

# ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDIES OF GERTRUDE MARGARET LOWTHIAN BELL, THOMAS EDWARD LAWRENCE AND DAVID GEORGE HOGARTH IN OTTOMAN GEOGRAPHY AND THEIR PERSPECTIVE ON THE ARCHEOLOGY OF TROAD AND TROY

## GERTRUDE MARGARET LOWTHIAN BELL, THOMAS EDWARD LAWRENCE VE DAVID GEORGE HOGARTH'IN OSMANLI COĞRAFYASINDAKİ ARKEOLOJİK ÇALIŞMALARI VE TROAS VE TROYA ARKEOLOJİSİNE BAKIŞLARI

Mübarek İpek\*

### *Abstract*

British archaeologists, travellers and researchers had always interested in the ancient settlements and historical artefacts within the borders of the Ottoman Empire. G. L. Bell, T. E. Lawrence and D. G. Hogarth were among the important British archaeologists who were interested in the ancient artefacts and settlements in the Ottoman lands in the last quarter of the 19th and first quarter of the 20th centuries. These three British archaeologists conducted archaeological and historical research in Anatolia, Mesopotamia and the Arabian Peninsula with the permission of the Ottoman government. During their researches, these archaeologists had a special interest in the Troad region, its history, excavations and Homer. In this study, the importance of the archaeological researches of G. L. Bell, T. E. Lawrence and D. G. Hogarth in the Ottoman geography and their studies on the Troad region are given.

**Keywords:** *G. L. Bell, T. E. Lawrence, D. G. Hogarth, Archaeology, Troad Region, Troy*

### *Öz*

Osmanlı Devleti sınırları içinde bulunan antik yerleşim ve tarihi eserlere İngiliz arkeolog, seyyah ve araştırmacıları her zaman ilgi duymuşlardır. G. L. Bell, T. E. Lawrence ve D. G. Hogarth'ta 19. yüzyılın son ve 20. yüzyılın ilk çeyreğinde Osmanlı topraklarında yer alan antik eser ve yerleşimlerine ilgi duyan önemli İngiliz arkeologların arasında yer almışlardır. Bu üç İngiliz arkeolog, Osmanlı hükümetinden aldıkları izinlerle Anadolu, Mezopotamya ve Arap Yarımadasında arkeolojik ve tarihi araştırmalarda bulunmuşlardır. Ayrıca bu arkeologlar araştırmaları esnasında Troas bölgesi, tarihi, kazıları ve Homeros'a özel bir ilgi duymuşlardır. Bu çalışmada G. L. Bell, T. E. Lawrence ve D. G. Hogarth'ın Osmanlı

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\* Dr., Artuklu Üniversitesi, Mardin/TÜRKİYE, [mubarekipek@hotmail.com](mailto:mubarekipek@hotmail.com), ORCID:0000-0001-7184-1681 (Makale Gönderim Tarihi: 17.02.2025, Makale Kabul Tarihi: 04.03.2025).

coğrafyasındaki arkeolojik araştırmalarının önemi ve Troas bölgesiyle ilgili çalışmalarına yer verilmiştir.

*Anahtar Kelimeler:* G. L. Bell, T. E. Lawrence, D. G. Hogarth, Arkeoloji, Troas Bölgesi, Troya

## Introduction

G. L. Bell, T. E. Lawrence and D. G. Hogarth have an important place in the academic world with their archaeological studies. In particular, the archaeological studies of these three British archaeologists in the Ottoman geography and their findings in surveys are among the works that are still taken as references even today. G. L. Bell, T. E. Lawrence and D. G. Hogarth sometimes worked together during their scientific studies in the Middle East. Moreover, these archaeologists continued their archaeological work independently of each other in different places and at different times within the borders of the Ottoman Empire. G. L. Bell visited the Ottoman lands between 1899 and 1914 for her archaeological research and travels. D. G. Hogarth also travelled between England and the Middle East between 1887 and 1915 for his scientific work. T. E. Lawrence, on the other hand, worked in excavations and surveys within the Ottoman borders for a shorter period of time than the other two archaeologists (1908-1914). In addition, G. L. Bell, T. E. Lawrence and D. G. Hogarth took a special interest in Troy, the important ancient city of western Anatolia, during their surveys and excavations. G. L. Bell, curious about Troy, travelled the geography of Troad and wrote notes about this region in her diary. D. G. Hogarth, on the other hand, used his extensive knowledge of antiquity to provide

information about the Troad region, the excavations in Troy and the life of Heinrich Schliemann. T. E. Lawrence also worked on the translation of Homer's *Odyssey* into English. In short, this study provides information about the excavations of G. L. Bell, T. E. Lawrence and D. G. Hogarth in the Ottoman geography and their views on the Troad region.

