

The Journal of the T. E. Lawrence Society

Contents of Volumes I to XXIV

Vol. I, No. 1, Spring 1991

Jeremy Wilson: *A. W. Lawrence, 1900-1991* (p.7)

A brief tribute to A. W. Lawrence, who died on Easter Sunday 1990, discussing his role as T. E. Lawrence's literary executor.

Nicholas Lynch: *Eleven Hundred Miles on the Lawrence Trail* (pp. 8-20)

An account of a bicycle tour in France in 1990 that retraced the first part of the route taken by Lawrence in August 1908. Illustrated with photographs of some of the buildings also photographed by Lawrence.

Rupert Chapman: *Lawrence as Archaeologist* (pp. 21-29)

Rupert Chapman, Executive Secretary of the Palestine Exploration Fund, considers Lawrence's developing career as an archaeologist before the First World War.

A. J. Flavell: *T. E. Lawrence and the Bodleian* (pp. 30-42)

Jack Flavell, Assistant Librarian at the Bodleian Library, discusses Lawrence's roles as a Bodleian reader and benefactor.

D. G. Hogarth: *Mecca's Revolt against the Turk* (pp. 43-56)

Although D. G. Hogarth contributed significantly to British policy in the Middle East during and after the First World War, he left no memoirs. Articles such as this 1920 contribution to the *American Century* magazine therefore have permanent interest.

***Interview with Colonel Lawrence, from The Globe, 12 December 1918* (pp. 57-59)**

Lawrence's interview with *The Globe* has not previously been reprinted. It has historical interest, not merely as the first known press interview he gave after the war, but because of the modesty he shows and the tributes he pays to other participants in the Arab Revolt.

Jeremy Wilson: *An Appeal from Damascus: The Mohammed Abdulla Bassam Affair* (pp. 60-67)

An unrecorded episode documented from files in the Public Record Office. Includes two hitherto unpublished Lawrence letters.

W. E. G Beauforte-Greenwood: *Notes on the Introduction to the RAF of High-Speed Craft* (pp. 68-75)

Flight-Lieutenant W. E. G. Beauforte-Greenwood was head of the Air Ministry Marine Branch. He was responsible for introducing high-speed motor-boats to the RAF, and for Lawrence's work in that field.

Sir Ronald Storrs: *Review of Oriental Assembly* (pp. 76-78)

Book review, originally published in 1939.

Malcolm Brown: *An Introduction to the BBC 1962 Documentary, T. E. Lawrence: 1888-1935* (pp. 79-84)

A brief history of the making of this important documentary, which was the only occasion that anyone tried to interview on film a representative selection of people who had known Lawrence.

Jeremy Wilson: *Documentary Proof or Wishful Thinking: Lawrence James on the Deraa Episode* (pp. 85-88)

A scholarly rebuttal of the sensational claim by Lawrence James, in *The Golden Warrior*, to have discovered a document that proved that Lawrence could not have been at Deraa on November 21, 1917.

Vol. I, No. 2, Winter 1991-2

Hugh Leach: *Off and on the Tracks to Atwi* (pp. 6-10)

When the Society organised a visit to Jordan in 1989, members were perplexed to learn that Atwi, a station on the Hejaz railway mentioned in *Seven Pillars of Wisdom*, could not be located. This led to a controversy during which it was alleged that Lawrence might have invented the station and the military action he claimed had taken place there. The question has been resolved by H. St. J. B. Armitage and Hugh Leach, who have spent much of their careers working for the British Foreign Office in the Middle East. We print Hugh's explanation.

T. E. Lawrence: *Six Book Reviews* (pp. 11-30)

Lawrence's five book reviews in *The Spectator* have long been difficult to obtain, although three were included by A. W. Lawrence in his literary selection *Men in Print* (The Golden Cockerel Press, 1940). All five are reprinted here as they appeared in *The Spectator*, together with an earlier review written by Lawrence for *The Observer*.

Nicholas Birnie: *T. E. Lawrence and Frederic Manning* (pp. 31-62)

Nicholas Birnie's paper on Lawrence and Frederic Manning was presented at the Society's 1990 Symposium. It sheds much light on one of Lawrence's lesser-known literary friendships. The text printed here has been revised and updated.

Mike Leatherdale: *Lawrence and his Brough Superiors* (pp. 63-94)

Mike Leatherdale's article was originally published by the Brough Superior Club. It is reprinted here with some passages amended and additional material drawn from information in the *Authorised Biography* research archive.

Vol. II, No. 1, Summer 1992

Earl Winterton: *Arabian Nights and Days: Part I* (pp. 7-32)

Lord Winterton was one of the British officers who joined the Arab forces for the final advance on Damascus, and the 1920 memoir reprinted here is valuable testimony. For the concluding part, see Vol. II, No. 2.

T. E. Lawrence: *Ramping* (pp. 33-36)

Lawrence's article *Ramping* is included in its original form, rather than the version he later edited for *The Mint*.

T. E. Lawrence and Rupert de la Bère (pp. 37-48)

Little has been written about Lawrence's friendship with Rupert de la Bère, editor of the *Journal of the Royal Air Force College, Cranwell*. The librarian at Cranwell kindly provided a selection of material on the subject, and we have edited this into a brief memoir.

Adrian Rance: *T. E. Shaw and the British Power Boat Company* (pp. 49-68)

Adrian Rance, Head of Cultural Services with Southampton City Council, has written a biography of Hubert Scott-Paine. His paper on Lawrence's association with the British Power Boat Co., read at the Society's 1990 Symposium, is printed here in a slightly revised form.

Richard Knowles: *Tale of an 'Arabian Knight': The T. E. Lawrence Effigy* (pp. 69-83)

Richard Knowles' article, recording Eric Kennington's work on the effigy of Lawrence in St Martin's Church, Wareham, has been reprinted with permission from *Church Monuments*, Vol. VI, 1991. The photographs by Wing Commander R. G. Sims, which include some not previously published, are printed by kind permission of his son, Squadron Leader John Sims.

Vol. II, No. 2, Winter 1992-3

Nicholas Lynch: *More Travels on the Lawrence Trail* (pp. 6-22)

Vol. I, No. 1 contained an account by Nick Lynch of a cycling tour in France along the route followed by Lawrence in 1908. We print here Nick's account of a second journey, this time quite literally in Lawrence's footsteps looking at Crusader castles in Syria in 1909.

Earl Winterton: *Arabian Nights and Days: Part II* (pp. 23-43)

The concluding part of Earl Winterton's *Arabian Nights and Days* [see Vol. II, No.1] takes readers to the capture of Deraa.

Keith Harden: *The Mint – Illustrated* (pp. 44-60)

Wing Commander Keith Harden's superbly illustrated talk about RAF Uxbridge in 1922 was one of several high points of the Society's 1992 Symposium. While there is not space here to print all the pictures he showed, we are considering ways to make this historical collection more permanently available. By a happy chance, Keith has now been posted from Uxbridge to Cranwell, and we hope to hear from him again!

Jeremy Wilson: *Amendments to the Authorised Biography* (pp. 61-67)

Research on Lawrence's life seems likely to continue for many years, and one of the virtues of this Journal is that it can be used to publicise amendments to the *Authorised Biography*. The batch of amendments here is to be included in the French translation.

Jeremy Wilson: *T. E. Lawrence Materials at Oxford* (pp. 68-88)

Oxford seems a fitting location for the first of a series of accounts of the major Lawrence collections. It is hoped to extend this series to cover other locations.

Vol. III, No. 1, Summer 1993

T. E. Lawrence, *Seven Essays* (pp.6-19)

It is doubtful that the manuscripts of Lawrence's early essays survive. In setting the texts here, we have corrected obvious mistakes in the original printings, but it is not always possible to rectify errors where an earlier printer seems to have mis-read Lawrence's handwriting. However, these reprints are certainly no worse than the originals, and they make the essays readily available in one place for the first time.

Summary of the Hejaz Revolt, War Office, London (pp. 20-44)

This War Office document is something of an antidote to claims made by writers such as Elie Kedourie, Sidney Sugarman and Lawrence James. It provides a contemporary record of Arab achievement based not only on Arab sources but on information gathered by British Intelligence including intercepted enemy messages and reports of Allied liaison officers in the field.

Jeremy Wilson: T. E. Lawrence at Clouds Hill (pp. 45-65)

This record of Lawrence at Clouds Hill, drawn from his correspondence, offers an insight into his attitude towards the cottage, gives the history of the improvements he made, and says something about his plans to live there in retirement.

Richard Yeomans: T. E. Lawrence and the Visual Arts (pp. 66-74)

Richard Yeomans' article draws attention to an aspect of Lawrence's interests which many people overlook, and also serves as a reminder of the successful Symposium organised at the University of Warwick in December 1992.

Philip M. O'Brien: Notes on the American Issues of Revolt in the Desert (pp. 75-79)

This contribution by Philip O'Brien is the first in a series of bibliographical notes. It should help collectors and librarians distinguish between different editions and states of *Revolt in the Desert* that are frequently confused.

Jeremy Wilson: Notes on Editing the Oxford Seven Pillars (pp. 80-84)

Editorial work on the Oxford *Seven Pillars* is steadily progressing, and much of Lawrence's text has now been typeset. Readers may be interested in the notes reproduced here, made at an early stage in the project.

Vol. III, No. 2, Spring 1994

T. E. Lawrence: Sherif Feisal (pp. 6-8)

Lawrence's notes on Sherif Feisal were written early in 1919. They form a preface here to the two important essays by D. G. Hogarth that follow.

D. G. Hogarth: Great Britain & the Arabs up to the Armistice of 30 October 1918 (pp 9-24)

This essay is drawn from the six-volume *History of the Peace Conference of Paris* which was assembled in the 1920s under the auspices of the Royal Institute of International Affairs.

D. G. Hogarth: *Two Views of T. E. Lawrence* (pp. 25-28)

Hogarth's anonymous profile of Lawrence, written for William Rothenstein's *Twenty-four Portraits*, is often quoted as a remarkably perceptive essay. It is reprinted here together with the longer biographical sketch that he later wrote for the *Supplement to the Encyclopaedia Britannica* published in 1926. This was the first *Britannica* profile of Lawrence.

Raymond Savage: *Lawrence of Arabia in a New Disguise* (pp. 29-34)

Contrast Hogarth's essays with *Lawrence of Arabia in a New Disguise*, published in America in 1926. This was by Raymond Savage, who had known Lawrence slightly at university and afterwards became his literary agent. Savage had served for a time under Allenby, of whom he had published a biography in 1925. His article shows what a thoroughly commercial writer felt were the 'selling points' of the Lawrence Legend in the mid-1920s.

Jeremy Wilson: *T. E. Lawrence and the Translating of the Odyssey* (pp. 35-66)

This history of Lawrence's *Odyssey* translation was originally drafted for the edition published by the Limited Editions Club in 1981. When it was submitted, the Club's editor, who had placed no restriction on length, decided that it was too long. Jeremy Wilson therefore wrote a much shorter essay which was published in the book. The original version is printed here for the first time.

Jeremy Wilson: *Life-story of a Book: T. E. Lawrence's Odyssey* (pp. 67-75)

Bibliographical notes about editions of Lawrence's *Odyssey* translation.

***Motor-boats for the RAF, from The Times, March 31 1932* (pp. 76-79)**

***Voyage of an RAF Motor-boat, from The Times, April 16 1932* (pp. 80-83)**

These two articles about the British Power Boat Co. were published in *The Times* in 1932. They form part of Lawrence's least-known press campaign. It was he who invited *The Times* to cover the new high-speed RAF craft, while the content of the articles clearly owes more than a little to his hand.

Vol. IV, No. 1, Autumn 1994

Jeremy Wilson: *Ave atque Vale* (pp. 5-13)

A valedictory commentary on the history of the Journal of the T. E. Lawrence Society and its predecessor *T.E. Lawrence Studies*.

Clifford Irwin: *A Comprehensive Listing & Index of T. E. Lawrence's Letters* (pp. 14-28)

Cliff Irwin's project to list all Lawrence's extant letters is one of the most important pieces of biographical research currently in progress. The result will be an invaluable tool for everyone interested in Lawrence.

D. G. Hogarth: *Great Britain, France and Syria following the Armistice of Mudros, 30 October 1918* (pp. 29-63)

D. G. Hogarth's narrative of Arab fortunes at the Peace Conference and after is drawn from the six-volume *History of the Peace Conference of Paris* which was assembled in the 1920s under the auspices of the Royal Institute of International Affairs. It is important not only for its historical authority, but because he was personally involved in these events. His account is an excellent starting point for anyone interested in Lawrence's post-war political career.

H. St. J. B. Armitage: *Lawrence - The Deceit of his Detractors* (pp. 64-75)

Jeremy Wilson is often asked why he has not published more rebuttals of errors in works referring to Lawrence. Often the answer is that such errors involve tier upon tier of mistakes or misrepresentation. When one makes a serious attempt to unravel the tangle, most people lose interest. Lawrence's career took place against the background of an extremely complex series of political and military events. His detractors have therefore thrived on the public's taste for simple explanations. St. John Armitage, one of the few experts on the Middle East of that period, provides an example of the kind of deception that rarely attracts public rebuttal.

