layered commentary comprising lengthy typescript and hand-written captions, contemporary and post-war newspaper and magazine cuttings, original cartoons, and transcripts of military ditties and intercepted orders (including Rommel’s for the projected final breakthrough at El Alamein). The majority of the photographs (perhaps 150) appear to be original, though the diverse subject matter and dimensions of many in the second album suggest various sources (one snap-

shot is expressly attributed to another soldier). Roughly half of all the images are snapshots, approximately forty are 8 × 10 inch silver gelatin prints (at least half apparently by Simonds), the rest mid-size. Simonds explains that all his photographs until near the end of the first album were taken on a Contax III with telephoto and wide-angle lenses, before he was impelled to swap for a standard-issue Super Ikonta, though the quality remains high, the images retaining their rich detail and tonal contrasts.

Simonds (1913–1986) studied at Charterhouse and Badingham before being commissioned into the Royal Tank Corps in 1935, beginning the war in Egypt as staff captain; at one point he alludes to some kind of medical training. While awaiting reinforcements to counter the invading Italians he commanded a decoy unit near Bir Sofafi, before serving in the first engagement of the entire campaign, Caunter’s assault on Fort Capuzzo in June 1940 (“the 2 pounder solid shot went clean through the stone wall”). The 4th Armoured were instrumental in the spectacular defeat of the Italians and returned triumphant to Cairo in late February 1941 before serving in the two thwarted operations to relieve Tobruk (Brevity and Battleaxe). Simonds served as temporary major from 3 June 1941 to the end of the war and left the army in 1955 after 20 years’ service.

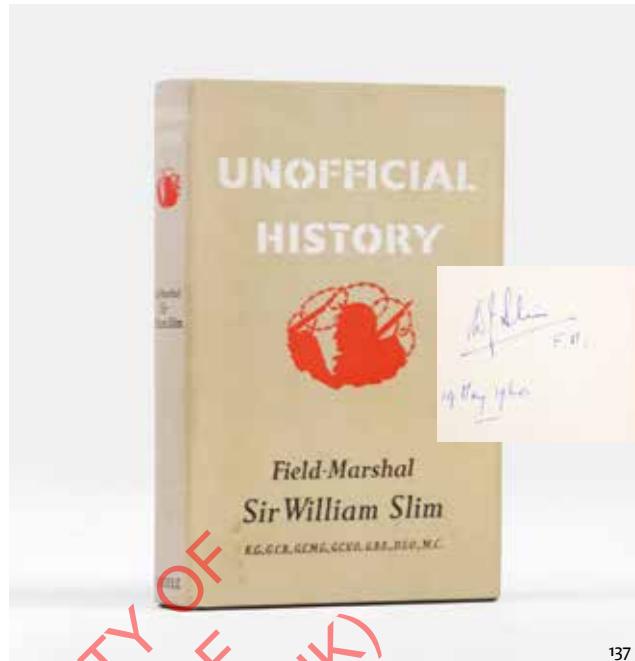
The album begins in earnest with operation Crusader (November 1941–January 1942), documented in a series of dramatic 10 × 8 images of bombed out British and German tanks at Sidi Rezegh, according to Sir Geoffrey Cox, “the forgotten battle of the Desert War”, and an extremely narrow victory for the British despite heavy losses (especially for the 4th Armoured), the “bewildering fluidity” of troop movements (Dowling, ed. *Personal Perspectives: World War II*, p. 57) setting the tone for the rest of the campaign; Rommel gave up Tobruk in early December after offensive action by the 4th Armoured. Colonial infantry played a vital role, and Simonds depicts various Indian units rehearsing an attack, posing



with a captured German 88 mm at Sidi Omar, and performing a burial service after the battle. His photographic skills are evident in a superb 10 x 8 of an Italian CR42 crash-landed propeller-first into the sand (his note: "I bivouacked under this for two nights. It was an easy-to-find rendezvous"). After a brief German counterattack in January a stalemate ensued. Rommel retook Tobruk shortly after the Battle of Bir Hakeim (vivid snapshots of Stuka attacks and the swift retreat of the Eighth Army), his advance halted at the First Battle of Alamein in July (five photographs of Bombay ambulance planes destroyed by Messerschmitts).

The second volume begins with Montgomery's advance through Tunisia in 1943. The Battle of Wadi Akarit (6–7 April 1943), a major victory giving providing a bridgehead for the march to Tunis, is illustrated in a lively series of images including the 4/16 Punjabis in action, a superb "drama in four acts" showing a pass being mined minutes before a German patrol, and several of German POWs and captured hardware. Montgomery pursued the Germans to Enfidaville (photographs of artillery units from the 4th Indian Division firing on Garci), and entered Tunis in May (snapshots the victory line-up outside Tunis, and a 10 x 8 of German POWs being escorted away to the jubilation of locals). There are also views of Mareth, Bani Zelten, ruins at Cyrene, and of local "cave-dwellers", possibly Berbers, and large graphic images of RAF bomb damage at Sfax. A run of tank snapshots are intriguingly captioned: "These photos (ALL stopped by the military censor) are believed to be the only official photos in existence [sic] of tanks in the Sudan in 1940–41. It is hoped that someone looking through this album one day may be able to supply some details of them".

In June 1943 the 4th Armoured Brigade prepared to join the Invasion of Sicily, reaching the Italian mainland by September and fighting to cross the Sangro and Moro Rivers. Simonds depicts tanks and troops in Tripoli awaiting transportation, George VI inspecting a Churchill, briefings by Jim Hutton, Tony Lascelles and Pip Roberts, British destroyers passing through the Taranto Channel, local Italians helping Indian troops to unload, official aerial photographs of the bombardment of Alfedena and Pantelaria, and several further "random shots from Italy" including AA guns against mountain backdrops and grounded Austers. There are atmospheric photographs of the bombardment of Monte Cassino but the 4th Armoured had by this time left Italy to prepare



for D-day. Their actions in North Africa had been decisive, this pair of albums forming a superb tribute to their heroism and an involving personal narrative of service with the Desert Rats.

£3,000

[43249]

The reticent Field-Marshal Slim signs his memoirs

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SLIM, Sir William. *Unofficial History*. London: Cassell, 1960 Octavo. Original black cloth, title gilt to the spine. With the dust jacket. 3 folding maps Boards a little dull, palish foxing front back and fore-edge, but overall very good in slightly rubbed, price-clipped jacket.

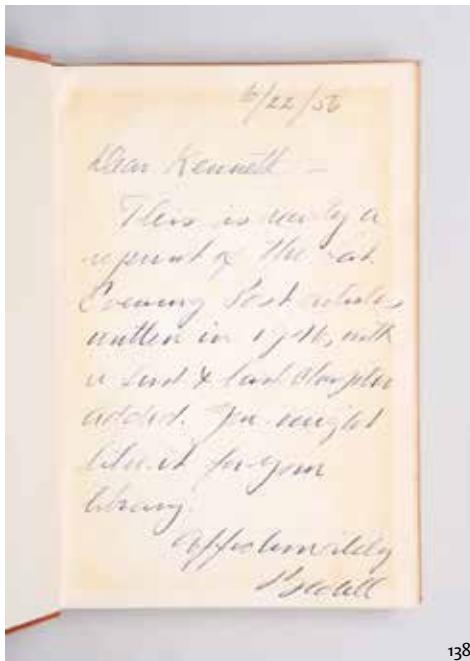
FIRST EDITION, SIGNED AND DATED BY THE AUTHOR on the dedication leaf ("This book is gratefully dedicated to all those who read it"): "W. J. Slim, F.M., 19 May 1960"; a copy of the fourth impression, five months after the first.

An autobiographical volume "with short sections on Slim's service as an officer in the Royal Warwickshire Regiment at Gallipoli, where he was badly wounded, and in Mesopotamia [with the 6th Gurkhas] in World War I. He is better known for his services in the Second World War [here represented by the Battle of Gallabat, Abyssinia, 1940, & Paforce]" (Lengel). With the retained carbon copy typed letter soliciting the signature laid in: "It was a privilege to become acquainted with you on the train to York on Friday last". The recipient was J. W. Goldman, a lawyer and author of *Cricketers and the Law*, a presentation copy of which he sends Slim in return. "As both Field-Marsals Montgomery and Alexander have presentation copies, I would like you to make the trinity!" Also laid-in are a couple of clipped obituaries. Slim was a reserved man, and a fairly infrequent signer.

Lengel 841.

£250

[116801]



138

138

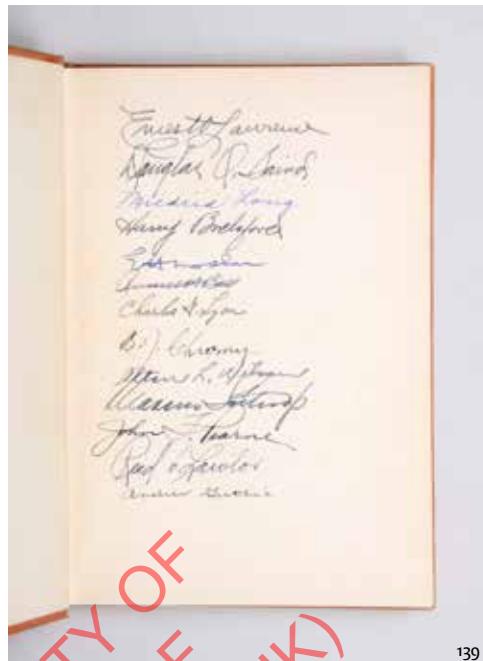
SMITH, Walter Bedell. Eisenhower's Six Great Decisions. Europe 1944–1945. New York: Longmans, Green and Co., 1956

Octavo. Original red cloth, spine lettered and decorated in gilt, five-star insignia to front board gilt, fore edge untrimmed. Sunned overall, more strongly on the spine, head of spine bumped, a few very pale spots to covers, contents toned, free endpapers tanned, a few page-corners turned, remains a very good copy.

