



William Heinemann (1863-1920) published *The White Peacock*, but chose not to take *The Trespasser* (1912) or *Sons and Lovers*. It was not until the 1930s that his firm showed interest in acquiring the rights to publish Lawrence again.

In 1932 Heinemann produced *The Letters of D. H. Lawrence*, and in 1935 replaced Martin Secker as the publishers of Lawrence's work. Their first new Lawrence books were *The Spirit of Place* (1935), an anthology of Lawrence's prose compiled by Richard Aldington (1892-1962), and *Phoenix: The Posthumous Papers of D. H. Lawrence* (1936) edited by Edward D McDonald.

Heinemann then remained Lawrence's chief British publisher, reprinting Secker's series of thin-paper hardback editions and, from 1955, publishing the hardback Phoenix edition. Penguin Books produced paperbacks of Lawrence's work from 1949 onwards, and these gradually became more popular than the Phoenix edition. Penguin were the first to publish an English uncensored edition of *Lady Chatterley's Lover* in 1960, with Heinemann's own unexpurgated edition appearing a year later in 1961.

Richard Aldington had known Lawrence since before World War I. After Lawrence's death in 1930, Aldington was frequently associated with the publication of Lawrence's posthumous work, notably *Last Poems* (1932) and the American edition of *Apocalypse* (1932). He was responsible for the entry on Lawrence in a supplement to the *Dictionary of National Biography* in 1935. Heinemann published his biography of Lawrence, *Portrait of a Genius, But . . .* in 1950, and Aldington would continue to write a large number of introductions to Lawrence's work for the Heinemann Phoenix edition and the paperback volumes produced by Penguin Books.

