

The Book of Burtoniana



Letters & Memoirs of Sir Richard Francis Burton

Volume 4: Register and Bibliography

Edited by Gavan Treder

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The Book of Burtoniana:
Volume 1: 1841-1864
Volume 2: 1865-1879
Volume 3: 1880-1924
Volume 4: Register and Bibliography

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¹ http://www.richmond.gov.uk/orleans_house_gallery

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Glossary.

Glossary .

- ALS: Autograph letter signed. Used here to mean an original handwritten document, as opposed to a photocopy or typed/printed transcription.
- DNB: *Dictionary of National Biography*
- FO: Foreign Office.
- FRS: Fellow of the Royal Society.
- IB: Isabel Burton.
- JRGS: *Journal of the Royal Geographical Society*
- Life: Isabel Burton (1893).
- PRGS: *Proceedings of the Royal Geographic Society*
- RFB: Sir Richard Francis Burton.
- RGS: Royal Geographical Society.
- QK: Quentin Keynes.
- WRO: Wiltshire and Swindon Record Office.

Chronology

Date	Location	Event
1820/03/01	England	Captain Joseph Netterville Burton is born at Upton House, Kent.
1821/03/1	England	Richard Francis Burton is born at Torquay
1823/01/1	England	Maria Catherine Eliza Burton is born at Bar House.
1824/07/01	England	Edward Joseph Netterville Burton is born.
1831/03/2	England	Isabel Arundell is born in London at 14 Cumberland Place.
1840/11/1	England	RFB is admitted into Trinity College Oxford
1842/03/	England	RFB Leaves Oxford.
1842/06/	England	Granted a commission in the Army of the India Company.
1842/06/	England	Sails for Bombay.
1842/10/2	India	Arrives in Bombay.
1842/11/1	India	Posted to the 1 st Native Infantry. Stationed at Garoda in Gujerat.
1843/03/2	India	Passes Hindustani in Bombay.
1843/05/01	India	Appointed interpreter to corps.
1843/08/2	India	Passes Gujerati at Bombay.
1843/10/2	India	Passes Mahratta at Bombay.
1844/01/01	India	Leaves Bombay for Karachi. Moves from there to Gharra.
1844/10/2	India	Appointed to the Scinde Survey as an assistant surveyor.
1844/12/1	India	Scinde Survey sets off for Fulayhi.
1845/04/	India	Scinde Survey returns to Karachi.
1845/05/01	India	Appointed interpreter to the 1 st Native Infantry
1846/01/2	India	Promoted to Lieutenant.
1847/02/2	India	Travels to Goa on sick leave.

Chronology

1847/10/1	India	Appointed assistant to the Scinde Sur Calcutta.
1847/10/2	India	Passes Persian.
1847/11/1	India	Awarded 1000 rupees for his linguistic accomplishments.
1848/09/1	India	Passes Sindi.
1848/12/1	India	Passes Punjabee.
1849/03/1	India	Travels back to Europe on sick leave.
1849/09/1	England	RFB arrives in England. Stays the Bagshav
1849/12/?	Italy	Travels to Pisa to join family.
1850/03/1	England	Returns to England.
1850/06/1	England	Stays at Dover with sister Maria.
1851/03/1	England	<i>Goa and the Blue Mountains</i> published by Richa Bentley.
1851/04/	France	RFB relocates to Boulogne.
1851/09/1	France	<i>Scinde: or, the Unhappy Valley</i> published by Richard Bentley.
1851/10/1	France	<i>Sindh and the Races the Inhabit the Valley of Indus</i> published by W. H. Allen.
1852/	France	RFB meets Isabel Arundell at Boulo
1852/06/	France	<i>Falconry in the Valley of the Indus</i> published by John van Voorst.
1853/04/1	England	RFB leaves Southampton on Bengal for Alexandria, on an expedition to explore sponsored by the RGS.
1853/04/1	Egypt	RFB arrives at Alexandria in Bengal . Stay with Larking at Syca <i>Syca</i>
1853/04/	Egypt	RFB leaves Alexandria, late in the month Cairo.
1853/06/	Egypt	At Cairo en route to Arabia.
1853/06/1	Egypt	<i>Complete System of Bayonet Exercises</i> published by William Clowes.
1853/07/1	Arabia	RFB is at Aqaba
1853/08/	Arabia	RFB is at Medinah

Chronology

1853/09/01 Arabia	RFB joins caravan from Medinah to Mecca
1853/09/10 Arabia	RFB is at Mecca.
1853/09/20 Arabia	RFB leaves Mecca for Jeddah.
1853/09/25 Arabia	Departs for Suez from Jeddah.
1853/10/01 Egypt	Arrives at Suez en route to Cairo.
1853/10/15 Egypt	RFB is at Cairo.
1854/01/15 Egypt	Leaves Cairo for Suez with Didier and Har
1854/02/01 Aden	RFB arrives at Aden and spends two weeks with Steinhaueser.
1854/02/15 India	RFB Arrives at Bombay, and befriends Lu He is employed by the Political Department
1854/06/01 India	RFB leaves Bombay for Aden with permission to conduct an expedition of exploration into the interior of Somalia, overland to Zanzibar.
1854/10/01 Aden	RFB Leaves Aden for Harar.
1854/12/01 Somalia	Martha Burton (mother of RFB) dies of disease.
1855/01/01 Somalia	RFB returns to Aden from Harar via Berberah
1855/04/01 Aden	RFB leaves Aden for Berberah to initiate the overland journey to Zanzibar.
1855/04/15 Somalia	Early morning attack at Berberah in which Speke is killed, and RFB and Speke are badly wounded.
1855/06/01 Crimea	RFB Arrives in Crimea from London via Berlin. He stays in Berlin for several weeks later.
1855/07/01 Crimea	<i>Personal Narrative of a Pilgrimage to Medinah and Meccah</i> Vol. 1 and Vol. 2 published by Longmans.
1855/10/01 Crimea	Leaves Therapeia for England with G. Beatson after his recall.
1856/01/01 England	<i>Pilgrimage</i> Vol. 3 published by Longmans.
1856/06/01 England	<i>First Footsteps in East Africa</i> published by Longman.
1856/10/01 England	RFB, appointed by the RGS to lead an expedition to discover the possible sources of the White Nile.

Chronology

- leaves England accompanied by Speke for the overland route to Bombay.
- 1856/11/C Egypt Arrives at Bombay.
- 1856/11/2 India Arrives at Bombay.
- 1856/12/C India Departs Bombay for Zanzibar.
- 1856/12/1 East Africa Arrives at Zanzibar.
- 1857/01/1 East Africa Leaves Zanzibar for coasting voyages.
- 1857/06/2 East Africa Leaves the coast for the interior.
- 1857/07/C East Africa Joseph Netterville Burton dies at age 74.
- 1858/02/ East Africa Burton and Speke reach Ujiji on Lake Tang
- 1858/07/ East Africa Speke leaves Taborah/Kazeh for the Nyanza
- 1858/08/ East Africa Speke returns from the Nyanza.
- 1859/02/C East Africa Burton and Speke reach the coast of Kon
- 1859/03/C East Africa Return to Zanzibar.
- 1859/03/ East Africa Burton and Speke leave Zanzibar for Aden.
- 1859/04/ Aden Burton and Speke arrive at Aden.
- 1859/04/ Aden Speke leaves Aden for Suez.
- 1859/04/ Aden Speke arrives in England.
- 1859/04/2 Aden RFB leaves Aden for Suez.
- 1859/05/2 England RFB arrives in England.
- 1860/04/2 England Leaves Liverpool for North America via Ha
- 1860/08/2 USA RFB arrives in Salt Lake City.
- 1860/06/2 USA *Lake Regions* published by Longmans.
- 1860/12/3 England Arrives back in England from Panama.
- 1861/01/2 England RFB and Isabel Arundell married at Royal Bavarian Chapel, Warwick Street, London.
- 1861/03 England Appointed Consul at Fernando Po.
- 1861/08/2 England Departs for Fernando Po as *Blackland* Captain English.
- 1861/09/2 West Africa Arrives in Fernando Po.
- 1861/09/2 West Africa Departs for Oil Rivers.
- 1861/10/C West Africa Returns to F. Po.

Chronology

- 1861/10/1 West Africa: Departs F. Po on HMS Arrogant.
- 1861/10/1 West Africa: Arrives in Lagos.
- 1861/10/2 West Africa: Departs Lagos on HMS Prometheus for Ogun River
Abeokuta.
- 1861/11/C West Africa: *City of the Saints* published by Longmans.
- 1861/11/C West Africa: Leaves Abeokuta for Lagos.
- 1861/11/2 West Africa: Departs Lagos on HMS Bloodhound to Oil River
incl. Brass River.
- 1861/11/2 West Africa: Removed from Army List.
- 1861/12/C West Africa: At Brass River
- 1861/12/C West Africa: At Bonny River.
- 1861/12/1 West Africa: Departs Brass River, arrives at F. Po that
- 1861/12/1 West Africa: Departs with Saker, Smith, Calvo to
Cameroons Mountains, where they are met by
Mann.
- 1862/02/C West Africa: Returns to F. Po from Cameroons.
- 1862/03/C West Africa: Departs F. Po. On HMS Griffon for Londo
River.
- 1862/04/C West Africa: Departs from Londo River for F. Po.
- 1862/04/C West Africa: Arrives at F. Po.
- 1862/05/C West Africa: Departs for Old Calabar River on HMS Griffon to
investigate assault.
- 1862/05/C West Africa: At Duketown in Delta.
- 1862/05/C West Africa: Returns to F. Po.
- 1862/07/C West Africa: Leaves F. Po. for the Benin River to
investigate an attack.
- 1862/08/C West Africa: - " - " - "# - "
- 1862/09/C West Africa: Arrives back at F. Po.
- 1862/09/C West Africa: Leaves F. Po. for Batonga.
- 1862/09/C West Africa: Leaves the coast to return to F. Po after climbing
Elephant Mountain.
- 1862/12/C Tenerife RFB anchors off Tenerife but yellow
prevents his landing.
- 1862/12/C England RFB arrives at Liverpool.

Chronology

- 1863/01/ England First meeting of the Anthropological S
addressed by Hunt.
- 1863/01/2 England Burtons leave for Madeira.
- 1863/02/1 Madeira Burtons arrive at Madeira.
- 1863/04? Tenerife RFB leaves Tenerife for F. Po. Isabel lea
England.
- 1863/05/1 West Africa RFB arrives in Dahome.
- 1863/06/1 West Africa RFB leave Dahome.
- 1863/06/ West Africa RFB arrives in F. Po.
- 1863/07/2 West Africa RFB leaves for Angola.
- 1863/08/2 West Africa RFB leaves Angola for the mouth of the C
- 1863/08/2 West Africa RFB lands at Banana Point near the mout
Congo.
- 1863/09/2 West Africa RFB leaves Banana Point for F. Po.
- 1863/10/1 West Africa *Wanderings in West Africa* anonymousl
published by Tinsley.
- 1863/10/2 West Africa RFB arrives at F. Po.
- 1863/11/2 West Africa RFB departs F. Po to Dahome via Lagos.
- 1863/12/1 West Africa *Abeokuta and the Camaroons Mountai*
published by Tinsley.
- 1863/12/1 West Africa o *Journal of the Discovery of the Sourc*
the Nile (Edinburgh: Blackwood) is publishe
- 1864/02/2 West Africa RFB leaves Dahome.
- 1864/02/3 West Africa RFB arrives at Bonny River.
- 1864/04/1 West Africa RFB is at F. Po.
- 1864/05/1 Tenerife RFB is at Tenerife.
- 1864/06/1 Tenerife RFB is still at Tenerife.
- 1864/07/2 Tenerife o *What Led to the Discovery of the So*
of the Nile (Edinburgh: Blackwood) is publi
- 1864/08/1 England RFB arrives in Liverpool.
- 1864/09/1 England Speke dies of a self-inflicted gunshot wound
Bath.
- 1864/09/ England Burton is appointed Consul at Santos, Bra

Chronology

1864/09/2	England	<i>Mission to Gelele</i> 2 vols. published by Tinsley
1864/11/2	England	<i>Nile Basin</i> published by Tinsley Brothers.
1865/01/1	England	<i>Stone Talk</i> published by Hardwicke.
1865/04/	England	<i>The Guidebook. A Pictorial Pilgrimage to Mecca and Medina</i> published by William Clowes accompany Royal Polytechnic Show.
1865/04/	England	(7) London by the Anthropological Society.
1865/05/	England	The Burtons leave England for Portugal.
1865/06/	Portugal	<i>Wit and Wisdom of West Africa</i> published by Tinsley.
1865/06/	Portugal	RFB leaves Lisbon for Santos, Brazil via Rio de Janeiro and returns to London.
1865/09/	S. America	RFB arrives at Santos.
1865/09/	S. America	Isabel leaves England for Santos, Brazil.
1865/09/	S. America	Isabel arrives in Recife, Brazil.
1865/11/	S. America	RFB leaves Santos for the mouth of the Amazon River Grande.
1866/01/1	S. America	RFB arrives back in São Paulo from the mouth of the Amazon.
1866/03/	S. America	RFB leaves Santos for the interior of the Province of Pernambuco.
1866/05/	S. America	RFB climbs the sugarloaf mountain of Rio de Janeiro.
1866/08/	S. America	RFB climbs the sugarloaf mountain of Rio de Janeiro.
1866/08/	S. America	RFB climbs the sugarloaf mountain of Rio de Janeiro.
1867/06/	S. America	Burtons leave Rio for San Fran. River via Geraes.
1867/08/	S. America	RFB sets off on a raft down the San Fran. River to the sea.
1867/08/	S. America	Isabel sets off for Rio.
1868/01/	S. America	RFB returns to Rio.
1868/04/	S. America	RFB is seriously ill.
1868/07/	S. America	RFB goes on sick leave, departs Santos for American tour. Isabel departs Santos for Rio.

Chronology

- 1868/08/ C S. America RFB arrives at Montevideo.
- 1868/08/ S. America RFB inspects the Paraguayan battlefields Humaita.
- 1868/09/ C S. America Isabel arrives back in England.
- 1868/09/ C S. America RFB arrives in Buenos Aires, meets Arthur and Wilfrid Blunt
- 1868/12/ C S. America RFB is appointed Consul at Damascus.
- 1868/12/ S. America RFB Crosses the Andes with William Ma. Los Andes.
- 1869/01/ S. America RFB is in Santiago.
- 1869/01/ S. America RFB and Maxwell travel north to Peru.
- 1869/03/ S. America RFB and Maxwell are in Lima, Peru.
- 1869/03/ S. America RFB returnsto Buenos Aires and receive appointment letter.
- 1869/04/ C S. America RFB leaves by ship, up the Parana river, battlefields again.
- 1869/04/ S. America *Highlands of the Brazil* vols. published Tinsley.
- 1869/04/ S. America RFB is in Asunción.
- 1869/04/ S. America RFB arrives back at Buenos Aires.
- 1869/04/ S. America RFB departs Buenos Aires for Rio.
- 1869/05/ S. America RFB departs Rio for England via Lisbon.
- 1869/06/ C England RFB arrives back in England.
- 1869/07/ S. France RFB arrives at Vichy with Swinburne.
- 1869/08/ C France Isabel arrives at Vichy.
- 1869/10/ Italy RFB leaves Brindisi for Damascus.
- 1869/10/ C Syria RFB arrives in Damascus.
- 1869/10/ S. Syria RFB climbs Mount Hermon.
- 1869/12 Syria RFB visits the eastern Taurus.
- 1869/12/1 Syria Isabel leaves England for Damascus.
- 1870/01/ C Syria *Vikram and the Vampire* published by Longman.
- 1870/02/ S. Syria *Letters from the Battlefields of Paraguay* published by Tinsley.