### 1. G. L. Bell's Archaeological Studies and Troy Expedition (1899-1914)

G. L. Bell, a British archaeologist, traveller, orientalist and intelligence officer during World War I, was born in Durham, England on 14 July 1868 (Wallach, 2017: 33). She received her first education from her family and learnt French, Italian and German. She was interested in history and archaeology from her teenage years. This interest led her to study Modern History at Oxford University. While she was a student in the history department, she started to learn ancient languages by taking Greek and Latin courses. During her student years at Oxford, she met Janet, the sister of the famous orientalist and archaeologist D. G. Hogarth. She graduated from the university in 1887 with a first in history (Courtney, 1927: 656; Hogarth, 1926: 364).

After her graduation, G. L. Bell continued her friendship with Janet, a close friend she had met at university. G. L. Bell asked her close friend Janet to meet her brother Hogarth, and her close friend accepted this request. D. G. Hogarth and G. L. Bell met twice in 1896, during which Hogarth provided G. L. Bell with information encouraging archaeological research (NUOA. GB. D. 7-17 April 1896). After these meetings, G. L. Bell's interest in the Middle East, in other words the lands under Ottoman rule, which were full of historical artefacts, grew even more. G. L. Bell's interest and love for archaeology led her to travel to the Ottoman lands. The British archaeologist made her first trip to the Ottoman geography in 1899. G. L. Bell reached Çanakkale on 1 May via Greece by sea (Godmann, 1985: 32-40).

G. L. Bell described her trip to Çanakkale and Troy in her diary dated 1 May 1899 as follows:

After my father was well, we decided to go to Troy. We arrived at the Kumkale Castle at the mouth of the Bosphorus at about 7 o'clock and reached Dardanelles (Çanakkale) at 8 o'clock. Mr Calvert sent a Jew called Jacob to meet us on the ship. He took us to the Han and then we went to the consulate. Calvert's house at the consulate was big, nice and cool. Mr Calvert was a friendly, charming old man. We then made a quick decision and set off at 9.30 am. On the way we were pleased to see the minarets and veiled women again. We travelled on the coastal road for a while, then we went up a steep slope and the road was very bad. A soldier and an officer accompanied us during our journey. When we reached the top of the hill, we could see the Dardanelles, Imbros (Gökçeada) and Samothrace (Semadirek), the Trojan plain

with the long low ridge where Ilium was located and Tenedos (Bozcaada) beyond it. In the Trojan plain there were fertile corn and oak trees, yellow jasmine, irises, a bush with white flowers like orange and purple anemones. We had lunch in Eren Köy, a Greek village on the top of the hill, and rested in this village for an hour... Then we crossed the Simois (Dümrek), a muddy stream, and under a hill covered with low bushes. I came out onto a large open grassy plain with shepherd's tents feeding the herds. No corn, no trees. The mound is covered with the remains of excavations. We entered through the deep, sloping walls of the Troy of Priamos. The acropolis is covered with a tangled mass of ruins, the most prominent being the city II and the square Roman blocks. Steep mounds of earth rise above the ruins, indicating the depth of the excavations; they look like the topless towers of Ilium.

The walls and gates in the south-east and south-west are wide open. On the foundations of the two Megarons there are clay walls one or two ft. high. A marvellous stone ramp leads up from the south-west gate. As for the view, the plain is surrounded on all sides by the Aegean and the Dardanelles, and there is a low line of hills on which great tumuli stand against the sky. At one point the hill breaks and you can see the bay where the Greek ships lie. In the distance the Scamander (Menderes) meanders through the plain, and nearby a small, still stream marks its former course. Ida and Olympos are far away. Bozcaada forms a peak in the Aegean, Gökçeada rises in the hollow of the hill and behind it is the high point of Samothrace. We stayed in Troy until 5 o'clock and then went to Thymbrae, an hour away; white farmhouse lying on the green hillside, stork nests and storks on all the roofs... (NUO., GB., D., 1 May 1899).

