



**THE STORY OF THE MALAKAND FIELD FORCE
AN EPISODE OF FRONTIER WAR**

[1897]

(Cohen A1) (Woods A1)

Churchill's first book is a true-life adventure story, comprising his experiences when attached to Sir Bindon Blood's punitive expedition on the Northwest Frontier of India in 1897. His willingness, as a young lieutenant, to criticize the leading generals of the day typified his precocious approach and alienated some of the generals, including Lord Kitchener, who would later try to prevent Churchill joining his expedition to reconquer the Sudan (see *The River War*).

As Churchill's first book, *Malakand* has always been desirable; yet, until the publication of a modern edition in 1990, there had been no edition in print in the English language since 1916. (The only edition in *any* language between 1916 and modern times was issued in 1944 by Churchill's erstwhile Swedish

publisher, Skoglunds, which remains the only foreign translation.) Thanks in part to the efforts of the International Churchill Society, *Malakand* was republished in the 1990's both in hardback and paperback, though these editions too have since gone out of print. Much of this work first appeared in newspaper despatches, setting a precedent for many of the author's works to come.

-Richard M. Langworth

From the Reviews

"There's not an awkward passage in Churchill's first book. He sets the exotic stage as he moves us into the action...Churchill elbowed his way into the Malakand Field Force seeking military, not literary, distinction. He was a twenty-two-year-old subaltern in the 4th Hussars, a regiment stationed in Bangalore, far to the south. He was poor [and] restless in the peacetime cavalry. When the frontier tribes attacked, he wired the Malakand Field Force commander, Sir Bindon Blood, whom he had met socially, proposing to spend his leave at war. Sir Bindon, who had filled all his slots for junior officers, allowed Winston to come along as a war correspondent.

"The pattern of the campaign was dictated by the region's melodramatic topography. Churchill describes the Bengal Lancers, under fire, trying to swim their horses through a gorge of the swift-flowing Swat River, and he also describes the artillerymen walking their mules over a swinging bridge across the Panjkora River while the current below battered the bodies of dead camels against the rocks. The tribes fought for fun, for loot, and for Islam; one mullah had promised that they would be invulnerable to the bullets of the infidel, and another that they would go to heaven if they were killed. Since they didn't coordinate a strategy, the frontier campaign was a series of separate actions, some consecutive, others simultaneous. Churchill sees to it that the reader is never confused; we will always know where a particular brigade is and what it is trying to do. Though Churchill the writer was at least as green as Churchill the soldier, he knew that it was best to describe little things (for example, that a bullet missing you makes 'a curious sucking noise' in the air) and let the reader discover the big things - the steadiness of the outnumbered imperial forces, the cultural misunderstandings that pervaded the frontier - for himself."

-Naomi Bliven in *The New Yorker*, 26 March 1990

Comments

The First Edition is easily distinguished by its apple green cloth binding, which is uniform in style with the (red) binding of *Ian Hamilton's March*. Inside is a plethora of grammatical errors committed by Churchill's uncle, Moreton Frewen, who handled final proofing (much to the consternation of Churchill when he saw the result). Frewen's errors begin early, with a host of unnecessary commas in the dedication on page (v). Notable is the byline "Winston L. Spencer Churchill," which is the only reference to the author's middle name (Leonard) among all his

books. (He retained the "Spencer" to distinguish his work from that of the American novelist Winston Churchill, who regretted, in a charming exchange between them published in *My Early Life*, that he had no middle name to distinguish himself.) With the Second Edition in late 1898, Churchill deleted the "L.," but it had a life of its own, returning again to grace the 1901 impressions. The "L" was finally abandoned in Churchill's second book and never reappeared, although he retained "Spencer," or at least "S."

Appraisal

This is a key edition and, as the author's first book, one of the most desirable. Though it is not outstandingly beautiful, it is eminently worth owning. Truly fine copies are extreme rarities, and even those with routine wear and tear are difficult to find. Condition, not catalogues or errata slips, governs the value of this edition, one of the scarcest and most desirable Churchill works.