Chronology

1871/08/1	Syria	RFB leaves Damascus for England being recalled.
1871/09/1	England	RFB arrives in England.
1871/09/3	England	Isabel leaves the Levant for England.
1871/12/1	England	RFB testifies at the trial of Arthur Orin #
1872/01/1	England	<i>Zanzibar</i> 2 vols. published by Tinsley.
1872/06/1	Scotland	Sails for Iceland from Granton.
1872/06/1	Iceland	<i>Unexplored Syria</i> 2 vols. published by Tinsley
1872/09/1	Scotland	RFB Arrives back in Edinburgh.
1872/10/2	England	RFB leaves England for Trieste.
1872/11/1	Austria	Isabel leaves England for Trieste.
1872/12/1	Austria	Burtens arrive together at Trieste, having Venice.
1873/04/1	Italy	Burtens leave Trieste for Rome via Ancona Loreto.
1873/04/2	Italy	Burtens arrive back at Trieste Florence and Bologna.
1873/04/2	Austria	Burtens arrive in Vienna for the Great Exhibition
1873/05/1	Austria	Burtens arrive back in Trieste from Vienna
1873/05/1	Austria	Charles Tyrwhitt Drake stops over in Trieste en route to the Levant.
1873/09/1	Austria	<i>The Lands of Cazembe</i> published by John Murray
1874/05/1	Austria	RFB climbs the Schneeberg.
1874/05/1	Austria	Burtens return to Trieste.
1874/05/1	Austria	RFB is seriously ill with a tumour of the chest
1874/06/2	Austria	Charles Tyrwhitt Drake dies of fever in Jerusalem
1874/09/2	Austria	Burtens return to Trieste after convalescence
1874/12/1	Austria	Isabel leaves Trieste for England.
1875/04/2	Austria	RFB leaves Trieste for England on sick leave
1875/05/1	England	RFB is in England.
1875/07/1	Iceland	RFB leaves from Leith for Iceland
1875/07/2	Iceland	RFB returns from Iceland.

Chronology

1875/09/2	England	<i>Ultima Thule</i> published by Nimmo.
1875/12/1	England	Burtons leave England for Trieste.
1876/01/1	Austria	Burtons leave Trieste for India via Suez.
1876/02/1	India	<i>Two Trips to Gorilla Land</i> published by Sampson Low.
1876/02/1	India	Burtons arrive at Bombay.
1876/06/1	Austria	Burton arrive back at Trieste via Suez, C. Alexandria.
1876/10/1	Austria	<i>Etruscan Bologna</i> published by Smith & Elder.
1877/03/1	Austria	RFB leaves Trieste for Egypt and Midian.
1877/04/1	Egypt	<i>Sind Revisited</i> published by Bentley.
1877/05/1	Egypt	Leaves Alexandria for Trieste.
1877/10/1	Austria	Leaves Trieste for Egypt.
1878/04/1	Egypt	RFB returns to Cairo after Midian trip.
1878/05/1	Egypt	<i>The Gold Mines of Midian</i> published by Kegan Paul.
1878/05/1	Egypt	Burtons leave Cairo for Trieste.
1878/05/1	Austria	Arrive in Trieste.
1878/07/1	Austria	Burtons leave Trieste for England.
1878/08/1	Ireland	At the British Association in Dublin.
1878/11/1	England	Maria Stisted, niece of RFB, dies of TB.
1879/04/1	England	RFB leaves England for Dresden, Isabel leaves Paris
1879/04/1	Austria	Isabel has bad fall in Paris Hotel.
1879/04/1	Austria	<i>The Land of Midian (Revisited)</i> vols. is published by Kegan Paul.
1879/12/1	Austria	RFB leaves Trieste for Egypt.
1880/01/1	Egypt	RFB meets Gordon in Cairo.
1880/02/1	Egypt	Isabel leaves Trieste from London to seek treatment.
1880/04/1	Egypt	Isabel meets Gordon in London.
1880/05/1	Egypt	RFB is attacked by a gang in Cairo.
1880/05/1	Egypt	RFB leaves Egypt for Trieste.

Chronology

1880/05/∴ Austria	RFB arrives in Trieste from Egypt. Isabel a Trieste from London.
1880/05/∴ Austria	Isabel returns to Trieste from London.
1880/07/∴ Austria	Burtons leave Trieste for Monfalcone, Tyr
1880/08/∴ Austria	Burtons are at Oberammergau.
1880/09/∴ Austria	Burtons arrive back in Trieste.
1880/12/∴ Austria	<i>Os Lusíadas (The Lusíads)</i> 2 vols. trans. Bur published by Quaritch.
1881/09/1 Italy	RFB and VL Cameron attend Geogra Congress in Venice.
1881/10/∴ Austria	<i>Camoens Life and Lusíads</i> 2 Vols. published Quaritch.
1881/11/1 Austria	RFB leaves Trieste for Gold via Venice.
1882/01/∴ Madeira	VL Cameron joins Burton in Madeira.
1882/01/∴ West Africa	Burton and Cameron arrive at the Gold Co
1882/03/∴ West Africa	Burton leaves Gold Coast for Madeira.
1882/05/∴ West Africa	Isabel arrives in London omf Trieste
1882/05/∴ England	RFB and Cameron arrive in London.
1882/07/∴ England	RFB leaves London for Trieste via Par Marienbad.
1882/07/∴ Austria	Burtons arrive in Trieste.
1882/11/∴ Austria	RFB leaves Trieste for the Sinai in se; Palmer.
1882/11/∴ Egypt	RFB arrives at Alexandria.
1882/12/1 Austria	RFB arrives back at Trieste.
1883/01/∴ Austria	<i>To the Gold Coast for Gold</i> published by Chatter Windus.
1884/02/∴ Austria	<i>The Book of the Sword</i> published by Chatter Windus.
1884/06/∴ Austria	RFB leaves Trieste for Vienna and Marienk
1884/09∴ Austria	Burtons return to Trieste.
1884/11/∴ Austria	<i>Camoens: The Lyrics</i> 2 vols. published Quaritch.
1885/05/∴ Austria	Burtons leave Trieste for London.

Chronology

1885/08/˘	England	Monckton Milnes (Lord Houghton) dies.
1885/09/˘	England	Volume 1 of the <i>Arabian Nights</i> is sent to subscribers.
1885/11/˘	England	RFB leaves for Tangier.
1886/02/˘	Algeria	<i>Iracema</i> published by Bickers and Sons.
1886/02/˘	Algeria	RFB is awarded a KCMG.
1886/04/˘	Austria	Burtons return to Trieste from Tangiers.
1886/06/˘	Austria	Burtons leave Trieste for London.
1887/01/˘	England	Burtons leave Folkestone for Paris and Cannes.
1887/02/˘	France	RFB has a heart attack in Cannes.
1887/04/˘	Austria	Burtons return to Trieste.
1887/10/1	Austria	Dr. F. Grenfell Baker replaces Dr. Ralph L. "
1887/11/2	Austria	Burtons leave Trieste for resort at Abbazia.
1888/03	Austria	The last volume of <i>Supplemental Nights</i> is completed.
1888/05	Austria	Burtons leave Trieste for England via Switzerland and Paris.
1888/07/˘	England	Burtons arrive in England, at Folkestone.
1888/10/˘	England	Burtons leave Folkestone for Paris via Boulogne.
1888/11/˘	France	Burtons leave Paris for Geneva.
1889/03/˘	Austria	Burtons arrive back at Trieste.
1889/07/˘	Austria	Burtons leave for Adelsberg.
1889/09	Austria	Burtons return to Trieste.
1889/11/1	Austria	Burtons leave Trieste for Tunis and Algiers.
1889/12/˘	Tunisia	Burtons arrive at Tunis.
1890/03/˘	Austria	Burtons return to Trieste.
1890/07/˘	Austria	Burtons leave Trieste for Switzerland.
1980/08/˘	Switzerland	Burtons meet HM Stanley at Maloja Engadine.
1890/08/˘	Switzerland	<i>Priapeia</i> is published for private subscribers.
1890/09/˘	Switzerland	Burtons leave Maloja for Trieste.

1890/09/1	Austria	Burtons arrive back at Trieste.
1890/10/2	Austria	RFB dies at Trieste of a heart attack.
1893/07/1		@ <i>The Life of Captain Sir Richard F. Burton</i> published by Chapman and Hall.
1895/01/2		Edward Joseph Netterville Burton di Springfield Asylum, Wandsworth.
1896/03/1		Isabel Burton dies of ovarian cancer in Lo

Figure 1. Allen's Indian Mail Dec. 1843.

The undermentioned officers have been reported qualified to hold the situation of interpreter, as specified opposite to their names, by the committee which assembled recently for their examination:—

***Hindoostanee.*—Lieut. T. C. Longcroft, 16th M.N.I.; Lieut. J. Loudon, 20th M.N.I.; Ens. C. W. Barr, 20th N.I.; 2nd Lieut. T. Briggs, art.; Capt. P. Strettell, 20th M.N.I., Ens. J. Jerome, H.M. 86th foot; Lieut. J. Hamilton, art.; Lieut. C. F. Heatly, H.M. 86th foot; Assist surg. G. M. S. Seaward, med. estab.**

***Mahratta* Lieut. J. W. Schneider, 2nd grenadier N.I.; Cornet C. H. Barnewell, 2nd L.C.; Lieut. A. R. Manson, 4th N.I. (rifle corps); Lieut. J. Jermyn, 2nd grenadier N.I.; Ens. E. Dansey, 1st Eur. regt.; Lieut. W. C. Anderson, 1st Eur. regt.**

***Guzerattee.*—Ens. R. F. Burton, 18th N.I.; Lieut. C. P. Rigby, 16th N.I.**

Register: A -J.

1. Abraham, Walter.

A lithographer, who was at one time superintendent of government printing, = Plate Engraver and Printer, Die-Sinker and Embosser. Both in English and Oriental Characters, FRERE O @ u = \ 8 k ° h = @ # ° h k - o o He was cited as insolvent on August 28, 1875 in the *London Gazette* of 26 September 1875. Important reminiscence of Burton who he had known in the 1840s, partly from that early period, and appears in full in Volume 1.

2. Adye, Major -General Sir John (1819 -1900).

A British soldier, from a military family, served in the Crimean War and in the Indian Mutiny, eventually rising to General and Governor of Gibraltar from 1886, and wrote several books of memoirs based on his military experiences. He met Burton in Trieste in the late 1870s and left a brief reminiscence I remember the Chief's annoyance at being made the object of Lady Burton's attentions at the railway station. She insisted on presenting him with a gigantic bouquet, which I am afraid he threw out of the window as soon as the train left the station.

3. Arbuthnot, Forster Fitzgerald (1833 -1901).

An Indian Civil Servant in Bombay. He was educated privately in Germany and Switzerland and then trained for the Indian Civil Service at the East India College in Haileybury. His father Sir Robert Keith Arbuthnot (1801-1873) had also been a Civil Servant in India (1819-1838). His mother Anne Fitzgerald was the daughter of Field Marshal Sir John Forster Fitzgerald, from whom his first name frequently was derived. He went out to India in

²See William Taylor *Four Years' Campaign in India* (London: Hodder and Stoughton, 1875) p. 128.

³See Volume 2.

⁴Isabel at one stage calls him Frederick Foster Arbuthnot (Vol. 2 p. 61) while "k 7" 7 Nights

1853 and stayed there until 1878, rising to Collector of Bombay, tax assessment His father had also been a collector and magistrate.

Arbuthnot met Burton in India, probably around 1854 and they became close friends."

When the Burtons visited India in 1876, they were hosted by Arbuthnot in Bombay. They drove us with his own team out to Bandora, about twelve miles from where he has a charming bungalow in a wild spot close to the sea, and where

⁵ After Arbuthnot returned to England in 1878 where he lived at Upper House Court, Guildford, often exchanged visits in England and Trieste:

of London in the Pontine marshes of Trieste. He goes to the luck! but leaves us hopes of meeting during the summer in Switzerland or thereabouts. He is looking the picture of

He dedicated Volume 3 of *The* and

observantly enough, to detect the pearl which he hid, and to note that its lustre is not dimmed nor its value diminished by its unclear

Arbuthnot collaborated with Burton and Edward Reclus on exotic and erotic through the fictitious Hindoo Kama Shastra Society which was financed by Arbuthnot leading to the publication *The Kama Sutra* (1883) and the *Ananga Ranga* (1885). These were translated by Reclus (1819-1891) a Hungarian resident in India with the assistance of Sanskrit experts, and revised and annotated by Arbuthnot and Reclus. They had tried to publish an earlier edition of the *Ananga Ranga Shastra* in the early 1870s but were forced to withdraw it after objections from the printer, though some of those early copies survive.

H. S. Ashbee published the following detailed description from Arbuthnot processed by the Kama Shastra Society:

⁵ Isabel Burton *AE* (1879), p. 118.

⁶ Wright (1906), RFB to John Payne, p. 219. Arbuthnot also lived at 18, Park Lane, London.

⁷ Ashbee *Catena Librorum Tacendorum*, pp. 45-50.

The Kama Shasta, or the Hindoo Art of Love, (Ars amoris Indica) was printed in London in 1813. In this work, at pages 46 and 59, references were made to the holy Sage Vatsyayana and to his opinion. On my return to India in 1874 I made enquiries about Vatsyayana and his works. The pundits informed me that the *Kama Sutra of Vatsyayana* was now the standard work on love in Sanscrit literature, and that no Sanscrit library was supposed to be complete without a copy. They added that the work was now very rare, and that the versions of the text differed considerably in different manuscripts, and the language in many of them was obscure and difficult. It was necessary then first to prepare as complete and as correct a copy of the work as possible in Sanscrit, and after this had been accomplished, then to get it properly translated. The first thing then to be done was to find a man competent to prepare the Sanscrit text, and after that a competent translator. After some inquiry Dr. Ben, now Sanscrit Professor in Vienna, but then employed in the Educational Department in Bombay, recommended to me the Pundit Bhugwutal Indrajai. This Pundit had already been frequently employed by Mr. James Fergusson, and Mr. James Burgess, in copying and translating for them writings found on copper plates, on stone boundaries, and in temples in many parts of India. He had been useful to the above named gentlemen, but to many others engaged in Indian archeology, and antiquities. Last year he submitted a paper to the Oriental Congress held at Leyden in Holland, and the University there conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Letters, while the Royal Asiatic Society of London elected him as an honorary member. The Pundit himself was unable to speak English fluently but understood it sufficiently, and after an interview I set him to work to complete a copy of the *Kama Sutra of Vatsyayana* in Sanscrit. The copy of the text he had procured in Bombay being incomplete, the pundit wrote for other copies from Calcutta, Benares, and Jeypoor, and from these prepared a complete copy of the work with the aid of another Brahman by name Shiv Prashram Bhide, then studying at the University of Bombay, and well acquainted both with Sanscrit and English, and now employed in the service of His Highness the Guicowar at Baroda, a complete translation of the text was prepared and it is this translation which has now been printed and published in London.

Ashbee, Charles Robert (1863-1842).

Later he became an American. He met Burton, who also knew his father, in Egypt around 1880, and left a brief reminiscence contemptuous of convention, intolerant of restraint or discipline, of himself as of others, prone to engage in a quarrel upon the slightest

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5. Ashbee, Charles Robert (1863-1842).

A renowned architect, born in London and educated at Cambridge. He was the son of H. S. Ashbee (1834-1900) see below. In his memoirs (1939), he included an imaginative recollection of meeting Burton. Since Burton first met his father in 1885 he would have been 22 or so years old at the time.

6. Ashbee, Henry Spencer (1834-1900).

A wealthy Victorian businessman with a life as a renowned collector of pornography, on which he published contracts for bibliophiles. He published the *White Bee Index Librorum Prohibitorum* (1877), *Centuria Librorum Absconditorum* (1879) and *Catena Librorum Tacendorum* (1885). He is supposed by some to have been the author of *My Secret Life*, a swollen piece of many volumes of erotica in which the hero inserts large swathes of the Victorian World.

Ashbee was introduced to Burton late at the 2nd of June 1885 by F. F. Arbuthnot, a friend of Burton's, and Sir Reginald MacDonell at the East India Club in St James's. Arbuthnot had earlier been introduced to Ashbee by Bellamy, on the 29th May 1883, though Monckton Milnes had known him long since the 5th of April 1878, and the sadist bibliophile Frederick Hakey was known to all of Ashbee had visited Hankley in the 1870s at his quarters in Paris, 2 Rue Laffitte. Ashbee wrote in his diary that Burton impresses one at once as a very remarkable man, whose erudition is as vast as his knowledge of the world and of humanity.

⁹See Volume 3.