Jeremy Wilson: *Some Thoughts on Lawrence and Lowell Thomas* (pp. 76-80)

We had hoped to publish a special issue focusing on T. E. Lawrence and the Press. This would have incorporated Janet Riesman's work on the Lowell Thomas papers, and Jeremy Wilson's own chronological survey showing in detail how Lawrence's attitude to newspapers and journalists evolved between 1910 and 1935. The project was baulked by the lawyers responsible for the Lowell Thomas archive, who took exception to Janet's work. Those who heard her fascinating paper at the Society's 1992 Symposium at Jesus College, Oxford, will know how much has been missed by those members who could not be present. In the meantime, Jeremy Wilson spoke briefly about Lawrence and Lowell Thomas at the 1994 Symposium. Some of his remarks are reproduced at the end of this issue.

Vol. IV, No. 2, Spring 1995

***Proceedings at the Unveiling of the Memorial to Lawrence of Arabia from the Oxford High School Magazine, December 1936* (pp. 7-17)**

This report of the unveiling of the Lawrence memorial at the City of Oxford High School in 1936 is reprinted courtesy of the Headmaster of Oxford County Boys Upper Secondary

School, Mr. M. Langford. The two schools merged in 1966 and now occupy new premises at Glanville Road, Cowley, where the plaque has been installed. The description of the ceremony enacted at Lawrence's old school, seventeen months after his death, gives an indication of the feelings engendered at the time.

Nicholas Lynch: *A Short Walk in South-Eastern Anatolia following T. E. Lawrence's 1911 Walk* (pp. 18-35)

Nick Lynch has previously contributed accounts of his tours in France and Syria following the journeys undertaken by Lawrence in the summers of 1908 and 1909 [Vol. I, No. 1, and Vol. II, No. 2]. He describes here a third journey he made over the route that Lawrence covered in 1911. An element that adds considerably to this account is that Nick quotes from the diary Lawrence kept on that occasion, and compares his own experiences with Lawrence's.

Brian Holden Reid: *The Experience of the Arab Revolt as Interpreted in T. E. Lawrence's Seven Pillars of Wisdom* (pp. 36-49)

Brian Holden Reid, Senior Lecturer in War Studies at King's College, London, and since 1987 the Resident Historian at the Staff College, Camberley, sets out the view that many biographers have concentrated on minor faults in *Seven Pillars of Wisdom*, thereby paying insufficient attention to its true value as a remarkable war memoir.

Harold Orlans: *The Friendship of Lawrence and Graves* (pp. 50-60)

When seeking an entrée into literary circles after the war, Lawrence found in Robert Graves a useful intermediary for meeting established writers. Harold Orlans gives an interesting survey of their relationship as it developed over the years.

Ernest Thurtle: *A Secular Saint: Notes on Lawrence of Arabia* (pp. 61-7)

One of the many friends Lawrence made in the post-war years was Ernest Thurtle. Peter Metcalfe provides an introduction to an article that Thurtle wrote on Lawrence in 1938.

Philip M. O'Brien: *The Edwards H. Metcalf Collection* (pp. 68-75)

Philip O'Brien's comprehensive bibliography has become the standard reference work in the field. Who better to describe Edwards H. Metcalf's remarkable collection at the Henry E. Huntington Library in California?

The Constitution of the T. E. Lawrence Society, as amended at the Annual General Meeting held on September 18 1994, was also included in this issue.

Vol. V, No. 1, Autumn 1995

Daniel da Cruz: *Pilgrim's Road* (pp. 7-16)

The part played by the Hejaz railway during the Arab Revolt is well known. What is perhaps less familiar to readers is the background to its construction and the problems encountered during its restoration in later years. Daniel da Cruz, an expert on the Middle East who has written regularly for *Aramco World*, gives a short history of the railway up to 1965.

Amram Scheyer: *The Lawrence-Aaronsohn Relationship* (pp. 17-24)

Very little has been written about Aaron Aaronsohn, a prominent Zionist leader during the First World War, and his associations with Lawrence. In his article, Amram Scheyer describes Aaronsohn's involvement with the Arab Bureau. The author is an Israeli writer who has written the only biography in Hebrew of T. E. Lawrence, *Laurens ul' Acharav Hemered Bamidbar*.

Ton Hoenselaars and Gene M. Moore: *Joseph Conrad and T. E. Lawrence* (pp. 25-44)

Lawrence's desire to explore the methods and techniques of other writers led him to meet a number of distinguished authors in the 1920s and 1930s. Ton Hoenselaars and Gene Moore, co-authors of this article, have written on a subject which has received little attention.

Ton Hoenselaars teaches English Literature at Utrecht University and has written extensively on English writers. Gene Moore is a lecturer on English at the University of Amsterdam. In addition to producing a number of articles on English authors, he is co-editor of the Cambridge edition of Joseph Conrad.

Dr Norman Postlethwaite: *Homer's Odyssey and Lawrence's* (pp. 45-55)

In his article *T. E. Lawrence and the Translating of the Odyssey, 1928-1931* [Vol. III, No.2], Jeremy Wilson provided an interesting account of Lawrence as translator. Through his research he was able to piece together much of the story of Lawrence's *Odyssey*, and concluded his article by saying that: 'Since 1932 the English language - like any other - has subtly changed, and Lawrence's *Odyssey* does not escape the flavour of its literary period. For new generations, Homer will be more accessible through more modern renderings in the latest idiom ... Yet Lawrence's *Odyssey* will remain important, for it was the first translation which succeeded in offering both the spirit and the narrative of the Greek original...'

Dr Norman Postlethwaite, Head of the Department of Classics and Ancient History at the University of Exeter, has looked at the translation from a different viewpoint, placing it in a historical context '... of Homeric scholarship which was current at the time and which has since so dramatically altered the modern view of Homer. It would, quite simply, be impossible now to undertake the kind of work Lawrence undertook, and I hope your readers will be interested to see why.'

Andrew Lownie: *The Friendship of Lawrence and Buchan* (pp. 57-67)

Andrew Lownie, a member of the Society, has recently published a biography of John Buchan which received many favourable reviews. We are fortunate in being able to include in this issue his article on the friendship of Lawrence and Buchan.

Alun Lewis: *Dusty Hermitage* (pp. 70-75)

Alun Lewis (1914-1944) is recognised as one of the most important British writers of World War II. Born and brought up in South Wales, the son of a teacher, he read history at Aberystwyth and Manchester Universities and joined the army in 1940. Stationed at Bovington Camp, he visited Clouds Hill. This inspired him to write this fictional short story *Dusty Hermitage*. Lewis died in Burma in 1944.

Robert Bolt: *Apologia* (pp. 77-81)

Robert Bolt, playwright and screen writer, received awards for *Dr Zhivago*, *A Man for All Seasons* and *Lawrence of Arabia*. After attending Exeter and Manchester Universities, he became a teacher but later started a new career writing historical plays and novels before producing screen scripts. His screen play for *Lawrence of Arabia* received some strong criticism and he wrote *Apologia* to explain his approach to the subject. We are indebted to Adrian Turner for passing this article to us. Robert Bolt died in February of this year.

Vol. V, No. 2, Spring 1996

Jerrold R. Caplan: *The Lives of Lawrence and Odysseus* (pp. 7-13)

Taking Plutarch as his model, the author has made a comparison between the two lives. Jerrold Caplan is a lecturer in classical and early modern philosophy at the Catholic University of America, Washington D.C., and is at present working for a PhD on Philosophical Courage: A Study in the Dialogues of Plato. His interest in travel literature of the Middle East, especially British travellers of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, led him to Lawrence.

Nadeem Elissa: *The Cairo Conference of 1921* (pp. 15-40)

When Winston Churchill, as Secretary of State for the Colonies, decided to call a conference in 1921 in Cairo to discuss the arrangements for all British mandated territories in the Middle East, he appointed Lawrence as his adviser on Arab affairs. Churchill records that there was opposition in some quarters to this arrangement. However, in *Great Contemporaries* he wrote that 'Lawrence's term as a civil servant was a unique phase in his life. Everyone was astonished by his calm and tactful demeanour. His patience and readiness to work with others amazed those who knew him best.'

Nadeem Elissa wrote a thesis on the Cairo Conference as part of his MA degree at the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London. Most of his thesis is included in this issue. He describes the discussions that took place before, during and after the conference, and the resulting decisions which played such an important part in Middle Eastern history.

Clara Marvin: *Lawrence the Listener* (pp. 41-67)

Clara Marvin holds advanced degrees in historical musicology from Columbia and Yale Universities and is an instructor in music history at the University of Toronto. In her investigation of Lawrence's musical activities, she has written on a subject which deeply interested him but one that has received virtually no attention in the literature since the 1930s.

Malcolm Brown: *Living with Lawrence* (pp. 68-75)

Malcolm Brown, well known to members for his lively talks and as the author of many books, writes about his thoughts and experiences when editing Lawrence's letters.

H. St. J. B. Armitage: *T. E. Lawrence and Henry Williamson* (pp.76-79)

St. John Armitage, an acknowledged expert on the Middle East, draws attention in his article on Lawrence and Henry Williamson to fallacies which too readily find their way into print.

Vol. VI, No. 1, Autumn 1996

James P. Ramage: *T. E. Lawrence and the Postage Stamps Issue for the Hejaz* (pp. 6-13)

The decision to issue Hejaz postage stamps in 1916 provided Lawrence with an opportunity to participate in an artistic activity which must have come as a welcome respite from wartime privations. In this connection it is interesting to read Richard Yeomans' assessment of Lawrence's involvement in the visual arts. He wrote that Lawrence 'achieved a degree of competence in drawing, photography and stone carving, but this by no means made him a creative artist. He was, however, visually literate, a connoisseur, and an acute and sensitive observer...' [Vol. III, No. 1.]

James Ramage is a retired Chief Inspector of Police living in Lanarkshire, Scotland.

Christophe Leclerc: *T. E. Lawrence and Louis Massignon* (pp. 14-19)

Lawrence's ambivalent attitude towards the French is well known. Leonard Woolley relates that he often spoke of the happy times he spent in France and of his acceptance of the Legion d'Honneur when he had refused other decorations. France, however, had deep-rooted colonial aspirations in Syria which Lawrence saw as an obstacle. This article shows that despite this source of friction, there was an affinity between Lawrence and Massignon.

As part of his master's degree at the University of Paris, Christophe Leclerc wrote a thesis on the French Military Mission that served with T. E. Lawrence in the Hejaz. He subsequently won the third prize in the T. E. Lawrence Society's Essay Competition for this article on Lawrence and Massignon.

Harold Orlans: *The Ways of Transgressors* (pp. 20-33)

It is generally accepted that Lawrence knew at an early age that he was illegitimate, though there is insufficient evidence to establish how much he really knew. *The Ways of Transgressors* puts forward an alternative interpretation. Harold Orlans has written not only about Lawrence, but on a variety of social subjects. He has a PhD in anthropology from Yale. His interest in Lawrence was kindled in 1936 after reading *Seven Pillars of Wisdom*.

Nicholas Lynch: *In the Wilderness of Zin* (pp. 34-48)

In 1996, Nick Lynch completed his third journey to the Middle East, this time through the Wilderness of Zin. As on previous occasions, he has written up his desert travels. Readers will be able to compare some of his photographs, reproduced here, with those taken by Lawrence in 1914 and published in *The Wilderness of Zin*.

H. St. J. B. Armitage: *Lawrence: Life and Legend or Sense and Nonsense?* (pp. 49-71)

The complexities of Lawrence's character and of his embroilment in the Arab Revolt have provided an open season for some of the latter-day commentators. There has been a reluctance, for a number of reasons, for writers to challenge some of the inaccurate statements and false judgements that have found their way into print. St. John Armitage provides a critical appraisal of the second edition of Lawrence James's biography *The Golden Warrior*.

Three Reviews

D. G. Hogarth: *Lawrence of Arabia: Story of his Book: A Lavish Edition* [Review of *Seven Pillars of Wisdom* from *The Times*, December 13 1926] (pp. 71-7)

***Illustrations of Colonel Lawrence's Book* [Review of the 1927 Leicester Galleries exhibition from *The Times*, February 4 1927] (pp. 77-8)**

B. H. Liddell Hart: *Seven Pillars of Wisdom, A Worthy Edition* [Review of *Seven Pillars of Wisdom* from *The Times*, July 29 1935] (pp. 79-82)

The publication by Castle Hill Press of Lawrence's 1922 text of *Seven Pillars* brings to mind the opinions of contemporary critics when his 1926 abridgement was issued to subscribers and, nine years later, published for general circulation.

We have reprinted three articles from *The Times*. The first, by D. G. Hogarth, discusses the 1926 Subscriber's Edition. The second reviews the exhibition of its illustrations that took place at the Leicester Galleries in 1927. The third article, by Liddell Hart, reviews the first trade edition of *Seven Pillars* in 1935.

Vol. VI, No. 2, Spring 1997

Jerome Bertram: *Brass Rubbing* (pp. 6-12)

Medieval history was a subject that attracted Lawrence at an early age and Oxford afforded him opportunities for pursuing his interest. Excursions to local churches and archaeological sites enabled him to participate in brass rubbing and collect artefacts. Father Bertram's paper on brass rubbing provides a useful introduction to the craft and gives an indication of why Lawrence was so enthusiastic about this activity.

