POSTHUMOUS COLLECTED & SELECTED EDITIONS

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NEVER GIVE IN!:
THE BEST OF WINSTON CHURCHILL’S SPEECHES
THE COLLECTED WORKS
[1974]
ICS AA1

In 1973 on the eve of the Churchill Centenary, word broke of the first collected edition of Sir Winston's books, edited by Frederick Woods, limited to an edition of "no more than 3000 copies," and selling for £945, then about $2500.

Aesthetically, the set was magnificent: bound in natural calf skin vellum with the titling in 22 ct. gold, the page edges gilt, marbled endpapers, and printed on special 500-year archival paper. Each volume was contained in a dark green slipcase stamped with the Churchill Arms. The specifications were titanic: five million words in 19,000 pages, weighing 90 pounds, taking up 4 1/2 feet of shelf space. To achieve publication, eleven publishing houses in Great Britain, the United States and Canada released their individual copyrights, in exchange for the promise that no other complete collection of Churchill's works would be published until the expiration of international copyright in 2019.

The Works were promoted with a set of impressive testimonials. Lady Churchill, who wrote the Foreword to Volume 1, said the books would have given Sir Winston, "enormous pleasure." She presented the first set to Prime Minister Edward Heath, who called it "a great venture which will at once mark the centenary of his birth and preserve the memory of his life and his writing for future generations."

Opinion among bibliophiles was less uniformly enthusiastic, and not long in coming. Writing in Finest Hour, the Churchill Society journal, editor Dalton Newfield termed the announcement "tragic news. Thousands of Churchillphiles and students of the Great Man's life will never own this wonderful work, indeed few will ever even see it. Few libraries will find $2500 for an edition so expensive that they cannot give it general circulation. Up to now there has been no library in which one could find all of Sir Winston's works, and this edition bids fair to change the situation hardly at all." The collection, he said, was "canted toward the speculator, and even the claim that 'a substantial part of the proceeds....will be used to further the work of the Churchill Centenary Trust, Churchill College Cambridge and the Winston Churchill Foundation in
the United States' helps very little. $7,500,000...There is no valid reason why the plates could not be used on ordinary paper, in ordinary binding, for an ordinary profit in addition to the deluxe binding, except that the deluxe could not be sold for such an inordinate price if this were done.

"What pains most is that it is all so unChurchillian. Sir Winston was not unconscious of money—quite the contrary—but he did put out abridgements, cheap editions, etc., so that people at all levels could enjoy his works". Newfield added that the latest *Encyclopaedia Britannica* had three editions from $998 to $5000, but "all who want to use this valuable reference will be able to buy it for just under $500, and EB will knock another $100 off if you trade in any old edition. What a contrast!"

To Newfield's question of how much of the proceeds would really go to worthy Churchill institutions, the publishers replied that they "planned" twenty three-year scholarships and six one-year fellowships from Canada, New Zealand and Australia to Churchill College. But he was not told if those grants would be funded or a one-time arrangement. "Estimating their worth at about, £1500 per annum," wrote Newfield of the scholarships, "there is a total of about £100,000, or slightly about 3% of the gross potential of the edition. Funding these grants would require, at 6%, about £650,000, a capital sum clearly beyond the capabilities of this edition even considering the availability of interest above 6%." So much for 'a substantial part of the proceeds.'"

Dalton Newfield also raised very real problems of scholarship. Certain works were being reset and reedited. Some volumes were taken from later editions which differed radically from the firsts. The worst offender was *The River War*, which appears in the *Works* only as an abridgement, a far cry from the original text. Even *The World Crisis*, which with its shoulder notes looks at a glance like an offprint of the First English Edition, was reset, reedited and its maps redrawn.

In all, only eight volumes and half of a ninth, offprinted from first or early impressions, contain the original text and pagination. Seven volumes were offprinted from later editions. The other eighteen and one-half volumes, though often improved with uniform type and better maps, bear no resemblance to the originals. They are of limited value for footnotes or references since the *Collected Works* are so rare that few can access them.
The reset works were severely edited (see review below). While in this often improved or modernized the text, it created enormous differences from the original. If an editor took the liberty of changing "Currachee" to "Karachi," was the editor not also tempted to change the meaning of whole passages? We will not know until the Works are computer-scanned and electronically compared with an original. "I concede that WSC's works can stand a lot of editing, particularly his maps and quotations," wrote Dalton Newfield, "but such editing, of course, makes the issue useless for student and scholar."

