



THE RIVER WAR
AN HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF THE RECONQUEST OF THE SOUDAN
[1899]

(Cohen A2) (Woods A2)

Arguably the most aesthetically beautiful of Churchill's original trade edition books, *The River War* is a brilliant history of British involvement in the Sudan and the campaign for its reconquest: arresting, insightful, with tremendous narrative and descriptive power. Though published nearly 100 years ago, it is uniquely relevant to our times: combined with Churchill's personal adventure, there are passages of deep reflection about the requirements of a civilized government of ordered liberty.

Far from accepting uncritically the superiority of British civilization, Churchill shows his appreciation for the longing for liberty among the indigenous inhabitants of the Sudan; but he finds their native regime defective in its inadequate legal and customary protection for the liberty of subjects. On the other

hand, he criticizes the British army, and in particular its commander Lord Kitchener, for departing in its campaign from the kind of civilized respect for the liberty and humanity of adversaries that alone could justify British civilization and imperial rule over the Sudan.

In 1885 the Sudan had been overrun by the Dervish tribesman under their religious leader, the Mahdi, culminating in the death of the British envoy, General Gordon, at the capital of Khartoum. Fourteen years later, London sent Lord Kitchener at the head of a combined British and Egyptian force (including a brash war reporter, Lt. Churchill) to reestablish Anglo-Egyptian sovereignty. Notwithstanding the superiority of his weaponry and tactics to those of the enemy, the obstacles presented by the Nile, the desert, the climate, cholera and a brave, fanatical Dervish army led by the "Mahdi of Allah" were formidable.

All these features of that now distant campaign Churchill impressively captures in precise detail and exciting narrative, including his own role in the last great cavalry charge of British History. Finely written chapters trace the history of the Sudan, the rise of the Mahdi, the martyr's death of Gordon and, apparently not much exaggerated, the author's adventures. Young Churchill did not hesitate to criticize the actions of the victorious Kitchener, whose treatment of the dead Mahdi was certainly barbaric and whose disdain for the fallen foe after the Battle of Omdurman was shameful.

Later, the author thought it best to be more judicious. For a one-volume edition published in 1902, Churchill excised vast quantities of narrative, including most criticisms of Lord Kitchener. By then he had entered Parliament, and was less sanguine about burning bridges. He also added a chapter, and made additions here and there, making later editions important in their own right. There are therefore two separate texts: the 1902 abridgement survived unchanged through modern paperbacks, while the original two-volume unabridged version, with Angus McNeill's beautiful line drawings, saw only 3,000 copies and was sold out by the early 1900s. The latter is the out-of-print Churchill book most in need of reprinting; a campaign to do just that was recently launched by the International

Churchill Society. To be truly complete, a new edition of the original text should add the new material from 1902, and a tabulation of the 1902 excisions.

From a collector standpoint, all editions are important including paperbacks, which are the cheapest way to come to grips at least with the abridged text. *The River War* is one of a handful of titles most likely to be included in numerous variations in advanced Churchill libraries, many of which contain a dozen or more editions. Collectors content to own only one copy of Churchill's other books often make the acquisition of every edition and impression of *The River War*, including foreign language editions, a lifetime quest. And that is a hunt which may very well require a lifetime.

-Richard M. Langworth

From the Reviews

"The salient features of *The River War* are clearly brought out...A brief sketch of the rebellion of the Mahdi, Gordon's part in it, the history of the Dervish Empire and the preparations for its overthrow, is followed by an account, in greater or lesser detail, of every important step in the advance of the Anglo-Egyptian army.

Our author is not at his best when describing the campaign in which he took part. Not unnaturally he dwells at too great length on the incidents, sometimes trivial, of which he was an eye-witness. His account of the battle of Omdurman, especially, suffers for this reason. [Today, because of Churchill's subsequent career, the campaign in which he took a part, and Omdurman in particular, are considered among the highlights of the book. -RML]

The impression of the Sirdar [Kitchener] left by the narrative is forcible and not marred by too indiscriminate praise. He appears throughout a stern, unsympathetic man, unmoved in threatened disaster or in brilliant success, fertile in resources, with eye keen to observe the smallest details in every department; a martinet but not a slave to red tape...

"The history appropriately ends with a tribute to one whose name seldom appears in its pages, but to whom possibly even more than to the Sirdar, belongs the chief credit of a great achievement. In developing and civilizing the Sudan, Churchill says, 'To persevere and trust Lord Cromer is the watchword of the Englishman in Egypt.'

—*The Nation*, New York, 15 February 1900.