Maureen Mellor: *Potsherds and Plasticine: Lawrence the Collector* (pp. 13-30)

Maureen Mellor is an archaeologist who has specialised in medieval pottery and has a particular interest in the collection at the Ashmolean. She is well qualified to describe the excavations that took place in Oxford at the time when Lawrence was searching building sites and collecting potsherds. Maureen relates how the young Lawrence established a rapport with Assistant Keepers C. F. Bell and E. T. Leeds, which developed into lasting friendships.

Malcolm Brown: *Behind the Genteel Façade* (pp. 31-48)

Malcolm Brown's contribution to the 1996 Symposium was an after-dinner talk dealing with the relationship between Lawrence's unmarried parents and its effect upon Lawrence. One can do no better than to quote Jeremy Wilson who said it 'should be rightly described as a performance ... carried off with the brilliance one has come to expect from Malcolm.'

Edward Maggs: *From Carchemish to Cair Paravel* (pp. 49-57)

To the avid book-collector, few things are quite so welcome as hearing an experienced bookseller expound on the buying and selling of books, with all its ramifications. When that bookseller is Edward Maggs, who is not only one of the leading practitioners in the antiquarian field but has Lawrencian interests, then your collector is indeed fortunate.

Susan Warren: *Thomas Hardy and T. E. Lawrence: A Literary Friendship* (pp. 58-68)

Susan Warren's article analyses Lawrence's relationship with Thomas Hardy and his possible influence on Hardy's later poetry. Although it is unsurprising that Lawrence should have been interested in Hardy's writing, the disparity in their ages and backgrounds did not prevent a close bond being formed. Susan holds an MA in Medieval and Renaissance English Literature. She is on the staff of the English Department at Widener University, Pennsylvania.

Robert Franks: *The 'Categorical Imperative in Skirts' who loved the 'Prince of Mecca'* (pp. 69-80)

In 1938, Simone Weil read *Seven Pillars of Wisdom*. It had a profound effect upon her. The French philosopher was at once attracted to the author and, after reading Lawrence's letters, corresponded with David Garnett, expressing a wish, unfulfilled, to read *The Mint*.

Franks' primary interest in Lawrence is the influence he exerted on such philosophers and writers as Weil and Jean Genet. He begins with a brief account of Weil's life and proceeds to discuss the reasons she found Lawrence such an absorbing person. Robert has a BA in Fine Arts and an MA in English, and since 1972 has taught at the Los Angeles Unified School District. He has published a number of articles on Lawrence and a variety of art subjects.

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Dr Malcolm Graham: *The Oxford of T. E. Lawrence* (pp. 7-15)

Dr Malcolm Graham is Head of Oxfordshire Studies at Oxfordshire County Council's Department of Leisure and Arts. At the Society's 1996 Symposium he gave a paper which we have now printed under the title of *The Oxford of T. E. Lawrence*. The author of a number of books including *The Images of Victorian Oxford*, Dr Graham is well qualified to describe the Oxford of Lawrence's boyhood.

John Middleton Murry: *Arabia Deserta* (pp. 17-24)

When browsing the shelves of second-hand bookshops, who has not had the experience of alighting on the two large volumes of Charles Doughty's *Arabia Deserta* and wondering whether to make a purchase? The true collector will not hesitate, but for those of us whose sole intention is to read it, if not now, then at some future date, the decision is problematical. Having read the twelve pages of Lawrence's introduction, will one have the stamina to tackle the remaining 1,300-odd pages of prose in the 'Elizabethan style'? In the preface to the first edition, the author warns us that 'The book is not milk for babes', and Middleton Murry does not leave the potential reader in any doubt as to the effort required to follow Doughty through two arduous years with the Bedouin. As Lawrence wrote, 'it demands a hard reader'.

Middleton Murry makes the point that *Travels in Arabia Deserta* 'is a great book for the simplest and most sufficient of reasons: it is a direct enlargement of human experience.' Also it provides a background that gives the reader a fuller appreciation of *Seven Pillars of Wisdom*. Perhaps his essay will encourage some waverers to venture past the introduction and immerse themselves in the remaining pages.

Sir Ronald Storrs: *The Spell of Arabia: Charles Doughty and T. E. Lawrence* (pp. 25-31)

From a series of talks entitled *The Spell of Arabia*, broadcast on the BBC's *Third Programme* in 1947, we have taken Sir Ronald Storrs' contribution, *Charles Doughty and T. E. Lawrence*. Lawrence first made contact with Doughty early in 1909 when he sought advice for his forthcoming walking tour in Syria. Returning from Syria later in the year, he visited Doughty at Eastbourne to discuss his experiences and plans for a second tour. Lawrence's great interest in Doughty as a writer and traveller is evident; D. G. Hogarth wrote of Lawrence that 'he knows *Arabia Deserta* very nearly by heart.'

In his talk, Storrs compares Lawrence and Doughty, and in his memoirs, *Orientalisms*, he takes exception to those who criticise Lawrence's writing for building on the foundation of Doughty. 'If Lawrence lit his candle from Doughty's flame, was the candle any less his own?'

Martin Young: *Hubert Young at Carchemish* (pp. 33-46)

Martin Young was in H. M. Foreign Service from 1948 to 1963. He learned Arabic at Shemian and went on to be Consul in Jerusalem and for the West Bank of the Jordan. His father, Major Sir Hubert Young, first met Lawrence at Carchemish in 1913 when Young was a Lieutenant in the Indian Army. He joined Lawrence during the Arab Revolt and subsequently worked with him at the Cairo Conference in 1921. We are fortunate in being able to publish here, for the first time, not only his son's article on that first meeting, but photographs taken by Young at Carchemish.

Baron Kress von Kressenstein: *The Campaign in Palestine from the Enemy's Side* (pp. 47-59)

Not a great deal has been available in English about the Turkish Army's operations in the Palestine Campaign. The article reprinted from the *Royal United Services Institute Journal* is attributed to Colonel Baron Kress von Kressenstein, an officer of the German military mission. Liddell Hart described him as 'the inspiration and brain of the Turks in Palestine for the first three years of the war.'

Peter Metcalfe: *A Note on T. E. Lawrence's Service Records* (pp. 60-67)

Peter Metcalfe has unearthed some of Lawrence's service records which we have reproduced here.

Robert Franks: *Diaghilev of America and Lawrence of Arabia* (pp. 68-81)

Lincoln Kirstein made his mark as an entrepreneur in the world of ballet in America. He also devoted his considerable energies to writing and, when visiting Europe, he had an entree into English literary circles. This led him to become a devotee of Lawrence. Franks discusses the correspondence between Kirstein and Lawrence. Although they never met, Lawrence had a desire to see Kirstein and exchange views on writing with the 'Diaghilev of America'.

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Claire Keith: *The Lowell Thomas Papers, Part I* (pp. 6-68)

When Sir Ronald Storrs introduced Lawrence to Lowell Thomas in Jerusalem in 1917, it marked the beginning of an association between a leader of the Arab Revolt and a notable American journalist. After the war, Thomas turned the material he had accumulated into a

series of romanticised talks. *The Travelogues*, as they were called, were first presented in New York and later in London, where they proved highly popular. During the performances in London, Lawrence met Thomas and provided him with additional material. Although Thomas's presentation contained embellishments, Lawrence felt disinclined to criticise it publicly. He seems to have been captivated, like many others, by the dramatic spectacle. His alter ego, however, was horrified. This ambivalence affected his relationship with Thomas.

Professor Claire Keith's article makes extensive use of the Lowell Thomas archives at Marist College, Poughkeepsie, New York.

D. G. Heslop: *Railways of the Near East: After Lawrence in Arabia* (pp. 69-78)

The chaos caused by military operations during the Arab Revolt left the railway line between Damascus and Medina in a parlous state. In the aftermath of war, the task of restoring communications rested with the Allies. Reconnaissance parties were organised to survey the line, to report on the damage and to estimate the cost for its restoration. Major D. G. Heslop was one of those in charge of reconnaissance and wrote of his experiences in this article, one of a series entitled *Railways of the Near East* published by the *Railway Magazine* in 1934.

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C. S. Jarvis: *Lawrence and the Arab Revolt* (pp. 7-14)

Major Claude Scudamore Jarvis, CMG, OBE (1879-1952) was a soldier, administrator and orientalist who served in South Africa at the turn of the century and later in France, Egypt and Palestine during the First World War. In 1918 he joined the Egyptian Frontier Administration and succeeded Lieutenant-Colonel W. F. Stirling as Governor of Sinai in 1922. In the next thirteen years he acquired an extensive knowledge of Arabic and Bedouin customs and established a reputation for settling tribal disputes. He wrote a number of books about his Middle East experiences, including two that have a Lawrence interest: *Three Deserts* and *Arab Command: The Biography of Lieutenant-Colonel F. G. Peake Pasha*. Although his meeting with Lawrence was brief, he was familiar with those connected with the Arab Revolt and the terrain over which they operated. This article is taken from a chapter in *Three Deserts*.

Maurice Larès: *How Lawrence Shortened Seven Pillars of Wisdom* (pp. 15-27)

T. E. Lawrence, la France et les Français, by Maurice Larès, was published in 1980. It is a scholarly analysis of Lawrence's attitude towards France, and French attitudes towards Lawrence. Maurice has also translated a number of English books into French including *Arabia Deserta*, *Secret Despatches*, and many Lawrence letters. In this article he compares the 1922 and 1926 versions of the *Seven Pillars* chapter titled *Myself*, applying a method used by the Bibliothèque de la Pleiade.

Harold Orlans: *Lawrence's Political Outlook* (pp. 28-42)

Harold Orlans has contributed two previous articles to the Journal, dealing with Lawrence's friendship with Robert Graves and the young Lawrence's relationship with his parents. His sociological interests and the four years he spent in London after the last war have prompted him to write here about Lawrence's political views.

Robert Franks: *My Name is Legion* (pp. 43-72)

Robert Franks too has contributed previously to the Journal, writing about Simone Weil and about Lincoln Kirstein. Here, he discusses a subject that has recently attracted attention in other quarters: the number and variety of names that Lawrence used.

H. M. Tomlinson: *Lawrence in Retrospect* (pp. 73-8)

The writer H. M. Tomlinson (1873-1958) was born in London, the son of a foreman at the London Docks. He left school at thirteen to work in a shipping office and later travelled extensively, acquiring a love of ships and the sea. His experiences gave rise to an account of his journey up the Amazon followed by a first novel, *Gallions Reach*. As a journalist he wrote for the *English Review* and became literary editor of *The Nation*. In 1930 he published an anti-war novel, *All Our Yesterdays*, concerning the First World War. Tomlinson writes here about his impressions of the great, and tells of his first encounter with Lawrence.

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Martin Young: *Hubert Young and 'Hedgehog'* (pp. 7-43)

In Vol. VII, No. 1, Martin Young described his father's meeting with Lawrence at Carchemish in 1913. He now continues the story from the point where Young was transferred to Arab operations, at Lawrence's request, in June 1918. Drawing on *The Independent Arab*, family letters and papers, Martin Young relates how his father and a small team of British officers participated in the Arab Revolt during the closing months of the war. The diverse elements making up the fighting force that formed Allenby's right flank as he advanced towards Damascus provided plenty of opportunities for dissension and confusion among the participants. Lord Tedder's aphorism that 'war is organised chaos' could be applied to the Revolt, and what is surprising is the degree of success achieved under these circumstances.

Claire Keith: *The Lowell Thomas Papers, Part II* (pp. 45-96)

Part I of Claire Keith's paper, published in Vol. VII, No. 2, was a result of the research work she carried out in the Lowell Thomas archive at Marist College. The paper has attracted much interest among our readers. Here, we publish Part II, which concludes Claire's examination of this singular episode in Lawrence's life. An account and transcript are given

of Thomas's field diaries written in 1918 and used when compiling his *Travelogues*. Other archival papers, such as Mrs Thomas's diaries and general correspondence, have been used when describing the relationship between Thomas and Lawrence. The influence one had on the other has long been a subject of debate.

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Christophe Leclerc: *The French Soldiers in the Arab Revolt* (pp. 7-28)

The French Army Unit attached to the Arab Revolt was small but significant. In Book X of *Seven Pillars of Wisdom*, Captain Pisani and his detachment are mentioned no less than twenty-two times. Little, however, has been said about their participation and we are grateful to Christophe Leclerc for providing an article, based on his university thesis, which contributes to the story of the Revolt.

George C. Pascoe: *Autobiographical Note* (pp. 29-34)

The Ten-Pounder Talbot Battery under the command of Lieutenant Samuel Brodie with Lieutenant George Pascoe as his second-in-command is also mentioned in *Seven Pillars*. John Pascoe, son of George Pascoe, has sent us this article written by his father describing, among other experiences, his meeting with Lawrence.

Andrew Kelly: *Lawrence before Lean* (pp. 35-54)

The world of entertainment was not slow to see the commercial possibilities of a film about Lawrence. But placing Lawrence on the silver screen was fraught with obstacles, as Andrew Kelly so ably describes. Andrew Kelly is a film historian and Head of Cultural Development at Bristol. He is the author of *Cinema and the Great War* (Routledge, 1997) and co-author of *Filming T. E. Lawrence* (Tauris 1997).