FIRST EDITION, FIRST PRINTING. PRESENTATION COPY, inscribed by the author to Sir Kenneth Strong, "6/22/56. Dear Kenneth: – This is really a reprint of the Saturday Evening Post articles written in 1946, with a first and last chapter added. You might like it for your library. Affectionately, Bedell" on the front free endpaper.

A superb association copy: Strong, a British officer, was Eisenhower's chief of intelligence at AFHQ and later SHAEF, where Smith was chief of staff. Strong became a firm friend and confidant of Eisenhower, and his friendship with Smith "lasted for life" (ODNB). One of Strong's first tasks was to accompany Smith to the Italian armistice negotiations in Lisbon in August 1943. Following the Allied invasion of Europe, the two were responsible for persuading the German Reichskommissar of the Netherlands to allow food supplies through to the starving Dutch population, and shortly after accepted the surrender of the German forces in the Netherlands. Smith signed the German surrender documents at the end of the war, with Strong as his interpreter, and after the war was appointed US ambassador to the Soviet Union (1946–8) and subsequently director of the CIA (1950–3). Strong continued his career in a similar vein, becoming director-general of the political intelligence department at the Foreign Office, and later at the Ministry of Defence following reorganisation in 1964, retiring two years later.

Strong is mentioned at several points throughout Smith's book, notably regarding his assessment of German manpower



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in the Rhineland and armour concentration in the Netherlands, and the turned page-corners suggest an attentive reading.

£450

[116841]

Signed by Ernest O. Lawrence and 12 others from the Manhattan Project

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SMYTH, Henry DeWolf. Atomic Energy for Military Purposes. The Official Report on the Development of the Atomic Bomb under the Auspices of the United States Government, 1940–1945. Written at the request of Maj. Gen. L. R. Groves. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1945

Octavo. Original pink cloth, titles to spine in brown. 4 photographic plates. Spine very gently rolled, headcaps and tips a little rubbed, a few pale markings to sides. A very good copy.

FIRST TRADE EDITION, FIRST PRINTING, of the official history of the Manhattan Project. Signed by pioneering nuclear physicist Ernest O. Lawrence and 12 other figures involved in the Project on the front free endpaper (in order of signing): Douglas Baird, Mildred Long, Harry Brelsford, E. H. Mosher, Russell H. Bell, Charles G. Lyon, B. J. Chromy, Alton Wilson, Marcus Lothrop, John F. Pearne, Reed Lawlor, and Andrew Guthrie.

Lawrence received the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1939 for his path-breaking invention, ten years previously, of the cyclotron, a particle accelerator capable of working at low voltages. He was involved in the Manhattan Project from the very beginning: in 1940 he recruited Emilio Segré, who had successfully used the cyclotron to synthesise plutonium-238, to work for the MIT Radiation Laboratory, and the next year secured Oppenheimer's appointment as head of the Los Alamos laboratory. He then oversaw the construction of the electromagnetic separation unit at Oak Ridge, which allowed the production of requisite amounts of fissile uranium-235. "Today's giant accelerations at

the Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory (Fermilab) and the European Organisation for Nuclear Research (CERN) are the descendants of . . . Lawrence's pioneering efforts, and still use electric and magnetic fields to accelerate and direct particles" (Reed, *The History and Science of the Manhattan Project*, p. 49).

Among the other signatories of this copy, B. J. Chromy was an electrical engineer whose patents include a sensitive thermo-couple device using platinum and tellurium (1927), and a high frequency electrical circuit arrangement (1935), and Charles G. Lyon was the name of a successful Los Angeles patent lawyer, the elusiveness of the other names speaking to the veil of secrecy surrounding the project.

The original printing of Smyth's "remarkably full and candid account" (PMM) was a mimeographed version of which all copies save one – Smyth's master, now held at Princeton – were destroyed. This was followed by a lithoprint edition issued to members of the press and the scientific community in early August 1945.

Printing and the Mind of Man 424e for the lithoprint edition.

£750

[116854]

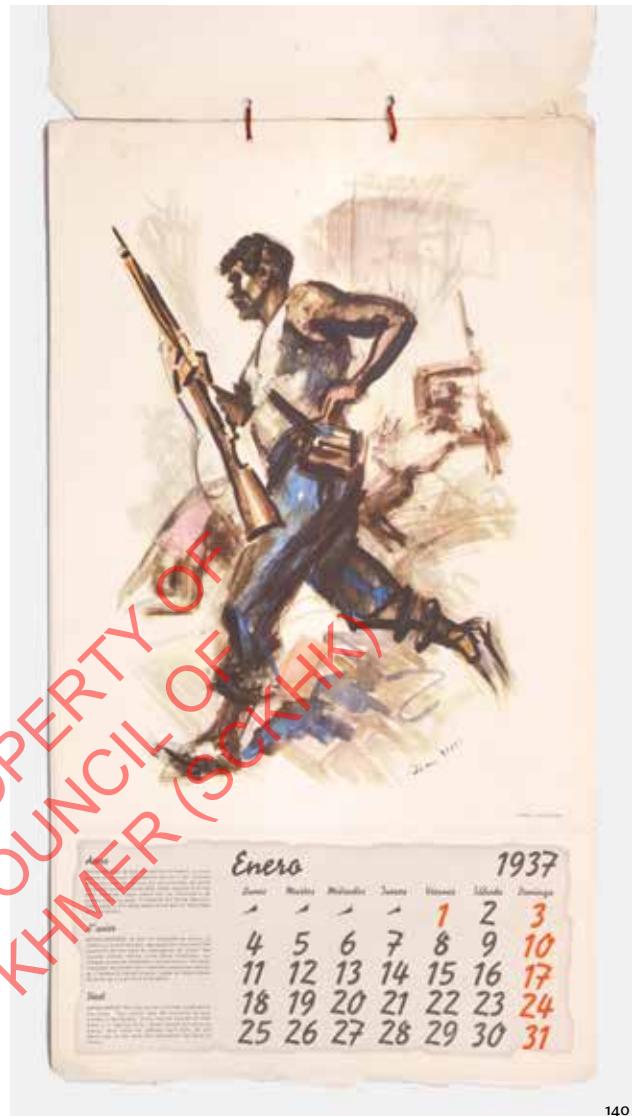
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(SPANISH CIVIL WAR.) *Almanaque de la Revolución Española*. P.O.U.M. Spain: Grafos, Colectivizada, 1937

Folio (470 x 270 mm). Two hole punches at top, red hanging cord. Coloured lithograph cover (reproducing the design for March) and 12 similar images by "Sim"; with descriptive letterpress for each month in Spanish, French and English. Old dampstain causing slight discolouration at head of images, "May" slightly frayed at bottom edge, otherwise in very good condition.

Rare Republican calendar from the Spanish Civil War, the images striking and the colour fresh and bright: Copac cites only the copy at the V&A among British and Irish institutional libraries; no location recorded by OCLC or KVK, not in the extensive Southworth Spanish Civil War Collection at UC San Diego or the Biblioteca del Pavelló de la República of the University of Barcelona. The calendar's rarity may be accounted for by the fact that each month is separated by a perforation from its accompanying illustration, so that the lithograph could be detached and kept. It was issued by POUM (Partido Obrero de Unificación Marxista), the Workers' Party of Marxist Unification, forever connected with the name of George Orwell and *Homenaje to Catalonia*.

The Southworth Collection has a poster – for Setmana de l'infant (Week of the Child), issued in 1936 – designed by "Sim", a pseudonym of the painter José Luis Rey Vila (1900–1983). "He received his artistic training in the Escuela de Bellas Artes in Barcelona. An unsigned text in an album of images which he executed during the war (12 Escenas de Guerra) states that during his military service in the Spanish territories in northern Africa, which coincided with the defeat of the Spanish troops at Annual (July 21, 1921), Sim 'became aware of the moral turpitude of politicians and of the military, and he became a firm defender of the people. For that reason, his drawings have an improvisational character, agile and nervous, emotional and revolutionary.' In the first months of the war, Sim arrived at the headquarters of the artists' trade-union in Catalonia, the Sindicat de Dibuixants Professionals, 'with an album of drawings under his arm' which he offered for publication (this album is probably *Estampas de*



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la Revolución Española, 19 de Julio de 1936). Sim was refused, partly because drawings were not seen as adequate means of propaganda, and also because he lacked personal references, an important liability in a climate of intense suspicion caused by the war. This poster [for Week of the Child] is evidence that Sim found other means to collaborate with the war effort, working for the Generalitat (publisher of this poster), and also for anarchist organizations (the aforementioned album *Estampas de la Revolución Española* was published by the Spanish Anarchist Party, FAI, and by the CNT)". "Sim" was the focus of a recent exhibition and conference at the Biblioteca del Pavelló de la República of the University of Barcelona, who possess a copy of a 1938 calendar with his designs. A conspicuous survival and a memorable record of the Republican cause during the Spanish Civil War.