After finishing her tour in the Troy plain, G. L. Bell returned to Mr. Calvert's house and left Çanakkale on the morning of 2

May (Gölcük and Polat, 2025: 26-27). It is understood that the British archeologist was fascinated by the plant diversity, natural scenery and some of the finds found in the ancient city of Troy. After leaving Çanakkale, G. L. Bell continued her travels in Anatolia and reached İstanbul. During her stay in the capital of the Ottoman Empire, she visited Hagia Sophia and the sarcophagus of Alexander. On 6 May, she left İstanbul for Bursa, the former capital of the Ottoman Empire, and visited the mosques and tombs in the city. After her Bursa tour, she travelled back to his country from İstanbul. During her first trip to the Ottoman lands, G. L. Bell admired the history and natural beauty of Anatolia (NUOA., GB., D., 2-30 April 1899; 1-22 May 1899. GB., L., 11 April 1899). It is understood that G. L. Bell's first trip to the Ottoman geography was mostly for travelling purposes. She returned to her country without conducting any scientific research during this trip.

G. L. Bell arrived in İzmir on 5 December 1899 for her second trip to the Middle East. She visited the neighbouring cities of İzmir and the ancient city of Ephesus and took notes. From İzmir, she travelled by sea to Beirut and G. L. Bell's first trip to the Arabian deserts began. She visited the ancient cities of Jerusalem, Petra, and Palmyra. She took notes on the inscriptions, castles and ancient cities she saw on her way. She saw that most of the maps of the Arabian Peninsula made by some European travelers were incomplete and inaccurate. She also started to learn Arabic during this trip. In addition, the British archeologist, recorded information about the socio-economic structure, cultures, botany, animal species,

geographical structures and the peoples she encountered. G. L. Bell completed her first trip to the Arabian Peninsula in July in 1900 and returned to her country (NUOA., GB. D. 29 November 1899-12 June 1900; GB., L., 5 December 1899- 3 June 1900). With this trip, G. L. Bell started to be among the archaeologists who collected information that would contribute to the science of archaeology.

G. L. Bell left from London for Egypt on 5 January 1905 for her third trip to the Middle East. During her stay in Egypt, she visited the historical monuments in this city. She set off for Syria from Egypt and before arriving in Syria, she visited the ancient settlements along the way. After reaching Syria, she set off again to come to Anatolia. She travelled to Anatolia via Antakya road. She visited castles, churches and mosques within the borders of Adana, Mersin and Osmaniye provinces and took notes. She travelled from Mersin to Karaman and then to Konya. She visited the ruins of the Thousand and One Church in the Karadağ district of Konya. G. L. Bell made drawings of the church ruins in Karadağ and took photographs of the ruins. While in Konya, G. L. Bell met with the famous archaeologist William Mitchell Ramsay and showed W. M. Ramsay the drawings she had made and the photographs she had taken at Binbir Kilise. W. M. Ramsay told G. L. Bell that the ruins of Binbir Church were very important and suggested that she excavate there. G. L. Bell welcomed this suggestion, but left the excavation for the following years and travelled to İstanbul by train and returned to her country from there (NUOA., GB. D. 9 February 1905-16 May 1905; GB., L., 9 February 1905- 16 May

1905). In 1907, G. L. Bell published her notes taken during her travels to the Middle East in 1900 and 1905 in her work "*Syria: The Desert and The Sown*". In this work, she talked about the Arab tribes encountered in the desert and the ancient settlements explored (Bell, 1908: 1-340).