Dr Christopher Joyce: *T. E. Lawrence and Elgar's Third Symphony* (pp. 55-73)

Beethoven and Elgar were Lawrence's favourite composers. In 1932, George Bernard Shaw and his wife Charlotte took Lawrence to meet Elgar at his home in Worcester. A few weeks later, the composer wrote to Lawrence saying how much he had enjoyed meeting him. Learning that Elgar, despite his illness, was working on a third symphony, Lawrence sent an encouraging letter. Dr Christopher Joyce gives the history of the unfinished sketches for a third symphony and Anthony Payne's later contribution.

Dr Joyce is Associate Lecturer in the School of Educational Studies at Surrey University. He has a long standing interest in both Elgar and Lawrence. As a contribution to his first degree at Cambridge, Dr Joyce wrote a dissertation on Lawrence's literary career.

C. M. Woodhouse: *T. E. Lawrence: New Legends for Old* [Review of Richard Aldington's *Lawrence of Arabia, A Biographical Enquiry*] (pp. 74-83)

In his March 1955 review of Richard Aldington's book, Christopher Woodhouse (now Lord Terrington), commenting on the uproar caused by its publication, stated that it was not 'conducive to calm judgement, and probably years will have to pass before the dust settles.' Forty-four years on, can we say that the 'dust has settled'? Not entirely, but it is interesting to read that there was at least one reviewer at the time who expressed a balanced view, and we are pleased that the author has allowed us to reprint his article.

Christopher Woodhouse has had a distinguished and varied career in military and public service. He enlisted in the Royal Artillery at the outbreak of the last war, rose to the rank of Colonel and commanded the Allied Military Mission to Greek guerrillas in German-occupied Greece. Elected MP for Oxford in 1959, he held a number of Parliamentary posts. He is the author of books mainly dealing with Greek affairs.

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Nicholas Lynch: *Further in the Cycle-Tracks of T. E. Lawrence: The Journey Home from Carcassonne, 1908* (pp. 6-26)

Nick Lynch has provided the Journal with no fewer than four previous articles in which he retraced journeys made by Lawrence before the outbreak of the First World War. He has now given us a fifth, covering Lawrence's return journey from Carcassonne to Chartres in 1908.

Moshe Sharett: *Letters of an Ottoman Soldier 1916-1918* (pp. 27-33)

Moshe Sharett will always be associated with the formation of the State of Israel. His recently published book *Shall We Ever Meet Again* contains letters to his family and friends during the period 1916-1918 when he was serving as an officer in the Ottoman Army. Uri Thon has translated some of these letters into English. They give an interesting insight into what was happening 'behind the lines' at the time of the Arab Revolt.

Uri Thon has held appointments as Governor in Sinai and Druze villages in the Golan Heights. In the 1970s he was Adviser on Arab Affairs to the Deputy Prime Minister and later Director of the Research Authority at Haifa University.

Jo West: *Junor's Delivery. Hugh Robert Junor: An Action, a Brief Life and Family Archive* (pp. 34-51)

The part played during the Arab Revolt by the fledgling RAF with its limited resources received appreciative reports from Lawrence. In Chapter 109 of *Seven Pillars* he recounts how on one occasion, when an Arab force was attacked by enemy aircraft, the day was saved

by the unexpected arrival of a single RAF B.E. 12a aeroplane piloted by Hugh Junor. This intervention was sufficient to divert the enemy's attention from the ground force.

Jo West is a descendant of Junor. She began researching air support for the Revolt ten years ago and has given a short account of his life and untimely death. Educated at Manchester and Cambridge Universities, she is head of the Creative Arts Faculty at Slough Grammar School.

Dr R. L. Bidwell: *Queries for Biographers of T. E. Lawrence* (pp. 52-72)

The late Dr Bidwell was Secretary of the Middle East Centre, University of Cambridge, for a number of years. When he was carrying out research for an introduction to a reprint of the *Arab Bulletin* (published in 1986), he came to feel that biographies of Lawrence were incomplete. He therefore drew attention to questions that he felt needed answers. His essay, reprinted here, was written in 1976. Major biographies of Lawrence have appeared since then and some of the points he raised have been dealt with or partially dealt with; but the questions remain interesting and there may be further archival material that throws light on them.

James Grasby: *Recent Developments in the Curation of Clouds Hill* (pp. 73-87)

James Grasby is Assistant Historic Buildings Representative for the National Trust in Wessex. Clouds Hill comes within his remit. In carrying out its responsibilities, the Trust does not only aim to preserve the fabric of buildings, but to retain the spirit of the place. This is somewhat subjective and it is not surprising that, over the years, different interpretations have been placed on how this can be brought about. Grasby says the aim should be 'to show the cottage, as far as possible, as it was during the latter days of Lawrence's occupation'. To achieve this it will be necessary to make some changes. Here is an opportunity to respond to the Trust's request for copies of books and gramophone records that were present in 1935.

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G. L. Stevenson and M. R. Riley: *A Dash of Scandinavian* (pp. 7-12)

Society member Gillian Stevenson has a BA in Humanities from Hertfordshire University and was employed by the BBC for seven years. She is married to Martin Robson Riley who is undertaking Welsh Studies at Lampeter University with a view to becoming an archivist. They have combined their interests to produce *A Dash of Scandinavian* after studying the maternal ancestry of Lawrence.

H. St. J. B. Armitage and J. J. Pascoe: *The 10 Pounder Motor Section R.F.A. Hedjaz Operations* (pp. 13-48) [See also caption correction in Vol. X, No. 2 (pp. 82-3)]

In Vol. IX, No.1 we published an article by George Pascoe in which he gave an account of his service with the Motor Section of the Royal Field Artillery during the Arab Revolt. His son

John Pascoe, in collaboration with St. John Armitage, has now been able to put together a more detailed account of the Section's operations using extracts from the official War Diary and photographs from the Brodie and Pascoe family albums.

Victoria Ocampo: *Felix Culpa* (pp. 49-81)

Maria Alonso lives in Buenos Aires. She has translated an article on Lawrence written by Victoria Ocampo and published in 1955. Readers will recall Ocampo's biography of Lawrence which received favourable reviews. Maria Alonso has this to say about the author:

'Victoria Ocampo (1890-1979) was born in the bosom of a traditional, wealthy Argentine family. She was an avid reader from childhood and writing became a passion. She devoted all her energies and personal wealth to the promotion of the arts. Through her literary magazine *SUR*, and later through her publishing firm bearing the same name, she made many talented European writers and artists well known in Latin America, and vice versa. Her aim was to search for creative excellence and to encourage cultural dialogue between different nations. She was also an ardent defender of women's rights. The three personalities she admired most were T. E. Lawrence, Gandhi and Teilhard de Chardin. She translated and wrote many books, articles and essays, where she reflected the reality of her times, her admiration for writers and intellectuals, and her ideas about literature, art and society. Above all they are a living testimony to her vital and strong personality. For her achievements in the arts and literature she received honours and decorations both in Argentina and abroad.'

Jeremy Wilson: *Did Lawrence have a Long-Term Influence on the History of the Middle East?* (pp. 82-84)

Lawrence's role in Middle Eastern political events after World War I has been subjected to distortion in recent years. So much so, that Jeremy Wilson has felt it necessary to point out in his article that - in the historical context - Lawrence's influence was limited.

Vol. X, No. 2, Spring 2001

Malcolm Brown: *T. E. Lawrence and Fame: The Spur and the Snare* (pp. 7-28)

The fame that Lawrence achieved during the Arab Revolt presented him, in the post-war years, with an insoluble problem. The ambitions nurtured in his youth had been realised, yet his success had proved to be a two-edged sword. Fame can be oppressive, which produced in Lawrence an ambivalent state of mind.

As Malcolm Brown writes, 'he later tried to get rid of his fame, but he never quite did so entirely' and 'Would his ghost have wanted his memory to be entirely ignored? ... I think not.' One is reminded of a line from Tacitus, 'Even for learned men, love of fame is the last thing to be given up.'

Harold Orlans: *Love and Exasperation: Lawrence's Relations with his Mother* (pp. 29-42)

Harold Orlans' subject is the relationship between Lawrence and his mother. This provides another example of the complexity of Lawrence's mind and how his ambivalence caused mental tension. Although the intensity of feeling between the two varied over the years, the nature of it was such that the author believes that even had the son lived on, the relationship would not have changed.

Dr George W. Gawrych: *T. E. Lawrence and the Art of War at the Dawn of the Twenty-First Century* (pp. 43-59)

Lawrence's interest in the military commenced at an early age. When in his teens he found family life unbearable at Polstead Road and decided to leave home, it was to the Army he fled for recourse. In 1908 when the Oxford O.T.C. was formed, he was one of the first to volunteer, and when war broke out in 1914, he joined the Army. His war experience was restricted to guerrilla warfare, the subject of his military writings. But as George Gawrych points out in his article, some of the principles enumerated in the *Twenty-seven Articles* and Lawrence's other writings can be applied to the wider field of regular warfare.

Dr Gawrych teaches at the US Army's Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. His article has been adapted from a presentation he gave in May 2000 at the Santa Clara University Conference.

Brian Holden Reid: *T. E. Lawrence and Liddell Hart* (pp. 60-82)

This article examines the relationship between Lawrence and his biographer Basil Liddell Hart. They met in the 1920s and the friendship flourished as they found that their thinking on military strategy had much in common. Liddell Hart, like Lawrence, had a talent for forming friendships; their personalities, however, could not be more dissimilar. Liddell Hart was the extrovert with an exotic lifestyle: Lawrence had an ascetic disposition, 'disdain for most of the prizes, the pleasures and comforts of life'. It was a disposition that Liddell Hart admired.

Storm Jameson, the novelist, wrote, '...one of the most remarkable men I know, Basil Liddell Hart, is governed, or governs himself, by an extreme distaste for the human vices of intolerance and prejudice. This discipline, self-applied by an intelligence at once lucid and solid, would make him inhuman if he were not the most loyal, the friendliest and most human person in the world, the gayest of pessimists, and the best company.' *

Raymond Postgate, journalist and social historian, wrote, 'He looked, perhaps deliberately, like a pre-1914 German or French caricature of an ineffective aristocratic British officer, the kind with a tight red uniform and a pillbox hat. But this deceptive manner concealed what Generals Guderian, Auchinleck and Montgomery have called the finest military brain of our century; Also (rightly) the most obstinate.' *

Professor Holden Reid is the Director Designate of the Department for War Studies at King's College, London. For a number of years he was Resident Historian at the Staff College, Camberley.

* *Alchemist of War: The Life of Basil Liddell Hart* by Alex Danchev, Weidenfeld & Nicolson, London, 1998, p. 1.

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H. St. J. B. Philby: *T. E. Lawrence and his Critics* (pp. 7-35)

Inscribed on St. John Philby's tombstone in Beirut are the words, 'Greatest of Arabian explorers'. His biographer, Elizabeth Monroe, has no doubt the inscription is fully justified. 'None,' she said, '... had covered half as much as he of the huge surface of Arabia. None had drawn attention to so many of its antiquities; none had equalled his spread of maps.'

It was not until July 1919 that Philby and Lawrence met, by chance, in Crete. In Chapter 5 of his autobiography, reprinted here, Philby relates how he spent several weeks in Trans-Jordan, taking over from Lawrence the post of Chief British Representative.

Monroe wrote, 'Philby is often bracketed with Lawrence because they both worked in the Arab world, but they were opposites in their handling of its arbiters. Where Lawrence rightly judged the tempo that suited the men of power, and was able to cajole them into doing as he advised, Philby, hectoring, intemperate and opinionated, provoked their wrath and lost his case.'

Arnold J. Toynbee: *Colonel T. E. Lawrence* (pp. 36-55)

In his book *Acquaintances*, Arnold Toynbee gives a sketch of twenty-four friends and acquaintances. One of his subjects is Lawrence.

During the First World War, Toynbee was employed in the political intelligence department of the Foreign Office. He first met Lawrence at the Paris Peace Conference in 1919 and was able to observe, at close quarters, the effect Lawrence had on that distinguished assembly.

John Rothenstein: *Oxford* (pp. 56-64)

In this excerpt from his autobiography, John Rothenstein recalls his first meeting with Lawrence. At the time his father, Sir William Rothenstein, was painting a portrait of Lawrence in Arab dress at his studio in London. The son was about to attend Oxford University and Lawrence, a Fellow of All Souls, invited him to his rooms. Lawrence was interested to hear Rothenstein's views on contemporary artists and writers, and the friendship continued. Sir John Rothenstein later became director of the Tate Gallery in London.

Keith Beardow: *Out of the Desert* (pp. 65-82)

When Lawrence managed to persuade the authorities to allow him to rejoin the RAF in 1925, he seemed content, provided he was not promoted and the work had a mechanical content. After his return from India he was posted to RAF Cattewater, Plymouth, which proved, from Lawrence's viewpoint, a happy choice. He already knew the Commanding Officer, Wing Commander Sydney Smith, and the Station was about to become involved in the Schneider Trophy race and the development of seaplane tenders. Lawrence's contribution is set out in Keith Beardow's article taken from his book *Sailors in the RAF*. The author served as an engineer in the Marine Branch of the RAF from 1955 to 1965.