£950

[116933]



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(SYRIA, LEBANON, & IRAQ.) Two snapshot photograph albums compiled by a RAF officer. Syria/Lebanon: 1942–3

2 volumes, landscape quarto (259 × 337 mm). Contemporary black heavily embossed soft leather, covers blind stamped overall with Egyptian iconographic panels (central panel of a view of pyramids), black cord ties. Over 350 original small format photographs (generally ranging in size between 90 × 60 and 63 × 42 mm), corner-mounted on both sides of heavy stock grey-brown card (with glassine guards), captioned throughout in white ink. Bindings a little rubbed, a few glassine guards a little creased but in excellent condition overall.

A wide-ranging collection of very good quality photographs, well-maintained and extensively captioned, taken by an RAF officer serving in Syria, Lebanon and Iraq during 1942–3, smartly presented in two locally purchased albums. The brief – and recently concluded – Syria-Lebanon Campaign of June–July 1941, also known as operation Exporter, saw British, Australian, Indian and Free French forces drive the Vichy French out of that region. A contemporary account in Time magazine (23 June 1941) described the operation's opening in memorable terms: "The first eight days of the British-Free French drive for Vichy-held Syria were a weird combination of Blitz and bicker, glad-handing and heavy punching, pushover and furious resistance. Australian bayonets were sheathed; Royal Navy guns blasted. Opposing Frenchmen kissed or killed each other".

The first album is the more extensive of the two, containing 218 images, and opens with a Christian Lebanese wedding at Bsmara, local scenes and views of the officers' mess there; Beit-Méry and Baalbek; several pages given over to Aleppo (the Citadel, the Halawi mosque, carpet manufacture); Nerab; Damascus (including the Tekkiye and Omayyid mosques); Markab (views of the camp, "boating on Lake Habbaniya", football teams, the canteen at Christmas 1942, several scenes from the unit show); concluding with Habbaniya, an important RAF base in Iraq, Khadimain and Baghdad. The 148 photographs of the second album very much focus on tourist locations in South Africa, Cairo, Jerusalem, Bethlehem, Jericho, Nazareth, Haifa, Sidon, returning to Lebanon with scenes at Beirut and Tripoli.

As no aircraft are pictured in either of the albums, we believe that the unidentified RAF officer may well have served in an intelligence-gathering capacity, possibly serving with a Wireless Unit at a number of Y-stations in the Middle East. Y-stations were RAF signals intelligence collection sites and No. 6 was located at Nerab near Aleppo (of which there are a number of scenes in the first album). "By now (i.e. late 1943) there were Y-stations all across the Mediterranean theatre, from Algiers in the west, to Aleppo in Syria, taking in Tunisia, Malta, Sicily, Calabria, Benghazi, Cairo and Alexandria on the way" (Jackson & Haysom, *Covert Radar and Signals Interception*, 2014). A very engaging glimpse of life behind the lines in Lebanon, Syria and Iraq and of one British officer's obvious fascination with the life, culture and history of the Middle East.

£1,650

[115527]

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(TURING, Alan.) NEWMAN, Max. A collection of notebooks, offprints, and books from the estate of Max Newman. 1928–59

Together, 29 items: 3 printed books, one manuscript notebook, one autograph album, and 24 offprints. Very light toning and spotting, extremities slightly bumped and occasionally a little worn, a few light stains, some minor nicks and chips to margins. Minor rust stains to wrappers and gutters of offprints. Generally a good state of preservation.

Max Newman (1897–1984) was one of the most significant British mathematicians of his generation and a leading pioneer in modern computer science. After early pioneering work on combinatory (or geometric) topology, logic and Boolean algebras, he was elected FRS in 1939.

During the Second World War, in 1942, he joined the government code and cypher school at Bletchley Park. There he realised that some of the methods used by the Bletchley codebreakers would be better done with the help of rapid, special-purpose electronic machinery employing paper tape and photoelectric cells; he and Alan Turing proposed the logical requirements for such machinery. These requirements formed the basis of practical machines, culminating with the Colossus, the world's first large-scale electronic computer. The section at Bletchley that



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used the machinery was headed by Newman and was called the Newmanry.

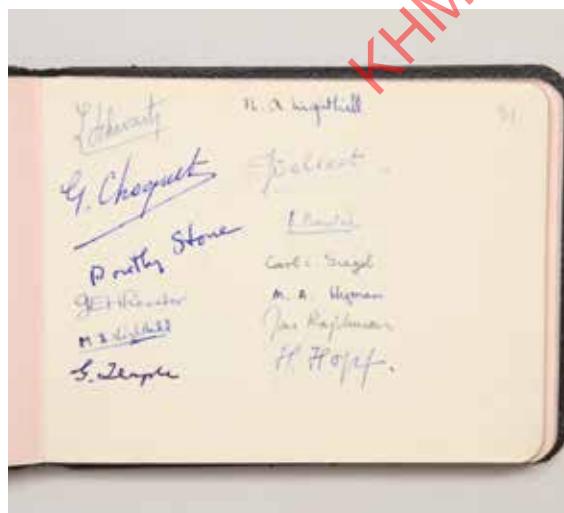
From 1945 to 1964 Newman was the Fielden professor of mathematics at Manchester University, where he established the Royal Society Computing Machine Laboratory, which produced the first working stored program electronic computer in 1948.

This collection of papers from his family includes an autograph album owned by his son William, who evidently took the opportunity of various conferences and academic gatherings to garner the signatures of some of the most important scientists of the mid-century, including that of Alan Turing. Newman remained close to Turing throughout his career. It was he who wrote the Royal Society's Memoir, and his wife, Lyn Irvine, who supplied the preface to Sara Turing's biography of her tragic son. The collection also includes one of Newman's own early notebooks, showing his intellectual concerns in the 1920s, and a number of offprints, including three of his own articles and a presentation copy.

The collection comprises:

NOTEBOOKS

- Autograph album. Oblong duodecimo, 67 pages (white, pink, and blue), original black leather-grain boards, "Autographs" to front board gilt, edges purple. "Begun 14 July 1952" in William Newman's childish hand on the front pastedown. About 100 autographs by various famous mathematicians and scientists, including Alan Turing, Hassler Whitney, Patrick Blackett, Stan Frankel, Conel Hugh O'Donel Alexander, John Cockcroft. Also Carl L. Siegel and Jan A. Rajchman. Spine gently cocked, spine ends and edges of boards slightly rubbed, very minor wear to top edge of front board.
- Max Newman's math diary. Duodecimo, green cloth wrappers, "Math Diary" handwritten on front wrapper. 176 pages, mostly completed in ink and pencil. August 1924–December 1932 as far as dated entries are concerned. Edges speckled green. Extremities slightly rubbed, a couple of small white



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marks (scuff marks?) to front wrapper. Fowler's problem, (approx. p. 94); Reading, summer 28 (p. 83), and notes on theorems, equations, etc.

PRINTED BOOKS

- c) **HARTREE, D. R.** Calculating Machines: Recent & Prospective Developments and their impact on Mathematical Physics. Inaugural Lecture by the author. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1947. Small quarto. Original printed wrappers, 2 plates. With Newman's ownership inscription to half-title. Wrappers toned and partially loose along spine, spine ends a little chipped, small dark stain to lower corner of front wrapper. An excellent copy.
- d) **SHANNON, Claude E., & Warren Weaver.** The Mathematical Theory of Communication. Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1949. Original dark red cloth, titles to spine in silver. Spine a little faded, spine ends and corners lightly rubbed and bumped, top edge of rear board with small light marks. An excellent copy.
- e) **TURING, Sara.** Alan M. Turing. Cambridge: W. Heffer & Sons, 1959. Original pale green boards, titles to spine and front board in green. Spine gently cocked, small light dampstain to front board, spine and bottom of front board lightly toned, top and bottom edges of rear board very lightly bumped. An excellent copy. FIRST EDITION of this uncommon biography, or memorial volume, of the great computer science pioneer, written by his mother; apparently issued in an edition of as little as 500 copies. Mrs Turing maintains that her son's death was an accident, the result of careless handling of chemicals when preparing "non-poisonous weed-killer, and sink-cleaner" at home. Despite this probably emotionally necessary special pleading, this is an interesting work which strives to establish Turing's credentials without reference to his then still-classified war work. Newman is referenced several times in the text; the preface is by his wife, Lyn Irvine.