The British archaeologist arrived in İzmir on 2 Nisan 1907 for her third trip to the Middle East. On this trip, G. L. Bell visited some of the ancient cities in the Aegean and Central Anatolia regions and took archaeological notes, drawings and photographs. Also during this trip, G. L. Bell started excavation work at the ruins of Binbir Kilise in Konya on 25 May. After continuing the excavation for a certain period of time, she stopped the excavations and returned to her country via Istanbul in August (NUOA., GB. D. 2 April 19 07-30 July 19 07; GB., L., 9 April 19 07- 30 July 19 07). G. L. Bell arrived in Egypt in January 1909 for her fourth trip to the Middle East. She travelled to Syria and Iraq via Egypt. During these trips, she saw inscriptions and reliefs from the Hittite civilisation in Tel Ahmar and took copies of these works. While in Iraq, she visited Ukaydir Castle and took photographs of the castle and took important notes about the castle. She entered Anatolia through Iraq. She travelled to Cizre, Mardin, Diyarbakır and Malatya and collected information about the mosques, churches, mounds and ancient cities in these cities. She then travelled to Kayseri and Konya. While in Konya, she again examined the ruins of the Thousand and One Church. She returned to İstanbul by train via Konya and from there returned to her country (NUOA., GB., L., 25 January-27 June 1909.; GB., D., 26 January- 14

July 1909). After this trip, G. L. Bell, together with W. M. Ramsay, wrote "*The Thousand and One Churches*" in 1909 (Ramsay and Bell, 1909: 3-560). In addition, G. L. Bell brought together her previous travels to the Middle East, the communities she encountered, the events she observed, the ancient settlements she examined and all her observations and published them in her book "*Amurath to Amurath*" in 1911 (Bell, 1911: 1-361).

G. L. Bell landed in Cairo on 10 January 1911 for her fifth trip to the Middle East. On this trip, the British archaeologist first visited some ancient settlements in Syria, Beirut and Iraq. While in Iraq, she revisited the Ukaydir Fortress and made drawings and notes. After visiting the ancient city of Babylon, she travelled to Anatolia via Iraq. She visited Mardin centre and its surrounding districts and took photographs and notes. After Mardin, she travelled to Diyarbakır and from there to Urfa. G. L. Bell then visited D. G. Hogarth's excavation in Carchemish. D. G. Hogarth was not at the excavation, and here G. L. Bell met T. E. Lawrence for the first time. After Carchemish, she travelled to Aleppo, Beirut and from there reached İstanbul by ship. After staying in İstanbul for a while, she returned to England by train (NUOA., GB., L., 18 January-1 June 1911; GB., D. 4 January-26 May 1911). On this trip, G. L. Bell worked mostly on Islamic artefacts. G. L. Bell described her travels to the Middle East in 1909 and 1911 in detail in her work "*The Palace and Mosque at Ukhaidir*" published in 1914 (Bell, 1914: 1-161).

G. L. Bell arrived in Egypt on 20 November 1913 for her last research trip to the

Middle East. From Egypt she travelled to Syria, from where she set out to conduct research in the Najd region. On her way from Syria to the Najd region, she copied the inscriptions of the Islamic period, examined the castles and drew maps of the region. She reached the city of Hayil on her way. She saw the historical sites in this city and took notes. While in Hayil, she was not allowed to go to the Najd region, which was under the rule of Ibn Saud. G. L. Bell did not receive the necessary permission and travelled from Hayil to Baghdad. From Baghdad, she travelled to Damascus and then to İstanbul by train and returned to her country from İstanbul in 1914. This was G. L. Bell's last trip to the Middle East for her scientific research. On this trip, G. L. Bell mapped the deserts of Arabia and took notes on historical artefacts from the Islamic period (Howell, 2006: 125-135). G. L. Bell wrote about her research in and around Mardin in 1913 in her work *"The Churches and Monasteries of the Tur Abdin"* and included her research in Diyarbakır as a chapter in the book *"Amida"* co-authored by Strzygowski and Max Van Berchem (Hocaoğlu, 2019: 41). G. L. Bell continued her archaeological studies during her post in Iraq after the war and continued her academic studies until her death on 11 July 1926 (Courtney, 1927: 659-622).

It is understood that G. L. Bell's researches in the Ottoman geography between 1899 and 1914 were mainly on artefacts from the Christian and Islamic periods. In addition, the British archaeologist took notes on the peoples living in the Ottoman society during her scientific researches and mentioned these peoples in her published works. She travelled to the Troad region and

presented information about the ancient city of Troy.