-EDITIONS-

**[THE STORY OF THE MALAKAND FIELD FORCE]
First Edition, Home Issue: Cohen A1.1 / Woods A1a**

Publisher: Longmans, Green, and Co., London, 1898

Apple green cloth stamped gilt on spine, blind and gilt on front cover. 8vo, usually bulks 1 1/2 inches (38 cm). 352 pages numbered (i)-(xvi), 1-336, with or without 32-page rear catalogue supplement printed on cheap stock; frontispiece photograph, illustrations and maps. Bylines on both spine and title page contain the initial "L." Title page lists Longmans offices in London, New York and Bombay. Published 14 March 1898 at 7s. 6d. (\$1.85). According to Woods, some copies exported for sale by Longmans, Green in New York. Sold at \$2.50 in USA.

Quantities

A total of 1,954 copies were published, with 1,600 bound in March 1898 and 354 in June. Ronald I. Cohen (*Finest Hour* #54, pages 14-15) reported on his examination of the publisher's records that there were not (per Woods) similar quantities of the Home and Colonial issues, but in fact 2,000 Home and 3,000 Colonial. From the Home Issue's 2,000, 46 sets of sheets were transferred for use in Colonial Issues in October 1898, leaving the 1,954, disposed of as follows: 1,675 sold in Britain; 200 sent to New York for the American market; and 79 were "presentation copies."

States and Impressions

No "states" can reliably be assigned. (See "Variations.") There was one impression, with several binding and internal variants.

Dust Jackets

Though a jacket is presumed to have existed, no examples have been found.

Variants

Boards: in addition to the smooth apple green cloth most often encountered, there is a distinctive, brighter, more grainy or blotchy green cloth, which may very well indicate the June 1898 binding.

Errata slips: Copies appear with and without a 13-entry errata slip (see illustration: on some slips, the line "CHURCHILL'S *Malakand Field Force*" ranged at lower left is trimmed.) A longer, 16-entry slip also exists, but has to date been found only in Colonial issues (see A1ab). Contrary to Woods, errata slips can appear in various positions (usually before or after the folding map opposite page 1). In his *Finest Hour* article on quantities produced, Ronald Cohen deduced that 3,300 *Malakands* had left the publishers before the first errata slip was printed; therefore, about 1,700 (of the combined Home/Colonial issues) were available for insertion of errata slips.

Rear catalogues: printed on cheap paper, this 32-page supplement advertising other Longmans titles is dated either "12/97" or "3/98" on its last page. Since the catalogue describes books for sale in London, it is believed that the 200 copies of the *Malakand* sold in America lack catalogues, but many copies sold in England also lack catalogues.

Protective Tissues: All copies are likely to have contained protective tissue over the frontispiece, although some have since lost it and traces of the original tissue may be hard to find. Woods mentions tissues over the folding maps at pages 1 and 146; these are rare and do not appear uniformly.

"States:" Variants of this edition are sometimes called "states," depending on which catalogue they contain or the size or presence of an errata slip. "First states" are represented as containing the "12/97" dated rear catalogue and no errata slip (the first slips were printed 19 April, not soon enough for the initial binding in March). Copies with "3/98" catalogues and/or errata slips are said to be later states. But these distinctions are not always borne out by the books themselves:

The problem is that sheets were printed in one place, catalogues were bound in somewhere else, errata slips were printed in one or perhaps two other locations and inserted in still different places. This leaves much room for inconsistencies, which are very apparent when examining numerous copies.

Writing in *Finest Hour* #70, bookseller Glenn Horowitz noted that Churchill didn't even post his manuscript from India to London until 29 December 1897, so

Longmans must have had a supply of "12/97" catalogues when they began binding the book in March. Yet not all copies contain catalogues. No one knows when the "12/97" catalogues ran out and were replaced with the "3/98" catalogues, or whether and how long an interval (or intervals) occurred when no catalogue of any kind was inserted. Likewise, although errata slips could not have been inserted before they were printed on 19 April 1898, they were often omitted later as well: We have seen copies containing the "3/98" catalogue but no errata slip. This leads to the question: what "state" is a copy lacking both a rear catalogue and an errata slip? It is impossible to say.

Mr. Horowitz concluded: "copies of the Home issue exist with a catalogue in the rear dated either '12/97' or '3/98,' except in cases where there is no catalogue at all...some copies have an errata sheet tipped in at various places amongst the first dozen pages; some do not; those with an errata were 'distributed' later than 19 April 1898, the day 1,700 erratas were printed. From that evidence no state of issuance can, or should, be ascertained."