OFFPRINTS

- f) **BAER, Reinhold, & Friedrich Levi.** "Freie Produkte und ihre Untergruppen." From *Compositio Mathematica* Volume 3 (1936). Offprint, wire-stitched, printed light blue wrappers. Extremities of wrappers lightly toned, minor chip to lower corner of rear wrapper.
- g) **BOHR, Niels.** "On the Quantum Theory of Line-Spectra. Part I." Copenhagen: Bianco Lunos Bogtrykkeri, 1918. Original printed wrappers. With Newman's signature to front wrapper. Glue residue and a couple of small stains to front wrapper, spine ends slightly worn and with short splits and minor chipping, extremities rubbed and slightly nicked and creased.
- h) **BORN, Max.** "37th Guthrie Lecture: The Conceptual Situation in Physics and the Prospects of its Future Development." From *Proceedings of the Physical Society, A*, Volume LXVI (1953). Offprint, wire-stitched, printed light grey-green wrappers. Some very minor rust stains, small pencilled tick to the slightly toned front wrapper. Born's speech was originally delivered on 13 March 1953.
- i) **BORN, Max.** "The Interpretation of Quantum Mechanics." From the *British Journal for the Philosophy of Science* Volume IV (1953). Offprint, wire-stitched self-wrappers. With one spelling correction in ink to rear wrapper (Bohr has been corrected to Bohm). Some very minor rust staining, small blue ink tick to front wrapper, mild foxing to wrappers.
- j) **CHERN, Shiing-Shen.** "On the Curvatura Integra in a Riemannian Manifold." From the *Annals of Mathematics* (October 1945). Offprint, wire-stitched, printed yellow wrappers. Some very minor rust staining, short split to tail of spine.
- k) **CHURCH, Alonso.** "On the Concept of a Random Sequence." From the *Bulletin of the American Mathematical Society* Volume 46 (February 1940). Offprint, wire-stitched, printed grey wrappers. Some very minor rust staining to wrappers and along gutter.
- l) **CHURCH, Alonzo, & J. B. Rosser.** "Some Properties of Conversion." From *Transactions of the American Mathematical Society* Volume 39 (May 1936). Offprint, original printed light blue wrappers, wire-stitched. Rust stains, wrappers toned and rubbed, in particular along extremities, rear fly leaf somewhat torn around staples,
- m) **CHURCH, Alonzo.** "The Richard Paradox." From the *American Mathematical Monthly* Volume XLI (June–July 1934). Offprint, original printed light grey wrappers, wire-stitched.
- n) **CHURCH, Alonzo.** "Review: The Foundations of Mathematics by F. P. Ramsey." From the *American Mathematical Monthly* Volume XXXIX (June–July 1932). Offprint, original printed light grey wrappers, pasted in. Small black ink stain to top edge of wrappers and text black.
- o) **CHURCH, Alonzo.** "Principia: Volumes II and III." From the *Bulletin of the American Mathematical Society* (March–April 1928). Offprint, original printed pale green wrappers, wire-stitched.
- p) **COLLINGWOOD, E. F., & G. Piranian.** "The Structure and Distribution of Prime Ends." From the *Archiv der Mathematik* Volume X (1959). Offprint, wire-stitched, printed light blue wrappers. With US Army Office of Ordnance Research stamps to both wrappers and a stamp of the Office of Naval Research at the American Embassy in London to front wrapper. Some minor rust stains.
- q) **FAN, Ky; Olga Taussky; John Todd.** "Mathematics – An algebraic proof of the isoperimetric inequality for polygons." From the *Journal of the Washington Academy of Science* Volume 45 (November 1955). Offprint, quarto, one loose quire. Extremities slightly creased, small ink tick and some very light spotting to first page. An excellent copy.
- r) **FAN, Ky, & John Todd.** "A Determinantal Inequality." From the *Journal of the London Mathematical Society*, Volume 30 (1955). Offprint, wire-stitched self-wrappers. Very minor rust stains, front wrapper a little toned, with very minor rust stains and a small ink line, all to margins. An excellent copy.
- s) **FAN, Ky; Olga Taussky; John Todd.** "Discrete analogs of inequalities of Wirtinger." From *Monatshefte für Mathematik*



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Volume 59 (1955). Offprint, wire-stitched self-wrappers. Some very minor rust staining, small blue ink tick to front wrapper.

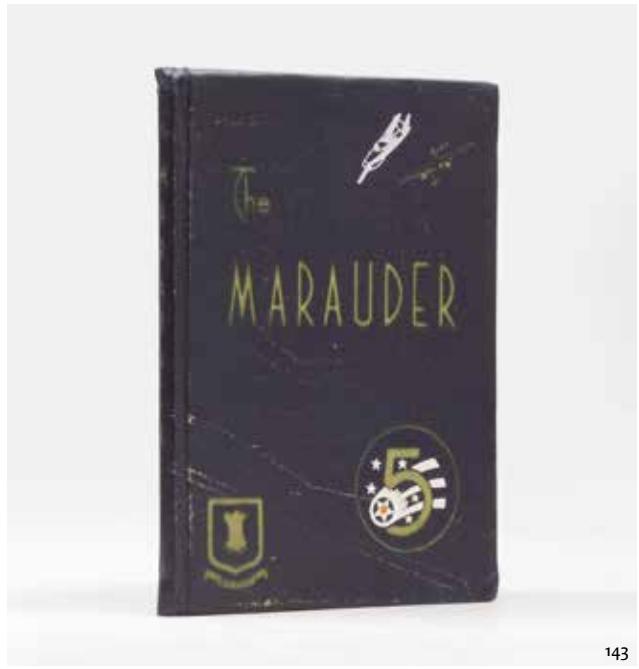
- t) **GANDY, R. O.** "On the Axiom of Extensionality, Part II." From the *Journal of Symbolic Logic* Volume 24 (March 1959; date struck through, with "to appear" written next to it). Proof copy, one loose quire, self-wrappers. With two small publisher's office stamps to front wrapper (2e Proef; Vandegarde, 27 Juli 1959, Zaltbommel). Informed marginalia (proofreading notes) presumably by Newman. Occasional small stains to margins, small blue ink stain to front wrapper, extremities a little creased. A very good copy.
- u) **HU, Sze-Tsen.** "Cohomology Theory in Topological Groups." From the *Michigan Mathematical Journal* (January 1952). Offprint, wire-stitched, printed pale blue wrappers. Some very minor rust stains, wrappers slightly foxed and toned, small blue ink tick to front wrapper, front wrapper and head of spine slightly nicked, slightly torn around staples. Inscribed by the author on front wrapper: "With kindest regards, S.T.H."
- v) **NEWMAN, M. H. A.** "Mr. Russell's 'Causal Theory of Perception'". From *Mind: a Quarterly Review of Psychology and Philosophy*, Volume XXXVII (April 1928). Offprint, wire-stitched in original self-wrappers. Lightly toned, small rust stains along gutter, occasional spotting and rust stains to text, not affecting legibility, light wear to rear self-wrapper partially affecting the text, upper corner of leaves a little creased. A very good copy.
- w) **NEWMAN, M. H. A.** "The engulfing theorem for topological manifolds." From the *Annals of Mathematics* (November 1966). Offprint, original printed light yellow wrappers, pasted. One leaf loose, extremities slightly bumped.
- x) **NEWMAN, M. H. A.** "What is Mathematics? New Answers to an Old Question." From the *Mathematical Gazette* Volume

XLIII (October 1959). Offprint, original printed light grey wrappers, wire-stitched. Rust stains, wrappers slightly toned.

- y) **TODD, John.** "Mathematics – Experiments in the solution of differential equations by Monte Carlo methods." From the *Journal of the Washington Academy of Science* Volume 44 (December 1954). Offprint, wire-stitched self-wrappers. Some minor rust staining, small blue ink tick and short closed tear to front wrapper margins. An excellent copy.
- z) **TODD, John.** "Evaluation of the Exponential integral for Large Complex Arguments." From the *Journal of Research of the National Bureau of Standards* Volume 52 (June 1954). Offprint, wire-stitched self-wrappers. Some very minor rust staining, small blue ink tick to front wrapper, extremities mildly rubbed.
- aa) **TODD, John.** "Begründung für die Beschäftigung mit numerischer Analysis." From the *Jahresbericht der Deutschen Mathematiker-Vereinigung* Volume 58 (1955). Wire-stitched self-wrappers. Some very minor rust staining to margins of wrappers, small black ink tick to front wrapper.
- ab) **WEYL, Hermann.** "Symmetry." From the *Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences* Volume 28 (15 June 1938). Offprint, wire-stitched, printed buff wrappers. Some very minor rust staining, small blue ink tick to front wrapper. Small pencilled note to the slightly toned front wrapper, some very small stains and some light creasing to rear wrapper. Based on Weyl's paper for the eighth Joseph Henry Lecture of the Philosophical Society of Washington, delivered on 12 March 1938.
- ac) **WEYL, Hermann.** "Erkenntnis und Besinnung." From *Studio Philosophica* (1955). Offprint, wire-stitched self-wrappers. Wrappers slightly rubbed, small black ink tick to front wrapper.

£15,000

[92270]



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(UNITED STATES NAVY.) The Marauder. A Book of the 22nd Bomb Group. Sydney: Printed by the Halstead Press for the unit, 1944

Small quarto (245 x 181 mm) Original dark blue morocco-grained cloth, title in gold to the spine and to the front board, together with squadron badges in colours and gold. Profusely illustrated in black and white, together with 9 coloured plates, 6 of them squadron badges, map end-papers. A little rubbed, corners bumped, the gold oxidizing, but overall very good.

FIRST EDITION of this uncommon unit history from the Pacific, just a dozen copies located worldwide, profusely illustrated from photographs, also with a number of pages of nose art. The 22nd Bomb Group flew B-25 and B-26s out of bases in Australia to targets across the Pacific. This copy is sold together with a contemporary blue felt US Navy souvenir pennant printed in colours, "Souvenir of U.S.N. in Australia".

£300

[84135]

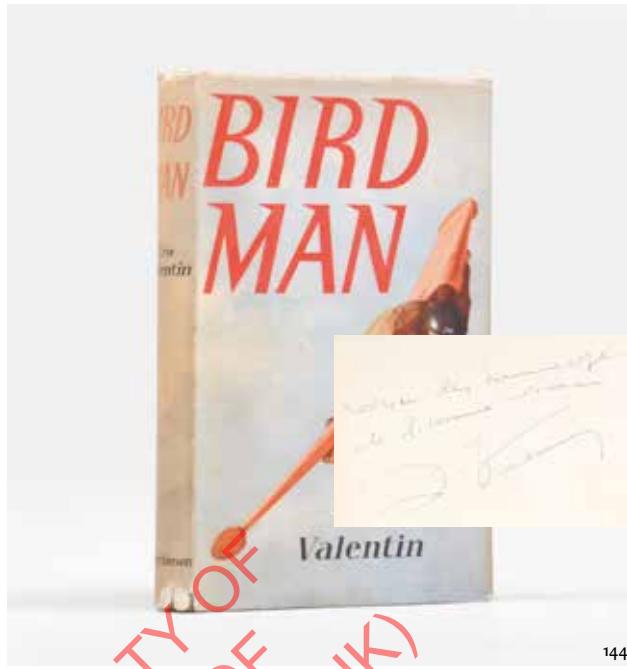
Signed by the author

144

VALENTIN, Léo. Bird Man. Translated by Mervyn Savill. London: Hutchinson, 1955

Octavo. Original blue cloth, titles to spine in silver. With the dust jacket. Photographic frontispiece, 30 similar plates and illustrations in the text. Spine sunned and slightly rolled, mild spotting to edges. A very good copy in a slightly toned and rubbed jacket with lightly nicked and chipped spine ends.