Comments

Some describe the binding as blue, others green; most first-time viewers say it is "blue-green." The first edition is physically beautiful, perhaps the most luxurious of all Churchill trade editions. The rich and evocative cover and spine artwork is complemented by Angus McNeill's wonderful line drawings, elegant

fold-out maps in full color, and thick, creamy page stock, which is usually still in magnificent condition after nearly a century. Dust jackets are virtually extinct; we know of only one pair. The rear catalogue in Volume I, not mentioned by Woods, appears in about half the copies encountered. Catalogue dates are 12/99 for the second impression and 7/00 for the third impression.

Appraisal

The first edition *River War* is not as scarce as the first edition *Malakand*, but the supply of both has tightened up considerably of late, and truly fine copies are hardly ever seen. The heavy pages put a lot of strain on the binding, and many copies are found with hinge or gutter breaks; it is a hard choice either to make repairs (which usually require new replica endpapers) or to preserve originality. If you choose originality, be extremely careful when using the volumes.

From both literary and collectibility standpoints, this is one of the gems of any Churchill library. Second and third impressions are worth about 40-60 percent of first impressions in comparable condition, and the prices of all are high.

-EDITIONS-

[THE RIVER WAR]
First Edition Cohen A2.1 / Woods A2(a)

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

Dark blue-green cloth stamped gilt on spine and front cover. Demy 8vo, two volumes, 488 pages numbered (i) (xxiv), (1)-462. (2) and 516 pages numbered (2), (i)-(xiv), (1)-499, (1), printed on high quality thick coated paper, with or without 32-page rear catalogue supplement printed on cheap stock; illustrations by Angus McNeill of the Seaforth Highlanders; frontispiece and other portraits; maps and plans. (Contrary to Woods there are eleven, not six, folding maps.) Published 6 November 1899 at 36 shillings (\$9), a towering price in an age when £1 per week was a living wage. U.S. copies sold for \$10.

Quantities and Impressions

Three thousand copies were published in three impressions with press orders for 2,000, 500 (January 1900) and 500 (June 1900). Later impressions are so labeled on title pages and dated 1900 instead of 1899. Half title versos: are blank in first impressions; advertise *Malakand* and *Savrola* in second impressions; and add *London to Ladysmith* to some but not all copies of the third impression.

Dust Jackets

Printed black on off-white stock, duplicating the style of the boards, with the Nile gunboat and author signature on the front face and the title, byline, Mahdi's tomb artwork and publisher in the usual places on the spine face; the flaps and rear face are blank. There is no difference in jacket design between the three impressions.

Variants

The only variation reported is the absence or presence of the rear catalogue. Again, as in the case of the *Malakand*, it is likely that copies sold in the USA were without the catalogue, but this does not constitute proof of a distinctly "American" issue, since some books which have spent their entire life in England also lack catalogues.

[THE RIVER WAR]
Second Edition (Abridged): Cohen A2.2 / Woods A2(b)

Publisher: Longmans, Green, and Co., London 1902

Red cloth stamped gilt on spine and front cover; 8vo, 384 pages with or without 40-page rear catalogue supplement printed on cheap stock; frontispiece and other illustrations, maps and plans. Published 15 October 1902 at 10 shillings sixpence (\$3.75); some copies exported for sale at \$4 by Longmans, Green in New York, where it was published on 13 December. Note: While Woods correctly describes this edition, "bound as the 1899 edition, but with the volume number deleted," he should add that it is in red not blue-green cloth and usually (but not always) carries a blind rule around the edge of the front board.

Quantities and Impressions

The first impression of 1,000 copies was followed by a second impression (not noted by Woods). The second impression is so labeled on the title page, and on the verso of its half-title is a boxed advert for other works. Second impressions encountered, to date, contain the typical Longmans catalogue of other books in the back. The second impression could not have been numerous, but we have no figure on quantity.

Dust Jackets

None have been reported. Presumably they resemble the known jackets for the first edition, but without volume numbers.

Variants

A variant binding of the first impression exists in rough red cloth, without the usual blind rule on top boards. Because these copies omit the London publisher's rear catalogue, it has been speculated that this was a binding for copies sold by Longmans in New York; however, some otherwise normal copies which were sold new by London bookshops also omit the rear catalogue.

Comments

The primary bibliographic importance of this work is its new material: a new Preface by the author, and a new chapter describing the destruction of the Khalifa and the end of the war. Significant historically is that Churchill excised

about one-fourth of his original text (notably his attacks on Kitchener) in creating this first one-volume edition, the text of which has been used by every reprint to date. "What has been jettisoned," he writes, "consists mainly of personal impressions and opinions, often controversial in character, which, however just, were not essential." Having been elected to Parliament, Churchill could be said to be trimming his sails for political expediency. On the other hand, his abundance of opinions had been criticized long before he entered Parliament, so he could also be said to have responded to those criticisms. Alas, many detailed appendices and all drawings, as well as the exquisite fold-out color maps, were also deleted, and have not reappeared to date.