**[THE STORY OF THE MALAKAND FIELD FORCE]
First Edition, Colonial Issue: Cohen A1.2 / ICS A1ab**

Publisher: Longmans, Green, and Co., London & Bombay, 1898

Grey cloth blocked pictorially in the "Longman's Colonial Library" design in navy blue on cover; spine stamped gilt. 8vo, usually bulks 1 1/4". Also published softbound in navy printed light greyish green wrappers in Longmans Green uniform design. 336 pages, printed on thinner paper than the Home Issue; frontispiece photograph, illustrations and maps. Though produced simultaneously with the Home Issue, publication dates would have been later, occurring when copies arrived at their various colonial markets (chiefly India). Title page (and cover of wrapper copies) omits New York from the Longmans offices, states at top, "Longman's Colonial Library" and at bottom, "This Edition is intended for circulation only in India and the British Colonies".

Quantities

A total of 2,796 copies was published. Three thousand sets of sheets were printed (concurrent with the 2,000 Home issues), from which 250 sets of sheets were extracted for the Canadian Issue, A1(ac), while 46 sets of sheets were added from the Home issue.

Impressions

According to Ronald Cohen, who researched the publisher's records (*Finest Hour* 47, page 14), 3,000 sheets of this issue were run off in March 1898; a "Bibliographical Note" in later editions confirms the March 1898 reprint, so the 3,000 were apparently produced in two pressings. We are not sure there is any way to tell the impressions apart; we have never seen a copy marked "second impression."

Dust Jackets

None are known to exist. The pictorial cover suggests the possibility that no jacket was used on cloth copies in the relatively heavy-duty Colonial market.

Variants

This issue is subject to the same variations of protective tissues as the Home issue. Colonial Issues do not, however, contain the 32-page advertising supplement.

Errata slips: On Colonial issues, two distinctive errata slips have been encountered: the 13-entry type described under the Home issue, and a 16-entry version in a different typeface. The latter has been found only on Colonial issues. It is not impossible that Churchill, finding three more errors, caused the longer slip to be printed and inserted in Colonial Issues after the books arrived in India, which is where most of them were sold.

Comments

Although more wrapper copies than cloth copies were produced, the former are now rare: only a few are known. The clothbound version, though hardly common, exists in a handful of libraries and is occasionally seen in sophisticated book catalogues. The dearth of wrapper copies lies in their greater likelihood of having being thrown away. The contents of this edition are distinctively different from Colonials of the Second Edition, A1(ba), which was pressed from extensively altered plates.

Appraisal

At least as desirable as the Home Issue, the clothbound Colonial is a Victorian period piece, with its Longmans' trademark Colonial Library pictorial binding (a nice mate to the Colonial *Savrola*). The wrapper version, while much rarer today, is not as aesthetically delectable. In the American book trade, Colonial Firsts may command a slight premium over Home Firsts, all other conditions being equal (which they never are); the British market gives a similar edge to the Home Issue. Although both issues were printed simultaneously, it obviously took more time for the Colonials to reach retail shops.

**[THE STORY OF THE MALAKAND FIELD FORCE]
First Edition, Canadian Issue: ICS A1ac**

Publisher: Copp Clark, Toronto, 1898

Olive grey pictorial cloth stamped gilt on spine, navy blue on top board. 8vo, usually bulks 1 1/4 inches. 336 pages, printed on thinner paper than the Home Issue. Frontispiece photograph, illustrations and maps. Published March or April 1898 with cancel title for Longmans' export agent in Canada; actual appearance delayed until stocks arrived in Canada. The title page cancel differs from the Colonial Issue in its publisher notation, which reads: TORONTO | THE COPP CLARK, CO., LIMITED | LONDON | LONGMANS, GREEN, AND CO. | 1898. Copp, Clark's name also appears on spine.

Quantities and Impressions

One issue of 250; taken from stocks of the Colonial Issue, with a cancel title denoting the Canadian Copp Clark Company.

Dust Jackets and Variations

None known to exist and none may have been supplied by the publisher. See A1(ab). This issue is unlikely to contain errata slips, since it was part of the initial press of 3000 sheets in March 1898.

Comments

Only two examples of this Issue have come to our attention; in appearance it is described as exactly like the normal Colonial Issue, with the Copp, Clark imprints noted above. Copp, Clark was also responsible for Canadian issues of at least three later Churchill works (see A3, A4, A5).