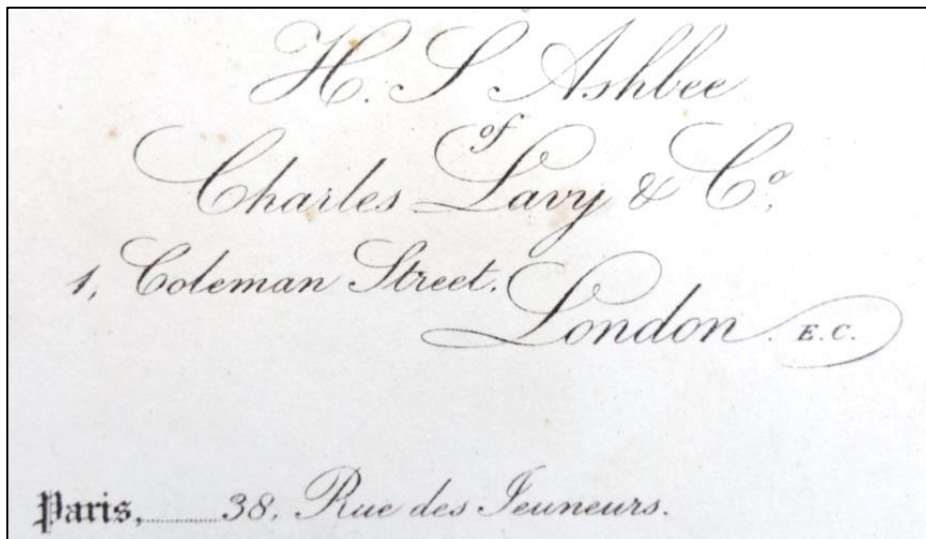
¹⁰Ian Gibson *The Erotomaniac: The Secret Life of Henry Spencer Ashbee* 2001.

¹¹H. S. Ashbee, unpublished diary, quoted in Gibson (2001) p. 102.

Ashbee, Henry Spencer (1834-1900).

They went on to ... , where his large collection of beetle wax was kept for special viewings @

Figure 2. Calling Card of H. S. Ashbee.



at his house in Bedford Square had been introduced to Baron de Cosson of the Kernoozers Club, and began to exchange letters¹² and Ashbee. \ together to spent a July in Greenwich, accompanied by F. F. Arbuthnot and Sir Charles Wingfield. I had innocently recorded a more conventional visit that September † U -bye U to Count Teleki before going to Africa, and I gave hi¹³ In 1888 " Ashbee of 53 Bedford Square London. I reviewed his Tunisia a few months ago He is a well-¹⁴

In 18 " coauthored travel narrative *Travels in Tunisia* (1888) for the *Academy*,¹⁵ describing his curious new friend =

¹²See Volume 3.

¹³*Life* Vol. 2, p. 329.

¹⁴1888/11/14. Richard Burton to Leonard See Volume 3.

¹⁵*Academy* Vol. XXXIII (1888/16), pp. 405

AshbySterry, Joseph (1838-1917).

perhaps a sly reference
fortin more obscure fields.
fictitious Kama Shastra Society long before he met him, and had reviewed the
Kama Sutra as well as *Nights*. The productions of the Kama Shastra Society
Ashbee had snared the exceptionally rare withdrawn *Asanga Ramfa*
from 1873 are given fulsome coverage in *Index Librorum Prohibitorum* (1877)
and *Catena Librorum Tacendorum* (1885). Ashbee had no trouble identifying
the authors, Burton and Arbuthnot, by name.

7. Ashby -Sterry, Joseph (1838-1917).

An English novelist, poet and contributor to *Punch*. He knew Burton from the
London club of the early to mid-1860s, and left a passing gemiscence see
Volume 2

8. Aubertin, John James (1818-1900).

An author, traveller and Spanish & Portuguese scholar. British born but
of Huguenot descent. He was educated at Merton College, Oxford, and was
a lawyer. Later he was the Superintendent of the British São Paulo
Railway company from 1860 to 1869, a promoter of cotton cultivation in
Brazil. Aubertin met the Burtons in Brazil in the 1860s and travelled in the
interior with RFB. Later he published his own translation of *Lusiads*¹⁶
which Burton described as "the best" and travelled in Egypt with RFB in
1878-80. He recalled his friendship with Burton in his *memoirs* of 1893,
*Wanderings & Wonderings*¹⁷. He was also a fellow of the Royal Astronomical
Society and had an extensive correspondence with Charles Darwin. "
Camoens Life and Lusiads". An autobiographical sketch by Aubertin appears
on pp. 167.

9. Austin, Richard (1832 -1899).

A Vice-Consul at Rio de Janeiro, Burton met him soon after he arrived in 1865
at the Custom House, where a pair of bags, the work of the great Poole, duly
disappeared, I called at the British Consulate, and introduced myself to its actual

¹⁶London: Kegan Paul, 1878.

¹⁷London: Kegan Paul, 1893.

Babington, William.

tenant, Mr. Richard Austin, son of the respected chaplain of Pernam. His twenty years experience of Brazil were invaluable. We were inseparables for a month, ¹⁸ Austin was also a member of the Anthropological Society no doubt encouraged by Burton see *Journal of the Anthropological Society of London*, Vol. 1, p. 100. *Journal of the Anthropological Society of London*, Vol. 1, p. 100. A. M. Perdigão Malheiro, translated by Richard Austin, F.R.S.L.

10. Babington, William.

A Captain in the Merchant Navy, and a trader in the Cameroons, where he stayed for extended periods. He was Master of the *Victory Princess Royal Moselle* and other ships. He was also Chairman of the Court of Equity attempted to placate the Old Calabar region, a member of the RGS and the Anthropological Society. Based at Bonny River, he knew Rev. Alfred Saker well. His *Remarks on the general Description of the Trade on the West Coast of Africa* appeared in the *Journal of the Royal Society of Arts* 1875.

Babington met Burton on the West Coast of Africa. Burton was Consul at Fernando Po and got on well with him. Writing to James Hunt, Burton

Society Mr. William Babington a gentleman in the Merchant Navy well known in these parts, and a friend of Burton = # = k perhaps you will kindly let 21

11. Back, Sir George (1796 1878).

An officer in the Royal Navy who saw action in the Peninsula Wars explored the Arctic with Franklin in the early 1820s. He led an RGS expedition 1833 to the Arctic to search for Ross during which he explored a great deal of new territory and experienced extreme conditions, but did not find Ross, who made it back to England on his own. He later returned on another journey to explore Hudson Bay. He was awarded the RGS Medal in 1837. He died in 1839, and appointed an Admiral in 1857. He was also Vice-President of

¹⁸Letters from Rio de Janeiro, 1866.

¹⁹*Anthropological Review* No. 20, Jan. 1868.

²⁰*Journal of the Royal Society of Arts*, February 12, 1875.

²¹1862/05/25 See Volume 1.

Badger, George Percy (1815-1888).

the RGS a longstanding council member and the author of *Narrative of the Arctic Land Expedition to the Mouth of the Great Fish River, and the Strait of the Arctic Ocean, in the Years 1833, 1834 and 1835* (London: John Murray, 1838) and, with Francis Galton, the RGS guide *Hints to Travellers* (London: RGS, 1854). Back was a notable painter and naturalist. Burton, who knew him well through the RGS, formed a friendship with Back and kept up a correspondence with him. Volume 1 and 2.

12. Badger, George Percy (1815-1888).

A distinguished English Arabist and an ordained minister in the Church of England. He was a political agent at Aden in 1854, serving on the staff of Major William Marcus Coghlan, and published the standard work *English Arabic lexicon* (1881). In "*Zanzibar* (1872) Badger is a certain Reverend gentleman, then chaplain at Aden, who had gained for himself the honourable epithet of 'the Arabist',²² and associated with the forces Burton blamed for thwarting his expedition to Somalia. Badger promptly wrote "I never, under any circumstances, did I take any part whatsoever directly or indirectly, in your Berberah Expedition."

written at Aden before leaving for the interior, but which was ruled invalid by the Examination Committee in Bombay. I declined to preside and I positively declined. Why? you ask. Well, I had heard you were very good at papers to me, and after looking over them, I sent them back to him with a note eulogizing your attainments and, if I remember rightly, remarking upon the absurdity of the Bombay Committee. The judges of your proficiency, inasmuch as I believe that any of them possessed the of the knowledge of Arabic.²³ U subsequently told that the Bombay authorities would not pass you because the Examination was informal, or contrary to that you ought to have passed."

²⁴ After this conciliation, the two corresponded on friendly terms.

²²*Zanzibar* Vol. 1, p. 9.

²³1872/02/21. George Percy Badger to Richard Burton.

²⁴ "I never, under any circumstances, did I take any part whatsoever directly or indirectly, in your Berberah Expedition." statement in *Nightst* he official examination, Captain (now Sir R. Lambert) Playfair and the late Rev. G. Percy Badger, to whom my papers were submitted, were pleased to report favourably of my

Bainton, George (1847-1925).

Isabe

Badger, who was always delighted (and his wife too) to get hold of Richard. I
Badger turned an old kitchen into a comfortable studio, and there we used to
find him, working hard)²⁵

13. Bainton, George (1847-1925).

An English Congregationalist minister who corresponded widely with the leading
authors and composers of his day. Nigel Cross *The Common Writer: Life in
Nineteenth Century Grub Street*. He corresponded with both of the Burtons
and published their responses in his *Art of Authorship*
(1891) see Volume. 3

14. Baker, Frederick Grenfell (1853 -1930).

" He was born on
Lahore, the son of an Indian army officer. s Hospital and 8
entered the Royal College of Surgeons in 1877. He worked for the next years
as the surgeon at the Poplar Hospital in London. He was also a keen amateur
photographer and attempted @
The Burtons first met Baker in Cannes in 1887. There RFB
had a heart attack. Poor health had forced Baker to quit his London practice, so
Isabel engaged him to replace the Canadian Dr. Ralph Leslie"
physician on October 1st 1887. He was author of *The Model Republic* (1895) on
Switzerland, which Burton had helped him find a printer for, through Leonard
Smithers. His photographs of the Burtons and their house in Trieste, and of the
deathbed scenes there, have been widely and registered copyright for
several of them? ²⁷ k
preparing a biography of Burton; however, he had fallen out with Isabel over her

Aden and only
the technicality raised by the Bombay committee, as to place of examination, led to
the certification as interpreter not being granted, though he does not explicitly say
this.

²⁵Life Vol. 2, p. 162.

²⁶Cambridge University Press, 1985, p. 220.

²⁷See The National Archives COPY 1/440/277

Baker, Sir Samuel White (1821-1893).

"Baker left some important reminiscences of the Burton see Volume 3.

15. Baker, Sir Samuel White (1821 -1893).

A Nile explorer born in London into a wealthy family of business was educated in England and in Germany, qualifying as an engineer. He discovered Lake Albert travelling with his second wife Florence (1841-1916), whom he claimed to have rescued from a slave market in Vidin on the Danube in January 1859. He set off in 1861, ostensibly to explore the Blue Nile, but after a year, having exhausted the possibilities that offered, went north down to Khartoum, then South, up the White Nile and through the marshes of the Sudan reached Gondokoro, the last station on the Nile in February 1863. There he encountered the Speke and Grant expedition who were travelling down river from Lake Victoria. Speke who had expected to find his official relief expedition, led by John Petherick rather than Baker, suggested an exploration of the Victoria Nile that bypassed Baker's did, and named it Lake Albert. It turned out to be a contributor to the Nile's flow. He was knighted in 1866 for his Nile explorations and was appointed the first Governor of Equatoria (1869-1873) preceding General Charles Gordon. He retired to Devon in 1874, though he continued to be involved in Egyptian

Baker was the author of many travel narratives, including *The Nile to the Sea* (2 vols. 1866). It is not known when he first met Burton in 1863. Burton notes = "but they were certainly well acquainted by the 1870s and Burton refers to him positively in his later books".²⁸ He appears to have kept a neutral position in the Burton-Speke-Grant quarrel.

16. Bancroft, Squire (1841-1926).

An English actor and theatre manager, eventually prospering in show business with his wife Effie Marie Wilton. They were well connected and produced two volumes of memoirs. They appear to have met the Burtons for the first time in Switzerland where they stayed at the same hotel at Maloja in the Engadine area.

²⁸*Two Trips to Gorilla Land*, vol. 2 (1876), p. 193.

Barth, Heinrich (1821-1865).

Henry Morton Stanley left a reminiscence of Burton which appears in Volume 3.

17. Barth, Heinrich (1821 -1865).

An African explorer (1821-1865) and linguist from Hamburg, who joined and then completed a British Government expedition to explore the West N Africa, crossing the Sahara. He was the author of the 5 volume description of his travels *Reisen und Entdeckungen in Nord und Centralafrika in den Jahren 1849 bis 1856* (Gotha: J. Perthes, 1857) which was translated as *Travels and Discoveries in North and Central Africa: being a Journal of an Expedition* (London: Longman, 1857). Burton met him in person in London when planning his East African expedition and corresponded with, offering him advice about the lake. Burton was unimpressed with his advice see volume 1.

18. Barnard, Charles Inman (1850 -1942).

An American reporter for the *New York Tribune* who was mostly based in France. He was born in Boston, Mass. in 1850 and died at Nice, France on May 11, 1942. Barnard met Burton in Cairo in the 1870s and corresponded with him. Volumes 2 and 3

19. Bates, Henry Walter (1825-1892).

An explorer and naturalist from Leicester, who was largely self-educated. He explored the Amazon between 1848 and 1850, the company of Alfred Russel Wallace. After Wallace left in 1850, Bates stayed on till 1859, before returning to England. He later wrote a classic description of his exploration *The Naturalist on the River Amazon* (London: Murray, 1863) and provided the first descriptions of adaptive mimicry in nature. Elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1881, he was also active in the RGS as Assistant Secretary from 1864 until his

²⁹See *The United States in the Middle East: a historical dictionary* by David Shaw (New York: Greenwood Press, 1988) p.

Bellamy, Henry Edward Vaux (1837?-1889).

death in 1892. He had an extensive correspondence with Burton, whom he was on good terms and knew well through the SCS Volume 2.

20. Bellamy, Henry Edward Vaux (1837?-1889).

A businessman and murky figure in the underworld of Victorian sexual deviance, about whom little definite is known. He may have been born in Hereford and may have been the son of Edward Vaux Bellamy of Hereford, who had worked for the British Museum. He was made a Fellow of the Anthropological Society in 1865, and lived then at 10 Duke Street. He may also have been a member of the Cannibal Club. No doubt he joined the Anthropological Society in 1865, which sent him to Brazil.

At his death Bellamy was listed in a notice to creditors giving the addresses of Vaux Bellamy at 57 Moorgate street. He was listed previously in connection with a bewildering array of railway companies, for example Secretary of the Victoria Station and Pimlico Railway and others. There was some continuity in 1861 he was listed as Secretary to the Great George Street, Westminster.

Bellamy was associated with Stedholme Hodgson C. Duncan Cameron / Fred Hankey set

with love to the amiable trio Hodgson, Bellamy and Hankey shall we all

will be a failure. We must set out at 9 P.M. not 11 and return before 12. Bellam

³⁰According to Mendes (1993), he was educated at Oxford, graduating from St Mary Hall in 1863, but this is incorrect. *Oxiensis* lists this Bellamy as Arthur, son of

³¹*Law Times* Sept. 14, 1889, p. 336.

³²T. Skinner *The stock exchange yearbook for 1883*, 153.

³³*The Stock Exchange Official Intelligence* 1882, p. xliii.

³⁴*Hand-book guide to railway situations* 1862, p. 51.

Bispham, David Scull (1857-1921).

has promised to arrange the affair as soon as possible probably next Monday week. Can you dine with me at James Square (7 P.M.) on that Monday

Chinese lodgings we may drop in upon our old sai Burton also mentioned Bellamy in his description of a séance by the Davenport Brothers

on Mr. Fay's, while Mr. Bellamy, the master of the household Mr. Davenport, and we measured their distance from the semicircle

Bellamy was present in 1885 when F.F. Arbuthnot introduced H.S. Ashbee to Burton.³⁶ Ashbee recorded in his diary that Monckton Milnes had introduced Bellamy to him on 8 June 1878 Bellamy makes regular appearances in

Bellamy who had introduced Arbuthnot, out of the blue, to Ashbee on 29 May 1883 Some correspondence between Arbuthnot and Bellamy from 1884 is said to

37 things from destruction. He saw the man they were left to, who informed

Bellamy was apparently also a subscriber to the *Kama Sutra* and wrote

On July 4 1886, Bellamy dined at the Richmond Club with Ashbee and the Anglo-Irish Catholic Sir Roland Blennerhassett. Later in the day accompanying Ashbee, Burton and Sir Charles Wingfield to Greenwich. On the 22

company once again of F.F. Arbuthnot at the East India Club.