Appraisal

For its important additions and deletions, this book or one of its successors belongs on the shelf alongside the First Edition. Copies are rather scarcer even than the first edition, and are rarely encountered in fine condition; the heavy paper is prone to gutter breaks and spotting. The binding retains all the Victorian period splendor of the First Edition, however, and the 1902 remains one of the most desirable editions of *The River War* among bibliophiles. Most copies sell for roughly half the price of fine First Editions in comparable condition.

[THE RIVER WAR]
Shilling Library Edition: Cohen A2.3 / Woods A2(c)

Publisher: Thomas Nelson & Sons, Ltd., London 1915

Medium blue cloth stamped gilt, border rule on front board stamped blind. 16mo, 458 pages plus a 22-page catalogue of other Nelson titles, frontispiece photograph, maps and plans. Published 4 August 1915 at 1 shilling (25c). Decorative endpapers printed light blue on white.

Quantities and Impressions

Quantity unknown. One impression, but remainders are possible

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.

Variants

Books are known with and without gilt top page edges. Black lettered spines (like the Nelson *Malakand*) have not been encountered by the writer.

Comments

The first of two Churchill titles in the Nelson series of little, low-priced books, this volume was followed in 1916 by the Nelson *Malakand*. Unlike the latter, it does not contain the label "cheap edition." Its existence was ignored by Eyre & Spottiswoode, who in 1933 published what they called the "first cheap edition" (see following entry). The Nelson Edition contains the 1902 text (reset) including both appendices, but no index. Being cheap, it tended to be treated carelessly, and most copies are well worn or display gutter breaks.

Appraisal

Not often seen, the Nelson is desirable chiefly for collectors wishing to round out their holdings but has no intrinsic advantages; its small size and resultant small-scale maps are uninviting to the eye. Jacketed copies are extremely rare.

[THE RIVER WAR]
Second Cheap Edition, 1933: Cohen A2.4 / Woods A2(d)

Seventeen years after the Nelson *River War* (which its publishers forgot altogether when they labeled this book the "First Cheap Edition") came a long-lived one-volume edition in standard 8vo size, made up from plates of the 1902 edition and carrying the original pagination and index. This is important bibliographically for Churchill's new Introduction, in which he expresses happiness that *The River War* is having a new lease on life, hoping that his countrymen "may learn from it how much harder it is to build up and acquire, than to squander and cast away." He was obviously referring to the India Bill, which in 1933 he was vainly opposing. For this new Introduction alone, the work is significant.

Home Issue: Cohen A2.4

Publisher: Eyre & Spottiswoode, London 1933

Lilac cloth stamped black on spine (1933-41); yellow-tan cloth stamped gilt (1949 -51); grey cloth stamped gilt (1965 remainder binding). Plain boards, 8vo. First published January 1933 at 10s 6d. (\$2.65). Woods A2(d).

Quantities and Impressions

- First impression, January 1933 ("First Cheap Edition" on title page verso): 3,000 copies
- Second impression, March 1933 ("Second Cheap Edition"): 1,000 copies
- Third impression, 1941 ("Third Cheap Edition"): 1,250 copies.* The 1941 boards are noticeably thinner and limper than the other impressions.
- Fourth impression, June 1949 (states "Third Edition"): 3,000 copies
- Fifth impression, May 1951 (states "Third Edition"): 2,600 copies
- Remainder binding, 1965 (from 1951 sheets, but grey cloth, jacket advertises 1965 books)

Total press run: 10,850.

*Woods says the Third impression was printed in 1941 and sold at 15s; in fact it was printed on 25 February 1941, not 1940 as stated on the title page verso, and sold for 7s 6d.

Dust Jackets

- First impression, 1933: black and light blue on white, side view of Churchill at his desk. Rear face: adverts for a Metternich biography and Liddell Hart's Foch. Spine price "7s 6d." This dust jacket is commonly found on later impressions, and may have been interchanged by the publisher.

- Second impression, 1933: black on off-white, unillustrated, title/subtitle/byline on front face, back face blank, spine price "7s 6d net" (This impression has been found in a jacket identical to the first impression, adding "net" to the spine price, indicating possible issuance of remainder copies with the newer style jacket sometime between 1933 and 1940.)