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Malcolm Brown: *Lawrence at the Imperial War Museum* (pp. 6-19)

The Imperial War Museum dates from 1917 and covers hostilities since 1914. Malcolm Brown, who has been a freelance historian at the museum since 1989, has written an article describing those exhibits associated with Lawrence.

Jeremy Wilson: *Lawrence in London* (pp. 20-45)

This article, taken from a paper given at the Society's 2000 Symposium, looks at why Lawrence should have chosen London as his favourite place to live. It includes a useful catalogue raisonné of what Jeremy Wilson calls traces of Lawrence to be found in London.

Harold Orlans: *Lawrence's Finances* (pp. 46-65)

Biographers have not dwelt to any great extent on Lawrence's attitude towards money. Starting from his youth and working through to his last days, Harold Orlans has extracted constructive evidence to show how complex that attitude was. In his later years, Lawrence seemed intent on earning just the right amount of money to suit his requirements: not a penny more, not a penny less. 'Only Lawrence could contrive such a problem,' writes Orlans.

Susan Williams: *On Orientalism: Reviewing Edward Said's View of T. E. Lawrence* (pp. 66-79)

Edward Said wrote many books on literature, music, cultural criticism and Middle Eastern problems. He was University Professor at Columbia University where he taught English and Comparative Literature. Born in Jerusalem in 1935, he was educated at Victoria College, Cairo, and Mount Herman School, Massachusetts. He attended Princeton and Harvard. In 1978 he published *Orientalism*, a survey of Western attitudes towards the East. It is an influential work that received wide recognition. Lawrence is portrayed as an Orientalist, which meant he supported imperialism. Susan Williams, who teaches in the English Department at University of Arkansas, criticises Said for not taking into account substantial evidence that significantly qualifies his contention that Lawrence was an 'agent of empire'.

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V. S. Pritchett: *T. E. Lawrence: The Aesthete in War* [Reprinted from *The Tale Bearers*, Random House, New York, 1980] (pp. 7-15)

Although a novelist and critic, it is as a writer of short stories that V. S. Pritchett gained literary distinction. The *Oxford Companion to English Literature* notes that the stories 'are

distinguished by their wide social range, shrewd observation of the quirks of human nature, and humane irony.' Pritchett also wrote a number of literary essays on eminent persons including two on Lawrence. The later one, *T. E. Lawrence: The Aesthete in War*, is reprinted here. Pritchett left school at an early age and, after taking a number of jobs, became a journalist. He was fond of travelling and eventually settled in London to concentrate on his writing. In 1975 he received a knighthood.

Geoffrey Syer: 'Morris was a Giant': *The Quest of T. E. Lawrence* [Reprinted from the Journal of the William Morris Society, Spring 1994] (pp. 16-24)

The effect that William Morris had on Lawrence is the subject of this article. Lawrence was impressed after visiting a Norman chapel at Broad Campden in the Cotswolds, converted by Ananda Coormaraswamy. It was hung with Morris's tapestries, and a collection of Kelmscott Press books, including the Chaucer, were on display. Morris's craftsmanship appealed to Lawrence, but above all it was his writings that gave him greatest pleasure.

Philip Kerrigan: *Letters from China* (pp. 25-47)

The correspondence between Lawrence and his mother reveals the affection each had for the other, which was especially evident when they were separated by long distances. Four letters from Sarah, when she was in China with her eldest son Robert, are published here for the first time with three photographs, also unpublished, of their house and the missionary hospital at Mienchu, Szechwan.

Captain H. A. Corbett: *A Critic in Action* (pp. 48-67)

A Critic in Action sets out to put the record straight insofar as David Lean's film, *Lawrence of Arabia*, portrays an historical event. Historical films are not noted for their accuracy. Film makers are primarily interested in providing the public with entertainment that will appeal to a very large number of people so that box office receipts will repay the enormous expenditure involved and provide shareholders with a bounteous return.

John Knowles points out in the next article that the film would cost more than the Arab Revolt and take longer to make than it took Lawrence and the Arabs to break the Turkish Empire. So it is not surprising that historical accuracy has taken a back seat. The trouble arises when a film becomes a box office success. The influence over viewers is considerable. For many the effect is as great as that experienced by the audiences at Lowell Thomas's *Travelogues* of eighty years ago. Without David Lean's film, it is doubtful if the man in the street would have heard of the Arab Revolt. It has become, for many, their sole source of information. There is a need to rectify inaccuracies that have been given such wide publicity.

John Knowles: *All-out in the Desert* (pp. 68-77)

John Knowles was born in September 1926 in Fairmont, West Virginia, and received a BA from Yale University in 1949. He travelled widely through the Middle East and is best known for his novel *A Separate Peace* (1960) which won the William Faulkner Foundation Award and the Rosenthal Award of the National Institute of Arts and Letters: it was made into a film in 1972. John Knowles died in November 2001.

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T. Sam N. Moorhead: *Without Zin, No Lawrence of Arabia* (pp. 7-14)

Sam Moorhead describes the information that Lawrence acquired during his survey for *The Wilderness of Zin*. Though the title of his article may be a little sanguine, it highlights how valuable those two months proved to be. Sam Moorhead is an Archaeological Education Officer at the British Museum and Convenor of Keepers at the Palestine Exploration Fund.

Lieutenant Thalacker: *The Hijaz Railway 1918* (pp. 15-33)

Lieutenant Thalacker, of the German army, was in charge of the railway station at Amman in 1918. He gives a first-hand account of what it was like to be at the receiving end of the assaults made by Feisal's army and the Allied Air Forces on the Hejaz railway.

Sara H. T. Johnson: *Discoveries* (pp. 34-64)

For many years, Sara Johnson's interest in Lawrence has focused on his development as a writer. Her article consists of three essays, covering the creation of *Seven Pillars of Wisdom* and the influence other writers had on him, especially William Morris and Robert Vansittart.

Jonathan Black: *A Tale of Two Effigies: Eric Kennington and T. E. Lawrence* (pp. 65-98)

Jonathan Black, a lecturer on art at Newcastle University and author of *The Graphic Art of Eric Kennington* and *The Sculpture of Eric Kennington*, has researched the artist's life in depth. He now provides us with an article illustrated by photographs from the Kennington family's collection.

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H. St. John B. Armitage: *Lawrence and Gertrude Bell in the Wilderness of Zin?* (pp. 7-17)

There has been much speculation as to whether Lawrence took part in intelligence work prior to the war. The temptation for some writers to exaggerate flimsy evidence was too great to avoid, resulting in their assuming that Lawrence was indeed a secret agent. St. John Armitage has taken to task one writer for his assumption that Lawrence had clandestine meetings with Gertrude Bell for intelligence reasons when he was surveying in the Wilderness of Zin.

Graham Chainey: *Review of The Wilderness of Zin* (pp. 18-19)

Graham Chainey has recently reviewed the new edition of *The Wilderness of Zin* for *The Times Literary Supplement*. We are pleased to be able to reproduce it in this issue.

G. Wilson Knight: *T. E. Lawrence* (pp. 20-69)

In 1968, Professor G. Wilson Knight, the eminent Shakespearean scholar, produced a chapter on Lawrence for his book *Neglected Powers* which is now reprinted here.

Auler Pasha: *Notes on the Construction of the Hedjaz Railway* (pp.70-87)

The numerous problems associated with the building of the Hejaz Railway in 1901 are briefly dealt with in Auler Pasha's notes on its construction. Contemporary photographs of the railway have been taken from F. A. Talbot's book *The Railway Conquest of the World*.

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Brian Porter: *Britain and the Middle East in the Great War* (pp. 7-29)

H. St. John B. Armitage: *The Hijaz Railway* (pp. 30-53)

H. St. John B. Armitage: *T. E. Lawrence, A Sketch Map* (pp. 54-8)

H. St. John B. Armitage: *T. E. Lawrence and Douglas Carruthers* (pp. 59-61)

David Omissi: *The Royal Air Force in Iraq and India in the 1920s* (pp. 62-79) .

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Jeremy Wilson: *John E. Mack, MD* (pp. 6-7)

A tribute to the late John Edward Mack.

Jeremy Wilson: *Seven Pillars - Triumph and Tragedy* (pp. 8-54)

This issue of the Journal is devoted to the writing, printing and publishing of *Seven Pillars of Wisdom*. It would be difficult to find a literary work that has a more complex bibliography than *Seven Pillars*. In his article, Jeremy Wilson describes in detail how the book evolved and the various abridgements that were considered, rejected and finally accepted and published as the Subscribers' Edition of 1926.

Manning Pike: *Notes on Printing Seven Pillars of Wisdom* (pp. 55-9) [Published with the permission of Jane Pike, daughter of the author]

The author describes how he got involved in printing the 1926 Subscribers' Edition. Little was known of Pike until these notes were discovered

Peter Wood: *In Search of the Elusive Manning Pike* (pp. 60-73)

Manning Pike was trained as an engineer and had a flair for designing items such as bronze spirit lamps. When the Government announced a competition for the design and manufacture of a bronze memorial plaque to be given to the next-of-kin of those who had lost their lives in World War I, Pike was successful in being awarded the contract. Peter Wood was a motoring journalist who is now writing a book on the plaques.

H. J. Hodgson: *How the Seven Pillars of Wisdom was Printed* (pp. 74-8)

At fourteen, Herbert Hodgson, following his father's trade, was apprenticed to a printer. At the outbreak of World War I he joined the Territorial Army and when demobilised in 1919 was unable to find regular employment and forced to accept casual work. The opportunity arose to join Manning Pike in printing a private press book, *Seven Pillars of Wisdom*, under the supervision of its author. After three years working with Lawrence, Hodgson had reached a standard that enabled him to join the famed Gregynog Press as pressman.

Hazel K. Bell: '*Discursive, Dispersed, Heterogeneous...*' *Indexing Seven Pillars of Wisdom* (pp. 79-86)

The indexes provided in the Jonathan Cape 1935 edition of *Seven Pillars* were inadequate. When publishing the 1922 text, Jeremy Wilson seized the opportunity to engage a first-class indexer, Hazel K. Bell, to compile a comprehensive index. In her article, Mrs Bell has described the problems and vicissitudes she had to contend with before it was completed.

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Jeremy Wilson: *St. John Armitage, An Appreciation* (pp. 6-10)

A tribute to St. John Armitage who died in October 2004. He contributed to the Journal and to the Society's Symposia, and was one of the Society's trustees.

Paul Helfer: *T. E. Lawrence and the Sassoon Cousins* (pp. 11-39)

Paul Helfer's paper was given to the Society's 2004 Symposium, discussing Lawrence's friendships with the poet Siegfried Sassoon and his cousin, the politician and collector Sir Philip Sassoon.

Jeremy Wilson: *From Euphoria to Crisis: The First Hundred Days of the Arab Revolt. A Selection of Contemporary Documents* (pp. 40-83)

The first of a series of selections from British military and political archives to be published in the Journal. This initial group takes a closer look, through the words of participants, at events merely summarised or alluded to in the early chapters of *Seven Pillars of Wisdom*.

Air Vice Marshal William Munro Yool: *Lawrence's Last Days in Arabia* (pp. 84-7)

A recollection of Lawrence during the closing stages of the latter's diplomatic work in Trans-Jordan in 1921.

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Susanna K. Hieremias: *Lawrence's Grave through Seventy Years – A Pictorial Essay* (pp. 5-13)

A photographic essay looking back to Lawrence's funeral at Moreton.

Mary Bryden: *Lawrence, Malraux, and the French Aventurier Figure* (pp. 13-32)

This paper, presented at the Society's 2004 Symposium, looks at the fascinating multiple linkages and parallels between the writer André Malraux and Lawrence. In addition to being prominent figures in political affairs, both Lawrence and Malraux were steeped in literary and cultural traditions. This paper investigates the basis for André Malraux's and the French fascination with Lawrence, in relation to the French adventurer figure.

Jeremy Wilson: *From Crisis to Chaos: Five Weeks of Confusion in the Arab Revolt* (pp. 32-70)

This is the second selection of contemporary documents relating to British involvement with the Arab Revolt (see Vol. XIV, No. 2). Reference documents include those from Arabia as well as the Foreign Office, mostly involving telegrams sent during the war. The documents are reproduced as written and reference is made to the relevant passages in *Seven Pillars*.

Matthew Coniam: *Lawrence the Outsider - An Interview with Colin Wilson* (pp70-86)

Colin Wilson became a national celebrity with his first book *The Outsider* published in 1956. This book used existential philosophy to bring fresh insight to enigmatic characteristics of those literary and historical figures that Wilson feels typify the character-type of the title. One of these is Lawrence. This paper records an interview with Wilson, where the author is asked further probing questions about his book and his views on Lawrence.

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Lawrence in Yiddish: a Bibliographical Detective Story (pp. 7-12)

This article prints in full a recently discovered pamphlet about Lawrence written in Yiddish, and the quest to find out more information about it.

Mark Calderbank: *Seven Pillars: Which Version?* (pp. 12-43)

Looking at literary differences between the 1922 Oxford Text and the abridgement published as the 1926 Subscribers' Edition of *Seven Pillars*, with a view on which is better written.