21. Bispham, David Scull (1857-1921).

An American opera singer and actor of Quaker descent a baritone who toured extensively in Europe. See Laura Williams *The Grove Book of Opera*

³⁵ " # " *The Spiritual Magazine*, February 1865, 889. Reproduced in Volume 1.

³⁶ (2001).

³⁷ Presumably Mrs. Sarah Potter, the flagellator brothel madam, who had died in 1872.

³⁸ Quoted in McConnachie (2007), p. 94. No citation is given.

³⁹ Quoted in McConnachie (2007), p. 151. No citation or source is given.

Bird, Dr. George (1817-1900).

gout, and proud of the fact that he was sent for to prescribe for George IV.

In boyhood as in age Bird was always a pioneer. As a lad he wore yellow at a county election when all the neighbours were blue. Indeed he was a born Progressist; never wavered, never compromised, and was always eager for education and development in every aspect. From rural Suffolk he passed to London, and studied at University College. In 1841 he took the diploma of M.R.C.S., and in 1859 the degree of M.D. at St. Andrews.

For thirty-four years he practised at 41, Beek Street. He always had an affinity for literature, art, and the drama, and he counted many illustrious people among his patients. He attended Leigh Hunt, and knew behind the scenes. He never lost an opportunity to bear witness to the fact that the financial reproaches heaped on Leigh Hunt were undeserved. About two years ago he wrote a memorandum, which in due time will prove that Leigh Hunt was a hero who was tortured and another he stood before aspersions in his character. He also attended Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, Dickens, Frank Stone, Sir Richard and Lady Burton, Thomas Woolner, R. H. Horne, Mrs. Lynn Linton, and many well known people of the day.

An old friend of Dr. Bird sends us the following estimate of him:

Up to the last he remained young in body and mind. He was always fond of athletic exercises, and in his younger days was an excellent boxer, and remained to the last an active cyclist. He was also young in mind, always embraced with gladness new ideas, and was in everything progressive. He was most kind of heart, cheerful in disposition, and had at his disposal a fund of good stories, which he narrated excellently. He thoroughly enjoyed life, and brought sunshine wherever he went to friends and patients. His patients were all his devoted friends. He leaves a happy memory behind him among his many friends who will sadly feel their loss, and will long cherish their recollection of George Bird."

Apparently Bird was also a political

U 8

Communist church, and gave many proofs of boldness and courage. He and Dr George Bird, who afterwards obtained professional eminence in medicine, issued a prospectus of the London Communist Propagandist Society. Dr. Bird contributed the best literary reviews which appeared in social publications of

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The Burtons knew the Birds and their wife and were married in 1845 at 26 Snaburgh Street in 1861. Bird may have met Bird at some time in the 1850s, although the Birds were also known to the Fundell family. They would often reunite with Swinburne and the Birds, at their new address Welbeck Street, when they were back in London. Their friend Luke Ionides married the second daughter of Dr. Bird, Elizabeth.

Burton used Bird as his personal physician when he was in Egypt. Bird was not vacationing in Egypt. Volume 5 of *The Nights* was dedicated to him. It is not a strictly medical work, although in places treating of subjects which might modestly be called hygienic. I describe it to you because your knowledge of Egypt will enable you to appreciate its finer touches; and for any other and cogent reason, namely, that you are one of my best and oldest friends.

In 1895 the Birds moved to Windmill Hill in Hampstead, which was their final address. Bird was over eighty when he died, and it was said to have passed 90.

24. Blunt, Wilfrid Scawen (1840-1922).

A diarist, politician, orientalist, travel writer and poet, born in Sussex and inducted into the Catholic faith on the conversion of his mother. Blunt was in the Consular Service between 1859 and 1869, and then married the daughter of Byron, the daughter of Ada Lovelace. After that he wrote poetry, travelled extensively in the Middle East, dabbled in politics, adopted foreign causes,

⁴⁴*The history of cooperation* Volume 2 by George Jacob Holyoake (1879) p. 151

⁴⁵*Romance of Isabel, Lady Burton* vol. 1 (1897), pp. 766

⁴⁶Anthony Blunt (1907-83) the Cambridge Traitor was his nephew.

⁴⁷Remembered now for assisting Charles Babbage on his experiments in early computing devices.

rained pamphlets, and raised Arabian horses. At the same time he was a prodigious plagiarist, with a reputation for varnishing Lady Gregory and Jane among his many diverse trophies. His brand of politics was a mixture of Tory land and anti-imperialist enthusiasm and romantic nationalism for the time but not for me that saw him promoting Home Rule in Ireland, and Egyptian and Indian Independence, while running unsuccessfully for Parliament on a Conservative Party ticket.

In 1867 Blunt was posted to the legation in Rio de Janeiro. His cousin Walter Seymour recalled that "Blunt was a very good-looking man, with a high forehead, and a pair of eyes which were very expressive." Buenos Ayres, turned up with his sister, a Norwegian Carriole, and a black impromptu whom he had purchased at St. Vincent, and who answered to the name of "Blunt".⁴⁸ Blunt met Burton at Rio in the autumn of the following year. Many years later Blunt composed the well-crafted and often quoted reminiscence which appears in Volume 2. It suggests that the Consul had gone mad. His dress and appearance were those suggesting a released convict, certain that Blunt had been in some stage with Burton. One biographer notes that in 1878, when the Blunts visited S. Jackson Eldridge in Beyrout, they were delighted to learn that Richard "Blunt" was a General. The exact cause of the quarrel is not known.

Blunt was the author of numerous works, including several books of poetry and polemics like *The Secret History of the English Occupation of Egypt* (1907) but he is chiefly remembered now for *My Diaries* 2 vols. (1919) and an unpublished personal journal which was embargoed until fifty years after his death.

25. Blumhardt, James Fuller (? -1922).

A Professor of Hindustani, and Reader of Hindi and Bengali, University College London. He was a teacher of Bengali at Oxford University. Blunt met him through A.G. Ellis of the British Museum and refers to him several times in his

⁴⁸See Volume 2.

⁴⁹Elizabeth Longford *A Pilgrimage of Passion* (1979; reprinted by I.B. Tauris in 2007) p. 131.

Blackwood, John (1818-1879).

correspondence with Ellis, in the *Nights*⁵⁰ Blumhardt helped to translate the manuscript of Aladdin which was eventually located in Paris, and which was in Hindustani.

26. Blackwood, John (1818 -1879).

A Scottish publisher, part of the Blackwood family, which was founded in 1807. The firm published articles by both Burton and Speke, their widely circulated *Uganda* and *Uganda* as well as subsequent books on his African travels. Blackwood befriended Speke while still maintaining cordial relations with Burton. They had an extensive correspondence. The Blackwood archives in the National Library of Scotland are an important source of information about Speke, since few of his papers have survived.

27. Brassey, Anna Allnutt (1839 -1887).

An English travel writer, her maiden name was Allnutt. She married Sir Thomas Brassey, a Member of Parliament, and they travelled extensively in their youth. It is not clear when she first met Burton, but she published a brief account of her travels in Trieste in the late 1870s.

28. Buckley -Mathew, Sir George Benvenuto (1807-1879).

A soldier and diplomat from a military family. After serving in the Coldstream Guards and other regiments, he was elected an MP in 1835, which he was Governor of the Bahamas in 1844, and then had diplomatic postings in Russia, Mexico, Guatemala and Argentina. Buckley Mathew knew the Burtons through the Foreign Office. They may have met for the first time in Brazil, where they were both stationed. Buckley Mathew was sent to the Emperor of Brazil in 1841, and his related correspondence by the Burtons later, when Burton asserted his response to his recall from Damascus, he relied on Buckley Mathew for support. In 1845, after years of service in the Brazil I never had a dispute or even a difference with the

⁵⁰E.g. Suppl. Vol. 3, p. viii.

⁵¹See Volume 1 for some examples.

⁵²See Volume 2.

Burke, Luke (?-1885).

Mr. Buckley Mathew, C.B., for opinion as regards the esteem in which I was

29. Burke, Luke (?-1885).

A prominent member of the Anthropological Society, having been one of the founders of the Ethnological Society in 1861. He edited a journal called *The Future: a journal of philosophical research and criticism* circa 1860, and had brought out *Ethnological Journal* as early as 1848. Earlier he had published a treatise on phrenology with the full title *Phrenological Enquiries: Being an Investigation, First of the Causes which Have Prevented the General Reception of Phrenology, Secondly, of the Nature and Advantages of the Researches of Its Advocates, and Elucidating the Imperfections of the "present System," and the Improvements and Discoveries of the Author* (1840). Burke knew and corresponded with Burton, and had been a founder of the breakaway Anthropological Society in 1862 and its Vice-President. † U O hold, as a tenet of faith, the doctrine of ethnic centres, and their

54

30. Burton, Isabel (1831 -1896).

Born Isabel Arundell, into the Catholic aristocracy. She met RFB in Boulogne in the early 1850s, and closely followed his career after that. They were married in 1861 against the wishes of her parents. She remained in England with her parents while he was stationed in Fernando Po from 1861 to 1864, but later accompanied him to his postings in Brazil, Damascus and Trieste. They had no children, and in 1880 she to

hardworking literary amanuensis and business manager at least for his mainstream works. She was the author of *The Inner Life of Syria, Palestine and the Holy Land* (1875) and *Arabia, Egypt, India* (1879) though both volumes contain a substantial amount of material by RFB well as two volumes of Burton in 1893

⁵³*The Case of Captain Burton* (1872), p. 111.

⁵⁴*Wanderings in West Africa* vol. 1, p. 175.

U audience, she had also caused the bowdlerized *Burton's Edition of Her husband's Arabian Nights* to be published in 1886

Isabel, a pious woman, became notorious for her claim that Burton, who was notable among his friends for his atheism, had accepted the Catholic Church on his deathbed. She also burned most of his literary remains, including nearly all his diaries and letters and the unpublished editions of erotica that she disapproved of. She interred his embalmed body in a mausoleum in Mortlake after a second full-fledged burial service to follow on the service performed in Trieste.

Weekend séances in the tomb, which was fitted out with coloured electric lights and an altar. She died in London of ovarian cancer in 1896, after a long illness, and was interred next to RFB in Mortlake.

Some material was burnt by Isabel in Trieste, other parts were burnt in London and the remainder was burnt by her literary executor after her death on her instructions. The division of proportions at the various stages of this process of destruction can only be guessed at, but the staging determines only her degree of calculation, if not of ruthlessness. As a result, many former friends, Algon Swinburne, Lynn Linton and Ouida broke with her. The bonfiring of this material makes it particularly difficult to evaluate *Life*, which is now the only source for the entries from his diaries and other papers preserved there. Internal stylistic evidence suggests that such of its entries referring to Speke as rewritten by her.

31. Burnand, Sir Francis Cowley (1836-1917).

A playwright, actor, and editor, Burnand was the only son of a London stockbroker. He converted to Catholicism, and met Burton in the London social scene in the 1870s or 1880s, through the actor Henry Hart, a reminiscence of Burton; in the old-fashioned sense, see Volume 3.

32. Bushe, Charles Percy (1829-1898).

A Captain in the Royal Navy who was stationed in Paraguay, gained the *Linnet* and left a reminiscence of Burton, who he had met there in 1869. Burton mentions him several times. U. 8. Lieutenant now I am glad to say Command Percy Bushe, commanding the steamer *Linnet* A man-of-war in miniature, and the only neutral ship here present, she is remarkable for trimness and neatness, discomfort and inutility.⁵⁷

33. Burton, Edward Joseph Netterville (1824 -1895).

The younger brother of Richard Francis Burton was admitted as a pensioner to Trinity College Cambridge on July 5 1843, and matriculated, i.e. was admitted into the university as opposed to just his college, in the Michaelmas (first) term of 1843. He left without a degree, joining the Army in 1845 (37 foot, purchased commission). He rose to lieut. on 20 November 1846, then after serving in Ceylon to Captain on 20 March 1856. He took an active part in the Indian Mutiny of 1857, where he was awarded the Indian Mutiny Medal. The *New Army List* engaged in its defence from 1st September to 10th October 1856 against the rebel army. He went on sick leave in 1863 and then on half pay in 1864. Eventually he was placed in the retired list in 1881, promotion to Major, but he was already in the Springfield Asylum, Wandsworth, then, and remained confined there until his death in 1895. *New Army List* 1864. Burton mentions visiting the asylum in 1875, but omits

⁵⁵See *Cheltenham College Register* 1841-1889. (London: George Bell, 1890).

⁵⁶See Volume 2.

⁵⁷*Letters from the Battlefields of Paraguay* 328.

⁵⁸John Venn and J. A. Venn *Alumni Cantabrigienses* (1921)

⁵⁹On Nov 15 2015, this medal was auctioned by *Lowery's Auctioneers of Crewkerne*

⁶⁰*New Army List* 1864.

the most relevant

Surrey County Lunatic Asylum, Wandsworth Common, where the doctor, who
with him,

and he showed us over everything; but I know that I, for one, felt awfully glad
when we left it; some of the faces that I saw there I can see now if I shut my

⁶¹ A family legend attributed his mental condition to a severe assault
he received in Ceylon at the hands of disgruntled villagers, followed by
sunstroke during the Murrumbidgee, that is open to question. *The Guardian*

Jan. 29, Malvern, 'Major Edward Joseph
Netterville Burton, formerly Captain in Her Majesty's 87th Regiment of Foot.

Thomas Wright (1901) introduced several inaccuracies. E. J. N. Burton,
confusing him with a cousin of Dr. E. J. Burton (1814-1897)⁶² and
incorrectly making him an army surgeon, which have been repeated many
times in other biographies and references. In the meantime his brother
Edward, now more Greek than ever, had risen to be Surgeon and
had proceeded to Ceylon, where he was quartered with his regiment, the 37th

Wright also gives the following family anecdote about the silence of Edward
Burton, which he must have got from Dr. E. J. Burton himself

Every human device had been tried to lead him to conversation, and
hitherto in vain. It seems that some years prior to Edward's
illness, Dr. E. J. Burton had lent his cousin a small sum of money, which
was duly repaid. One day Dr. Burton chose to assume the contrary, and
coming upon Edward suddenly he cried:

"Edward, you might just as well have paid me what I lent you at
Margate. I call it shabby, now."

Edward raised his head and fixing his eyes on Dr. Burton said, with great
effort, and solemnly, "Cousin, I did pay you, you must remember that I
gave you a cheque."

⁶¹ *Life* vol. 1, p. 595.

⁶² Son of the Rev. J. E. Burton, brother of Joseph Netterville Burton.

⁶³ Vol. 1, p. 82.

Burton, Joseph Netterville (1783?-1857).

Thrilled with joy, Dr. Burton attempted to extend the conversation, but all in vain, and to his dying day Edward Burton never uttered another word.

34. Burton, Joseph Netterville (1783?-1857).

Father of Richard Francis Burton. Colonel in the British Army. Action in Italy and Egypt during the Napoleonic wars. Entered the 31st Regiment as a Lieutenant. Nov. 1805 and was promoted to Captain in the 21 April 1814, as deputy assistant quartermaster general. Soon after he went to live in Italy, and returned to the Army on 20 May 1819, exchanging into the 33rd Foot, which was stationed on the Channel Islands at Portsmouth. He married Martha Baker, second daughter of Richard Baker of Barham House, Hertfordshire on March 21 1820 at St James Church in London.⁶⁴ This puts to rest the elaborate speculation by Jon Godsall that the pair had run away to Scotland to be married. They were first noted, married on a Thursday morning by the Dean of Chester.⁶⁵

After his marriage, Joseph Netterville exchanged into the 37th Foot on Oct 19 1820, going on half pay. Although Jon Godsall confidently asserts that this was due to the 33rd Foot having just been posted to Jamaica, a feverish graveyard for European soldiers, this conjecture which has no other supporting evidence would at most explain why he switched regiments, and not why his regiment agreed to put him on half pay. The reason later given by his grand daughter Georgiana is more convincing.⁶⁶

The Burtons produced two sons, Richard Francis (1821) and Edward Joseph Netterville (1823) and a daughter, Martha (1823).⁶⁷ The family lived mostly in

⁶⁴Public Ledger and Daily Advertiser Saturday 04 March 1820. Also Freeman's Journal Thursday 09 March 1820 where the church is noted.