Appraisal

A real prize for the collector of obscure variations, the Canadian issue is the rarest of the three First Edition *Malakands*, and everything said under this heading for the Colonial Issue applies to it as well. Its value is on par with the Colonial issue.

**[THE STORY OF THE MALAKAND FIELD FORCE]
Second Edition, Colonial Issue: ICS A1ba**

Publisher: Longmans, Green and Co., London and Bombay, 1898

Grey cloth blocked pictorially in the "Longman's Colonial Library" design in navy blue on cover; spine stamped gilt. 8vo, usually bulks 1 1/4". Also published softbound in navy printed grey wrappers in Longmans Green uniform design. 336 pages, printed on thinner paper than the Home Issue. Frontispiece photograph, illustrations and maps. Printed November 1898 but published later.

Quantities and Impressions

A total of 1,060 copies was produced: a first impression of 500 (November 1898), 60 sets of sheets transferred from the Silver Library Issue (on or after June 1900), and a second impression of 500 (February 1901). There is a distinct difference in title pages of the two impressions:

- First impression: title page differs from the First Colonial in two points: the words NEW EDITION appear above the publisher's name; and the byline omits the initial "L.," reading "WINSTON SPENCER CHURCHILL."
- Second impression: NEW EDITION is replaced by NEW IMPRESSION, the "L." returns to the byline, thus: WINSTON L. SPENCER CHURCHILL, and the date 1898 changes to 1901.

Dust Jackets

None are known to exist and none may have been supplied by the publisher.

Variants

A cloth copy, originally sold in New Zealand, has surfaced with a title page conforming to neither description above. Instead, the title page is an exact copy of the First Colonial Issue of March 1898 (including the 1898 date and byline initial "L.") while the cover and spine byline omit the "L." (This is the only Colonial *Malakand* binding we have seen with the "L." missing.) The title page is integral with the subsequent pages, which are otherwise consistent with the Second Edition (Silver Library text).

The most logical conclusion is that this is one of the sixty Colonials made up from sheets transferred from the Silver Library on or after June 1900 to relieve a small shortage. Since these sixty were created well before the 1901 second impression, we believe Longmans utilized a First Edition plate for the title page, while managing to remove the "L." from the spine and byline. This copy is also unique among Colonial *Malakands* for its repeat pattern Longmans logos ("ship and swan") on the endpapers, identical to endpapers of the Silver Library, but printed blue-grey to match the Colonial binding rather than the brown of the Silver Library. (These blue-grey endpapers also occur on the Colonial *Savrola*.)

Comments

In November 1898, Churchill was finally able to engineer plate corrections to the many errors which so upset him in the First Edition. Evidently, the colonial market was most in need, because according to the "Bibliographical Note" on the title page verso, the Colonial "New Edition" was published two months before the Silver Library Issue (January 1900), which also contained corrected pages.

With the exception of slight color variation and one byline alteration (see above), these books were bound in the style of the First Colonial, A1(ab). That their contents differed dramatically is the discovery of Brad Nilsson, who recorded his find in *Finest Hour* 73, pages 25-27. Since this issue preceded the Silver Library by about two months, this is the first appearance of the *Malakand* as Winston Churchill wished it to read.

Appraisal

Because of its importance in conveying a significantly revised text, this is an important issue, but alas rare. The only copy examined, by Mr. Nilsson, is in the Hoover Library at Stanford University, and unfortunately has been rebound in library cloth. It would be wonderful to know that other examples exist.

[THE STORY OF THE MALAKAND FIELD FORCE]
Second Edition, Silver Library Issue: Cohen A1.3 / ICS A1bb

Publisher: Longmans, Green and Co., London, 1899

Reddish brown cloth stamped gilt on spine, gilt or blind rules on front cover. 8vo, usually bulks 1 1/4 inches. 340 pages, the last three blank; frontispiece photograph, illustrations and maps. Contains a new "Preface to the Second Edition" at page (xi). First printed in November 1898 but official publishing date is January 1899. Some copies contain 32-page catalogues of other Longmans titles. Endpapers, like all Longmans Silver Library titles, are printed brown with a design of swans and ships between ivy leaves. Woods A1(b).

Quantities

A total of 2,500 copies was published: 1,500 printed November 1898 and 1,000 printed February 1901. Writing in *Finest Hour* 54, Ronald Cohen disclosed that through 1912 1,668 had been sold in Britain, sixty-five in the USA, sixty had been transferred to the Colonial issue, three used as presentation copies, leaving 663 in stock and 41 unaccounted for.