## **2. T. E. Lawrence's Archaeological Researches and Work on the Odyssey (1909-1932)**

T. E. Lawrence was born on 18 August 1888 in Wales. He received religious education from his parents at an early age and from childhood he was interested in history and archaeology. By the age of 19 he had studied medieval artefacts in England, and later his interest in medieval castles and military architecture led him to take bicycle tours of French castles during the summer holidays of 1906, 1907 and 1908 (Wilson, 1990: 1-27). In 1907, T. E. Lawrence began studying history on a scholarship at Jesus College, Oxford University. As an undergraduate student, the British archaeologist worked at the Ashmolean Museum within the university. While working at the museum, T. E. Lawrence met D. G. Hogarth, the director of the Ashmolean Museum. D. G. Hogarth began to support the young archaeologist after seeing Lawrence's hard work and interest in historical artefacts (Garnett, 1938: 39; Mack, 1998: 58; Phillip and Colin, 1969: 17-19).

T. E. Lawrence chose the subject of Crusader castles in the Middle East for his bachelor's thesis and arrived in Lebanon in the summer of 1909 to survey Ottoman territory. He visited at least 36 castles in Syria, Lebanon and Israel. T. E. Lawrence successfully defended this work as his dissertation and it was published in 1936 (Wilson, 1990: 42-52). After graduating from

school, T. E. Lawrence joined the excavation of Carchemish with D. G. Hogarth and worked at the excavation of Carchemish until 1914. In this excavation, the British archaeologist conducted research on the artefacts of the Hittite civilisation (İpek, 2024a: 76-81). After the excavation of Carchemish, T. E. Lawrence, together with archaeologist C. Leonard Woolley and soldier Stewart Newcombe, came to the Arabian Peninsula in 1914 to examine the Nabataean civilisation and Byzantine ruins. The British researchers published their studies on the Nabataean and Byzantine ruins in 1915 in "*The Wilderness of Zin*" (Silberman, 1982: 119-123). T. E. Lawrence continued his archaeological studies during and after World War I.

In addition to his archaeological work, the British archaeologist had a special interest in epics. As a young researcher, T. E. Lawrence was interested in the epics of Finland, France and Homer's Iliad and Odyssey. He always carried a Latin text of the Odyssey with him and was a great admirer of Homer and his works (Mack, 1998: 48, 51; Wilson, 1990: 863). The financial help to realise T. E. Lawrence's dream of translating the Odyssey into English was given by Bruce Rogers, antypographer. In 1927, B. Rogers offered T. E. Lawrence, for a fee, to translate the Odyssey into English and to publish the translation in book form. T. E. Lawrence accepted this offer and started the translation work, but he had a lot of difficulty in translating the Odyssey. Sometimes he even wanted to quit the translation work, but he continued

his struggle and completed the translation work in 1932 and published the Odyssey in English (Wilson, 1990: 865-906). T. E. Lawrence's translation of the Odyssey took its place in English literature as one of the most successful translations that appealed to the public. It went through many editions and was sold in bookshops more than fifty years later (Wilson, 1990: 3).

Looking at T. E. Lawrence's archaeological researches in the Ottoman lands, it is understood that he worked on Crusader period castles, Byzantine ruins and Hittite Civilisation artefacts. It is also seen that the British archaeologist admired Homer and his epics and successfully translated the Odyssey into English.<sup>1</sup>

### 3. David George Hogarth's Archaeological Activities and Studies on the Troad Region

D. G. Hogarth was born on 23 May 1862 in Barton, Lincolnshire, England. The British archaeologist began his education at Winchester High School in 1876 and graduated in 1880. In the same year, he began his undergraduate studies in Classical Languages (Literae Humaniores) at Magdalen College, Oxford University. Between 1882 and 1885 he won prizes from his university for his achievements. In 1885, he graduated from Magdalen College with his work "*Phillip and Alexander*" (İpek, 2023:318). In 1886, D. G. Hogarth won the Craven research (research assistant) scholarship at Oxford University. Thanks to this scholarship, he travelled to Greece in 1887 and

<sup>1</sup> New studies and symposium papers about Lawrence's life are produced by the T. E. Lawrence

Society, which was founded 1985 in Wareham, England. <https://www.telsociety.org.uk/>.