Christophe Leclerc: *Mesentente Cordiale: Feisal's Visit to France, 26 November-9 December 1918* (pp. 43-75)

This paper looks at events after the war, when Feisal travelled through France on his way to England in late 1918. Feisal's trip to France, during which he remained on good terms with his hosts but achieved nothing of substance diplomatically, is well described as 'mesentente cordiale' or 'friendly lack of agreement'.

Khinlyn Fern: *Lawrence of Arabia's Fire Tank/Swimming Pool at Clouds Hill, Dorset* (pp. 63-75)

This article looking at the history of Lawrence's fire tank at Clouds Hill originally appeared in the proceedings of the Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society.

Matthew Hughes: *What did the Arab Revolt Contribute to the Palestine Campaign - An Assessment* (pp.75-88)

This controversial paper was presented at the Society's 2004 Symposium, where the author claimed that Allenby could have beaten the Turks without the help of Lawrence and the Arab Revolt. It takes the perspective of one element in the story - the Egyptian Expeditionary Force - and tells only part of the story in that it focuses on the military aspect of the Revolt.

Vol. XVI, No. 1, Autumn 2006

The papers in this issue of the Journal were presented at the International Lawrence of Arabia Conference, held at Lee University, in Cleveland, Tennessee, in April 2006.

T. Sam N. Moorhead: *Lawrence, Zin and the Arab Revolt* (pp. 9-17)

Sam Moorhead wrote an introduction to the 2003 edition of *The Wilderness of Zin*, where he provided much background and arguments in relation to the context of the book.

Stephen E. Tabachnick: *An Attempt to Map the Lawrence Territory: Writing Lawrence of Arabia: An Encyclopaedia* (pp. 17-29)

The *Encyclopaedia* and how it was written, with the many difficulties, are described by the author.

Daniel Hoffman: *Lawrence and Crac des Chevaliers* (pp. 29-40)

This paper looks at that ‘most wholly admirable castle in the world’ which Lawrence described in his Oxford thesis on Crusader architecture. Accompanied by new photographs, the author describes the history and parts of the castle in relation to what Lawrence saw during his three-day stay there in 1909.

Benjamin Adam Saidel and Gary L. Christopherson: *Four Days at Khalasa: Using Aerial Photography and GIS Analysis to Reappraise Woolley and Lawrence’s Survey of Byzantine Elusa in the Western Negev Desert* (pp. 40-55)

This paper demonstrates that the contributions of Woolley and Lawrence’s survey, as exemplified by their fieldwork at Khalasa, have been underestimated by archaeologists, when not entirely dismissed. Woolley and Lawrence’s site plan is re-evaluated using aerial photography, archival data and GIS analysis.

This study demonstrates that their map of the Byzantine town is more accurate than subsequent plans of Khalasa. It also demonstrates the usefulness of the data contained in their survey report, especially when it is integrated with archival data and GIS analysis.

Gerald L. Mattingley: *Woolley and Lawrence on the Location of Ancient Kadesh-barnea* (pp. 55-74)

The debate over the location of Kadesh-barnea, a very important site in early narratives, is a significant and fascinating case study in early Biblical site identification. The 1915 and newer 2003 publication of *The Wilderness of Zin* represent a major turning point in this historical-geographical debate.

A history is provided of research concerning the location of Kadesh-barnea looking at where things stood before Woolley and Lawrence’s 1914 survey, what they concluded about the site on the basis of their own fieldwork, and how their conclusions relate to this ongoing discussion.

Rupert Chapman: *T. E. Lawrence’s Archaeological Methods and Results* (pp. 74-94)

A careful reading of Woolley and Lawrence’s report on their work in the Negev and Sinai reveals that it was done to the very highest standards, using the best available methods, and that their published results, with the necessary corrections of dating due to ninety years of subsequent research, stand up remarkably well.

The author in fact concludes that in some respects their work was far ahead of its time.

Vol. XVI, No 2, Spring 2007

Jonathan Black: *King of the Pictures: Eric Kennington, Portraiture and the Illustration of Seven Pillars of Wisdom, 1920-26* (pp. 7-29)

This paper was presented at the Society's 2004 Symposium, and looks at the pleasures and perils of Eric Kennington in producing the series of portraits and other illustrations which were such an integral part of Lawrence's vision for the sumptuous Subscribers' Edition of *Seven Pillars of Wisdom*. Kennington was fortunate to have Lawrence as a source of inspiration. Lawrence was equally blessed to be able to call on a great artist such as Kennington to illustrate the book with a series of imperishably impressive works. The author compares this achievement with other important works from history illustrated with the portraiture of the characters in the story.

Pieter Shipster: *From Ink to Oil: T. E. Lawrence and the Schneider Trophy* (pp. 29-72)

This is an expanded version of the paper presented at the Society's 2006 Symposium. It details an important but somewhat neglected episode in Lawrence's RAF career when he became very much tied up in the arrangement for the 1929 Schneider Trophy race. It fills in some of the background to this with the history of the series of Schneider Trophy races and how the RAF became involved with them.

Vol. XVII, No. 1, Autumn 2007

Ronald Knight: *The Reverend Victor Donald Siddons, MBE, DFC, MA, and the Siddons Collection* (pp. 7-31)

In this paper, Ronald Knight, in his first article to be published in the Journal, describes the life and career of Captain Victor Siddons who served in the Hejaz first with 'C' Flight and later with 'X' Flight, which he commanded. The Royal Flying Corps played a significant part in supporting the Revolt through its reconnaissance and surveillance role as well as by its offensive bombing missions. Siddons and his Flight experienced the special difficulties posed by the terrain such as the resupply of aircraft with fuel and spare parts and the rescue of downed pilots. The paper also explains how the Society acquired its Siddons Collection that is on display at the Tank Museum in Bovington, Dorset.

June Thompson: *The Case for the Defence: A Rebuttal of Matthew Hughes' View that Neither T. E. Lawrence nor the Arabs were of a Military Significance to the Palestine Campaign* (pp. 31-40)

When the Society published the paper by Dr Matthew Hughes on what the Arab Revolt contributed to the Palestine Campaign (Vol. XV, No. 2), following his talk on the same

subject at the Society's 2004 Symposium, it invited someone to challenge Dr Hughes' contention that the Revolt 'was of marginal military significance to the defeat of the Turks'. June Thompson, a Society member and recent mature graduate in history, picked up this particular gauntlet and provides a rebuttal case for the defence.

Harold Orlans: *Intellectuals Appraise Colonel Lawrence* (pp. 40-58)

A frequent contributor to the Journal and Lawrence scholar, Harold Orlans discusses the appraisal of Lawrence by prominent literary intellectuals, critics, and writers such as Herbert Read, W. H. Auden, Hannah Arendt and V. S. Pritchett. He examines what Lawrence represented to them and reflects on their approach, turns of mind and method.

Michael Griffiths: *Evangelical Christianity in the Lawrence Family* (pp. 58-102)

Presented at the Society's 2006 Symposium, this paper looks at the subject with reference to each member of the Lawrence family, with particular emphasis on Bob Lawrence and his work with the China Inland Mission where he was later accompanied by his mother.

Vol. XVII, No. 2, Spring 2008

Joe Berton: *The Henry Chase Photographs of T. E. Lawrence* (pp. 7-46)

The mythology and celebrity status of Lawrence have their origins in the post-war Lowell Thomas *Travelogues - With Allenby in Palestine and Lawrence in Arabia* - presented worldwide to vast numbers of people, particularly in London. The iconic images were the work of Harry Chase, a photographer who accompanied Thomas to Europe and the Middle East to document the war in Palestine and Arabia. Chase took over one thousand photographs (some are reproduced here) and he shot over eight thousand feet of motion picture film.

Jack Flavell: *T. E. and D. H. Lawrence: Overlapping Circles; Parallel Lives* (pp. 46-75)

T. E. Lawrence described sharing the same name as his contemporary D. H. Lawrence as an 'unhappy likeness' and this provides the starting point for the article by Jack Flavell. While both T. E. and D. H. undoubtedly shared some similarities as writers (both were prolific letter writers and involved in private publications) and also some aspects of family background (dominant mothers, Christian influences), they were also very different in other important respects and had dissimilar lives.

This paper looks at their 'parallel lives' - they never actually met - and their 'overlapping circles' of friends and correspondents; it examines what each knew or thought of the other, and places T. E. in the context of the literary world at the time.

Edward Said: *A Standing Civil War* (pp. 75-87)

Edward Said was a Palestinian American literary theorist, cultural critic, political activist, and an outspoken advocate of Palestinian rights. In this reprinted extract from one of his books, *A Standing Civil War from Reflections on Exile*, he elaborates in his usual eloquent prose and pungently expressed opinions on what he considers to be the ‘great question’ about Lawrence, namely, “‘what was he all about’; since no definitive aim seems to have been his from start to finish except perhaps the cultivation, and subsequent stalemating within himself, of a variety of contradictory gifts.” This piece has its origins in Said’s review of *The Secret Lives of Lawrence of Arabia* (1969) by Philip Knightley and Colin Simpson.

Major Michael D. Sullivan, US Army: *Leadership in Counterinsurgency: A Tale of Two Leaders* (pp. 87-96)

In this paper, first published in the September/October 2007 issue of *Military Review*, Major Sullivan compares Lawrence and Field-Marshal Sir Gerald Templer, albeit from their different perspectives of historical period and geographical region. He particularly contrasts their exemplary, but also complementary, roles as leaders either for or against a particular rebellion. Lawrence will always be associated with the Arab Revolt, while Templer is known for his defeat of the guerrilla rebels in Malaya between 1952-1954. Temple famously remarks that, ‘The answer lies not in pouring more troops into the jungle, but in the hearts and minds of the people.’ Parallels with Lawrence’s philosophy in defeating the Turks can be seen.

Vol. XVIII, No.1, Autumn 2008

Mark Calderbank: *Hubert Young’s Revolt in Arabia Petraea* (pp. 7-36)

This paper discusses Major (later Sir) Hubert Young’s memoirs, *The Independent Arab*, about his experiences in the Middle East from 1915 to 1920, and particularly the section entitled *Arabia Petraea* (after the old Roman name for the region) about Young’s role in the Arab Revolt between March and September 1918. Hubert Young was a professional Indian Army soldier who during the First World War served first in India and Mesopotamia and then in 1918, at Lawrence’s request, became a General Staff Officer in the Hejaz. After the war he joined the Colonial Office and later became a colonial governor in East Africa and the West Indies. The historical merit of Young’s account is examined together with its literary qualities which are compared with Lawrence’s *Seven Pillars of Wisdom*.

Harold Orlans: *Lawrence of Arabia: The Hero who Despised Himself* (pp. 36-70)

This is a reprint of a paper written by Harold Orlans, first published in *T. E. Notes*, Volume VIII, No. 1, 1997. It is reprinted as a tribute to Orlans, and to acknowledge his many contributions to this Journal over the years. He attached great importance to this paper, which he wanted more widely disseminated and discussed. He said shortly before his death

in December 2007, 'It is, I believe, the most important piece I have written on Lawrence, but I don't know anyone who has read it or discussed its main point.' His conclusions were articulated at greater length in his book *T. E. Lawrence: Biography of a Broken Hero* (McFarland & Co, 2002).

Basil Jones: *Shaw - Formerly Lawrence of Arabia* (pp. 70-77)

This is an account of Lawrence's time in India - mainly at Drigh Road, Karachi, but also at Miranshah - by one of his fellow 'rankers', LAC Basil Jones. It provides an insight not only into daily life in the camp but also describes Lawrence's inventiveness, his great love of music and books, and especially his uncanny ability to 'be one of us'.

It was first published in *Popular Flying* magazine in August 1935, and this magazine was edited by Flying Officer William Earl Johns who is better known as Captain W. E. Johns, the prolific author of the *Biggles* books. In August 1922, Johns was the R. A. F. Recruiting Officer when Lawrence presented himself at Henrietta Street, Covent Garden.

Vol. XVIII, No. 2, Spring 2009

Alan Payne: *T. E. Lawrence and Brough Superior Motorcycles* (pp. 9-27)

Lawrence owned seven Brough Superior motorcycles during his life, and an eighth was on order before his fatal crash in May 1935. Riding his Broughs was for Lawrence not just a convenient means of transport, but his letters show that it was also a source of sensual pleasure and much pride, especially in his ability to cover long distances in a short time.

This paper, presented at the Society's 2008 Symposium, looks at the prestigious status of the Brough and the relationship between its larger than life designer, George Brough, and Lawrence. Lawrence's mechanical expertise is assessed against possible design flaws in the Brough and a lack of attention to maintenance that may have contributed to his fatal accident.

Dr J. Trevor Hughes: *Lawrence of Arabia and Hugh Cairns: Crash Helmets for Motorcyclists* (pp. 27-37)

If Lawrence had been wearing a crash helmet, he might have survived the accident and perhaps even survived serious injury. One of the attending physicians summoned to see Lawrence was Dr Hugh Cairns, an Australian neurosurgeon.