Impressions

Title pages of the two impressions are distinctly different:

- First impression title page contains the Silver Library ship logo, byline WINSTON SPENCER CHURCHILL, the words NEW EDITION and the date 1899 (despite a "Bibliographical Note" on the verso stating January 1900 as the publication date).

- Second impression title page omits the Silver Library ship logo (which is transferred in larger format to the first free endpaper), adds the byline letter "L.," states NEW IMPRESSION, and contains the date 1901. The title page verso contains a revised "Bibliographical Note" containing the reprint date (February, 1901) and a boxed advert for Churchill's four subsequent books.

See Woods for the revised arrangement of preliminaries on the February 1901 impression. Rear catalogues are found in both impressions and bear various dates. The existence of a catalogue dated "5/03" in a 1901 impression suggests that not all sheets were bound after the second printing in February

1901, but kept in stock and bound as required. This accounts for the several variant bindings encountered (see below).

Dust Jackets

Jackets are not known but are assumed to have existed.

Variations

On the top board, the border rule has been found gilt on both impressions, but also found blind on some 1901 impressions.

The 1901 impressions exist with a much smoother, medium red plain cloth, no blocking on back board, a blind border of the same dimensions as the normal binding, although it now fills the area completely as the boards have about 4mm less width than normal. The spine has the Silver Library ship logo, but the shape of the ship is slightly different, the date "1724" is on one line and spine type is a different font. The spine letter "E" has been changed from middle-English style to a block capital. The pages are trimmed slightly smaller and there is no catalogue in the two copies examined. This variant has also been encountered with the spine blocked black instead of gilt.

Several other variations of the spine logo have been noted, bearing the two-line dates "17" over "24" and "17" over "25." To summarize:

Cloth color/ Rear catalogue:	Date published	Letter "E" on spine	Under '1897'	Year on spine:
brown/ 10/99	1899	rounded	leaf	17 over 25
brown/ none	1899	rounded	leaf	17 over 25
brown/ 5/03	1901	rounded	leaf	17 over 24
smooth red/ none	1901	straight	rule	17 over 24
smooth red none	1901	straight	rule	17 next to 24

Comments

We collect first editions to get as close as possible to the author's original expression but in the case of Churchill's first book, the First Edition was irrevocably altered by Moreton Frewen's proofreading. It is the Second Edition which conveys the text as Churchill wished it to read from the start. This is at once apparent through the dearth of commas in the dedication, and Churchill's added Preface to the Second Edition, dated "London, 15th October, 1898." (He also adds a sentence to his *original* Preface: "On general grounds we deprecate prefaces.")

Debate surrounds the question as to how many hours the plate corrections to the Second Edition required. Woods states that "corrections on the first edition [We presume he means the November 1898 printing] necessitated 122 hours' work by the printer," and that the second (1901?) "needed 196 hours' work by the printer." Comments Glenn Horowitz: "This is very confusing and also extraordinary: surely they could copy-edit *The World Crisis* and *Marlborough* in less time than that!" (*Finest Hour* 73, page 26). But a lot of correction went on, for example, in the first ten pages between the First and Silver Library editions; over fifty changes.

Presumably, the 122 hours applies to the extensive plate changes in November 1898 for the greatly revised Second Edition--but what about the 196 hours Woods mentions as being needed later? He could only refer to the final, February 1901 printing--but could that have required 196 more hours? We cannot think so. In those days, plates were heavy metal objects which had to be altered laboriously by hand. In a time of fifty-hour weeks, it might require 122 man-hours to make Winston's November 1898 alterations. Perhaps the later figure of 196 hours is cumulative, meaning that another 74 hours were put in on the 1901 impression. It would be revealing if some dedicated collector would do a page-by-page check of a 1901 and 1898/99 issue, to discover exactly how many textual variations exist.

Some small corrections to Woods: he states that in the New Impression of 1901 "the initial L has been deleted from the author's name on the spine." This is

incorrect; it was deleted on the New Edition of 1898/99. Woods also says the "Preface to the Second Edition" is exclusive to the Silver Library Issue (it is also found in the Second Colonial); and that all copies should possess a rear catalogue and tissues over the folding maps (not necessarily).