⁶⁵Morning Post Friday 03 March 1820. This is also stated by the Monthly Magazine, Volume 1 (1820) p. 504.

⁶⁶Godsall (2008).

⁶⁷Stisted (1896) p. 7. Godsall is probably justified in dismissing the reported family legend that the retirement was due to exceptional chivalry on the part of Joseph Netterville toward Queen Caroline, at whose trial he supposedly refused to testify.

⁶⁸"The European Magazine, and London Review" Volume 8 (Feb. 1823) p. 187.

Butler, Alfred Joshua (1850-1936).

France and Italy, where it was cheap, with occasional interludes in England. On the 10 January 1836 Joseph Nettlesville promoted to Brevet Major.⁶⁹ Finally he was promoted to Lieut. Colonel, Nov. 11 1855, in the 34 Foot.⁷⁰ Hedid not see active service until his death in 1897, age 74, at his home in Bennet street, Bath.

35. Butler, Alfred Joshua (1850-1936).

An Oxford-educated English historian, noted for his works on Egypt, especially *The Arab Conquest of Egypt and the Last Thirty Years of the Roman Dominion* (Oxford, 1902). He met Burton in Cairo circa 1880 and left a passing reminiscence I met him dining at Turabi's house, and Turabi afterwards told me that he was on board the same ship with Captain Burton bound for Alexandria, when the latter was about starting on his great journey

36. Butterworth, Alan (1864-1937).

An Indian Civil Servant, author of *Inscriptions on the Copper Plates and Stones in Nellore District* and *Some Madras Trees* and other books. He knew of Burton at second hand through officers he met in India, but since Burton logs from this early period are rare, his hearsay is included in their Volu

37. Cameron, Verney Lovett (1844-1894).

A naval officer and explorer born in Dorset. He joined the Navy in 1857, and served in the Abyssinian Campaign of 1868 and then on the East Coast anti-slavery squadron. While still a lieutenant, he volunteered to relieve Livingstone in 1873, but discovered shortly after setting out from the Zambesi that Livingstone was already dead, so he proceeded to cross Africa instead of

Tanganyika, discovering the Lualaba River on its Western flank, and eventually reaching Angola in November 1875. He was therefore the first European

⁶⁹He may have been in the 35th at this stage.

⁷⁰*The United Service Magazine* Volume 7, p. 323. Godsall (2008) has the date 1851 but that appears to be a mistake. *British and Other State Intelligence for the year 1855* Part 2. 2391.

⁷¹See Volume 3.

Cautley, Philip Proby.

explorer to cross through the middle of Africa from coast to coast and described *Across Africa* (1877). He was promptly promoted to Commander in July 1876. This entire initiative annoyed the RGS, who did not anticipate the considerable expense run up by Cameron and were reluctant to reimburse him. He corresponded with Burton, who publicly pressed the RGS on the expedition, and they later formed a friendship. Soon after his dramatic journey down the Congo, his achievements were overshadowed by those of Cameron.

Cameron later joined Burton on a gold prospecting expedition to West Africa in the early 1880s, collaborating on the *Tobacco Gold Coast For Gold* (1883). He had an extensive correspondence with Burton, and left an admiring reminiscence. Going over ground which he explored, with the *Regions of Central Africa* in my hand, was astonished at the acuteness of his perception and the correctness of his descriptions.

38. Cautley, Philip Proby .

"The Consul in Trieste succeeding Vice Consul Brock, who retired in 1883. He taught the now well-known author Italo Svevo (Ettore Schmitz) English, and was succeeded as a language instructor in Trieste by James Joyce. He resented the burden of work that his frequent absences from the Consulate caused. Cautley was also Thomas Carlyle's first handsources for his biography (1906).

39. Chaillé -Long, Charles (1842-1917).

An American soldier, explorer, diplomat and author from Princess Anne in Maryland, the son of a planter. He was of French extraction and due to his father had served in the Union Army during the Civil War rather than with the Confederates. Along with several Confederates he joined the Mexican Egyptian army in 1869 and was Chief of staff to General Gordon though Gordon soon came to dislike him. He explored the upper reaches of the Nile and discovered Lake Ibrahim, but was invalided in 1877. He then studied at

⁷²See Volumes 2 and 3.

⁷³See *The National Cyclopaedia of American Biography* Volume 10 by James Terry White, George Derby

Clodd, Edward (1840-1930).

Columbia law school, and practiced law in Egypt. He also served as the US Consul to Korea. He wrote several books of travels including *Central Africa: Naked Truths of Naked People* (1876) and an admiring reminiscence of Burton, with whom he had an active correspondence and a strong rapport. Chaille Long had fallen out with the RGS after they elected to rename Lake Ibrahim to Lake M

eventually be upset.

40. Clodd, Edward (1840-1930).

An English banker and author, born at Margate, son of a ship owner. He attended afternoons lectures at Birkbeck University of London, becoming the sub-editor of *Knowledge* and a member of numerous London literary and scientific clubs and societies. This put him in contact with many travellers and leading scientific and literary figures of the day. He also contributed articles to several encyclopedias. Clodd knew Burton in the early 1860s through the Anthropological Society, and also through Dr. George Bird. He left a reminiscence of both men.⁷⁴

41. Clouston, William Alexander (1843-1896).

A folklorist from Orkney, author of *The Book of Sindibar* (Privately printed, 1884) and *Popular Tales and Fictions their Migrations and Transformations*. He was the eminent scholar and world traveller; whose name is on his complete translation of the book of the thousand nights and a night. It is ample evidence of his interest, in Clouston also contributed notes to the *Supplemental Nights*.⁷⁵

42. Coghlan, William Marcus (1803-1885).

Political resident at Aden Commandant (1854-1863). He was the son of a Captain in the Navy, was educated at Addiscombe, after joining the Bombay Artillery and served in Scinde. He succeeded James Outram at Aden in

⁷⁴See Volume 1.

⁷⁵*Nights* Volume 6, p. 287.

October 1854 in his retirement in 1864 he was knighted and later promoted to General

Burton had extensive dealings with Coghlan during the Somali Expedition of 1854 and several letters from the period survive. Burton later blamed

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43. Coimbra, Dr. Augusto Teixeira

A resident of Brazil he was from the Emperor of Brazil on September 1868. This granted them mineral rights in the entire of São Paulo. He is mentioned by Burton in *Highlands of the Brazil* in connection with diamonds.

Augusto Teixeira Coimbra. It came to a bad end and he dropped it from his Burton referred to Coimbra often in his Brazil

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Coimbra.⁸⁰

Figure 3. Mining Concession granted to Burton and Teixeira.

DECRETO N. 4253 — DE 25 DE SETEMBRO DE 1868.

Proroga por 20 mezes o prazo de dous annos concedido a Augusto Teixeira Coimbra e Richard Francis Burton na clausula 2.^a do Decreto n.º 3706 de 25 de Setembro de 1866, para a execução de trabalhos referentes á exploração de mineraes na Provincia de S. Paulo.

Attendendo ao que Me requerêrão Augusto Teixeira Coimbra e Richard Francis Burton, Hei por bem Prorogar por 20 mezes, contados do dia 27 do corrente mez, o prazo de dous annos, que lhes foi concedido

⁷⁶See Volume 1.

⁷⁷*Zanzibar* Vol. 1, p. 9.

⁷⁸Sic. McLynn

⁷⁹1874/03/02. Richard Burton to Albert Tootal.

⁸⁰J. de S. Paulo 8.. [Sao Paulo, Typ. Imparcial de J. R. de A. Marques, 1862]. xiv, 122 pp. (A. T. Coimbra, Rio de Janeiro, n.d.). See Kirkpatrick (1978), 1849.

Coke, Henry John (1827-1916).

na clausula 2.ª do Decreto n.º 3706 de 26 de Setembro de 1866 para a execução de trabalhos referentes á exploração das minas de chumbo, estanho e outros mineraes na serra do Iporanga, da Provincia de S. Paulo.

Joaquim Antão Fernandes Leão, do Meu Conselho, Ministro e Secretario de Estado dos Negocios da Agricultura, Commercio e Obras Publicas, assim o tenha entendido e faça executar. Palacio do Rio de Janeiro, em vinte cinco de Setembro de mil oitocentos sessenta e oito, quadragésimo setimo da Independencia e do Imperio.

Com a rubrica de Sua Magestade o Imperador.

Joaquim Antão Fernandes Leão.

44. Coke, Henry John (1827-1916).

An English traveller and author, the son of the Earl of Leicester, and grandson of Coke of Norfolk. He joined the Royal Navy as a cadet in 1841, becoming a Midshipman and serving in China 1840-42. Wrote numerous books about his travels, including a popular account of his journey through the Rocky Mountains in 1850. He knew the Burtons through Dr. George Bird, though it is not clear when they first met, and left a reminiscence.

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45. Colquhoun, Archibald Ross (1848 - 1914).

A colonial administrator of Scottish extraction in Cape Town but educated in Scotland and trained as a civil engineer. He was the first governor of Southern Rhodesia (1890), and was also a noted traveller and author in his own right. He met Burton through the London Social circuit in the 1880s and left a short reminiscence = luckily in those

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⁸¹See *Coke of Norfolk and his friends* Volume 2 by Anna Stirling (John Lane: London, 1908), pp. 50-3.

⁸²See Volume 3.

⁸³See Volume 3.

46. Crane, Walter (1845-1915).

An English artist and illustrator

He was active in the Arts and Crafts movement, and met U Burton in the 1880s through Oscar Wilde, having a minor reminiscence. One had the impression of a massive personality, and one with whom it would not be pleasant to quarrel.⁸⁴

47. Davenport, The Brothers.

The Davenports, Ira Era (1839-1911) and William Henry (1841-1877) were American magicians from Buffalo, New York, who latched onto the mid-Victorian craze for spirit phenomena. Dr. J.B. Ferguson, part of the act, was also American. Burton attended their performance in London, which like most of his contemporaries found impressive and hard to explain away. He mentioned the Davenports several times in his writings on Spiritualism in his correspondence.⁸⁵

48. Davey, Richard Patrick Boyle (1848 -1915).

An English journalist from Norfolk, based from 1870-80 in New York, and after that in England, where he wrote *Saturday Review* and the *Morning Post*. He was the author of *The Sultan and His Subjects* (1907) among other works, and appears to have met Burton in the 1880s. You must face your true Asiatic with no sense of your own superiority, for one soon finds that he is in many ways bigger man than you. He is at least never a canting humbug.⁸⁶

49. Dawson, Llewellyn Styles (1847 -1921).

A Lieutenant in the Navy, sent by the RGS on a mission to relieve Livingstone in 1872, which was preempted by Henry Morton Stanley. After searching and being told by Stanley that Livingstone had already been found, Dawson

⁸⁴See Volume 3.

⁸⁵See for example 1864/10/12. Richard Burton to Monckton Milnes.

⁸⁶See Volume 3.

De Kusel, Samuel Selig (1848-1917).

returned back to England, leading to criticism of his conduct. Burton refers to him several times in his correspondence.

50. De Kusel, Samuel Selig (1848-1917).

A merchant and customs official at Alexandria, born in Liverpool. He was a Captain in the 5th Surrey regiment, but was created a Baron by the Italians in 1890.⁸⁷ De Kusel met Burton on several occasions in Egypt in April 1878, and left a brief account

51. De Leon, Edwin (1818-1891).

American diplomat and journalist of Jewish extraction. He served Confederate army in the US Civil War. He met the Burtons in Egypt in the late 1870s or early 1880s. He left an account common falling among people who have lived and been intimately connected with the nations of

52. Dennis, George (1814-1898).

A traveller and authority on the Etruscans. He was the son of an excise officer. He was the author of *A Summer in Andalusia* (Bentley: London, 1839) and a notable account *The Cities and Cemeteries of Etruria* (Nisbet & Murray: London, 1848). He was the Consul at Crete, Sicily, and Smyrna. Burton met him in the mid-1870s when he was writing *Ultima Thule* and researching *Etruscan Bologna* and referred to him optimistically. The curious reader will consult my friend and colleague Mr. Dennis. Though Dennis did not take to that writing snottily. I don't feel at all honoured by being

in Palermo while Lady Dennis (not Isabella) was waiting in the carriage, and would not come in. He came to my backdoor, looked at my Arab horses, and was off. There is a friendship! But from what I have heard of his antecedents

⁸⁷See his obituary *Near East* Vol. 13 (1917), p. 631.

⁸⁸See Volume 2.

he must be glad to claim any respectable individual as insignificant as

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53. De Ruvignes, Charles Henry Theodore Bruce (1829-1883)

A soldier and Colonial administrator. He joined the Army in 1846 and served in the Frontier Wars in South Africa, and then in Burmah. He was Commandant of Accra in the Gold Coast between 1857 and 1863. *Discoverings in West Africa*⁹⁰ Later he was involved in the Ashanti War of 1872. His name is sometimes given as Ruvigny, he was the 8th Marquis of Ruvigny & Raineval He is often mentioned in the context of the West African see Volume 1.

54. De Ruvigny.

See De Ruvignes, Charles Henry Theodore Bruce above

55. Didier, Charles (1805 -1864).

A partially blind French traveller who encountered Burton shortly after his journey to Mecca, on his way to Aden by way of Suez. His journals contain a record of this encounter. On sighting Mr. Burton, our Indian recognised him at a glance, as he had seen him several months before on Mount Arafat, devoutly fulfilling, like himself, the ceremonies of the last pilgrimage. He wrote and published poetry, novels and several travel books but committed suicide in 1864 after going completely blind.

56. Doughty, Charles Montagu (1843-1926).

A traveller and author, educated at College in London and at Cambridge, from where he graduated in 1864. He travelled in the Arab Peninsula in the 1870s, proceeding south from a Damin in 1876 and ending at Jiddah in 1878. This led to *Arabia Deserta* (Cambridge, 1888), a literary travel memoir written

⁸⁹See D. E. Rhoads *Discoverings of Etruria* (London: Wolf, 1973) pp.51-13

⁹⁰Vol 2, p. 75, 153.

⁹¹See Volume 1.

in an archaistic style that he believed was best suited to a historic subject matter, and which took him years to contrive. Doughty corresponded with Burton during the writing of the book, and subsequent struggle to get it published.⁹² Burton later wrote a critical review of *Arabia Deserta* for *The Academy*. U. . .) informed me that he has not read what I have written

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57. Drake, Charles Francis Tyrwhitt (1846-1874).

An archeologist and traveller, one of Colonel W. Tyrwhitt Drake was educated at Rugby and Wellington College, and at Trinity College, though he did not take a degree. After he left Cambridge he travelled in Morocco, Egypt and the Sinai in the late 1860s, developing an interest in natural history and archeology. He joined Professor E. H. Palmer on an expedition to Palestine in 1869. The Burtons met Drake and Palmer in Syria in July 1870, and after a joint archeological expedition Drake authored *Unexplored Syria* (1872) with them. He was at Nazareth with the Burtons when their party was involved in a fracas there. In 1874 he died suddenly of fever in Jerusalem. Burton has the affectionate reminiscence of Drake which appears in Volume 2 during the rest of our stay in Palestine, and never did I travel with any man whose disposition was so well adapted to undertake a f . . .

58. Du Chaillu, Paul Belloni (1835-1902).

An American explorer of West Africa, of French origin, who created controversy in 1861 after describing the previously unknown gorilla with some dramatic embroidery in his book *Explorations & adventures in equatorial Africa; with accounts of the manners and customs of the people, and of the chase of the gorilla* (New York, Harper brothers, 1861) meeting of the Ethnological Society in June 1861, Du Chaillu retaliated against one of his most vocal critics, T. A. Malone from the London Institution, by spitting on him, but soon apologized in a contrite letter to *The Times*. At this time he met Burton, who came to his defence in public, and subsequently corresponded with him.

⁹²See Volume 3.

⁹³Vol. XXXIV (1868-28), pp. 48.

Dunraven, Earl of (Windham Thomas Wyndham Quin) (1841-1926).