- Third impression, 1941 ("1940"): black and light blue on white in the 1933 style but photo shows Churchill facing the camera; back face is blank, flap price is 10s 6d but the price is not repeated on the spine. (Some third impressions carry first impression dust jackets.)

- Fourth impression, 1949: printed red and navy on tan with a contemporary photo of Churchill and map of the upper Nile, back face advert for *The War in Malaya*, flap price 15/.

- Fifth impression, 1951: As 1949, back face advert for A History of Europe, flap price 21/.

- Remainder binding, 1965: red on yellow, unillustrated, title/byline on front face; back face adverts for Frontiers and Wars and Violet Bonham Carter's Winston Churchill As We Knew Him.

Variants

Copies of the 1933 first impression and the 1941 ("1940") impression are known to exist in mauve cloth, and We have seen copy (impression unknown) in blue-grey cloth. A copy of the 1949 impression exists blocked dark brown instead of gilt.

Comments

The six different versions of this work are easily identified; the text is uniform throughout.

Appraisal

Jacketed copies, especially 1933-41, are rare and desirable; jacketed postwar copies are more readily available but even they usually command high prices; unjacketed copies are presently quite common, especially the first 1933 impression and the postwar impressions. Readers interested in sound hardbound reading copies of *The River War* should make their choice from among these volumes; the more recent, the more likely they are to be in good condition.

American Issue: Cohen A2.5 / ICS A2db

Publisher: Charles Scribners Sons, New York 1933

Lilac cloth stamped black on spine, plain boards. Published 1933 at \$2.75. This issue is labeled "Printed in Great Britain" on the title page verso and in effect constitutes the first separate American Issue. Binding was probably also done in England, using English sheets and a Scribner title page cancel, since copies are 8vo, bound in the identical lilac cloth, and contain the same signature marks of the Eyre & Spottiswoode copies. The dust jacket is unique, bearing R. C. Woodville's dramatic illustration of the Charge of the 21st Lancers (see early copies of *My Early Life*) and is especially attractive. This is a highly desirable variant, known to few, and not in Woods.

[THE RIVER WAR]
Four Square Edition: Cohen A2.6 / ICS A2e

Publisher: Landsborough Publications Ltd., London 1960

The first paperback edition, Four Square no. 195, was released at 3 shillings sixpence (49c). The cover is a Karsh photo-based painting of Churchill c. World War II superimposed on a group of lancers observing the approaching Dervish Army. Second impression 1964. Both impressions have 352 pages, but the second uses photographically reduced type and the pagination is different. Not in Woods.

Note: "Sphere Edition" (formerly ICS A2f)

Woods mentions a Sphere paperback. No copies have ever been encountered by anyone we have consulted, and we believe he was referring to the Four Square Edition.

[THE RIVER WAR]
Award Edition: Cohen A2.7 ICS A2g

Publisher: Universal Publishing & Distributing Corp., New York, 1964

The first American paperback was published in December 1964 at 75c, and incorrectly labeled, "never before published in paperback." The cover bears a Karsh photo of Churchill with Dervishes and Lancers on horseback. It is number KA123S in the Award Books Military Library. 352 pages. Second impression 1965. Not in Woods.

[THE RIVER WAR]
New English Library Edition: Cohen A2.8 / ICS A2h

Publisher: N.E.L. Division, Times Mirror Books, Ltd., London 1973

Published December 1973 at 50p (\$1.40) with cover artwork of a patrol of Lancers in the desert. 352 pages. The second impression, issued April 1985 by the N.E.L. under management of Hodder & Stoughton at Sevenoaks, Kent, cost £2.75 and carried a new cover lettered gold on blue with a different Woodville

painting of the Omdurman charge than mentioned in regard to the 1933 Scribner's edition. Not in Woods.

[THE RIVER WAR]
Sceptre Edition, Cohen A2.9 / ICS A2i

Publisher: Hodder & Stoughton, Sevenoaks, Kent, 1987

Published 1987 by H&S's Sceptre Books Division at £6.95, with a new introduction by Sir John Colville, retaining the Woodville painting from the N.E.L. paperback on a tan cover printed black, red and blue; one impression. An oversize paperback, 7 3/4 x 5", 368 pages. Not in Woods.

Foreign Translations

Swedish: KRIGET VID FLODEN

Published by Skoglunds Bokforlag, Stockholm 1938 at kr 9.5. 8vo, 398 pages, issued both clothbound and in grey card wraps printed black and red-orange. There is no mention of a bound copy; normal practice seems to indicate that a bound version came later. The indefatigable Emery Reves helped Churchill organize his foreign language publishing efforts before the war, and a long relationship began with the Swedish publishers Skoglunds.

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