The term "Collected Works" was itself misleading, since only Churchill's books and some of his speeches were included; forewords and contributions to other books, contributions to press and periodicals, and most of Churchill's speeches were omitted. The Library of Imperial History reacted to this criticism when it issued, in 1976, the Collected Essays of Winston Churchill, a four-volume compilation of most major forewords and periodical contributions not in the Works. This set was a true contribution to the Churchill canon. Purchasers of the Works were duly given the option to add the four-volumes of Essays, although it was noticed that a less expensive binding of the Essays was offered.

Shortly after publication the price went up to £1060 in Britain and $3000 in America. This did nothing to encourage sales, and by early 1976 all signs pointed to somewhat less than the sell-out the Library of Imperial History had promised. In a much less deluxe prospectus issued that year it was admitted that only 1750 of the authorized 3000 sets "have been published." I later learned that the actual press run of sheets was never 3000 but around 2000, and books were bound only as orders were taken.

Its high-sounding name notwithstanding, the Library of Imperial History was nothing more than a small office set up for this project. If they did manage to sell 1750 copies at $3000, the firm should have grossed over $5 million, which one would suppose was enough to keep it going. But by the late 1970s the Library of Imperial History declared bankruptcy. The receivers relocated from London to Royal Tunbridge Wells, and fitful efforts were made to dispose of further sets, without much success.

By 1982, when I attempted to locate the Tunbridge people, both they and the remaining copies of the Works and Essays had vanished. I had word that someone
unnamed had bought the stock and moved it to New York, but letters to the given address went unanswered, and when a New York bookseller colleague went personally to the location he found it an "accommodation address."

For a year or more I tried without success to rediscover the thread of the "great venture." Then, suddenly, I found a firm of London solicitors who had been involved in some phase of the firm’s liquidation. They had no clue as to the whereabouts, but suggested that the bindery might know. The bindery did. For the past several years they had been warehousing some 200 unbound sheets of Collected Essays and about fifty sets of Collected Works.

The unknown New York entrepreneur had apparently bought the sheets from the receivers and had persuaded the bindery to make up twenty sets of Collected Works—not in vellum but in red morocco. Although the gilt lettering and coat of arms on the books exactly matched the original, the new slipcases were red, not green, and did not carry the gilt Churchill Arms. Still, it was a sensational discovery: there were enough sets of Essays to satisfy everyone who needed them, and many collectors thought the morocco-bound Works were more handsome and durable than the vellum.

-Richard M. Langworth

From the Reviews

"Even the warmest Churchill devotee may shrink from the $2500 price of the collected works. Some will note that Churchill’s books are in print in cheaper editions. Any scholar, however, will approve of the painstaking correction of the stylistic errors that cropped up in the earlier works. Churchill’s mastery of English, for example, completely outdistanced his grasp of Latin and Greek, as sometimes is manifest in his inaccurate quotations. And these extend to the English citations as well: in the first volume of The World Crisis, Churchill misquotes Housman’s "On the idle hill of summer, sleeping with the flow of streams" as "sleepy with the sounds of streams."

"Maps, notably in the fledgling books, tend to confuse rather than clarify. In fact, about 300 maps were remade for the collected works, either because of original geographical inaccuracies or changed spellings of locations. Writing early in the century, Churchill spelled Karachi as Currahee and Chile as Chili. In The River War, he writes confidently, "All these positions can be followed on the map." But a place called Selim in the text appears as Esselem in the maps. Churchill took little care in obtaining these, often borrowing from contemporary school atlases or other books of the period....While revising outmoded or incorrect spelling and obstacles to geographical comprehension, however, the editors wisely retain old-fashioned but characteristic Churchillisms like ‘I am of the opinion.’"

-Jon Foreman in The Nation, New York, 21 September 1974
[THE COLLECTED WORKS OF SIR WINSTON CHURCHILL]

Publisher: Library of Imperial History, London 1974-75

Thirty-four volumes

Elaborately bound in full vellum blocked gilt with titles on spine and Churchill arms on cover. All edges gilt, inside edges of boards tooled gilt, silk page markers, marbled endpapers, head- and footbands, etc. Each volume housed in a dark green leatherette slipcase with the Churchill Arms gilt on top panel.

Variants

Some sets were bound in full red morocco with plain red slipcases; in full cream morocco with the original style of slipcases; and in a few other colours on an individual basis (at least one set exists in light blue morocco, and another in full green goatskin).

Comment

While they have some importance as the first collected edition, and as beautiful examples of the binder’s art, the Works remain expensive reprints. Nor do they all contain the original text. Since the true collector likes to hold in his or her hands the work in the form Sir Winston first gave it to the world, these luxurious volumes will never replace the first editions in value or desirability.