Following the experience of Lawrence and other loss of life in British Army accidents, Cairns studied the causes and consequences of head injury in road accidents. He produced scientific evidence of the beneficial and life-saving effects of wearing crash helmets. The use of crash helmets was eventually made compulsory in Britain in 1973. This article was first published in 1988.

Depositions Taken at the Inquest on View of the Body of Thomas Edward Shaw (pp. 37-45)

This is a reprint of the proceedings of the Coroner's Inquest held on May 21 1935. These proceedings include statements made by Ralph Jones (coroner); A. W. Lawrence; Captain Allen (physician in Bovington Hospital); Albert Hargraves and Frank Fletcher (the two cyclists involved in the accident); and Corporal Catchpole (witness to the accident).

Gordon Atkin: An Eternal Triangle: Victor Yeates, Henry Williamson and T. E. Lawrence (pp. 45-73)

Henry Williamson and Victor Yeates had a link to Lawrence's fatal accident, since it was on returning from Bovington Post Office after replying to Williamson's suggestion of a meeting at which Yeates's unfinished novel, *Family Life*, was to be discussed that Lawrence had the accident.

Yeates's semi-autobiographical novel about aerial combat in the First World War, *Winged Victory*, was published in 1934, shortly before the writer's tragic death, and it was enthusiastically endorsed by Lawrence who, on receiving a proof copy, described it as 'one of the most distinguished histories of the war... Admirable, wholly admirable. An imperishable pleasure.' This paper was originally presented at the Society's 2008 Symposium.

James Barr: T. E. Lawrence and the French (pp. 73-86)

This paper, presented at the Society's 2008 Symposium, examines Lawrence's attitude to the French before, during and after the war and places this within the broader context of Anglo-French relations and the French view of Lawrence.

It also explores the attitudes and roles of Colonel Edouard Bremond (French Military Mission) and Antonin Jaussen (French Intelligence) and their links with Lawrence.

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Neil Faulkner and Nicholas J. Saunders: Trains, Trenches and Tents: The Archaeology of Lawrence of Arabia's War (pp. 7-22)

The authors of this paper, presented at the Society's 2008 Symposium, are co-directors of the Great Arab Revolt Project, a field project set up by the University of Bristol to investigate the history and archaeology of the Arab Revolt. Modern conflict archaeology shows that the entire landscape was militarised, implying a huge investment in manpower and equipment by the Ottoman Empire to contain the Revolt. Finds have demonstrated that the Revolt was a people's war, in which entire tribes rose against the occupying forces among them.

The paper argues that the effectiveness of guerrilla warfare cannot be measured using criteria applicable to conventional warfare. It also argues that the Revolt had a profound impact on the outcome of the campaign in Syria and Palestine during the First World War, and helped create the modern Middle East by launching Arab nationalism as a force in modern politics.

Philip Neale: *T. E. Lawrence and the Garnetts: A Literary Friendship* (pp. 22-58)

Edward Garnett, a publisher's reader, became involved with *Seven Pillars of Wisdom*, and a literary friendship developed which continued with Edward's son David. David Garnett edited the first collected edition of Lawrence's letters. The lives of both Edward and David Garnett and the relationship which they developed with Lawrence are examined through their correspondence. This paper was presented at the Society's 2008 Symposium.

Phil O'Brien: *The Building of the Edwards H. Metcalf Collection of T. E. Lawrence Material* (pp. 58-76)

Edwards H. Metcalf spent 40 years assembling an outstanding collection of Lawrence material which he deposited at the Huntington Library in San Marino, California. Phil O'Brien was a friend of Metcalf, and has been sorting through his papers and trying to understand how the collection was put together. In a paper presented at the Society's 2008 Symposium, he presents the results of his research and introduces some of the riches of the collection.

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Charles Eilers: *It's a Shy Bird: The Life and Times of the US Copyright Edition of Seven Pillars of Wisdom* (pp. 7-80)

This paper describes the convoluted history surrounding the publication of *Seven Pillars of Wisdom* in 1926 by the George H. Doran Company in New York in order to secure copyright protection in the US. Twenty-seven books were produced: twenty-two printed copies and five extra 'specimen sheets' and 'special' copies. This is an absorbing and original story about these extremely rare books and what exactly happened to them, based on meticulous research.

Neil Dearberg: *The Arab Revolt and the Anzacs* (pp. 80-111)

This is a wide-ranging account of the important, distinctive and colourful contribution of Australian forces to the Arab Revolt on land, sea and air and the direct links made with Lawrence himself. The Red Sea Patrol included an Australian-owned passenger ship. The Australian Flying Corps were directly involved in attacks in support of the Arab Revolt. Lawrence referred to 'Lewis' in *Seven Pillars* who was the Australian Sgt Charles Reginald Yells, DCM. The capture and early administration of Damascus and particularly the vexed issue of who arrived first is examined.

Vol. XX, No. 1, Autumn 2010

Special Society Silver Anniversary Edition

Sir Mark Allen: *Lawrence Among the Arabs* (pp. 10-21)

Sir Mark Allen, a distinguished Arabist who has spent much of his diplomatic career dealing with the Middle East, addressed the formal dinner at the Society's 2010 Symposium. Here we present the entire text from his eloquent and insightful talk, where he looked at the factors and qualities that enabled Lawrence to exert leadership over and to influence the Arabs.

Ravi Amaratunga: *T. E. Lawrence and Gertrude Bell: Two Contrasting Reputations and Exploits* (pp. 21-48)

Lawrence and Gertrude Bell are both identified with the political settlement of the Middle East after the war and attended the Cairo Conference in 1921. They also shared many qualities and commonalities: both were archaeologists, writers, linguists, desert travellers and photographers. Each had a strong personal affinity with tribespeople and each served in Intelligence in Cairo during the war. They each had boundless energy, determination and powers of endurance. They had a high regard for each other, and they both died prematurely. However, despite these many similarities, there are enormous differences regarding the public attention paid to Lawrence and Bell. This paper was originally written and submitted as a Cambridge University Tripos Part II Long Essay.

Christophe Leclerc: *French Eye-witness Accounts of Lawrence and the Arab Revolt, Part 1* (pp. 48-72)

In this two-part article (the second part appears in the next Journal), Christophe Leclerc presents and comments on four texts relevant to the French and the Arab Revolt. The first text is the full (translated) report of Lieutenant de Saint-Quentin, French attaché to the GHQ at Cairo (1915-1918), who saw Lawrence as being 'probably the most remarkable figure in the British Army or administration in the Orient'. The second text is the unpublished (translated) forward to *Le Hedjaz dans la Guerre Mondiale* (1931) by Colonel Bremond, which contains many observations on Lawrence.

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Christophe Leclerc: *A French Verbatim about T. E. Lawrence and the Arab Revolt* (pp. 9-60) and *French Eye-witness Accounts of Lawrence and the Arab Revolt, Part 2* (pp. 60-88)

The last Journal published the first of a two-part series of four (translated) texts of some French eye-witnesses to Lawrence and the Arab Revolt, together with a commentary on the two texts by Society member Christophe Leclerc. We now publish the second part comprising

the translation of two further texts by French military staff. The first text here is an extract from unpublished notes written for Colonel Bremond by Lieutenant Auguste Lamotte who commanded the French detachment based at Wejh. These notes are critical of Lawrence's 'hero' status; and Lamotte's views on Emirs Feisal and Abdullah, whom he met, also differ from those published by Lawrence. The second text is an article by another former member of the French Hedjaz Military Mission, Sergeant Marcel Matte, that was first published in *Les Nouvelles Littéraires* (March 1963).

Owing to the original and first-hand nature of these accounts published in this Journal and the last, the original French text has been included here together with Christophe Leclerc's commentary in the original language. The old French text contains many colloquial words or terms which have fallen into disuse today. By providing the original French, the richness of the pieces can be fully appreciated and understood.

Joe Berton: *Lawrence and the Imperial Camel Corps* (pp. 88-110)

The Imperial Camel Corps of mounted infantry was formed in 1916 with men from the UK, Australia and New Zealand, and fought with distinction in Sinai and Gaza. This paper, presented at the Society's 2008 Symposium, describes in detail the use of two companies from the 2nd Battalion, under Robin Buxton, to attack and capture the railway station at Mudawarra in early August 1918. As well as shedding light on Lawrence's links with the Imperial Camel Corps, this paper also contains references to some other notable individuals, besides Buxton, associated with the Arab Revolt, such as Dawnay, Joyce, Pierce, and Stirling.

Vol. XXI, No 1. Autumn 2011

Vino Roy: *Colonial and Post-Colonial Encounters: The Legacy of T. E. Lawrence and Sayyid Qutb* (pp. 9-55)

In this paper, presented at the Society's 2010 Symposium, the lives and writings of Lawrence and the Egyptian Islamic scholar Sayyid Qutb - arguably the most influential twentieth-century thinker in the Middle East and also for many the symbol of Islamic fundamentalism - are examined and compared in considerable detail in light of the unrest and upheaval which the world has recently experienced, particularly as a result of the tensions and conflicts created by terrorism and Islamic fundamentalism. This unrest has been driven by ideological forces which have promoted polarised views and a gulf between the Western Judeo-Christian world and the Arab-Islamic culture.

Cecil Bloom: *T. E. Lawrence and his Attitude towards Zionism* (pp. 55-81)

This paper addresses an aspect of another source of continual tension, hostility, conflict and controversy in the Middle East, namely, the relationship between Israel and its Arab neighbours. The views of Lawrence towards Zionism and the establishment of a Jewish

homeland are discussed. Evidence is put forward to support the view by Chaim Weizmann, the first president of Israel, in his autobiography, that Lawrence's relationship to the Zionist movement was a positive one, despite the fact he was strongly pro-Arab.

Andrew Williams: *Humour in The Mint* (pp. 81-94)

This paper, presented at the Society's 2010 Symposium, examines the nature and purpose of Lawrence's use of humour, as well as analysing some particular examples of the techniques he employed.

In the context of *The Mint*, Williams defines Lawrence's humour as having both a 'mental quality' as well as the 'notion of amusement', and he particularly illustrates Lawrence's use of oppositional humour - the direct opposition of two or more contradictory factors. Lawrence's well-known sense of mischievousness is reflected in *The Mint*, and other writings, but this sense of fun masks his melancholic side.

Vol. XXI, No 2. Spring 2012

Evilene van der Steen: *Lawrence and the Tribes* (pp. 9-30)

The Arab Revolt in 1916 with which Lawrence is inextricably linked involved the local tribes, and the history of the region shows that major wars were won or lost depending on whom the tribes supported. This article explains the meaning of 'tribe' and describes their traditions and hierarchy. It explains in some detail the nature and motivation of the tribes that took part in the Arab Revolt.

Evilene van der Steen explains the reasons why these tribes supported the Revolt. It appears that in wanting material gain such as money and weapons, a sensible motive appeared to be to make sure that they joined the winning side.

Philip Walker: *The Jeddah Diary of Captain Thomas Goodchild during the Arab Revolt* (pp. 31-73)

This article has its origins in a most extraordinary piece of luck, as the author found the diary among the junk at a car boot sale. Captain Robert Goodchild was commissioned as a temporary Captain on the Special List on June 12 1915. He was part of the Remount Service of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force that was responsible for the procurement, training and care of all the animals required by the army. In 1916, Goodchild was sent to Jeddah to buy camels and it is this mission which is recorded in his diary.

The article concludes that the evidence suggests there was in effect a covert camel war in the Arabian peninsula; the aim being to wrest control of camel supplies from the Turks and from the tribes favourable to the Turks.

Philip Neale: *Richard Aldington: Lawrence's Strongest Critic* (pp. 74-110)

This article explains the background, purpose and consequences of the publication in 1955 of Richard Aldington's controversial book *Lawrence of Arabia: A Biographical Enquiry*. This book, for the first time, fiercely debunked Lawrence and, as the article states, 'exploded like a time-bomb in military and literary circles.' Philip Neale carefully places the book in the context of Aldington's traumatic wartime experience on the Western Front, and in his literary career as a poet, novelist and biographer. The article describes the determination of Aldington to pursue 'the truth' and to publish the book against the opposition led by Basil Liddell Hart. It is explained that the consequences of the book's publication were disastrous for Aldington, not just for his health and livelihood but for his contemporary and later literary reputation.

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H. St. John B. Armitage: *Lawrence in Basra* [Translation] (pp. 9-37)

This article has its origins in an unfinished project by the late H. St. John B. Armitage regarding a meeting Lawrence had in April 1916 with Sulaiman Faydhi, a member of the Ottoman Parliament. Lawrence arrived in Basra as part of Kitchener's scheme to seek Arab co-operation to relieve the besieged army of General Charles Townshend at Kut. Lawrence twice interviewed Sulaiman Faydhi, who left a detailed account of their conversations.

The article is in three sections. The first section is an editorial note by Nadeem El Issa that gives the background to the article. The second section is a biographical note on Sulaiman Faydhi by Basil Sulaiman Faydhi. The third section, entitled *Lawrence in Mesopotamia*, is by H. St. John B. Armitage and Basil Sulaiman Faydhi.

