



IAN HAMILTON'S MARCH

[1900]

(Cohen A8) (Woods A5)

A sequel to *London to Ladysmith*, this volume completes Churchill's coverage of the Boer War, including the liberation of the Boer prison camp in Pretoria where he had been held prisoner. It describes the fighting march of Ian Hamilton's mounted division from Bloemfontein to Johannesburg (Churchill rode a bicycle into "Jo'burg" a day before the Army arrived) and on to Pretoria, where the author was able to help liberate his former fellow prisoners at the Staats Model School. It is, of course, indispensable to Churchill library, and it has long been canonized among the more collectible Churchill books.

General Sir Ian Hamilton is of particular interest because of his long friendship with Churchill, which began with this adventure. Hamilton was one of

the generals in charge of the fatal 1915 Gallipoli landings (though he never blamed Churchill for the debacle that followed). When Churchill sold his first country home, "Lullenden," Ian Hamilton bought it, and they were still in touch when Churchill became Prime Minister during World War II. Churchill wrote one of the entries in the Hamilton's privately published tribute to Lady Hamilton (*Jean*, London 1942, see Woods Db55/3). Although *Ian Hamilton* was out of print nearly ninety years, it was recently combined with *Ladysmith* to form *The Boer War*, and is now readily available in that form.

An example of Churchill's photographic memory (and willingness to store someone else's good phrase for recycling later) is the title of Chapter I, "A Roving Commission." Thirty years later, Churchill suggested this to Charles Scribner as an alternate title to *My Early Life*, but the words actually originated as the title of a pre-1900 Henty novel! (Young Winston was a devoted fan of the Victorian novelist.)

-Richard M. Langworth

From the Reviews

"In considerable degree, Mr. Churchill is qualified to do serious military writing. He is a man of talent, courage and boundless energy. He has seen real war as a soldier. He is practiced in observing, arranging and presenting military facts. His *River War* is one of the very best books on the reconquest of the Egyptian Soudan....Of course, Mr. Churchill had adventures in this 400-mile march: he has a talent for adventures. In one fight his horse bolted, and he was left on foot within close range of the Boers, the nearest cover a mile away. He was saved by a gallant trooper, who took him up behind, and who seemed to repent the deed when his own horse was killed by the explosive bullet. But we must not be tempted into relating the experiences of this enterprising young gentleman, and can only stop to say, further, that a very entertaining chapter, quite unrelated to the rest of the book, is a diary of a young officer as a prisoner in Pretoria.

—*New York Times Saturday Review of Books & Art*, 12 January 1901

Comments

In appearance this title looks more like a mate to *Malakand* than *Ladysmith*, being bound to match the former, but in red rather than green cloth. The rear adverts for Churchill's other works are interesting, in that they show how the totals were adding up: the *Malakand* was up to 7000 copies, *The River War* to 3000, *Savrola* to 10,000, the *Ladysmith* to 15,000. Not many authors could claim to have sold so many copies of so many titles before they were thirty.

Appraisal

In value and availability, *Ian Hamilton's March* closely follows *London to Ladysmith*. Although it wouldn't appear to be as easily soiled as the latter, this is indeed the case, and most of the copies we have examined over the years are scruffy. A very good copy is a scarcity and a fine one is truly rare, selling for a huge premium.

-EDITIONS-

[IAN HAMILTON'S MARCH]
First Edition: Cohen A8.1a / Woods A5

Publisher: Longmans, Green and Co., London 1900

Dark red cloth with title gilt in blind panel with blind rule, ranged upper right; on spine, title, author's name and publisher name gilt. 8vo, 432 pages numbered (2), (i)-(xiv) and (1)-409 (+7). Four of the unnumbered pages advertise other Churchill titles; they are sometimes followed by a 32-page catalogue of Longmans titles printed on thin paper. Folding map printed sepia, black and red facing page (411); other maps and plans. Frontispiece portrait of Ian Hamilton. Boxed advert for four other works by Churchill on verso of half-title. Black-faced endpapers. Published 12 October 1900 at 6 shillings (\$1.50).