FIRST ENGLISH EDITION, FIRST IMPRESSION. PRESENTATION COPY, inscribed on the front free endpaper: "avec les hommages de l'homme oiseau Léo Valentin". At the outbreak of the Second World War Valentin (1919–1956) had intended to become a fighter pilot, but instead joined the paratroopers in what be-



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came the highly-decorated 1st Parachute Chasseur Regiment, training at Baraki, Algeria. He then retrained in England. "With a dozen or so members of a 'stick', along with jeeps and other gear. Valentin parachuted into Brittany on June 5, 1939. There the group began a program of sabotage at night. They blew up bridges, ambushed convoys, and eventually found themselves surrounded by Germans. The paratroopers lost half their men before escaping to the Callac forest. Later, in a firefight . . . Valentin took a bullet in the arm" (Michael Abrams, *Birdmen, Batmen and Skyflyers*, 2007). After the war, Valentin developed wingsuit flying and had some notable success but was killed at an airshow at Liverpool in May 1956. Inscribed copies are certainly uncommon.

£250

[116839]

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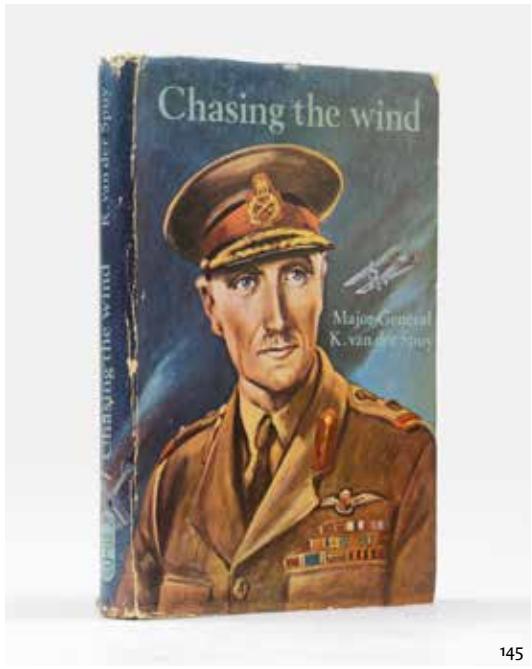
VAN DER SPUY, Kenneth Reid. Chasing the Wind. South Africa: Books of Africa, 1966

Octavo. Original blue boards, spine lettered in blue, pictorial boards stamped in blue. With the dust jacket. Photographic portrait frontispiece, 8 photographic plates. Spine slightly faded, ends bumped, a small dent on upper edge of front board, in the dust jacket that has a few chips and nicks to extremities and is worn at creases. A very good copy.

FIRST EDITION, FIRST IMPRESSION, INSCRIBED BY THE AUTHOR to Air Commodore J. E. "Johnnie" Johnson, the top-scoring fighter pilot of the RAF in the Second World War, "I consider it a matter of pride that I belonged to the finest AF in the world in ability. When Tommy died I became the oldest pilot in the world. [Initialled.] At Old Nectar, Saturday 17th February 1990." The autobiography of Major-General Kenneth Reid van der Spuy, a founder member of the SAAC and SAAF. Old Nectar was the author's house in South Africa; it is now a National Monument.

£225

[91103]



145

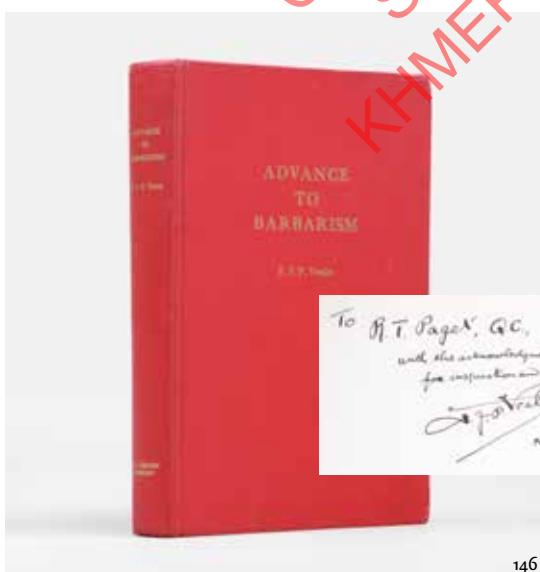
Questioning the Allies' conduct at Nuremberg

146

VEALE, F. J. P. Advance to Barbarism. How the Reversion to Barbarism in Warfare and War-Trials Menaces our Future. Foreword by the Very Rev. William Ralph Inge, Dean of St. Pauls. Appleton, WI: C. C. Nelson Publishing Company, 1953

Octavo. Original red cloth, gilt lettered spine and front cover. 7 monochrome plates from photographs, illustrated endpapers. Spine rolled, top and fore edges foxed, endpapers ragged at edges (from insect activity).

SECOND, EXPANDED EDITION. PRESENTATION COPY from the author, inscribed on the half-title, "To R. T. Paget, Q.C., with the acknowledgements of the author for inspiration and encour-



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147

agement. F. J. P. Veale, Nov. 4, 1953". Together with a typed letter signed from Veale to Paget, dated Brighton, 4 November 1953, discussing the case of Dr Josef Kreuzer, an SS-Standartenführer who commanded Einsatzgruppe G in Romania, Hungary, and Ukraine, referring to his war crime case as "the most fantastic" [i.e. far-fetched]. An interesting association copy: Paget was defence counsel for Field Marshal Manstein at Nuremberg. There are letters in the National Archives at Kew relating to Paget and the case of Kreuzer. Frederick Veale had been a well-known member of the British Union of Fascists before the war. Advance to Barbarism, Veale's attack on the conduct of the Nuremberg trials, was first published in 1948.

£175

[102453]

The invasion of Poland

147

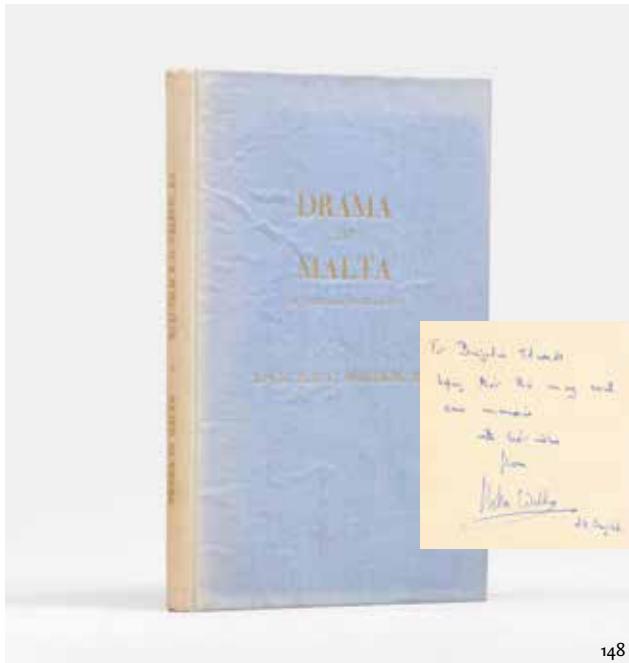
WEDEL, Hasso von, & Henrich Hansen. Die Soldaten des Führers im Felde. Munich: Raumbild Verlag Otto Schönstein, 1939

Quarto. Original pale grey-green cloth over heavily bevelled wooden boards, lettered in brown on spine and front boards, green marbled endpapers. With the manila dust jacket with lettering as per the cloth. 5 photographically-reproduced portraits and 3 similarly printed situation maps tipped onto thick grey card mounting leaves, 100 "raumbilden" – stereographs – in pockets inside the boards, together with a folding viewer. The thin paper jacket is a little rubbed and has a few minor splits and chips, but no significant loss at all, the volume itself in exceptional condition for these imposing-looking, but in truth fragile objects.

FIRST EDITION of this stereographically illustrated popular propaganda account of the invasion of Poland. A superb example retaining the flimsy, rather dull, and consequently rarely encountered jacket.