David Murphy: *Lt-Col. Pierce Charles Joyce and the Arab Revolt* (pp. 38-60)

This article is based on a talk which David Murphy gave to the Society's Symposium in September 2010. Lawrence has received so much attention that the role and contribution of other British Officers in the Arab Revolt can sometimes be overlooked. David Murphy explains that Lt-Col. Pierce Charles Joyce played a highly important role in the Revolt but has since been relegated to a footnote in the history of that campaign, despite the fact that Lawrence referred to him over 40 times in *Seven Pillars*. The article describes Joyce's upbringing, his military career, before, during and after the Arab Revolt, and his friendship and correspondence with Lawrence after the war.

Adrian Smith: *T. E. Lawrence in Hythe* (pp. 61-72)

Lawrence first arrived in Hythe in April 1931 when he was seconded to the British Power Boat Company, renting a room at Myrtle Cottage. Drawing on the author's own experience of living in Hythe, this article gives an account of Lawrence's later life in the RAF when he was working on the development of high-speed motor launches in the Solent area.

Dirk Fitzhugh: *Speculation on the Derivation of Names adopted by T. E. Lawrence* (pp. 73-87)

This article speculates on the names adopted by Lawrence: John Hume Ross and Thomas Edward Shaw. The author examines many theories and speculations about the possible origins of the names Ross and Shaw, and that is the delight of this article. It appears that the name Ross may have military influences, while the article concludes with an analysis of Lawrence's friendship with George Bernard Shaw and his wife Charlotte.

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Paul Helfer: *The Unknown History of the Subscribers' Edition of Seven Pillars of Wisdom: Lawrence of Arabia and Wilson of Bumpus* (pp. 9-31)

This article recounts how Lawrence turned to J. G. Wilson when he failed to attract enough subscribers for a fine press edition of *Seven Pillars*. Wilson was bookseller to King George V and manager of the Bumpus bookshop in Oxford Street, the most fashionable bookshop of its day. Lawrence authorised Wilson to find subscribers for *Seven Pillars* and many people thought that Wilson was Lawrence's official subscription agent. Readers of this article will find an account of how many subscribers' copies were produced and who bound them.

Alan Payne: *The Journeys of T. E. Lawrence* (pp. 32-48)

A feature of Lawrence's life are the many long journeys he made on foot and bicycle in his youth, by camel during the Arab Revolt and on Brough Superior motorcycles after the war. Some of the journeys were made for utilitarian purposes such as undergraduate research and wartime necessity, but it is evident that they also provided Lawrence with the opportunity to test his powers of endurance. They also gave him huge pleasure and he delighted in telling others of his achievements. This article gives modern comparisons of Lawrence's journeys and helps to put them in context.

Michael A. Anderegg: *The Man, The Myth, The Movie* (pp. 49-93)

This article starts by stating that David Lean's film, *Lawrence of Arabia* 'exemplifies, extends, revises, mystifies, distorts, elucidates, revivifies one of the most compelling myths of the twentieth century.' After a description of Lowell Thomas's addition to the legend, we are treated to an analysis of the paradoxes inherent in the Lawrence myth that inspired David Lean and his colleagues to make the film.

That article explains that at the time Peter O'Toole was virtually unknown. With no 'star' persona to interfere, O'Toole at once embodies and individualises Lawrence. The conclusion to this summary of the film is that *Lawrence of Arabia* remains one of the richest and most satisfying of modern epics.

Gary Crowds: *Lawrence of Arabia: The Cinematic (Re)Writing of History* (pp. 73-94)

We start with Gary Crowds explaining that the film we now see on DVD is the original full-length production, while what appeared on cinema screens back in the 1960s was a much shorter version. The film needed an enormous amount of condensation and simplification of events to fit them into even a 3½ hour film. Numerous British Officers were rolled into one person, with Anthony Quayle as the fictional Colonel Brighton. An analysis is made of Lawrence's masochism and alleged sadism and the article questions whether this is done to the detriment of other equally important aspects of Lawrence's character. The article confirms that the film does a disservice to the cause of Arab nationalism by glamorising Lawrence's role in the Arab Revolt, even more than he did himself in *Seven Pillars*.

Joel Hodson: *Who Wrote Lawrence of Arabia? Sam Spiegel and David Lean's Denial of Credit to a Blacklisted Screenwriter* (pp. 95-120)

On two occasions - once during pre-production in 1960 and again during filming in 1961 - the Sam Spiegel/David Lean production of *Lawrence of Arabia* nearly collapsed through lack of a script. This article explores the complex relationship between David Lean and Michael Wilson, the blacklisted American screenwriter who wrote the original script and Robert Bolt who wrote the script of the film we see today. Lean was an exacting director and demanded continual rewrites from Wilson. Lean's interest in Lawrence was mainly psychological and he was dissatisfied with Wilson's script on this account. Robert Bolt, who had produced critically acclaimed plays for the London theatre, was brought in to replace Wilson. The article treats us to a list of the fictional items that Robert Bolt introduced into the film.

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Sophia Dingli and Caroline Kennedy: *Lawrence, Tribes, Insurgents and Lessons* (pp. 7-27)

This article examines the so-called War on Terror which followed the attacks of 9/11, leading to questions about Western policy in Afghanistan, Iraq, Pakistan and Yemen and the conduct of counter-insurgency. The authors argue that the conflict has been counter-productive, due not just to a failure to win hearts and minds, but a wilful mischaracterisation of peoples, cultures and tribes. A careful study of Lawrence may have guarded against these failings.

Caroline Kennedy and Sophia Dingli: *Lawrence and the Study of War* (pp. 28-37)

The article starts by stating that Lawrence is now on the reading list for all courses which purport to teach contemporary war. In their second paper, Caroline Kennedy and Sophia Dingli consider Lawrence's place in the study of contemporary conflict and outline how Lawrence was at first marginalised and then brought back into the academic study of war and into the practical business of war.

Noel Brehony: *T. E. Lawrence and the Third Arab Revolution* (pp. 38-53)

This paper looks at what Noel Brehony calls ‘the three Arab revolutions’: the first being that with which Lawrence was involved, the second associated with Gamal Abdul Nasser and the Arab Nationalists in the mid-20th Century, and the third being the continuing Arab Spring revolution, which has challenged various republican and monarchical regimes. The article considers the impacts between the three revolutions and what they can teach us about the likely paths of future developments.

Lisa Climie: *In Search of Vyvyan Richards and his Friend T. E. Lawrence* (pp. 54-95)

Lisa Climie entered a quest to discover the truth about her great-uncle Vyvyan’s intimate friendship with Lawrence, which spanned from their meeting at Jesus College, Oxford, in 1907, through to Lawrence’s death in 1935. The article explores their plan to build a William Morris-style Red House and their ambition to recreate the Kelmscott Press there. Lisa Climie looks at the fascinating history behind her family and its origins, as well as treating us to an exploration of the nature of the friendship between Lawrence and Richards.

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BBC Radio 4, December 8 2012: *Lawrence of Arabia - the Man and the Myth* (pp. 7-39)

This is a transcript of a Radio 4 broadcast which was presented by the renowned broadcaster Alan Little with the assistance of a variety of contributing distinguished experts. It proceeds, as the introduction states, to discover ‘a man more in tune with our own times’. It includes contemporary readings from participants in the Arab Revolt and introduces the divided loyalty which Lawrence felt between his two masters, General Allenby and Prince Feisal.

Graham Chainey: *An Indian Friend of the Family* (pp. 40-56)

There are many dubious stories told about Lawrence and at times these describe meetings with Lawrence or claims that someone knew him as a close friend. Graham Chainey investigates the truth behind an article in an Indian newspaper which claimed that Lawrence spent some weeks in 1920-1921 trying to recover from depression with an old Oxford class mate K. Govinda Menon on the Kerala coast in South-west India. The article is an analytical and at times entertaining rebuttal of the claim but does tell us the Will Lawrence did stay with the Menon family in India in 1913.

Cecil Bloom: *The Enigma of S.A.* (pp. 57-79)

One of the enduring puzzles and debates regarding Lawrence is the identity of ‘S.A.’ in the dedicatory poem in *Seven Pillars*. Lawrence himself deliberately, and mischievously, fuelled the speculation by giving different answers to different people at different times. Cecil Bloom

recounts the story of this debate and reviews the merits, or otherwise, of the various candidates and suggestions regarding S.A. The article does not reach any conclusion but in the final sentence ponders, ‘Does S.A. therefore stand for more than one human being and also for inanimate things?’

Margaret Eaglestone: *The Painting of T. E. Lawrence by Henry Scott Tuke at Clouds Hill* (pp. 73-80)

In the music room at Clouds Hill hangs a portrait of a young soldier thought to be Lawrence on Newport beach in Cornwall, untying his shoe laces in preparation for a swim. At the time of Lawrence’s death this painting was found among his possessions at Clouds Hill and was presented to the National Trust along with the cottage by A.W. Lawrence. Henry Scott Tuke was an English painter whose style was viewed as impressionist and is best known for his paintings of boys and young men. The article comes to no firm conclusion as to the origins of the painting except that it is likely to have been overpainted to show the young Lawrence. The article concludes with the questions, ‘What is the true story behind the painting? What would be revealed under the layer of oil paint?’.

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Neil Dearberg: *Comments on Seven Pillars of Wisdom by Lt-Gen. Sir Harry Chauvel, GCMG KCB, Commander Desert Mounted Corps* (pp. 9-38)

The main thrust of the article draws on the analysis of *Seven Pillars* by Lt-General Sir Harry Chauvel who served throughout the Sinai Palestine Campaign and who had been Allenby’s second-in-command. In essence, Chauvel makes a forensic analysis of Lawrence’s version of events as contained in *Seven Pillars* and contradicts both events and Lawrence’s stated attitude to other personnel. His criticism of Lawrence reaches its climax in relation to the entry into Damascus, where Chauvel is adamant that the Australians got there first. The article concludes by saying that readers may jump to no conclusions about right or wrong, fact or fallacy. ‘And in war, as in politics, who knows for certain what is gospel and what is truth.’

Joe Berton: *T. E. Lawrence: His Arab Clothing and Daggers* (pp. 39-55)

While in Egypt Lawrence wore the khaki uniform of a British Officer and gained a reputation for being untidy and having a disregard for proper appearance. When he was sent to the Hejaz in 1916 he started by adapting the Arab headdress over his British uniform. Other British Officers also wore this headdress and later in the war Lawrence provided the men of the armoured car units with the same headdress. The article explains that when Lawrence moved to be a full-time adviser to Prince Feisal he was asked to wear the complete Arab kit. He wore the very best and expensive Arab clothing including a gold-hilted dagger in a gold scabbard given to him by King Hussein.

Alison Jolley: ‘An Acute Attack of Lawrencitis: Lady Kathleen Scott’s Friendship with the Lawrence Family (pp. 56-111)

In 1921, Lady Kathleen Scott – widow of Antarctic explorer Captain Robert Falcon Scott and a well-known figure in her own right as a sculptor of prominent personalities of the day - became the only female artist for whom Lawrence posed. He sat for her on three occasions and the result is a statuette of him in full Arab costume. This article gives an insight into the relationship that developed between the two as he sat for her, described in her diary as ‘an acute attack of Lawrencitis’. Kathleen became acquainted with the rest of the Lawrence family and for a brief time lived with their mother Sarah. A lasting legacy to Kathleen’s friendship with the Lawrence family exists in the nude sculpture of Arnold Lawrence outside the Scott Polar Research Institute in Cambridge. .

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Hugh Leach OBE: *T. E. Lawrence: Some Centenary Reflections* (pp. 9-39)

It is a privilege to have been given permission to reproduce this privately printed lecture by Hugh Leach OBE. The lecture was first given to the “63” Club on 11 December 1988. What makes it an important contribution to the Journal rests with the person of the author. Hugh Leach served as a soldier, commanding a Centurion tank during the ill-fated Suez crisis. Then after a spell in Lebanon learning Arabic, he held a number of diplomatic appointments throughout the Middle East. In 1998 he was granted the Lawrence of Arabia Memorial Medal by the Royal Society for Asian Affairs. The medal was instituted in 1935 and is awarded “in recognition of work of outstanding merit in the fields of exploration, research or literature” in the area covered by the Society’s activities. Hugh’s lecture gives a valuable insight into the life of Lawrence by someone who has travelled extensively through the countries where Lawrence served in the Arab Revolt. His insight stands as a record which must be cherished.

R. Pierce Reid: “*For I can Raise no Money by Vile Means*”: *T. E. Lawrence and his Relationship with Money, Debt, Society and the Historical Record* (pp. 40-101)

This article stemmed from Pierce Reid pursuing a Masters degree in military history at Norwich University in Vermont, and from reading Dr James J. Schneider’s *Guerrilla Leader*, which he thought was a fascinating look at Lawrence’s leadership traits and psychology. During his research, he particularly appreciated his visit to the Bodleian Library where he was able to access the T. E. Lawrence Collection. Pierce has explained that his thesis was not the paper which he set out to write; but in reading Lawrence’s own words, the financial arguments that he presents came into focus. He argues that throughout his life, Lawrence exhibited an obsession with money and financial affairs. This contributed to his crises of confidence as a leader in the Arab Revolt and helped shape his post-war decisions and actions. Pierce demonstrates that the evolution of a profit-driven “Lawrence Industry” acted on him as an external force that created untenable social and financial situations.