Appraisal

The Silver Library is a serviceable and readily obtained issue, though given to page yellowing. Its chief value is that it contains Churchill's text as he wished. It has the advantage of being uniform with other Longman titles in the Silver Library series. This allows the fastidious restorer to replace missing endpapers with identical endpapers from other Silver Library titles, a nice plus. Fine examples of the first impression are rare, but the 1901 impression is rarer in any condition.

[THE STORY OF THE MALAKAND FIELD FORCE]
Shilling Library Edition: Cohen A1.5 / ICS A1c

Publisher: Thomas Nelson & Sons, Ltd., London 1916

Medium blue cloth stamped gilt or black on spine, plain boards, border rule on front board stamped blind. 16mo, 384 pages, frontispiece photograph, maps and plans. Published at 1 shilling (25c). Decorative endpapers printed light blue. Woods A1(c).

Quantities and Impressions

One impression was produced, but subsequent bindings of remaining unbound sheets are likely (see "Variations").

Dust Jackets

Publisher's standard jacket for the series, printed black on light blue, showing an author's photo and decorative border on front face, other Nelson titles on flaps and rear face.

Variations

Books are known with and without gilt top page edges, and a very few exist with black rather than gilt spine blocking. Black lettered copies have not been encountered with gilt top page edges, and a bookplate in one identifying it as a June 1920 school prize suggests that it may represent a remainder binding of leftover sheets.

Comments

Described as "Cheap Edition April 1916" on its title page verso, the Nelson Edition appeared as part of an extensive series of little, low-priced books. Among these, it was the second and final Churchill title (Nelson had published *The River War* the year before). This was the last *Malakand* to see print for seventy-four years, and many copies were taken by soldiers to the front during the Great War, or to India (accounting for the many owner inscriptions naming famous regiments). The Nelson Edition contains Churchill's approved text as published in the Second Edition, and quite good maps for its size and price. Being cheap, it tended to be treated carelessly, and most copies are well worn or display gutter breaks. Jacketed copies are extremely rare.

Appraisal

Until the advent of modern reprints this was the only inexpensive alternative to the early editions, but availability of new editions has reduced the price of run-of-the-mill Nelson Editions. The variations are scarce and worth looking for, as is, of course, the very rare "period" dust jacket, which would at least double the price of a copy so equipped.

**[THE STORY OF THE MALAKAND FIELD FORCE]
The New Edition, 1989**

A milestone for admirers of our author was the resurrection of his first book in 1989 for the first new edition in seventy-four years. Features common to all issues of this edition are as follows: text photographically reproduced from the *Collected Works*, Volume III (see: *Posthumous Collected Editions*), which itself was reset from the Silver Library text approved by Churchill; new Foreword by Tom Hartmann (in addition to the author's original Preface); appendix on the International Churchill Societies; 236 pages; maps and plans from the *Collected Works* (redrawn).

Not in Woods.

All New Editions are essentially the same, nicely if economically produced. According to Leo Cooper, sales of English issues were "disastrous," but the Norton issue had a long and happy run in the United States, and was then reprinted by Barnes & Noble. These are editions for readers, and for collectors wishing to read the text without wear and tear on valuable early editions.

First New Edition: ICS A1da

Publisher: Leo Cooper, London 1990

Black cloth stamped gilt on spine, plain boards. 8vo, sold at £14.95. Black dust jacket printed white and red, photo of author in dress uniform on front face. One impression, no known variations.

New American Issue: ICS A1db

Publisher: W. W. Norton & Co., New York 1990

Dark blue cloth stamped silver on spine, plain boards. 8vo, sold at \$18.95. White dust jacket printed blue, gold and black, photo of author in dress uniform on front face. One impression, no known variations.

New Paperback Issue: ICS A1dc

Publisher: Mandarin Books, London 1991

Pictorial color boards. 8vo, sold at £4.99. One impression, no known variations.

Second American Issue: ICS A1dd

Publisher: Barnes & Noble Inc., New York 1993

A remainder reprint with similar physical characteristics but with Barnes & Noble replacing Norton as publisher on title page, spine and jacket. One impression.