Appraisal

Original worn vellum sets without slipcases have occasionally sold for $3000 or slightly less. Fine vellum or morocco bound sets have lately ranged up to $10,000; an original publisher’s numbered set in slipcases, in fine condition, should be expected to sell for the upper figure or more.

True Texts

(For the benefit of scholars and researchers with access to these volumes, I list below the "true texts" [offprints from trade editions] and "altered texts" [volumes reset and reedited, with altered pagination]. The second group is almost worthless as citation in footnotes and references, and should be cited only as a supplement to first or trade editions:)

(Pagination coincides with first or early editions.)

XIV-XV. Marlborough: offprinted from the 1947 Harrap two-volume edition, which itself was considerably revised by the author.

XVII. Arms and the Covenant: offprinted from the First Edition.

XVIII. Step by Step: offprinted from a first or early edition.
XIX-XX1. *The War Speeches*: offprinted from the 1952 Definitive Edition with the same pagination; but this edition omits many speeches published in the original seven volumes.

XXIX. *In the Balance*: offprinted from the First Edition.

XXX. *Stemming the Tide, The Unwritten Alliance*: offprinted from First Editions.

XXI-XXIV. *A History of the English-Speaking Peoples*: offprinted from first or early editions.

**Altered Texts**

(Pagination does not coincide with any trade editions except the 1989-90 reprints by Cooper/Norton (*Malakand Field Force, Savrola, The Boer War, My Early Life, My African Journey, Thoughts and Adventures, Great Contemporaries*) which were themselves offprinted from the *Collected Works*. Reset texts should be assumed to have been re-edited—see "From the Reviews.")


III. *The River War*: reset using an abridged text (1902 onward).

IV. *The Boer War*: reset from first editions of *London to Ladysmith via Pretoria* and *Ian Hamilton’s March*.

V. *Savrola*: reset from an unknown edition.


VII. *Mr. Brodrick’s Army and Other Early Speeches*: reset from Brodrick’s Army, *For Free Trade, Liberalism and the Social Problem, The People’s Rights and India* and entirely repaginated.

VIII-XII. *The World Crisis*: reset text combining the original two volumes of 1916-1918 into one volume; pagination and shoulder notes do not coincide.

XIII. *Thoughts and Adventures*: reset, edition unknown.

XVI. *Great Contemporaries*: reset, based on the 1938 revised edition.

XXII-XXVII. *The Second World War*: reset; maps and plans redrawn.

XXVIII. *The Sinews of Peace, Europe Unite*: reset from First Editions.
THE MAJOR WORKS OF SIR WINSTON CHURCHILL

(ICS AA2)

While the Library of Imperial History was setting about the almost impossible task of finding and publishing Churchill's entire canon, the Diner's Club in association with Fine Art International Ltd. and the Hamlyn Publishing Group began a slightly more modest project to celebrate the Centenary of his birth: a fine edition of twenty-five "major works" from Lord Randolph Churchill through the History of the English-Speaking Peoples. The sets were produced and handsomely bound by Edito-Service SA in Geneva. Like the L.I.H. collection they did not sell out, and odd volumes were still on sale at Chartwell in the mid-1980s. Sold on subscription, to which not everyone stuck, they are often encountered individually today. They are the only collected edition besides the Collected Works.

-Richard M. Langworth

[Centenary First Edition]

Publisher: The Diner's Club, London 1974

Twenty-five volumes

Bound in full maroon morocco blocked gilt with initials "WSC" and elaborate border on top board. On spines are three black leather labels for the author, volume title and "CENTENARY FIRST EDITION"; the "WSC" is also blocked on the spine along with two empty square panels. All page edges gilt, inside edges of boards tooled gilt, black cloth page markers, maroon moire cloth endpapers, head- and footbands. Each volume contains an identical frontispiece, the Karsh "Angry Lion" 1941 photograph, tipped in opposite the title page. Appraisal: There is less demand for these than the Collected Works because they include fewer volumes of Churchill's books.

Though smaller, the Diner's Club collection is truer to the original texts than the Collected Works, since all but The Second World War were offprinted from readily available first or early impressions. Even The Second World War was derived from a popular current edition, which although reset was based on Churchill's final corrected text.
True Texts
(For the benefit of scholars and researchers with access to these volumes, I list the sources of the various texts:)

(Pagination coincides with first or impressions.)