Chaillu showed no end of gratitude, came up from Scotland and accompanied me to the R.R. and en partant thrust into my hand something from which he told me to drink to his health ⁹⁴

Burton often mentions him in his correspondence, expressing far more of his claims in private than he did in public. ⁹⁵ Of the latter Du Chaillu writes to propose a trading & hunting partnership with me which I shall decline. I have now seen the very narrow field of ⁹⁵

59. Dunraven, Earl of (Windham Thomas Wyndham Quin) (1841-1926).

An Anglo-Irish newspaper correspondent and politician. He served for a time in the Life Guards and in the Imperial Yeomanry, and was also an accomplished yachtsman. He left a brief reminiscence of Burton, though not certain when they first met. ⁹⁶

Richard Burton, who prided himself on looking like Satan, indeed, he did, if Mephistopheles is a fair portrait, but with an oriental complex, but of a very ⁹⁶

60. Eames, William. James.

A surgeon in the Royal Navy, who served the West Coast squadron HMS *Bloodhound* and met Burton at Fernando Po. He went on to become Fleet Surgeon. Eames left a small reminiscence of Burton in a letter to a newspaper, stating that he had passed several months in his company. ⁹⁷ Burton makes no mention of him.

61. Edwards, Henry Sutherland (1828-1906).

An English author and journalist who wrote for *Punch* and collected descriptions of his travels as a correspondent in Russia, Poland and Prussia.

⁹⁴1861/08/28. Richard Burton to Monckton Milnes.

⁹⁵1862/04/26. Richard Burton to Monckton Milnes.

⁹⁶See Volume 3. Dunraven mentions Burton.

⁹⁷See Volume 3.

Edwards, John Passmore (1823-1911).

works of music history and criticism. Edwards met Burton through the publisher William Eyre in the early 1860s and after

was finished had agreed to give Burton (who had a head of iron) two hundred

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62. Edwards, John Passmore (1823-1911).

An English philanthropist and author, he became a self-made newspaper proprietor and MP since he was ideologically a Manchester liberal, he declined offers of a knighthood. He had been challenged to a duel by Burton over the Du Chaillu affair and refused the challenge.⁹⁸

63. Eldridge, George Jackson (1826-?).

A soldier who served in the British Army in the Crimea was present when Sebastopol fell. He was Consul at Kertich 1856, and Erzerum in 1862, then Consul General at Beyrout from 1863 onward. He was he was Consul at Damascus (1881). He received the order of St. Michael and St. George in 1880, and was a Mason Palestine Lodge number 4517

correspondence. Eldridge while he kept up a friendly private correspondence with the Burtons was critical of their activities. His superior RFB interpreted this as a betrayal.

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64. Elliot, Sir Henry (1817 -1907).

A diplomat, the second son of the second Earl of Home, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and appointed Ambassador at Constantinople between 1867 and 1877. He was Consul at Damascus between 1869 and 1871. In 187 Elliot was recalled from

⁹⁸See Volume 1.

⁹⁹See Volume 1.

¹⁰⁰*The Case of Captain Burton* (1872), p. 16.

Fahie, John Joseph (1846-1934).

a letter to a newspaper

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68. Fahie, John Joseph (1846-1934).

An engineer who worked for the European Government Telegraph Department and wrote a notable *History of Wireless Telegraphy* (London: Blackwood, 1899). He corresponded extensively with Isabel Burton and helped her to obtain subscribers to *Arctic Nights*.¹⁰⁵ "Please tell me about your dream, that is a very magnetic effect upon certain temperaments, myself amongst a number of cases, but I know several people (men also) who have had dreams name down for the long waiting list of the Athenaeum Club." See Eric Stanley Whitehead, *A short account of the life and work of John Joseph Fahie* (Liverpool: Liverpool University Press, 1939).

69. Ferguson, Sir Samuel (1810 -1886).

An Irish antiquarian and barrister, with interests in early Irish history and antiquities. He wrote *Ogham Inscriptions in Ireland, Wales and Scotland* (Edinburgh: David Douglas, 1887) which was published posthumously. Burton was interested in Ogham inscriptions and corresponded with Ferguson. They may have met in 1878 when Burton was at the meeting of the British Association in Dublin.

70. Freeman, Edward August (1823-1892).

Regius Professor of Modern History at Oxford and author of *History of the Norman Conquest of England: Its Causes and Its Results* (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1867-1879). He was notable for his political activism against the Ottoman Empire. He had been a contemporary of Burton at Oxford in 1841 and corresponded extensively with him from the 1870s onward about political affairs in the Balkans.

¹⁰⁵See Volume 3.

¹⁰⁶1885/O1/12. Isabel Burton to John Joseph Fahie. See Volume 3.

¹⁰⁷See Volume 1.

71. Friswell, James Hain (1825 -1878).

A prolific English novelist, essayist, journalist and editor, best known for his very popular collection *The Gentle Life* and *Essays in Aid of the Formation of Character* (London: Sampson, 1864). Friswell knew and corresponded with both of the Burtons extensively from at least the early 1860s, assisting with the production of *Stone Talk* (1865).

72. Friswell, Laura (1850-1908).

The daughter of James Hain Friswell (1825) to whom Burton dedicated *Stone Talk* in 1865. She also published as Mrs. Ambrose Myall.¹⁰⁸ She knew the Burtons through her father in the early 1860s. Several of her reminiscences of them, though especially of Isabel, were a prince somewhere called Richard, about whom she continually talked to my father and mother, and who was persecuted and oppressed.¹⁰⁹

73. Furniss, Harry (1854-1925).

An Anglo-Irish cartoonist, illustrator and painter whose work appeared in the major London newspapers, including *Punch*. He later exhibited his own work and wrote several books of reminiscences. His connection to Burton was slight, through his brother-in-law, but he left one handwritten reminiscence which shows

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74. Galton, Sir Francis (1822 -1911).

English polymath, traveller, geographer, meteorologist, statistician, geneticist and scientist. Knighted in 1908. After his return from exploring South West Africa, Galton met Burton at Dover in January of 1850. Burton was staying there with his sister Maria Storer. They were close friends through the 1850s and early 1860s, but the dispute between Burton and Speke produced a rift after Galton had defended Speke in the columns of *The Reader*. They were

¹⁰⁸*Times* 28 Dec 1908, p. 9, col. C.

¹⁰⁹See Volume 1.

¹¹⁰See Volume 2.

¹¹¹See <http://galton.org>

Geary, Grattan (1900).

reconciled in later years, as the correspondence reproduced in volumes 2 and 3 shows

75. Geary, Grattan (?-1900).

A newspaperman of Irish origin, editor of the *Times of India* and later owner and editor of the *Bombay Gazette* (Sampson Low: London, 1878). His book *Through Asiatic Turkey* (Sampson Low: London, 1878) was known to Burton. Burton befriended him during his visit to India in 1876, and a substantial correspondence between the two survives. Burton used Geary extensively to place anonymous articles in the press.

76. Gerard, Cécile Jules Basile (1817-1864).

A French soldier and explorer whose reports from Dahomey were later published in *The life and adventures of Jules Gérard* (William Lay, London, 1857). Gerard had visited Dahomey in 1863, at the same time as Burton. Burton met him at Kana (though they had previously met on the boat from Europe to Bights of Benue). Gerard had preceded him; but the only lion that can exist in that mouldy climate is the British lion, and even he is not a terrible beast to bring amongst the ladies. He expected to find Dahomey a kind of Algiers, and he exchanged a good for a very bad country.¹¹³

77. Gessi, Romolo (1831-1881).

An Italian soldier and explorer of Equatorial Africa. Employed by General Charles Gordon and penetrated the upper Nile from the North to Lake Albert, in 1874. He caught fever on the Nile and died in Suez in 1881. His memoirs were published as *Sette anni nel Sudan egiziano* (Milano, 1891). Burton and Gordon often referred to Gessi in their correspondence, as Bur-

¹¹²See Pat Lovell, *Journalism in India* (Calcutta: Banna, circa 1929).

¹¹³*Wanderings in Three Continents*, p. 203.

Gordon, Major-General Charles George (1833-1885).

had pinned his hopes on Lake Albert having an influent from the South, from Lake Tanganyika.

78. Gordon, Major -General Charles George (1833 - 1885).

A soldier and martyr from a military family, Gordon was educated at Woolwich in the Royal Military Academy, joining the Royal Engineers. He served in the Crimea with distinction, was promoted to Captain, but made his reputation in China, where he participated in the sack of Peking in 1860 and was promoted Major. In the service of the Chinese government he suppressed the Taiping rebellion of 1863 and was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel on his return to England in 1865. In

succeeding Sir Samuel Baker, taking up duties in 1874 at Gondokoro. In 1877 his authority was extended to the Sudan and Darfur, with suppression of the Slave Trade a goal. After enduring capture and hardship in the ensuing strife, he left the region and doubling in China (again), Ireland and the Cape, was sent in 1881 to the Congo in the service of the Belgians when he was recalled and sent to the Sudan as Governor General to suppress the revolt of Madhi, a violent messianic eruption. He was killed at Khartoum in January 1885, after a long siege by the Madhi. He corresponded extensively with Burton, met both the Burtons person several times. He attempted on several occasions to lure Burton to govern Darfur but Burton refused.

79. Grant, James Augustus (1827-1892).

A Scottish soldier and explorer, companion of Speke on his final Nile journey (1863) which he described in his account *A Walk Across Africa* (London: Blackwood, 1864). He saw service in the Sikh War of 1848, the Indian Mutiny of 1857, and the Abyssinian campaign of 1868, rising to Colonel. Speke met him in India where they were in the Indian Army together. Grant joined the army in 1846 and became strongly attached to Speke. In the rift between Burton and Speke he maintained a lifelong hostility to Burton, as the extensive correspondence with Speke and C. P. Rigby reproduced here shows. He seems never to have met Burton person. I have always felt bitterly

Granville, Earl (1815-1891).

towards Burton & declined to be introduced to him when Masked by
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80. Granville, Earl (1815 - 1891).

Otherwise known as Gasville George Leveson-Gower, 2nd Earl Granville
was le 0 h
between 1870 and 1874 and again between 1880 and 1885. He promoted a
non-interventionist and conciliatory foreign policy. It was Granville who recalled
Burton from Damascus in 1871.

81. Graves -Sawle, Lady (1818 -1914).

Born Rose Paynter. She was a friend of the poet Walter Savage Landor who
dedicated works to her when she was a young woman. She married
Charles Brune Graves-Sawle, 2nd Baronet (1816-1893). She met the Burtons
in Vienna in 1873, where they were staying in the same hotel, and left a
reminiscence of

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82. Hale, Richard Walden (1871 -1943).

An American lawyer and author, from Massachusetts. He graduated from
Harvard Law School in 1895, founded the Boston law firm Hale and Dorr,
was also a friend of Oliver Wendell Holmes. His Aunt Thesta Dana
with her husband and daughter shared a stagecoach with Burton in 1860 when
he was travelling to Salt Lake City. Burton mentions the Danas several times in
City of the Saints (e.g. p. 8, 185, 192). Ten years later Hale published a pamphlet
memories which he described as
about the encounter.¹¹⁷

¹¹⁴1890/06/26. James Augustus Grant to Sir Samuel Baker. See Volume 3.

¹¹⁵See Volume 2.

¹¹⁶See *Harvard College Class of 1892 secretary's report* issue 4 (1907)

¹¹⁷See Volume 1.

83. Hamerton, Atkins (1804-1857).

Consul Agent at Muscat 1840 and subsequently Consul from 1847 moving to Zanzibar in 1849. He was born in Ireland at Donnybrook near Dublin, and joined the Bombay Army in the 15th Native Infantry as a cadet in 1824. He made a notable journey across Northern Oman¹¹⁸. He spoke both Persian and Arabic and rose to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. Burton and Speke stayed at his home in Zanzibar in 1857 while preparing for their East African expedition. He later referred to them often, always in kind terms.

I can even now distinctly see my poor friend sitting before me, a tall, broadshouldered, and powerful figure, with square features, black eyes, hair and beard prematurely white, and a complexion once fair and ruddy, but long ago bleached ghastly pale by ennui and sickness.

and the deadly damp of Zanzibar and East Coast. The worst symptom in his case one which I have rarely found other than in this unwillingness to quit the place which was slowly At night he would chat merrily about a return to Ireland and loathed the job in the morning. To escape seemed a physical impossibility, when he had only to order a few boxes to be packed, and to board the first homeward-bound ship. In this state the invalid requires the assistance of a friend, of a man who will order, and who will, if he refuses, carry him off by main force.

"He died on board the ship Artemise en route back to Zanzibar on the 15th July 1857, apparently of cirrhosis of the liver. Author of *Brief Notes on His Highness the Imam of Muscat; and the nature of his relations with the British Government* Bombay: Bombay Education Society's Press, 1856

¹¹⁸ *Bombay Secret Proceedings*

New Arabian Studies Volume 2 (New Exeter Press, 1994), p. 26.

¹¹⁹ *Madras Journal of Literature and Science*

Volume 6 (1861), p. 91.

¹²⁰ *Zanzibar*, vol. 1, p. 35.

84. Hamilton, James (c. 1800 - 1868).

He was one time based in Rome. After he travelled extensively, and accompanied Didier on his journey to Mecca.

He had been born and bred a Protestant, and had turned Roman Catholic. This, he explained to me, was in the blood hereditary. For centuries his ancestors had all changed, the Catholics becoming Protestants, and the Protestants becoming Catholics. After his perversion the Abbe went to Rome, and there ran through a considerable fortune without obtaining the rank of "Monsignor," as he had desired. Shaking the dust of the Eternal City off the soles of his feet, he crossed over to Africa, and for a time became a student of the Koran, a follower of the Prophet, and lived in tents. He then settled at Tunis, and from that city journeyed to Cairo.

He wrote several books of travel, including *Sinai, the Hedjaz and Soudan* and *Wanderings in North Africa* (London: John Murray, 1856). He met Burton in # "Pilgrimage and elsewhere. Hamilton mentions their journey together in *Sinai*. He is said to have been sentenced to death by the Bey of Tunis but, while en route to Istanbul for execution, bribed sailors to pass a message to the British Consul, who found him imprisoned in a cell on the ship. Afterwards he settled in Paris, and was a noted antiquarian. He died at Pau in France on 9 November 1868. He is sometimes confused with James Hamilton (1808-1868) the Presbyterian minister and prolific author, who was not a traveller.

¹²¹Denis Bingham, *Recollections of Paris*, vol. 2 (London: Chapman and Hall, 1896), pp. 253-4.

¹²²See P.C. Finney, 'Abbe James Hamilton: antiquary, patron of the arts, Victorian Anglo-Catholic', in C. Entwistle (ed.), *Through a Glass Brightly: Studies in Byzantine and Medieval Art and Archaeology presented to David Buckton* (Oxford, 2003).

85. Hankey, Frederick (1821-1882).¹²³

An English sadomasochist and bibliophile based in Paris, son of Colonel Sir Frederick Hankey C.M.G. (1774-1855) of the 50th Foot and the Chief Secretary Lieutenant Governor of Malta, by his second marriage to a lady who was a native of Corfu.¹²⁴ The Hankeys however were an extended clan of bankers, originally goldsmiths, rather than soldiers.

Frederick who was born in Corfu joined the Scots Fusilier Guards on 1st July 1841 after a brief spell in the Civil Service he had been submitted for election to the Statistical Society on 19 November 1838 and was admitted as a fellow on the 1st December.¹²⁵ He purchased the rank of Lieutenant in the 63rd Regiment of Foot on 31st March 1843, and served Malta as aide-de-camp to Lieutenant General Sir Patrick Stuart. On 1st December 1846 he went on half-pay, presumably sick leave, in which state he remained until June 1848 he switched regiments, buying the 75th Foot as a Lieutenant. By the end of the year though he had completely resigned from the army, selling his commission. In the same year he moved to Paris which he must have immersed himself in bibliophilia. On the death of his father in 1855 he inherited the relatively modest sum of 4000 pounds.

Hankey was introduced to Burton at least as early as 1856 through Monckton Milnes, who used Hankey to procure clandestine erotic and deviant literature from Paris,¹²⁶ and who noted in his commonplace book 1857-1860, "Hankey & his strong sense of the wickedness of killing" ¹²⁷ Hankey sometimes used the manager of the Covent

¹²³ *Journal of the History of Sexuality*, Vol. 19, No. 4, 2016, p. 400.

¹²⁴ *Journal of the History of Sexuality*, Vol. 19, No. 4, 2016, p. 400.

¹²⁵ At that stage his address was Lower Berkeley Street, Portman Square.

¹²⁶ See also *Ce n'est pas mon genre de livres* *est: lettres inédites à Richard Monckton Milnes, Lord Houghton (1836-1865) / Frederick Hankey* édition établie, présentée et annotée par Jacques Dupriol et Paul Camujon Miss Jenkins, 2012.