£750

[111904]



148

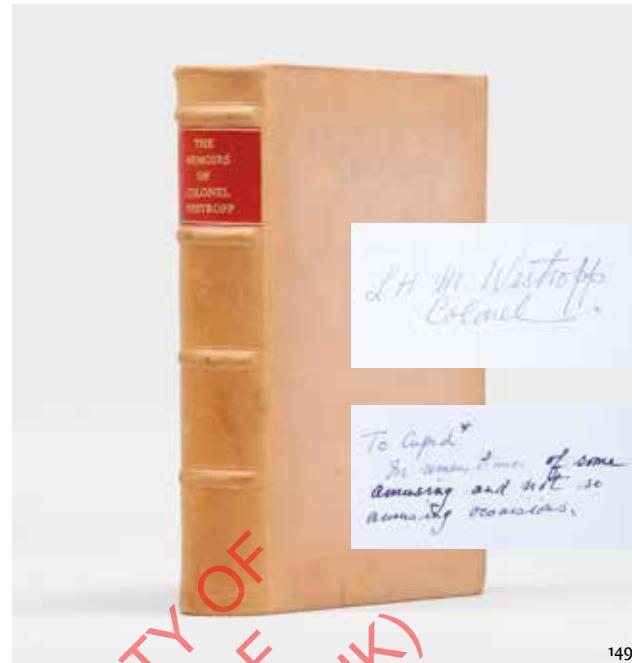
148

WELDON, Hamilton Edward Crosdill. *Drama in Malta. (A Personal Flash-back).* Germany: Printing and Stationery Service, British Army of the Rhine, 1946

Octavo. Original pale blue cloth, gilt lettered spine and front cover. Frontispiece illustration of an anti-aircraft battery in action, 9 illustrations from photographs in the text. Spine rolled and sunned, slight fading to periphery of boards, some cockling of cloth, otherwise a good clean copy.

FIRST EDITION, FIRST IMPRESSION. PRESENTATION COPY from the author, inscribed on the front free endpaper: "To Brigadier Edwards hoping that this may recall some memories, with best wishes from Koko Weldon, 24 August 46"; also with a couple of ballpoint corrections to the errata slip (pasted to the verso of the Author's Note), the index and correcting the titles of chapters VII and VIII. "I have long felt that there should be wider knowledge of the part played by the Army in Malta and in particular by the Royal Regiment of Artillery and its brother in arms the Royal Malta Artillery. It was by those men, without hope or relief or rest, that the constant strain of three years of bombing, isolation and blockade was borne. The epics of naval heroism that ensured the provisioning of Malta and the doughty deeds of the Royal Air Force in its defence are justly renowned through the press and official publications alike. This pen of mine is a very inadequate instrument with which to describe the contribution of the Army as a whole at its true worth" (Author's Note).

Weldon (1910–1985) was educated at Charterhouse and RMA, Woolwich: "commissioned 2nd lieutenant, Royal Artillery 1930, lieutenant 1933, captain 1938. In 1941 he made brigade major on Malta, GSO 1, Malta, 1941–1943. In 1943 he attended Staff College, Camberley, subsequently becoming Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, later Assistant Quartermaster General, SHAEF, 1944–1945, later Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster General, HQ 21 Army Group, 1945 and Assistant Quartermaster General, British Army of the Rhine, 1944–1946" (Liddell Hart



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Centre for Military Archives online).

Decidedly uncommon: Copac locates only one copy in British and Irish institutional libraries (London Library); OCLC cites just six locations worldwide (plus an additional record of a variant issue published by Gale & Polden in Aldershot in 1946). The printer's code at the foot of p. 133 gives the date of publication as "7-46" and the print run as "500".

King's College London, Liddell Hart Centre for Military Archives online ("Weldon's account of his service in Malta, 1939–1943, based on notes made at the time, printed by Printing and Stationery Service, British Army of the Rhine, [1946]").

£250

[113606]

Monty to Cupid

149

WESTROPP, Lionel H. M. "Monty". *"Monty". The Memoirs, being his experiences in World Wars I and II, together with some other matters. For the Westropp family records.* Chilham, Kent: for the author, 1970

Octavo. Original full sheep, red morocco label, edges sprinkled red, black endpapers. Westropp armorial bookplate mounted on the front pastedown.

FIRST AND ONLY EDITION, LIMITED TO 50 SIGNED AND NUMBERED COPIES, THIS NUMBER 9 OF THE FIRST 10 WHICH WERE BOUND IN LEATHER, THIS COPY WITH AN ADDITIONAL PERSONAL INSCRIPTION: "To Cupid [Colonel A. W. Valentine CBE, DSO], In remembrance of some amusing and not so amusing occasions" Westropp served with Valentine in the Devons in the First World War. The book is inevitably uncommon: Copac has BL, King's and IWM only; OCLC adds copies at the universities of Calgary, Kansas and Nebraska.

"The bearing of Monty Westropp in situations of extreme peril when the spirits of many around him were downcast is graph-

ically epitomised in the recollections of the Canadian historian Walter Lord in his book *The Miracle of Dunkirk*: ‘The long shadow of tradition was now very much in evidence. When Colonel Lionel H. M. Westropp ordered the 8th King’s Own Royal Regiment to head down the beach towards the mole he first assembled his officers. He reminded them that they wore the badge of one of the oldest regiments of the line. “We therefore will represent the regiment as we march down the beach this afternoon. We must not let it down . . .”’ As Lord recalls, the battalion set off in perfect step, arms swinging in unison, rifles correctly slung and in immaculate marching order. It was a sight which put fresh heart into the many fearfully battered and demoralised units who witnessed it’ (*obituary, The Times*, 5 February 1991).

Commissioned into the Devonshire Regiment in April 1915, within a year Westropp was commanding a company at the Battle of the Somme, all of his senior officers having been killed: ‘Many brave men cracked but Westropp never flinched from even the most appalling decisions. On one occasion a major in an adjacent unit was fleeing, terrified, to the rear and causing general panic among the soldiers around him. Without hesitation Westropp, then a mere 2nd lieutenant, drew his pistol and brought the officer down. Westropp then called his sergeant major to him, and together they reformed their shaken company and turned their faces towards the enemy in front’. In the rear rest areas he became notorious for ‘performing energetic Cossack dances on restaurant tables, accompanied by his Russian girlfriend, Olga’.

Between the wars a spell in India allowed him to indulge his passion for polo and tiger and boar hunting; he also distinguished himself as an army fencer. From 1933 to 1936 he commanded the army’s anti-gas unit, and compiled the relevant manuals, and in 1939 he raised a new battalion of the 8th King’s Own, leading it as part of the BEF during the Blitzkrieg and through Dunkirk. He was later on Malta, where during the siege his battalion became known as ‘Westropp’s Own’, ‘so complete was his identification with it’. He survived a torpedo attack off the coast of Tunisia, subsequently serving on the staff for the invasion of Sicily, but ‘turned down a later offer of staff training, quite correctly believing his metier to be that of regimental soldiering. Indeed, in spite of a sometimes alarming demeanour, he inspired intense loyalty among all ranks under him . . . Above all his attitudes to life were influenced by his having survived the First World War when virtually all his school friends and regimental colleagues perished’.

Lengel 921.

£575

[102955]

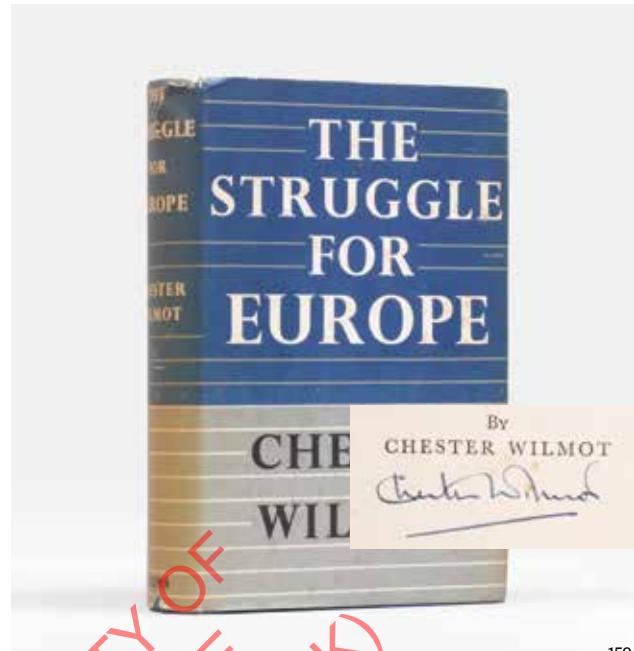
The supreme achievement of Second World War historiography

150

WILMOT, Chester. *The Struggle for Europe*. London:
Collins, 1952

Octavo. Original blue cloth, title gilt to the spine. In the dust jacket. 26 maps to the text, most full-page, some with dispositions in colour, maps to the endpapers. Some foxing front, back and fore-edge, otherwise very good in like jacket, with a few chips and edge-splits.

FIRST EDITION, SIGNED BY THE AUTHOR on the title page.
Chester Wilmot was the main war correspondent for the Aus-

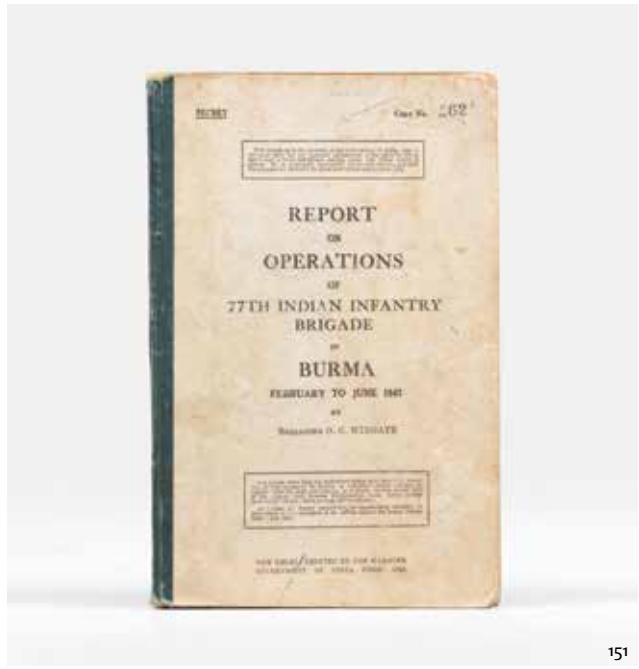


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tralian Broadcasting Company, for whom he covered North Africa, Greece and Syria in 1940; he was in Tobruk during the siege in 1941. When Japan entered the war he returned to Australia, and reported from Papua during the invasion of 1942. His criticisms of Blamey led to the withdrawal of his accreditation, and in 1944 he transferred to the BBC covering D-day, flying in with 6th Airborne Division, and the drive across Europe. Wilmot was present at the surrender of the German high command. This journalistic account of the campaign was a great critical and popular success, John Keegan including it in his list of 50 Books on the Second World War, crediting Wilmot with effectively inventing ‘the modern method of writing contemporary military history, which combines political, economic and strategic analysis with eyewitness accounts of combat,’ considering it to be ‘the supreme achievement of Second World War historiography’. Signed copies are decidedly uncommon.