The World Crisis (I-V): offprinted from First Editions, but omitting The Eastern Front.
Marlborough (I-IV) offprinted from the 1947 Harrap two-volume edition, but re-divided back into four volumes.
War Speeches (I-III): offprinted from the 1952 Definitive Edition with the same pagination; but this edition omits many speeches published in the original seven volumes.


Altered Texts
(Pagination does not coincide with first or early editions.)

The Second World War (I-VI): printed from the same plates as, the Heron Edition (ICS A123m), which was also being produced at this time by Edito-Service SA. The Heron illustrations are also included, but in groups of one or two per volume, not interspersed, like the latter edition, in one group per volume.

OBASA ESCOGIDAS [SELECTED WORKS]
(ICS AA3)

Publisher: Bibliotech, Premios Nobel, Madrid, 1957

A recent discovery, this collection includes Pensamientos y Aventuras, Grandes Contemporaneous and La Force de la Victoria. As I have not examined a copy I am not sure what the last title contains (RML).
Prior to this work, four-fifths of Churchill's speeches had never been published in book form. To correct this, and to coincide with the Centenary of Churchill's birth, a team of Columbia University graduate students spent six months combing Parliamentary records, newspapers, pamphlets, Conservative Party and BBC broadcast transcripts. The result was eight massive volumes totaling nearly 9,000 pages, pulled together by Robert Rhodes James, who had earlier published a biography of Lord Randolph Churchill and the seminal Churchill: A Study in Failure 1900-1939. Rhodes James added introductory essays for the four parts of the work and useful prefatory notes before many speeches; the publishers provided two comprehensive indices. The editor was paid £5,000 for his work (55p per page), surely the publisher's bargain of the decade.

Indispensable as it is, the Complete Speeches remains a flawed work, primarily because it is not complete. Granted, the editing required difficult judgments. For example, Churchill's speech in defense of Edward VIII in the Albert Hall (3 December 1936) was omitted because he didn't finish it—the audience protested and began walking out! But there are many inexplicable omissions: the final peroration from the post-Munich speech in 1938 ("I have watched this famous Island descending the staircase which leads to a dark gulf...") is nowhere to be found. Some speeches are wholly absent, for example 28 June 1954, when Churchill called for detente with the Soviet Union at the Washington Press Club, adding coyly that he hoped nobody would think him a Communist for doing so. Churchill's youthful orations were spottily recorded, and many of these were left out. Although Hansard went verbatim in 1911, even it was not reliable, since its reporters said Churchill's remarks were sometimes inaudible.

-Richard M. Langworth
From the Reviews

“...The public Churchill emerges with great clarity....What an elocutionary feast remains! All the pinnacles of a turbulent career are here: the condemnation of the Munich settlement, the promise of ‘blood, toil, tears and sweat,’ and the fateful iron curtain speech at Fulton. Indeed, the parts are engulfed by the whole in what turns out to be a sweeping chronicle of the major events of the first half of the century.”

“These speeches do more than remind us that Churchill was a gifted orator and writer. They increase our understanding of a matchlessly dramatic life; we watch its progress or recession in their pages. We learn more about the events that molded Churchill, his world and our own. Appearing in his centenary, these monumental works may even help to make Churchill fashionable again.”

-Jon Foreman in The Nation (USA), 21 September 1974

[Winston S. Churchill: His Complete Speeches 1897-1963]
First Edition: Cohen A277.1 / ICS A145a
Publisher: Chelsea House/Bowker, New York 1974
Eight volumes

Red cloth blocked gold and black. On cover, author's name, general title and Churchill Arms; on spine, author's name and general title gold on black panel; volume number, years, editor's and publishers' names blocked gold. Red cloth headbands and footbands, each volume with frontispiece. The eight volumes published as a set at $185.


Appraisal

The original price was steep in 1974, but would be a bargain today. Typical sets in fine condition are now selling for very large prices soon after the set was out of print. Some sets on today's market have come from libraries, with defacing marks on their spines or library stamps on title pages; these cost less, but not much less. As formidable a job as it seems, the prospective buyer should collate each volume: several volumes exist with missing signatures of 32 pages.
[WINSTON S. CHURCHILL: HIS COMPLETE SPEECHES 1897-1963]
Abridged One-Volume Edition: ICS A145b


This very thick paperback was published at $25/£15. Well put together for a softbound work, it numbers 1088 pages and contains a good selection of speeches from the original eight volumes. Given the increasing scarcity of the original, it is a good stopgap volume until one can find (or afford) the first edition.