Foreign Translations

Swedish: STRIDEN OM MALAKAND

Published by Skoglunds Bokforlag, Stockholm 1944 in hardback and wrappers. The softbound is the most physically attractive *Malakand* since its wrappers bear multicolor artwork of British cavalry on front face. 8vo, 232 pages; the wrapper version sold for 14.50 kroner, the blue cloth hardback 19.50 kroner. No dust wrapper has been found but Swedish practice suggests that one exists with a design similar to the wrapper version. Appraisal: the best looking edition of all *Malakands*, and the best produced: large format, high quality paper, clear large maps. Hardbound copies are rarely encountered outside Sweden.

TERMINOLOGY

This guide follows John Carter's *ABC for Book Collectors* commonly used terms:

Edition: "All copies of a book printed at any time or times from one setting-up of type without substantial change, including copies printed from stereotype, electrotype [we must now add 'computer scanning'] or similar plates made from that setting of type."

Impression: "The whole number of copies of that edition printed at *one* time, i.e., without the type or plates being removed from the press." A particular conundrum was posed by the discovery that the stated third impression of the Colonial *Malakand Field Force* (pressed November 1898) carried the same extensive textual corrections of the Silver Library Edition (pressed at the same time—indeed both these books used the same sheets). How then to classify the third Colonial? It is clearly not a new impression. Our solution was to make it part of a new entry, not cited by Woods, the "Second Edition," along with the Silver Library Edition.

State: "When alterations, corrections, additions or excisions are effected in a book during the process of manufacture, so that copies exhibiting variations go on sale on publication day indiscriminately, these variant copies are conveniently classified as belonging to different states of the edition." Example: the two states of the first English *My Early Life*.

Issue: "An exception [to the above] is the regular use of issue for variant title pages, usually in respect of the publisher's imprint...[also] when similar variations can be clearly shown to have originated in some action taken after the book was published, two [or more] *issues* are distinguished." Example: the two issues of *The People's Rights*, one with an index and appendix, the other with two appendices and no index.

We occasionally sidestep Carter's strict definitions for clarity. With *Savrola*, for example, Woods states that the first English "edition" was produced from a set of electroplates made up in Boston, a duplicate set to the First American Edition. The English "edition" might therefore be called an "issue," but we do not do so because no one else does, including Woods, and because this book is quite distinct in appearance.

Offprints: Carter defines this as "a separate printing of a section of a larger publication," which is not exactly how modern publishers use it. To us an offprint is a reprint, sometimes reduced but sometimes same-size, of *all* the pages of an earlier printing (for example the five Canadian offprints of American war speech volumes from *The Unrelenting Struggle through Victory*. In earlier years offprinting was accomplished by using plates from the original (like the Canadian issue of *My African Journey*) or by reproducing the type on negatives (like the Australian issue of *Secret Session Speeches*) In the latter case, the offprint usually exhibits heavy looking type, not as finely printed as the original. Offprints are not usually considered separate editions, but a contretemps arises with modern reprints of long out-of-print works made by photo-reproduction.

Proof copies: From *The World Crisis* on, proof copies bound in paper wrappers are occasionally encountered. This is a task best left to the bibliographer, except to say that in general they tend to lack illustrations, maps and plans that appear in the published volumes. Although not widely collected, proofs do usually command high prices when they are offered for sale.

Dust Jackets = Dust Wrappers: We generally use the term "dust jacket" to refer to what English bibliophiles usually call a "dust wrapper." The two terms are interchangeable, though words that describe the *parts* of the dust jacket, aside from "spine," are common to both countries. These are as follows: *Flap:* The parts of the jacket that fold in around the edge of the boards, front and rear. *Face:* The front or back panel of the jacket that you see with the book lying flat in front of you.

SIZE

Books vary—especially old books—and one finds variations between identical editions. Except where distinct size differences help identify various editions or impressions of the same title, one from another, this guide describes books by the traditional cataloguer's terms:

Folio (Fo.): Very large format, now commonly known as "coffee table" size; among Churchill folio works is the Time-Life two-volume *Second World War*, measuring 14 x 12 inches (365 x 305mm) which deserves this description.

Quarto (4to): Normally lying between folio and octavo in size, though varying considerably in this respect. A telephone directory is quarto; but so is *The Island Race*, A138(c), which measures 12 1/4 x 9 3/4 inches (310 x 248mm), although Woods calls it "octavo" and says it measures 12 x 9 1/2! Other quarto volumes are the Danish and Norwegian translations of *The Great War*, which measure 8 1/2 x 11 1/2."