£150

[114952]



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One of the founding documents of long range penetration

151

WINGATE, Orde Charles. Report on Operations of 77th Indian Infantry Brigade in Burma, February to June 1943. New Delhi: Printed by the Manager, Government of India Press, 1943

Octavo. Original green quarter cloth, printed paper sides. Large folding coloured map in end-pocket, diagrams and plans to the text. Laid-in newspaper clipping Sir Robert Thompson and Brigadier Peter Mead's letter to *The Times*, 31 July 1978, regarding the treatment of Wingate in Kirby's *War against Japan*. Extremities rubbed and bumped, covers marked, inner hinges superficially cracked at ends, but holding, occasional pencil-marks to margins, folding map creased at edges, the image unaffected. A very good copy of a book with a high rate of attrition.

FIRST AND ONLY EDITION, NUMBER 162 OF 200 COPIES PRINTED, OF THIS SECRET AND HIGHLY CONTROVERSIAL REPORT, WITHDRAWN AND REDACTED SHORTLY AFTER PUBLICATION.

Rare: Copac lists the IWM copy only, with the note "back pocket empty"; OCLC shows only a reprint of 1984 in the library of the Australian Defence Force Academy. This copy with a cyclostyled "Note by H.E. the Commander-in-Chief" (Auchinleck), tipped to the title page, and the contentious passages thoroughly blacked out (a transcription of the obliterated portions is laid in). Auchinleck's note begins: "I wish to emphasize that this report is the report of the Commander 77 India Infantry Brigade to the Commander 4 Corps. It contains opinions with which I am not necessarily in full agreement. Certain remarks which are unsuitable in a report of this nature have been deleted. While passages of questionable propriety remain, I have decided to sanction a limited distribution in order that Commanders should have without delay the benefit of the great quantity of valuable information which it contains".

Wingate's report on operation Longcloth, the first operation of the Chindits, was to become one of the founding documents

of long range penetration. The first incursion into Burma had three objectives: to cut the railway line between Mandalay and Myitkyina; to harass the Japanese in the Shwebo district; and to cross the Irrawaddy and cut the railway between Mandalay and Lashio. They were successful in the first objective, and Japanese reaction to their presence indicates a degree of success in the second. However, at the railway line, two columns were ambushed and incurred heavy casualties. Wingate ordered a general dispersal and retreat back to India. They had spent 12 weeks in the jungle and marched almost 1,000 miles; their losses were 833 out of 3,000 men. Wingate saw the operation as a failure, but, though it lacked material results, Longcloth recast future strategic thinking. It had been shown that the British could attack in the jungle, an alien environment for them, and take the war to the Japanese.

According to Peter Mead, a former officer on Wingate's staff, "Wingate's report on the operation was written between the end of May and the middle of June 1943, in the 19th Military Hospital, Imphal . . . Sheets were typed and cleared daily with Gen. Scoones, his corps commander, who subsequently approved the report as a whole. Wingate interpreted this approval . . . as conferring the right to obtain a printing and to show it at his discretion . . . although he arranged for the Government of India Press at New Delhi to print the report he seems to have made no approach to GHQ on the matter; typed copies of the report had previously been sent by Scoones to the commander of Eastern Army, however, and thus found their way to GHQ; the latter did not like it. By 7th July, however, the report had been printed, proofs read by Wingate at New Delhi and copies of the corrected edition sent [to several people]. GHQ promptly withdrew the report, to be issued later with offending passages censored in black, but Leo Amery's uncensored copy was the important one, for Amery sent it to Churchill" (Mead, *Orde Wingate and the Historians*). Churchill "suddenly saw a gleam of light in what he had characterized as a 'welter of lassitude and inefficiency' . . . Wingate was flown home, met Churchill, and was added to his entourage for the voyage to the Anglo-American summit at Quebec in August 1943 (the 'quadrant' conference)" (ODNB), where he sought to persuade the Allied chiefs of the soundness of the long range penetration concept.

£3,000

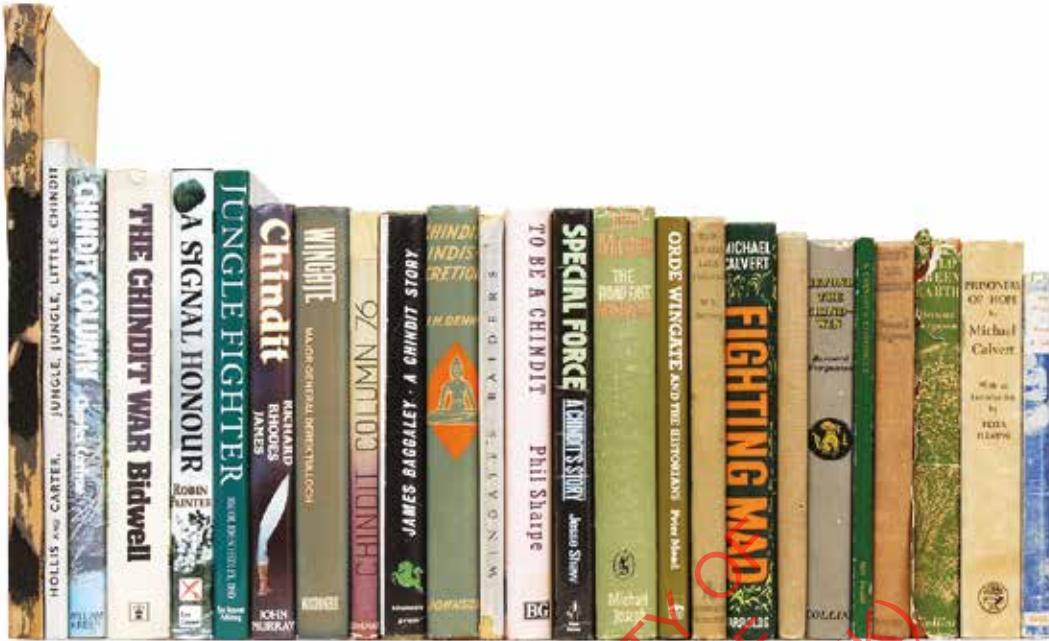
[116862]

Wingate's Chindits in Burma

152

(WINGATE, Orde Charles.) Collection of material relating to Wingate's Chindits and their campaigns in Burma. [Various places and dates, 1940s–80s]

Superb collection of material concerning the Chindits, includes Wingate's Report on the Operations of 77th Brigade; the original MS of the Hedley's book *Jungle Fighter*; a number of SEAC Chindit publications; a small trove of pieces from the collection of a serving Chindit officer, including intelligence reports, some excellent press photographs, and a remarkable original "panic flag" – the escape map, neckerchief, signal flag carried by the Chindits; the privately produced Chindits Old Comrade's Association appreciation of Wingate; together with a group of Chindit memoirs. These last are not the best copies in all cases, but most of the major books are there including Fergusson's *The Wild Green Earth* signed, Anthony Brett-James's copy with his pithy notes, and one of Patrick



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Boyle's MS note-books used in the composition of Jungle, Jungle Little Chindit. More detailed listing follows below. Overall very good.

Named after the temple-guard leoglyphs of Burma, the Chindits were a special forces group formed by the enigmatic and charismatic Orde Wingate, one of the greatest early exponents of unconventional warfare. In two campaigns – operation Longcloth an exploratory expedition into Japanese-held territory by a force of just 3,000 beginning in February 1943, and operation Thursday of March 1944, which was the second largest airborne operation of the Second World War – this mixed force of British, Burma Rifles, Hong Kong Volunteers, Gurkhas and West African troops were instrumental in eroding the Japanese grip on Burma. This collection contains some extremely uncommon contemporary material; personal effects of a serving officer; together with a significant group of the memoirs written by participants.

- a) **WINGATE, O. C.** Report on Operations of 77th Indian Infantry Brigade in Burma, February to June 1943. New Delhi: Printed by the Manager Government of India Press, 1943. Octavo. Original green cloth backed printed boards. Large folding coloured map in end-pocket, diagrams and tables to the text. Boards slightly browned, else a very good copy.
Wingate's report on operation "Longcloth", the founding operation of the "Chindits". Setting out with three objectives; to cut the railway line between Mandalay and Myitkyina; to harass the enemy in the Shwebo district; and if possible to cross the Irrawaddy and cut the railway between Mandalay and Lashio. They were successful in the first objective and Japanese reaction to their presence indicates a degree of success in the second. However, at the railway line two columns were ambushed and incurred heavy casualties, Wingate ordered a general dispersal and retreat back to India. They had spent twelve weeks in the jungle and marched almost a thousand miles, their losses were 833 out of 3,000 men. Wingate saw the operation as a dismal failure, but

whilst it lacked material results "Longcloth" recast future strategic thinking. It had been shown that the British could attack in the jungle, an alien environment for them, and take the war to the Japanese. Wingate accompanied Churchill to Quebec in August '43 for the "Quadrant" conference with the intention of persuading the Allied chiefs of the soundness of the long range penetration concept.