[WINSTON S. CHURCHILL: HIS COMPLETE SPEECHES 1897-1963]
Abridged Edition: Cohen A277.2 / ICS A145c

Publisher: Chelsea House, New York, 1983

Eight volumes

A paperback edition, greatly abridged, is the only multi-volume successor to the original work. It appears infrequently, but should not be looked upon as anything approaching the complete text.
Upon publication of the *Collected Works* (1974), it was observed that those thirty-four volumes did not comprise the complete canon, since Churchill had written hundreds of essays for periodicals which he did not include in compilations such as *Thoughts and Adventures*. Accordingly, the publishers of the *Collected Works* commissioned Michael Wolff, one of Randolph Churchill's former assistants (“young gentlemen”) on the Official Biography, to compile all the essays not already contained within the thirty-four *Collected Works*. The result was four satisfying volumes of material that would cost $20,000 or more to acquire in its original form, assuming one could locate all of the many periodicals which had published Churchill for sixty years.

The *Collected Essays* comprise genuine Churchill material, published for the first time in volume form. Wolff fastidiously grouped the articles into separate volumes for War, Politics and People, with a catch-all "Churchill At Large" volume as the finale. He also provides an erudite and useful foreword to the work in Volume I. Here Wolff suggests that these articles, written quickly and raced into print are more a reflection of our author’s true opinions than his books, which were exhaustively edited and revised before Churchill released them to publishers. Whether or not that is so, the *Essays* are a stunning and important addition to the Churchill canon; quite indispensable.

- Richard M. Langworth

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Publisher: Library of Imperial History, London 1976

Four volumes

Elaborately bound in full vellum blocked gilt with titles on spine and Churchill arms on cover. All edges gilt, inside edges of boards tooled gilt, silk page markers, marbled endpapers, head- and footbands, etc. Each volume houses in a dark green leatherette slipcase with the Churchill Arms gilt on top panel.

**Variants**: A number of sets were made up, bound in materials other than the original vellum. Chief among these are full cream morocco (green slipcases) and full red morocco (red slipcases). Note that this production differs from a more cheaply bound variant below, but can be identified by the words "Centenary Limited Edition" on the half title and title page.

**Appraisal**: With the supply of unbound sheets exhausted, this set is now extremely scarce and desirable.

**[THE COLLECTED ESSAYS OF SIR WINSTON CHURCHILL]**

**Centenary Edition**: ICS A146b

**Publisher**: Library of Imperial History, London 1976

**Four volumes**

Internally the same as the above, this version is bound differently, and can also be identified by the words "Centenary Edition" on the half title and title page. Bound in quarter navy morocco and blue cloth, a circular version of the Churchill Arms blocked gilt on the top board and the titles blocked gilt on the spine. While equipped with page markers and marbled endpapers, the volumes lack the fancy gilt tooling on the inside of the boards and only the top page edges are gilt. Now out of print and extremely desirable. Like the *Centenary Limited Edition*, some of these unbound sheets were also later bound in full red morocco, and in goatskin.
THE GREAT REPUBLIC
First Edition: ICS A149

Publisher: Random House, New York, 1999

Hardbound, 470 pages numbered [i]-xxii and [1]-[458]. Published September 1999 at $25.95.

Edited and arranged by Sir Winston's grandson, this volume distills everything Churchill wrote about America in his History of the English Speaking Peoples (about 230 pages) plus all of his major essays on the USA (about 130 pages). Also included are three Churchill essays on English Common Law, Magna Carta and Parliament ("America's English Heritage") and Churchill's famous "what-if" story, "If Lee Had Not Won the Battle of Gettysburg." Greeted enthusiastically on publication, this latest work demonstrates our author's ability to keep on publishing long after he has left this vale of tears.
NEVER GIVE IN!:
THE BEST OF WINSTON CHURCHILL’S SPEECHES
First Edition: ICS A150


Hardbound, 550 pages numbered [i]-[xxxii] and [1]-[518]. Published in the UK at £20.

Short of the Complete Speeches, this is the best book you can own on Winston Churchill’s speeches, admirably collected and annotated by his grandson Winston. It is Winston’s personal selection of his favourites, ranging over Sir Winston’s entire output, from his maiden speech to his final days. Included are all the best-known speeches, as well as some that have never been published in volume form, such as WSC’s impromptu speech in Durban after escaping from the Boer prison camp in Pretoria in 1899. Infinitely readable and desirable.
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, electrotypes [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 deservingly distinct editions and issues. Except for deleting the parentheses, in no case did ICS alter any basic Woods numbers. For example, even *Blenheim*, which undeservely 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.

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