Quantities and Impressions

A single impression of 5000 copies was produced.

Dust Jackets and Variants

No jackets are reported but they are presumed to have been produced. A second state exists with different adverts. Rear catalogues are sometimes absent.

Comments

In appearance this title looks more like a mate to the *Malakand* than the *Ladysmith*, being bound to match the former, but in red rather than green cloth. The rear adverts for Churchill's other works are interesting, in that they show how the totals were adding up: the *Malakand* was up to 7000 copies, *The River War* to 3000, *Savrola* to 10,000, the *Ladysmith* to 15,000. Not many authors could claim to have sold so many copies of so many titles before they were thirty.

Appraisal

In value and availability, *Ian Hamilton's March* closely follows *London to Ladysmith*. Although it wouldn't appear to be as easily soiled as the latter, this is indeed the case, and most of the hundreds of copies we have examined over the years are scruffy. A very good copy is a scarcity and a fine one is truly rare, selling for a huge premium.

[IAN HAMILTON'S MARCH]
Second Edition: Cohen A8.1b / ICS A5b

Publisher: Longmans, Green and Co., London 1900

Identical to the First Edition except for the following points:

Title page: for LIEUTENANT H. FRANKLAND read LIEUTENANT T. H. C. FRANKLAND. Page 108: for "Maria Corunia Verecker" (mid-page) read "Maria Corinna Vereker." Page 109: five lines up from bottom, for "Hapton" read "Hafton." Page 128: seven lines up from bottom, for "Commander of the Bath" read "Companion of the Bath." Page 129: four lines up from bottom, for "lost my reputation" read "ruined my reputation." Page 299: in the italicized paragraph, for "Lieutenant H. Frankland" read "Lieutenant T. H. C. Frankland." We gleaned these points by examining Churchill's own marked copy of the First Edition, prepared for the Second Edition, in the Forsch Collection at the Baker Library, Dartmouth College, and comparing it to another Second Edition, which itself divulges further alterations:

Title page: SECOND EDITION appears above the name of the publisher. Half-title verso: unboxed adverts for the *Malakand*, *River War*, *Savrola* and *Ladysmith*. Of the seven unnumbered rear pages, six now advertise other Churchill titles instead of four. The additional title advertised is *Ian Hamilton's March* itself, which receives identical blurbs on pages [411-12]. Each of these adverts is headed by the title, EIGHTH THOUSAND. This is in line with Woods' statement that 3,000 copies of the Second Edition were pressed on 12 October 1900.

We cannot always accept publisher's claims at face value. The self-proclaimed "Second Edition" of *Liberalism and the Social Problem* is, for example, merely a second impression. But this work has had enough changes to constitute a true Second Edition, and the changes demonstrate Churchill's concern not only with accuracy but with English.

It would be nice to think this edition, so much about which is now known, has great value, but it does not. Its value is between a third and a half that of the First Edition, conditions being equal.

[IAN HAMILTON'S MARCH]
First American Edition: Cohen A8.2 / ICS A5ca

Publisher: Longmans Green and Co., New York 1900

Red buckram, top board title/author's name blocked gilt and framed by gilt rules in the style of the American *Savrola*; spine lettered gilt with title, author and publisher name, top edges gilt. 8vo, either 426 pages numbered. (i-xiv), 1-48 (2) 49-409 (3) or 424 pages eliminating the last blank leaf (411-12). Plain endpapers, frontispiece portrait of Ian Hamilton, three-color (sepia, black and red) folding map facing page 410, other maps and plans. Published 1 December 1900 at \$1.50.

Quantities and Impressions

A single impression of 1533 copies was produced.

Dust Jackets and Variants

Jackets are presumed to exist but have not been reported. Variations include copies with a 32-page rear catalogue, and with advertisements for London to Ladysmith and Savrola rather than Ladysmith and Hamilton.

Comments

This edition makes a nice matched pair with the American Ladysmith, but is much scarcer. Because of good quality binding and paper stock, it is often found in near-fine condition. A full-fine copy looks spectacular: a very desirable volume.