¹²⁷ James Poppleton *Monckton Milnes: the Flight of Youth* (New York: Farrar, 1851) p. 119.

Garden Italian Opera, Augustus Harris,¹²⁸ as a courier Harris evaded customs officers by concealing objects the small of his back. Burton visited Hankey when in Paris, and often referred to him in his letters, joking about bringing him back the skin of a woman from West Africa when he was at Fernando Po. The letters to Milnes make it clear that Burton did not take Hankey seriously. The noted collector of erotica, H. S. Ashbee left the following description of him.

If ever there was a bibliomaniac in the fullest sense of the word it was Frederick Hankey. His collection was small, but most choice, and comprised objects (among others may be mentioned what he was pleased to call the sign of his house, most spirited marble by Pradier representing two tribades; he had also a beautiful bronze of a satyr caressing a woman, where caresses with the tongue are not usually bestowed; a ceinture de chasteté, an ivory dildo and books, exclusively erotic. The former do not fall within the scope of the present work, nor did Hankey attach the same importance to them as his books, which consisted of illustrated MS. the best editions and exceptional copies of the most esteemed erotic works, frequently embellished with original drawings, and clothed by the great French binders. The copies which were not in united bindings of the time, he would have covered by Trautzonnet, or other binder of undoubted repute, and he designed himself appropriate toolings wherewith to embellish them. He frequently spoke of making a catalogue raisonné of his beloved books, but did not, I believe, put his project into execution.

Hankey was in every respect an original; he never rose until after mid day, and his hours of reception were after 10 o'clock at night, when he was to be found among his books. He had fair hair, blue eyes, and an almost feminine expression, and answered in many respects to the

¹²⁸Augustus Frederick Glossop Harris (1825) who lived at what was then 9 Pelham Place, Brompton, from 1852 and had once been imprisoned for bankruptcy.

¹²⁹Pisanus Fraxi [H. S. Ashbee] *Catena Librorum Tacendorum*, pp. L ff. The confusing overly-footnoted and pedantic format used by Ashbee has been reformatted and rearranged here for clarity. Oddly, H. S. Ashbee is uncertain about the date of = h he refers to and quotes in part.

Hankey, Frederick (1828).

descriptions which have reached us of the Marquis de Sade, his favourite author. He told me he had on one occasion recovered from a serious illness by suddenly obtaining an editio princeps which he had long sought in vain. He had a curious habit of repeating himself, which at times ren-

It was the writer who had the satisfaction of introducing the editor of *Livre*¹³⁰ to the collector of the *Lettre*, March 9th, 1882. We had been dining together Octave Uzanne, Felicien Rops and myself. It was proposed to look up Hankey and spend the rest of the evening with him. We reached No 2 Rue Laffitte some time after ten o'clock, and found Hankey in his usual dishabille, short velvet coat, shirt without necktie, thin trowsers, thinner socks, and slippers. There was no fire or other artificial heat, in spite of the low temperature of the atmosphere. Knowing that I was in Paris, my visit was not an unexpected, but he would certainly have wished to receive my distinguished friends, especially the terrible creator of the Chevalier Kerhany, with more state. We were however appreciative guests, and restraint soon gave way to admiration in presence of Hankey's treasures; and our visit was

Son of Sir Frederick Hankey, and of his lady of Greek extraction, the subject of this notice was born at Corfu, while his father was governor of the Ionian Islands. He became captain in the Guards, and after retiring from active service, fixed his residence in Paris where he expired 8th, 1882. A mutual friend announced to me in the following words: Hankey our friend died suddenly before me last Thursday, he had begun to mend. He did not think his death imminent and he was not afraid. He suffocated, without having experienced apparent pain. We were close for 30 years, he was one of my best friends buried last Saturday at Pere Lachaise cemetery.

¹³⁰M. Octave Uzanne.

¹³¹ Notre ami Hankey est mort subitement devant moi jeudi dernier, il avait commencé à se soigner. Il ne pensait pas sa mort si prochaine et il ne la craignait pas. Il a été suffoqué, sans avoir éprouvé douleur apparente. Nous étions très liés ensemble depuis 30 ans, il était un de mes meilleurs amis. Il a été enterré samedi dernier au cimetière du

Hankey, Frederick (1828).

An more unguarded reminiscence of Hankey by Ashbee was recorded in his diary, in the entry for April 1875:¹³²

Spent the afternoon & evening with Mr. Hankey among his unique volumes. His collection is small, but each a gem either of rarity or choice binding. Hankey himself is a remarkable man, quite a study, he appears to me like a second de Sade without the intellect. He gives himself up body & soul to the erotic mania, thinks of nothing else, lives for nothing else. Nothing is bawdy enough for him, whether in expression, thought or deed. Besides his books, all of which are erotic, this is a sine qua non with him, he has two of the most beautiful statues which exist, & is furnished with every other obscene object possible to be procured. Hankey himself I should take to be about 50 years old, lean, tall, with yellow hair, a white skin, & soft blue eyes, a good forehead, & his expression is entirely devoid of energy or determination. In his youth he must have been good looking but effeminate, much as the Marquis de Sade is pictured to have been.

The brothers Goncourt met Hankey in Paris in 1862 and, damning him explicitly, left their own description of him in their famous Diaries, entirely unaware of the possibility that their legs were being pulled.

Monday, 7 April. Today I visited a madman, a monster, one of those men teetering on the abyss. Through a iron grille, I glimpsed a arsenal of abomination, a frightening side of an aristocracy, money, the English aristocracy ferocious in its licentiousness satisfied only by the suffering of women. " ", a young Englishman was presented to open the conversation. "we do not have as much fun in Paris, London was infinitely superior, in London there was a fine house, the house of Mrs. Jenkins, where there were girls of about thirteen, were first given lessons and then whipped, the small ones not very hard, oh! but the large ones quite hard. You could also push pins into them, not very I

¹³²James Popkin, *Monckton Milnes: the Flight of Youth* (New York: Farrar, 1912), pp. 19-20. The diary has never been published.

¹³³Goncourt *Journal* April 7 1862. pp. 27. The translation is rough and loose, as the published English edition does not include this entry.

and he showed us the tip of his
The young Englishman in
I am cruel by nature but I balk at men and animals ... Once, with an
acquaintance I rented a window for a large sum, to see a murderer
who was to be hanged, together with women to assist his
expression always very decent at the moment when he would be
stretched. We even subscribed the executioner to yank her skirt up when
he dropped her! ... But unfortunately the Queen, at the last moment,
pardoned her.¹³⁴

Today St. Victor introduced me to this novel monstrosity. He is a young
man of about thirty years, singularly bulging temples like an orange, eyes
clear and sharp blue, with translucent skin revealing a subcutaneous
web of veins, head odd resembling one of those young priests,
emaciated and ecstatic surrounding bishops in old paintings. An
elegant young man with a little stiffness in his mechanical
body movements, feverish as if attacked by the beginnings of a disease
of the spinal cord, well-bred with fine manners and exquisite gentleness.

He opened a large, lofty cabinet, containing a religious collection of erotic
books, beautifully bound, and while handing me a *MEIBOMIUS*,
flogging in the pleasures of love and marriage bound by a fine
bookbinder of Paris, his interior representing phalluses, skulls,
and tools of torture, which he designed himself. He said
... no, first the bookbinder could not do it. So I lent him my books
... Now he makes his wife very unhappy ... he chases a little girl
had my tooling. And showing ... Yes, for this
volume still expect a skin, a skin of a girl ... a friend of mine got me ...
You see the tan takes six months to tan ... Do you want to see my
skin? ... But that's a servant ... would have preferred it to be stripped
from a live girl ... Fortunately, I have my friend Dr. Burton know,

¹³⁴Revealing an obvious joke.

¹³⁵A most unlikely story.

¹³⁶Dr. Heinrich Barth, a confusion made by the Goncourts, since Hankey had asked Burton to do this and Barth was not in Africa then.

Hankey, Frederick (1828).

the one who travels in the interior of Africa... find in the massacres ...
he promised to procure me a skin like that ... from ... V

And contemplating, with a manic look, nails of his hands
outstretched before him, he speaks continuously, in a
small singing voice stopping and faltering between yodisinating
cannibalistic spirit to your ears.

The human body is not so immutable as it appears to be. Societies and
civilizations reinvent the form of the ideal woman depicted in the
Cannibal by Cranch the woman of Parmesan and Goujon, the
woman of Boucher and Coustou are of three and three female
natures. The first depiction an embryonic outline rough hewn in
Gothic sparseness is the woman of the Middle Ages. The second form,
elongated, svelte in her tenderness, with scrolls and arabesques,
Daphne branching is the Renaissance woman. The last, small, plump,
dimple-grammed quail-chick is the woman of the eighteenth century.¹³⁸

Algernon Swinburne also knew Hankey, no doubt through Monckton Milnes,
K the Sadique collector of French
fame. His erotic collection of books, engravings etc. is unrivalled upon earth
unequaled, I should imagine, in heaven. Nothing low, nothing that is not good
and genuine in the way of art and literature is admitted. There is every edition
of every work of our dear and honoured Marquis. There is a Sapphic group by
Pradier of two girls in the very one has her tongue up où vous¹³⁹avez,

before he left this world of vulgar corruption for the
Lesbian Hades. May we be found as fit to depart our last works be

In Paris Hankey appears to have had an interest in an insurance company,
| = @
had been involved with since at least the 1850s. By 1865 he was listed on t

¹³⁷A woodcut by Lucas Cranch the Elder (1475) u †

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¹³⁸Here the Goncourts appear to have indulged in a philosophical rumination.

¹³⁹You know where.

Hare, Augustus John Cuthbert (1834-1903).

had been listed by there. was also
perhaps she may have been his mistress. Her full name appears to have
He makes a brief appearance in
‡ *My Private Diary during the Siege of Paris* 7 - =
day, wandering about in the original white trousers which he used to wear in t
guards in 1848. Period of last revolution, ‡ 7
the park of Malmaison, they found the thousand Prussians opposed to their
three thousand selves; then, as an old Guard. Frederick Hankey

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Burton dedicated Volume 6 of *The* to him
Message to Frederick Hankey / Formerly Of No. 2, Rue Lafitte, Paris. / My Dear
Fred, @ you will see these lines in the
far Spirit and you will find that your old friend has forgotten you and

86. Hare, Augustus John Cuthbert (1834-1903).

English author, popular biographer and water colour painter. Born in
Rome, and educated at Harrow and University College, Oxford. He wrote many
European travel guide books based on his tours, and produced a six-volume
series of memoirs *Story of My Life* (1901). He was a long bachelor, well
connected socially and known as a rascal. He met the Burtons in the early
1860s, ¹⁴¹ and also knew of them through Mrs. Adelaide
Sartoris, the actress whose recollection of meeting Burton and Swinburne in
Vichy 1869 he repeated in his memoirs.

87. Harris, Frank (1856 -1931).

Journalist, editor and notorious author. Born in Ireland of Welsh parents
absconded to America as a teenager, eventually graduating the law at
University at Kansas and qualifying for the Kansas Bar. He returned to England
in the early 1880s and edited the *Evening News* and the *Fortnightly Review*

¹⁴⁰ 7 ‡ *My Private Diary during the Siege of Paris* (1875) pp. 174, 268.

¹⁴¹ *Life* Vol. 2 p. 135.

Herne, George Edward (1822?-1902).

Adopted socialist/anarchist politics, writing a novel *The Bomb* (1903) romanticising anarchist violence. His imaginative book of memoirs *My Life and Loves* (1925), in which he cast himself as a sexual Olympian, was banned for some time, combining colourful anecdotes about the rich and famous to have known. Harris first met Burton in the early 1880s, through Verney Lovett Cameron, after Burton returned from the Gold Coast, and later visited him in Trieste.

88. Herne, George Edward (1822?-1902).

U.S. Army Surgeon. Served the Punjaub campaign of 1848-49, including the siege of Multan, the battle of Gujerat. He was present at the surrender of the Sikh army at Bawul Pind, took part in the pursuit of the Afghans to the Khyber Pass (received the Medal with two Clasps). He was also a photographer and many of his Indian scenes may be found in the British Library collection. Attained the rank of Lt. Colonel in his prior military career read Ensign 11 Dec. 40; Lt. 24 Jan. 45; Capt. 4 Aug. 55; Major, 14 Jun. 64. Retired to Gesto Villa, Wardie, near Edinburgh.

89. Hockley, Frederick (1809 -1885).

A British crystalizer and follower of occultist Francis Barrett. He was a friend of Kenneth R. H. Mackenzie and British Rosicrucian. He met Burton in 1852 through Captain (later Rear Admiral) Henry A. Murray, and sold a crystal and mirror to take with him on his pilgrimage to Mecca. He claimed to have communicated with Burton remotely, from London to Mecca, through the mirror. There is a brief

of 1878²

90. Hodgson, Colonel Studholme (1805-1890).

Soldier and author, from a military family, many of whose members had confusingly similar names (he was the son of General John Hodgson). Entered

¹⁴²*Life* Vol. 2, p. 148.

Hodgson, Colonel Studholme (1806).

the army in 1819, eventually rising to the rank of General in 1876.

Hodgson also wrote the travel book *Talks from the West Indies* (William Blackwood & Sons, London 1838). According to *The Christian Remembrancer* the author was a furious Whig radical, a decided enemy of the Established Church, for reasons not known to himself, a bitter enemy of the planters. Hodgson attacked the planters for their conduct and sexual excesses.

He was the (natural) father of Studholme Milnes Hodgson (1820), who later gained a following as an authoress under the name Madame Bonaparte. The mother was Princess Letizia Bonaparte (a daughter of Napoleon Bonaparte).

She was married to the late Gen. Col. Studholme Hodgson, and grandson of the late Field Marshal Studholme Hodgson, to Caroline, relict of Sir John Palmer Bruce Chichester, Bart, of Arlington court, Devonshire. They do not appear to have had any children by the marriage.

Hodgson is also believed to have been the clandestine author of some masochistic literature. It seems that he started an extensive collection of this material when he was stationed in India. It is not clear exactly when he met Burton, but it was probably in the early 1850s, even earlier in India. Hodgson, in a letter to Monckton Milnes, wrote that he had given away his collection of curiosities when he was married, and that Burton had received some of the material, which Hodgson now thought was lost.

¹⁴³ = Ensign, 30 Dec. 19; Lt. 3 Feb. 25; Capt. 30 Dec. 26; Major, 28 Dec. 38; Lt. Colonel 8 Aug. 45; Colonel, 20 June 54; Major General, 11 April 60; Lieut. General, 29 Aug. 68; General, 2 Feb. 76; Colonel 4th Foot, 21 Nov. 76.

¹⁴⁴ *The Christian Remembrancer* 83974.

¹⁴⁵ Lady Chichester, Caroline, daughter of Thomas Wayte, of Southwick Park, Hants. Married, first. 1838, Sir John Palmer Bruce Chichester, first baronet; and secondly, 1853, Colonel Studholme John Hodgson. Died in 1897. (Annual Register, 1897)

¹⁴⁶ See Volume 1, Hodgson to Milnes, 1855/

Hodgson, Colonel Studholme (1896).

I am sometimes sorry that I distributed among friends, on my marriage, a collection of books & sundries which no money could purchase, nor a single life gather together. I had got them mostly from persons in the higher walks of life too happy at some period to get rid of them. Those I presented to Burton are lost forever, being probably in the possession of the Priests of Meccah, & he poor fellow is I fear in the regions from whence no one returns. Did you hear he had been assassinated?

This was most likely the result of a Warehouse fire of 1861 or 1862 and throws some light on the sources of Burton's material for the first time. As Milnes recorded in his commonplace book, Burton described Hodgson to him as a

† Which refinement of torture and pleasure
¹⁴⁸ Burton correspondence with Milnes often refers

to Hodgson but show that they were not in frequent contact

1862/04/26 Remember me with love to the amiable trio Hodgson, Bellamy and Hankey when shall we all meet again?