Designated "Secret" this is copy No. 105 of only 200 copies. An extremely detailed report, written in an unusually colloquial style. There are many passages which are controversially critical of the actions of named Officers or groups, for example at p. 31 "the Commander of No.2 Column was Major Emmet, a Gurkha Rifle Officer, with excellent knowledge of Gurkhali but unfit to command men.", or again at p. 33 "As we reached the Station, Captain Mackenzie was crazy enough to open fire at the telegraph wires with his Tommy Gun as a feu de joie." These have been red pencilled with the intention that they be excised from later issues. This copy with the ownership inscription of George Nangle, who won the DSO for his conduct at Monte Cassino in command of 1/9 Gurkha Rifles, who took, held, and withdrew from Hangman's Hill under extraordinarily trying circumstances, the citation referring to his "gallant and skilful leadership."

- b) **BOYLE, Patrick.** Manuscript notebook for Jungle, Jungle, Little Chindit. c.1944. Octavo. Ecru cloth wide-feint notebook, title and author's signature inked to the front board. Around 50-pages of manuscript drafts of pieces that went towards the publication of probably the best-known literary production of the Chindit campaign. Very good.
Accompanied by a very good copy of the published work in dust jacket. The world-weary, yet facetious humour of the book is summed up by the cartoon on the front panel of the jacket which pictures two Chindits sitting on their packs in torrential rain, and one says to the other: "When all this is

over I suppose some ape will write a book about it and try to make out it was funny."

- c) **HEDLEY, John.** War History [later published as *Jungle Fighter*.] c.1946. Quarto. Original textured tape-backed light card wrappers. 119 leaves, rectos only, cyclostyled typescript, occasional sketch maps, some tipped-in. A little worn, spine splitting and the text-block variably browned, but overall sound. Accompanied by a copy of the book published in 1996.

Hedley's memoirs reveal a wide range of experiences of the war in the Far East: the infantryman's six-month slog through the 1942 retreat; service in the second Chindit expedition, when the author was wounded and mentioned in despatches as Brigade Intelligence Officer to the formidable team of Joe Letaigne and John Masters; behind-the-lines covert operations with Force 136 and, last but not least, some months in Siam after the war had ended, which provide a valuable personal view of that nation. At that time Hedley came into close contact with the Japanese Army and his views on the Japanese character make interesting reading.

- d) **FERGUSSON, Bernard.** The Wild Green Earth. London: Collins, 1947. Octavo. Original red cloth, title gilt to the spine. With tattered dust jacket. A used copy, front hinge cracked but holding, overall very good in remnant of the jacket.

Antony Brett-James's copy, his bookplate to the front pastedown, and ownership inscription to the front free endpaper, where it is also signed by the author. Brett-James's pencilled, pithy marginal comments and an extensive collection of relevant clippings, obituaries &c. loosely inserted. Brett-James served in Burma with the 5th Indian Division, and wrote extensively – officially and personally – on the campaign.

- e) The Chindits 1944. Part One. [All published] Reproduced from Newspapers of Reports of the Chindits Operations during March, 1944. Calcutta: Statesman Press, 1944. Quarto. Wire-stitched in the original colour-printed wrappers. 24-pages, text illustrations and maps. A little rubbed, else very good.

Extremely uncommon, just one copy on COPAC at IWM.

- f) The Chindits. Calcutta: Published by Frank Owen for the Supreme Allied Commander, South East Asia, Printed by The Statesman Press, [1945]. Quarto. Wire-stitched in the original colour-printed wrappers. 35-pages. 6 plates, double-page map, illustrations to the text. A little rubbed, else very good.

Uncommon, copies recorded on COPAC at IWM and SOAS.

- g) Major General O.C. Wingate DSO. An Appreciation of the planner and leader of the two Chindit Campaigns in 1943 and 1944 behind Japanese lines in Burma during the Second World War. Wolverhampton: Compiled by members of the Chindits Old Comrades' Association United Kingdom. For private circulation only, 1982. Quarto. Original spiral-bound card wrappers. A little rubbed and browned, but overall very good.

Uncommon, just eight copies on OCLC. Loosely inserted is a one-page letter signed by Brigadier W. P. Scott, president of the association, originally enclosed with this copy, and explaining how the association had refrained from "entering the public lists" on controversies arising out of the official

histories and in the national press. But that in 1979, with the full backing of Lord Mountbatten, it was decided to produce the present appreciation: "It gives the views of a cross-section of 76 all ranks who served under General Wingate. It will, hopefully, provide an instrument for future historians to consider and balance against the opinions of writers who did not have the opportunity to know General Wingate so closely."

- h) Group of Chindit "relics" formerly owned by Major J. E. B Rippingale.

Probably the key piece is a rather faded silk-square, now a dusty pink colour, and a just little frayed, the purpose of which is explained in Richard Rhodes James's book Chindit: "Above there came the sound of planes and a Dakota appeared over the jungle followed by several others. These planes had been sent to drop more supplies on the block. Base had no knowledge of the events of the last twenty-four hours, having been out of communication, and could only assume that, though our position was grave, it was not helpless. As a matter of fact when we moved off so hurriedly a message was on its way from the General giving us permission to withdraw. We produced our 'panic maps' (silk emergency maps of bright orange colour) and started waving them. The first few lanes did not see us and we watched the parachutes floating into the hands of the Japs. But one sharp-eyed pilot noticed the streaks of orange in the nullah and emptied his load beside us . . . " Despite having seen an improbable number of silk escape maps, we have never encountered another of these. Rippingale has further added a note "Cloth Map issued to the Chindits – 1944. (Also used, tied round the neck as a sweat-rag" (p. 146).

Also, a folded, worn and slightly stained 1 inch to 4 mile scale map of Upper Chindwin & Myitkyina Districts and Tribal Areas, with a few still legible blue pencilled markings to the map and a route "Dibrugarh – Tinsukia – Ledo – Shaduzup – Warazup" noted on the reverse. Rather heavy-handedly annotated at a later date by Rippingale "Burma. Used in Chindit Campaign, 1944," but we shall forgive him this.

- i) Through Japanese Eyes, & Through Japanese Eyes, Volume II. Burma: G.S.1–13–E-1 (a), 1944–5. Classified "Confidential" – "Must not fall into enemy hands." 2 volumes, foolscap quarto. Wire-stitched in the original colour-printed light card wrappers. Cyclostyled typescript. Sketch-maps and illustrations





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to the text. Text browned, externally a little used, but overall very good.

We have been unable to trace another copy of either of these internally-produced reports on the impact of Chindit operations on Japanese forces: "After . . . battles, you sent back to headquarters masses of captured documents. Possibly there were times when you thought 'what can these chaps want with all this bumf? We never seem to hear anything about it afterwards. Not even a word of thanks for our trouble.' This pamphlet is designed to show you some of the uses to which these scraps of paper have been put. From every document you sent us, much information was obtained. Sometimes it was of strategical significance . . . sometimes it was of immediate tactical importance . . . at other times we gained much useful information as to Japanese methods of war . . . at times the information was economic. Finally we learned about the Japanese individual, his likes and dislikes, and his general reactions to the Army, the emperor, to Burma, and life in general." Both have Rippingale's contemporary ownership inscription.

- j) A group of ephemeral items including typed copies of appreciations of the Chindit's services from Colonel Charles D. Farr, USAC and Auchinleck; a collection of Japanese occupation currency; an unused Chindit Christmas airgraph; two large wall-maps relating to operations in the Far East; Army Bureau of Current Affairs Map Reviews, Nos. 53 & 56;

pictorial propaganda pamphlet in the Far-Eastern Fresco Series, S.E.A.C. Saga; four contemporary press photographs of including a portrait of Wingate, three with typed captions; together with a quantity of newspaper clippings, most later.

All of these housed in a simple wallet-file, with Rippingale's ownership inscription: "Major J. E. B. Rippinglae, T.D. (Ex-'Chindit') and titled by him: "The Campaign in Burma (Gen. Wingate's 'Chindits') 1943-1945."

Together with a group of 20 mainly personal accounts of the Chindit operations, most in jackets, but condition variable:

k) Baggeley, A Chindit Story; l) Bidwell, The Chindit War; m) Calvert, Fighting Mad (military historian Brian Bond's copy); n) Calvert, Prisoners of Hope; o) Carfrae, Chindit Column; p) Denny, Chindit Indiscretion; q) Fergusson, Beyond the Chindwin; r) [another copy] Patrick Boyle's copy; s) Halley, With Wingate in Burma; t) Rhodes James, Chindit (with extensive personal annotations by one S. Threadgall, evidently a WAFF NCO serving with the Chindits); u) Jeffrey, Sunbeams like Swords; v) Masters, The Road past Mandalay; w) Mead, Orde Wingate and the Historians; x) Painter, A Signal Honour; y) Rolo, Wingate's Raiders (Wavell's copy; Wavell contributes a foreword); z) Sharpe, To Be a Chindit; aa) Shaw, Special Force; bb) Towill, Chindit's Chronicle (signed); cc) Tulloch, Wingate in Peace and War (inscribed by the author); dd) Wilcox, Chindit Column.

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