

# Appendix

## *Brief Biographies of Traveller-Scholars*

The following scholars feature frequently in this book. A few others are commented under their name in the Bibliography of Sources. Further information on these and some of the many other travellers dealt with in this book may be obtained from national biographies, various encyclopaedias, or the internet.

**Arvieux Laurent d'** (1635–1702), French diplomat and traveller who spent twelve years in the Orient. His father was French Consul at Sidon, and Laurent arrived there in 1653, learning Arabic, Persian, Turkish, Hebrew and Syriac. He was himself Consul variously at Constantinople, Algiers and Aleppo. His *Mémoires* were published in 1735, in six volumes.

**Bankes, William John, M.P., F.R.S.** (1786–1855), explorer, Egyptologist, and collector, little recognized until recently, much of whose work on Greater Syria remained unpublished. But see Finati's memoirs, published 1830, which he translated; these I assume to be or to reflect Bankes' own unpublished account of his travels.

**Buckingham, James Silk** (1786–1855), English journalist and traveller, publishing on Palestine and Syria, and eventually Member of Parliament. Contentious and crusading by nature, his disagreement with William Bankes was only one of his fights.

**Brünnow, Rudolf-Ernst** (1858–1917) and his friend and colleague **Domaszewski, Alfred von**, (1856–1927) explored and photographed in 1897–8 the former Roman province of Arabia, which formed parts of Greater Syria. in the area that today comprises parts of Syria, Jordan, and Lebanon. Brünnow later held a chair at Princeton, and Domaszewski at Heidelberg.

**Burckhardt John Lewis** (1784–1817), Swiss orientalist who studied at Leipzig and Göttingen, London and Cambridge. Arrived in Aleppo in 1810, travelling throughout Syria and parts of Egypt, in Arab dress and disguised as a Muslim (as Sheikh Ibrahim Ibn Abdallah) and soon with fluent Arabic. He wrote journals and notes and, for our purpose, his *Travels in Syria and the Holy Land* was published in 1822 after his death.

**Burton, Sir Richard Francis** (1821–1890), explorer, translator, extraordinary linguist, orientalist, and prolific author, travelled to Mecca 1851–3. British Consul in Damascus from 1868, but reassigned to Trieste in 1872.

**Guérin, Victor** (1821–1891), French university geographer and archaeologist. From the Lycée d'Alger in 1850 he moved to the École Française d'Athènes in 1852, and subsequently undertook missions in Greece and Greater Syria, as well as in Egypt, publishing his extensive results.

**Irby Charles Leonard** (1789–1845), a naval officer, accompanied by his friend Captain James Mangles, roamed across Syria, the Holy Land and Egypt, and together published *Travels in Egypt and Nubia, Syria and Asia Minor, during the years 1817–18* in 1823. This, together with Burckhardt's account published the previous year, was one of the first thorough 19th-century accounts of the region.

**Laborde, Marquis Léon de** (1807–1869), French archaeologist and politician, first travelled to the East in 1827, and among his many publications is his *Voyage de la Syrie*, of 1837, especially valuable (as is his *Voyage de l'Asie Mineure*, 1838) for the quantity and quality of the drawings of monuments included.

**Le Strange, Guy** (1854–1933), English scholar and linguist, translator of Arabic texts, wrote extensive accounts of the historical geography of the Middle East, based on largely mediaeval Arabic sources.

**Michaud, Joseph-François** (1767–1839), and his collaborator **Poujoulat, Jean-Joseph-François**, (1808–1880), were both historians and journalists. They wrote on the Crusades, and their *Correspondance d'Orient, 1830–1831* is frequently quoted in this book.

**Pococke, Richard** (1704–65), English clergyman and eventually a bishop, was educated at Oxford. He travelled to Alexandria in 1837, and eventually reached Jerusalem and Baalbek, returning to England in 1742. The first volume of his *Description of the East* (Egypt) appeared in 1743, and vol II (Palestine, Syria, etc.) in 1745.

**Porter, Josias Leslie** (1823–89), Irish clergyman, ordained 1846 after theological studies at Edinburgh. Went to Damascus in 1849 as a missionary to the Jews. Travelled widely in Palestine, publishing *Five Years in Damascus* in 1855, and in 1858 the *Handbook for Travellers in Syria and Palestine* for John Murray. He returned to Ireland in 1859, and to a chair, writing his *The Giant Cities of Bashan and Syria's Holy Places* in 1865, and numerous encyclopaedia entries.

**Rey, Emmanuel Guillaume** (1837–1916), French archaeologist and orientalist, wrote on French colonies in Crusader Syria, and on their fortresses. His *Voyage dans le Haouran et aux bords de la Mer Morte* appeared in 1861.

**Robinson, Edward** (1794–1863), and **Smith, Eli**, (1801–1857). Robinson was an American biblical scholar, with Hebrew, Greek and German, and a pioneer of biblical geography, studying from 1837 for three years in Palestine and Germany. He travelled in the Holy Land with Eli Smith, who graduated from Yale in 1821, arrived in Beirut in 1827, and was put in charge of the missionary press, with its Greek, Italian and Armenian fonts, to which he added Arabic. Together they published *Biblical Researches in Palestine* in 1856. According to PEF\_1873\_7, Robinson was the first who “conceived the idea of making a work on Biblical Geography, to be based, not on the accounts of others, but on his own observations and discoveries.”

**Saulcy, Félicien de** (1807–1880), French archaeologist, numismatist, museum conservator, and one of the founders of scientific biblical archaeology. Travelled to the Middle East in 1845, 1850 and 1863, and published extensively.

**Seetzen, Ulrich Jasper** (1767–1811), German explorer who spent six months in Constantinople, then went to Smyrna, thence to Aleppo. Here, from November 1803 to April 1805, he studied Arabic and local customs. He travelled through Palestine and Sinai April 1808 to March 1809, and wrote at length about what he saw.

**Taylor, Baron Isidore-Justin-Severin** (1789–1879) was a French soldier and polytechnician, with links to archaeology (he had the Luksor Obelisk brought to Paris in 1833) and the fine arts, being Inspecteur des Musées and (in 1869) senator. He travelled and published widely, including *La Syrie, l'Égypte, la Palestine et la Judée* in 1838, travelling and writing here as Laorty-Hadji.

**Tristram, Rev. Henry Baker** (1822–1906), biblical scholar and dedicated traveller, visiting Palestine in 1858, 1863, 1872, and again in 1881. *The land of Israel* (1865) and *The land of Moab* (1874) are two of his many publications.

**Volney, Constantin-François Chassebœuf, comte de** (1757–1820), French politician, orientalist and enlightenment philosopher, spent 1782–7 in the East, and published his *Voyage en Syrie et en Égypte pendant les années 1783, 1784, et 1785* in two volumes in 1787. His often lugubrious *The ruins: or a survey of the revolutions of empires* of 1790 drew inspiration not only from his own experiences in France and America (he was solidly anti-Napoleon), but also from his travels in Syria.