Octavo (8vo): The commonest size of book since the early 17th century. A large (demy) octavo is about the size of *Frontiers and Wars*, A142/1, which measures 9 1/2 x 6 3/8 inches (232 x 162mm). A small (crown) octavo is about the size of the English *Young Winston's Wars*, A143(a), which measures 8 3/4 x 5 5/8 inches (222 x 143mm), although Woods calls it "16mo" and says it measures 8 1/2 x 5 1/2! (You see the problem...)

Duodecimo (12mo, commonly called "twelvemo"): A bit smaller than 8vo but taller than 16mo: the size of a conventional paperback, say 6 7/8 x 4 1/4 inches (175 x 107mm).

Sextodecimo (16mo, usually pronounced "sixteenmo"): The smallest size of book covered herein, shorter but perhaps wider than a paperback, for example the 1915 edition of *Savrola*, which measures 6 5/8 x 4 1/2 inches (168 x 114mm).

My only other reference to size will be when an obvious difference can be ascertained between related editions or issues: I thought it useful to mention, for example, that the first edition *Malakand* bulks about 1 1/2 inches, while the first Colonial issue bulks only about 1 1/4 inches; or that there's about a half inch difference between the first impression Macmillan *Aftermath* and the later impressions. Even here, the key word is "about," since old books swell or shrink depending on storage conditions, and many were not uniform to begin with.

FOREIGN TRANSLATIONS

Collectors of editions in foreign languages are enjoying a little-known but rewarding branch of Churchill bibliophilia, not the least for the sometimes magnificent bindings of these works (leading examples: the Monaco edition of *Savrola*, Scandinavian editions of *The Great War* and the Belgian French edition of *The Second World War*). Foreign translations also often differ importantly from the English editions, depending on what Churchill wished to emphasize or de-emphasize. For example, Sir Martin Gilbert's official biography records that the Dutch, through Churchill's foreign language impresario Emery Reves, were offended by no mention in *The Grand Alliance* of the activities of Dutch submarines in the Allied cause. Churchill replied that he would make no alteration in his English text but had no objection to an amplifying footnote on this subject in the Dutch edition, which was duly entered. (*Winston S. Churchill*, Vol. VIII, "Never Despair," London: Heinemann 1988 page 549). While we have not gone into great descriptive detail, we have indicated the broad reach of Churchill's foreign translations.

MAJOR WORKS CITED

Three works are commonly referred to in this guide:

Woods is shorthand for *A Bibliography of the Works of Sir Winston Churchill, KG, OM, CH* by the late Frederick Woods, the Second Revised Edition, second issue (Godalming, Surrey: St. Paul's Bibliographies 1975). The late Mr. Woods recognized that his work badly needed updating, and was beginning work on the update before his untimely death in 1994.

Frederick Woods, the pioneer bibliographer of Sir Winston, published his first edition in 1963, astonishing not only bibliophiles but also the Churchill family with the number of items he uncovered. Dissatisfaction with the completeness and accuracy of his work was inevitable as time passed, and Fred, to whom many of us passed our corrections and suggestions, characteristically recognized this. He was hoping to rectify the situation before his death. He can truly be said to have inspired everyone who has researched or seriously collected the works of Churchill.

Cohen is the new Ronald Cohen Bibliography, published by Continuum, a product of more than twenty-five years' labour by the author, aided and abetted by scores of bibliophiles and, through the pages of *Finest Hour*, journal of The Churchill Centre.

Both Frederick Woods, before he died, and Ronald Cohen kindly gave permission to quote their bibliographic numbers here as a cross reference.

ICS refers to a publication of the International Churchill Societies, *Churchill Bibliographic Data*, Part 1 ("Works by Churchill"). Pending release of the update, which he did not succeed in publishing, Mr. Woods also permitted the International Churchill Society to publish an "Amplified list" based on his numbers, but with more detailed sub-designations to pinpoint the various editions and issues. For example, *The World Crisis* has assigned three "Woods" numbers: A31(a) through A31(c). The ICS "Amplified Woods list" runs from A31a through A31k (in order to distinguish certain deservedly distinct editions and issues. Except for deleting the parentheses, in no case did ICS alter any basic Woods numbers. For example, even *Blenheim*, which undeservedly holds Woods number A40(c)—it is only an excerpt, and probably should not be among the "A" titles at all—is retained by ICS. Thus, "ICS" numbers are merely an extension of Woods numbers.

END