Appraisal

Despite one of the shortest press runs of any Churchill trade title, the American Edition remained in good supply until the early 1990s, but it has now definitely dried up and prices are already galloping. Always priced higher than the American *Ladysmith*, the American *Ian Hamilton* is on par with the First Edition.

[IAN HAMILTON'S MARCH]
Canadian Issue: Cohen A8.3 / ICS A5cb

Publisher: Copp, Clark, Toronto 1900

Pressed from the American plates and published both clothbound and in wrappers. The hardback is bound in tan cloth, with a unique design of crossed Union Flag and White Ensign in red, white and blue. The wrapper copy front cover is similarly decorated, but uses different title type (on both cover and spine) and adds a facsimile author's signature ranged lower right; also, four vertical "batons" on center of spine instead of the Copp Clark logo and fewer endpapers than the hardback. The Copp Clark logos on the back covers/boards are identical in both issues. No adverts appear on half title versos of either work. 8vo, 424 pages numbered (i)-(xiv) and 1-(410). Plain endpapers, frontispiece portrait of Ian Hamilton. Three-color (sepia, black and red) folding map facing page 408, other maps and plans. Unlike the Canadian *Ladysmith*, this Copp, Clark issue has a unique cover design, which makes it the most beautiful of the *Ian Hamilton* Firsts. Nothing is known about quantities or dust jackets. Easily the scarcest among the three early editions, in either hardbound or wrapper form, a very good buy when obtainable. Not mentioned by Woods.

Combined Work: THE BOER WAR

By 1989 (with the exception of the short-lived South African *Ladysmith*) Churchill's twin tracts on the Anglo-Boer war had been out of print almost ninety years. Both were high on the priority list of the Churchill Centre, which launched a campaign in 1985 to encourage the return to print of a dozen long vanished titles. While ICS did not get new facsimile first editions of each, the texts of the *Ladysmith* and *Hamilton* were combined into the single-volume *Boer War*. Features common to all issues of this edition are as follows: text photographically reproduced from the "Collected Works," Volume IV (see appendix); new foreword by Tom Hartmann; maps and plans from the Collected Works (redrawn). Not in Woods.

This work was formerly assigned "A149" in the ICS Amplified Woods list but, on consideration, it is not a separate work and is better considered at this point. This was not, by the way, the first time *London to Ladysmith and Ian Hamilton's March* appeared in one volume: Harcourt, Brace and World in New York published a paperback with that title. However, its contents were taken from *Frontiers and Wars*, which is so structurally different that we have covered it under a separate heading under ICS "A142/1"; Harcourt's book will be found there.

First Edition: ICS A4/5a

Publisher: Leo Cooper, London 1989

Black cloth stamped gilt on spine, plain boards. Demy 8vo, 408 pages, including a two-page appendix on the International Churchill Society at the rear. Sold at £14.95. Bulks 1 1/2 inches. Black dust jacket printed white, gold and red, photo of author in uniform of the South African Light Horse on front face. One impression, no variants.

American Issue: ICS A4/5b

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

Maroon cloth stamped silver on spine, plain boards. Demy 8vo, 408 pages, including a two-page ICS appendix. Sold at \$19.95. Bulks 1 3/4 inches (45mm).

White dust jacket printed brown, gold and black, cropped version of photo on A4/5(a). One impression.

Paperback Issue: ICS A4/5c

Publisher: Mandarin Paperbacks, London 1991

Pictorial color boards. 8vo, sold at £4.99. Photographically reproduced (reduced) from the Cooper Issue. One impression.

Second American Issue: ICS A4/5d

Publisher: Dorset Press, New York 1993

A remainder reprint of the Norton issue. Half brown cloth and red textured paper boards stamped gilt on spine. Demy 8vo, 408 pages lacking the ICS appendix. Sold at discount prices by Barnes & Noble Bookstores. Bulks 1 1/2 inches. First impression, September 1993.

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