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tried to show him shrugging his shoulders. He is a great bore, but I dare say that the world will be none the worse for some of those

probably closer to the truth. It is said that Grindlay performed this service for many in the Indian Army. The company was located at 54 Parliament Street SW1. Ironically, the Grindlay company sold fire insurance. According to Francis Hitchcock, *Richard F. Burton* Volume 2 (London: Sampson Low 1887) p. 448. "

Sind ended unhappily. At the sale of the Amir's library the most valuable MSS. went for a song, he had bought a large stock and expended not a little time and study in preparing them for translation when setting out for Salt Lake City in 1860 he confided them to his then agents, Messrs. Grindlay and Co., who charged him with warehouse dues, but most improperly forgot to warn him that the goods that were warehoused were not insured. The result was which destroyed the labours and collections and costumes of nineteen years. The house was insured, but he never got any redress. One of the silly employes, seeing disgust strongly marked on his face, asked him fatuously if he had lost anything of any valuable object of value he could

This fire is mentioned in *Punjab Record* Volume 8 Part 1 (WE Ball: 1873) p. 183. Civil Judgment in the case of Smallpage, November 1873.

¹⁴⁸Mendes (1993) p. 11.

Hodgson, Colonel Studholme (1896).

The mistake is significant, since *Experimental Lectures* appears to be on a different level, as far as this type of material goes. With the permission of his own copy of it was destroyed at the turn of the century by the British Museum, which kept only the French translation in its private case of forbidden material. One should note also that the attribution of *Pleasures* to Hodgson does not have any evidence to support it, though it is surely plausible.

The use others have made of this misattribution is enlightening. McConnachie's quiet of Colonel Spanker at least until promoted to the rank of Major. No citation is given, but Mendes was probably the basis for this embroidery. Ian Gibson repeats it more cautiously, stating that Hodgson to have been the author, and cites Mendes explicitly.

Ashbeed describes *Revelries and Develries*

Revelries! and Develries!! or Scenes in the Life of Sir Lionel Heythorp, Bt. His Voluptuous Emotions, and Emissions : His Amorous Peculiarities : His Peccant Penchants, the Bottoms of Bleeding Beauties : and many other strange diversions, never before narrated and now selected, from the Private Diary of the Baronet. With fine Coloured Engravings. London: Printed for the Booksellers.

8vo. ; size of paper 6s by 44, of press by 3 inches ; two lines on the title page; pp. 123 in all; 7 coloured plates, and a frontispiece with two naked women holding birches, and five bare buttocks ; all badly done, and most obscene ; published by W. DUGDALE, in 1867.

It is the joint production of four Oxford men and an officer in the army, whose names must not be divulged; they each wrote a story and then patched them together, making a continuous narrative in three chapters.

¹⁵¹James McConnachie *The Book of Love* p. 89.

¹⁵²Ian Gibson *The Erotomaniac* p. 66.

Hodgson, Cole Studholme (1839).

In Revelries and Devilries there is, as the title promises of flogging, besides other episodes of the most disgusting nature, not the least remarkable and revolting of which is a visit to a lunatic asylum, in which the erotic idiosyncrasies of the patients are portrayed in the crudest fashion. The volume terminates with A Night in the Borough, chapter the third, an orgie as filthy and crapulous as any dreamed by DE SADE in his wildest moments. Although the obscenest words and expressions are employed, the style is rather above the average of such books.

Ashbee also gives the following description: *An Experimental Lecture on Flagellation* # 153 for those who have the stomach.

Size of paper 5 1/2 by 4 1/8, of paper 5/8 by 2 7/8 inches; no signatures; pp. 81; toned paper; a title page; a frontispiece with portrait of the heroine, under which are her name and four verse, and 11 coloured, obscene plates, in outline, rough in drawing and execution, by four different artists; price £4 4s.; issue 75 copies; date incorrect, the book having been issued in 1798. The work is comprised in two parts, although a third part was contemplated, to provide for which the last page, p. 81, was struck off in duplicate, the one terminating with "End of Part the Second," with three additional lines marrying the heroine, and the word "Finis" from the pen of the publisher.

Of this strange performance, "done for a peculiar school of flagellants, who delight in extreme torture," and "written to order, in obedience to a regular framework of instructions,"

=
description of my own, a very thorough analysis kindly furnished me by a brother

The Experimental Lecture treats, its title denotes, of the extasy which is supposed to be found in cruelty, both moral and physical.

¹⁵³Pisanus Fraxi [H. S. Ashbee] *Cena Librorum Tacendorum*

Hodgson, Colonel Studholme (1896).

The emotion of voluptuousness can only be excited by two causes, firstly, when we imagine that the object of our desire approaches our ideal of beauty, or ~~when~~ we see this person experiencing the strongest possible sensations. No feeling is more vivid than that of pain, its shock is true and certain. It never misleads like the comedy of pleasure eternally played by women, and seldom really felt. He ~~who~~ can create upon a woman the most tumultuous impression, he who can best trouble and agitate the female organisation to the utmost, will have succeeded in procuring for himself the highest dose of sensual pleasure."

These remarks contain the quintessence of the philosophy which is found argued to exhaustion in the notorious volumes of the Marquis de Sade, where he, in his wild dreams of bloody orgies, phlebotomy, vivisection and torture of all kinds, accompanied by blasphemy, lays so much stress upon the ~~humiliation~~ humiliation of the victims employed. What he craves for is physical enjoyment caused by the lingering torture to which his unfortunate patients should be subjected, and which generally ends in their death. In this little work, our flagellants ~~reduced~~ reduced in their experiment to the customs of the present day, embracing a long series of torments that are wilfully inflicted upon one person, a sensitive and highly educated young lady. In Justine and Juliette, the number of individuals employed in this ~~series~~ series and the constant murders, preclude all idea of reality, while here the whole process is so methodically and tersely set out, that we may almost fancy that all is founded on strong facts, the story being so graphically brought home to the astonished reader.

Are we thus to believe that we daily rub shoulders with men who take a secret delight in torturing weak and confiding women, and by so doing can produce erection and consequent emission? Experience proves this to be so, and we could unfortunately ~~quote~~ quote recent cases where girls have been tied up to ladders, strapped down to sofas, and brutally flogged, either with birch rods, the bard hand, the ~~back~~ back strap, and even a bunch of keys! Some have been warned beforehand that they will be ~~beaten~~ beaten till the blood comes," pecuniary rewards being agreed upon, others have been cajoled into yielding up their limbs to the bonds and gags by the promise that it is "only a piece of fun." Once

fairly helpless in the hands of the flagellator, woe betide them. These cowards are bent on inflicting the greatest amount of agony possible, and their pleasure is in proportion to the damage done. They seem sometimes at that moment like devils unchained, and howl with delight almost as loudly as the god cries out in pain. And yet immediately their paroxysm is over, they will treat their wretched victim with the utmost kindness, and buttoning up their frocks, appear once more as affable, kind gentlemen, for they are all gentlemen by birth who indulge in this awful mania.

Such proceedings are bad enough in all conscience, but what can be said of one who derives pleasure "in crushing and humiliating the spirit," besides the body? According to Colonel Spanker's horrible theory, we may suppose that enjoyment can be found in whipping the callous posterior of a match girl, who has been used to rude corrections at the hands of her parents, but only from exposing the delicate nakedness of a real tenderly nurtured lady, whose mind has been carefully

In order to carry out this diabolical idea, the Colonel rents a house in Mayfair and forms the Society of Aristocratic Flagellants which includes "at least half a dozen of the most beautiful and fashionable ladies of the day."

So we see that the author considers that females are also pleased with a little occasional cruelty practised upon one of their own sex. Our blueblooded viragoes are tired of vulgar, consenting victims, who submit to be tortured for the sake of the Spanker fiends by "a young lady known to most of them, Miss Julia Ponsonby, a lovely young blonde of seventeen, whose widowed mother being compelled to go abroad for a time, is seeking for a suitable lady to whose charge she can entrust her daughter during her absence. The suitable lady is merely a procuress to the Society, and Miss Julia soon finds herself a prisoner in the house in Mayfair, the conservatory of which is fitted up as a Lecture Hall, where in the midst of flowering plants, fountains, and other luxurious surroundings, stands the apparatus "something like a large pair of steps, only made of mahogany," to which the victims are attached when undergoing punishment. [Similar in construction to The Berkeley Horse, of which a drawing will be found at page 100.]

Hodgson, Colonel Studholme (1896).

Librorum Prohibitorum] The Colonel appears on the scene, and after tantalizing Julia, who treats him with the scorn he deserves, begins by

the next morning he awakes her, rod in hand, and despite her shame and terror, assists at her toilette, which he aids by sundry cuts with the birch. When half dressed, he forces her to walk up a ladder, holding open her own drawers, while strokes of the merciless birch enforce obedience. Her executioner makes her stand on her head against the wall, and then leaves her. She is now decked out in an elegant ball costume, and after being flogged with a ladies' riding whip on the bare shoulders, is presented to a large expectant company of flagellants: six ladies in masks and dominoes, and four gentlemen with false beards. The Colonel now expounds his ideas and theories, interspersed with blows, to which Julia has to submit, and he gives the whole secret of the delight of flagellation, much more fully explained than we have ever met with it before. She is now forced to submit to the indecent caresses of all the company, the little whip is put into requisition once more, and she is slowly undressed, being still tortured at every stage of her toilette. She is pricked with a pin, pinched and made to recount several erotic experiences of Miss Debrette, one of the company, is now placed upon the horse, and Julia is forced to flog the lady, who is exceedingly, although

floggee as well as the flogger experiences voluptuous pleasure," are perpetrated, and now begins what the Colonel grimly calls "flagellatio in earnest." Julia is tied up to the ladder with her back to the rungs, and this concludes the first part. The second portion opens by the relation of Miss Debrette's experiences of flagellation. A male member of the company follows suit, and after the usual and extraordinary confessions, Julia is tortured again, a bundle of stinging nettles being now used. Her position on the ladder denotes the manner in which this vile description is given. She is turned with her back to her pitiless audience, and after more tales of torture related by the Colonel, she undergoes fresh anguish from a kind of cowhide, until she almost faints. They play leapfrog over her poor bruised back, and after that variety to their disgusting entertainment, we are treated to the story of a wife who

Hooker, William Jackson (1785-1865).

was humiliated and brutalized on her wedding night. Now a leather scourge tipped with fine steel points is called into play while the victim is turned upside down on the ladder. A general melee takes place, which is utterly impossible to describe; suffice it to say that each gentleman flagellant satisfies the lascivious feelings which all this cruelty is supposed to excite, of course at Julia's expense. She has again to suffer a fearful onslaught with a heavy whip, and a still greater torture than as she is brutally ravished, with every addition of bitter humiliation and savage cruelty.

This book, which we can fairly assert is the most coldly cruel and unblushingly indecent of any we have ever read, stands entirely alone in the English language. It seems to be the wild dream, or rather nightmare, of some vicious, -used old rake, who, spitefully worn out, and his hide tanned and whipped to insensibility by diurnal flogging, has gone mad on the subject of beastly flagellation. The above analysis only gives the scaffolding of the work, as we have avoided copying any of the details, which are too minutely erotic for our pen. The boldest descriptions are given, and every stage of the poor girl's agony, every movement, blush and shriek are dwelt and expatiated upon, and forms the subject of the most violently crude remarks, and nothing seems left undone to prove that only a Nero or a de Sade can really enjoy the slightest sensual enjoyment. We may console ourselves by thinking that the book is too deliberately horrible to be dangerous, for this mixture of gloating debauchery, instead of mental anguish, and bodily, cold-blooded, slaughter-house usage, is merely a highly coloured, overwrought phantasy of obscene ideas, well written, and the author has evidently taken great pains to bring out every point into proper relief, as if he intended to convince the reader of the absolute reality of the repulsive system he so amply expounds.

91. Hooker, William Jackson (1785-1865).

Eminent Botanist, traveller, Gentleman, and Fellow of the Royal Society Author of many scientific books, and the scientific travel narrative *in Iceland* (1809). Burton corresponded with him since at least the early 1850s, when still in India, and sent him botanical specimens

Hooker, Joseph Dalton (1817-1911).

and queries. Hooker had no formal botanical training before becoming Professor of Botany at Glasgow University, between 1820 and 1840, through the influence of Sir Joseph Banks. Subsequently he was Director of Kew Gardens, where he was succeeded by his son Joseph Dalton Hooker (see below).

92. Hooker, Joseph Dalton (1817-1911).

An eminent English botanist and explorer who trained in medicine at Glasgow University, and was the son of the botanist Sir William Jackson Hooker (1785-1865), whom he succeeded as Director of the Royal Botanical Gardens at Kew. After qualifying as a doctor at Glasgow he joined the Ross Expedition to the Arctic, between 1839 and 1843. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society and became a close confidant of Charles Darwin. Burton mentioned both Hookers frequently in his works, corresponded with Joseph Dalton Hooker about plant specimens, but the principal connection between the two was a result of the Gustav Mann affair (see the entry for Mann below).

93. Hunt, George Samuel Lennon.

British Consul at Pernambuco and Rio de Janeiro. He was a member of the Anthropological Society and the Royal Geographical Society. See *Highlands of the Brazil* vol. 1, p. 20. Burton met Hunt in Brazil and mentioned him often in his correspondence with Albert Tootal (see Volume 2).

94. Hutchinson, Thomas Joseph (1820-1885).

Consul at Callao in Peru, previously Governor of Fernando Po, then Consul (and briefly acting Governor) but replaced him. Burton had crossed his path in South America in 1868, see Volume 2 from his memoir *Two Years in Peru* (London: Sampson Low, 1873). Hutchinson published several other books, including *Impressions of Western Africa* (London: Longmans, 1858) dealing with his time at Fernando Po.

95. Hyndman, Henry Mayers (1842-1921).

English journalist and socialist, son of a banker. He remembered meeting Burton several times in the company of George Percy Badger, most likely in the

Ionides, Luke (1837-1924).

late 1870s or early 1880s (see Volume 3). Isabel Burton mentions him in her *Uganda* = started the India House by his shocking details concerning the semi-civilized @ @ - V @ and remedied as soon as it is made known ^{John Bull} enough to believe that

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96. Ionides, Luke (1837 -1924).

Stockbroker, from a wealthy Greek family in London were known as patrons of the arts. Son of Alexander Constantine Ionides (1810-1890) Ionides knew Whistler, William Morris, Swinburne and others. Married Elizabeth Bird,

Bird. Burton met him in London in 1869, most likely through Dr. Bird, shortly before going to Damascus, and both Burtons maintained a long correspondence with him. The Burtons tried to interest Ionides in their Gold mining scheme in Midian, hoping that he would put up capital for a stocking exercise. He left an important memoir of the Burtons (see Volume 3).

97. Iturburu, Atilano Calvo.

Assistant Judge and Secretary of the Spanish Government of Ferdinand and Isabella and *Missionary Travels and Researches in South Africa* to Spanish Accompanied Mann and Burton on the December 1861 to January 1862 expedition in the # Abeokuta (1863) Burton often mentioned him in his correspondence with Frank Wilson (see Volumes 1) and dedicated *Mission to Gelele* (1864) to him.

98. James, Frank Linsly (1851 -1890).

An explorer and botanist from Liverpool, of American parentage. Between 1884 and 1885 James travelled the horn of Africa with Godfrey Thrupp (1849-1913), a surgeon known for his service in the Zulu wars, collecting botanical specimens. They met Burton in Cairo en route to the horn, describing the

¹⁵⁴Isabel Burton, AEI, p. 144.

Johnston, Sir Harry (1858-1927).

encounter in their subsequent ~~book~~ *The Unknown Horn of Africa* (1888, see Volume 3), which Burton had an annotated copy of in his personal library.¹⁵⁵

99. Johnston, Sir Harry (1858-1927).

Explorer and colonial administrator of Scottish extraction studied at Merton College, Oxford. He received the gold medal of the RGS, and while serving as a colonial administrator became a prolific writer, colonial historian and novelist. He was the first Commissioner of Nyasaland (modern day Malawi) and briefly administered Uganda at the turn of the 19th century. He met Burton in London in 1885, through Oswald Crawford, and idolized him, leaving an affectionate reminiscence in his memoirs (see Volume 3).¹⁵⁶

pleasure of seeing friend H. H. Johnston, Consul in West Africa and artist,

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100. Jones, Herbert (? 1928).

Of Irish extraction. Originally intended to train as an artist but his eyesight failed. Chief Librarian at the Central Library in Kensington, 1892-4. Began his career at James Heywood Library, 106 Notting Hill Gate as an assistant. obituary in *The Library World* 1929. personal library and activities as a book collector (see Volume 3). Though it is not clear if he ever met him

¹⁵⁵Kirkpatrick (1978), 1604.

¹⁵⁶*Life* Vol. 2, p. 362.

Jones, Herbert (1928).

Portraits.

Figure4. Wilfrid Scawen Blunt