in January 1887 he was accepted as a researcher at the British School at Athens, directed by Francis Penrose (Gill, 2004: 537). While in Greece, he recognised the richness of the ancient world and set out to promote the historical richness of Greece. On the same date, he participated in a research trip to Anatolia with archaeologist W. M. Ramsay (Boyar, 2002: 99). His research with W. M. Ramsay provided D. G. Hogarth with a great gain in terms of archaeology. During his researches, he learned how to take photographs and notes about ancient artefacts and how to collect archaeological data in the light of which methods. In his first researches in Anatolia, he worked on Roman and Hittite artefacts (OU. MCA. Dairy of 1887). After the experience he gained, D. G. Hogarth participated in the excavation of Paphos Ancient Harbour City in Cyprus in 1888. It is the present-day city of Paphos in Cyprus, D. G. Hogarth, who was not satisfied with the excavation he participated in, left the excavation and travelled around the ancient cities in Cyprus on his own and took notes. A year later, he published his notes on Cyprus as a book under the title "*Devia Cypria*". This work was Hogarth's first academic book (İpek, 2023: 319).

In 1890, together with W. M. Ramsay, he visited the Near East again and carried out research. During this research he fell ill, but he continued his work. In 1893, his fellowship and research assistant position at Magdalen College ended (Gill, 2004: 538). Between 1893 and 1895, he conducted some research in Egypt on behalf of The Egypt Exploration Fund. In 1894, together with the archaeologist Henri Edouard Naville, he excavated the Temple of Queen

Hatshepsut at Deir el-Bahri. During his stay in Egypt, he became interested in Greek ruins, as his main interest was the Greek world, which was also his speciality. In 1895, he conducted research in the Greco-Roman cities of Alexandria and Fayyum. In 1896, he continued his research in Egypt with archaeologists Bernard P. Grenfell and Arthur S. Hunt. Hogarth, Bernard and Arthur published their research in Egypt in the book "*Fayyum Towns and Their Papyri*". After the first years of excavations in Egypt, he learnt the Greco-Roman history and artefacts of Egypt. Due to the experience and success he gained during his excavations in Egypt, he was able to attract the attention of the archaeological community in England. After the excavations in Egypt, he began to be assigned as the head of excavations (Lock, 1990: 179). He also learnt Arabic during his first excavation seasons in Egypt (Hall, 1927: 128). Between 1897 and 1900, he was the director of the British School of Archaeology in Athens. In 1899, he conducted research at the ancient city of Naukratis in Egypt and on the island of Milos. In 1899 he took part in the excavations of the famous archaeologist Arthur Evans at Knossos and Zakro in Crete. In 1901, he left the excavation of the ancient city of Zakro and participated in the excavation of the ancient city of Naukratis in Egypt until 1903 (summer). In 1904-1905 he directed the excavations of the Temple of Artemis at Ephesus on behalf of the British Museum. D. G. Hogarth excavated the first phase of the temple, dated to 600 BC, and found the main temple, which is considered one of the Seven Wonders of the World and built in the later period (560-550 BC). In 1905 he was elected a member of the British Academy. In the



winter of 1906 and 1907, D. G. Hogarth returned to Egypt and worked on excavation at the ancient city of Asyut. D. G. Hogarth was now a renowned archaeologist known for his prolific writings. In November 1907 he made the first of his lecture tours to the United States. In 1908 he was awarded the Lucy Wharton Drexel Medal by the University of Pennsylvania for his important archaeological work in Greece, Crete, Asia Minor and Egypt. In 1909, when Sir Arthur Evans retired from the Asmolen Museum, he was appointed director of the museum, a position he held until 1927 (İpek, 2023: 319-320). Between 1911 and 1914, T. E. Lawrence and C. L. Woolley, who were his assistants, carried out excavations in the ancient city of Carchemish as the excavation head. He wrote about the results of the excavations in the ancient city of Carchemish in his article "*Hittite Problems and the Excavation of Carchemish*" and C. L. Woolley, together with T. E. Lawrence, wrote a book entitled "*Carchemish: Report on the Excavations at Djerabis on Behalf of the British Museum*".<sup>2</sup>

It is understood that D. G. Hogarth's archaeological studies in the Ottoman geography focused on Roman, Hittite Empire, Ancient Egyptian and Greek Civilisation. It is seen that D. G. Hogarth is known as a successful archaeologist in the archaeological world thanks to his important archaeological studies. During World War I, he continued his archaeological research

alongside his political and military work (İpek, 2024b: 110-117). While D. G. Hogarth continued his archaeological researches before the war, he also showed interest in the Troy excavations and the Troad region, which are among the important excavations of archaeology.

The British archaeologist was fascinated by the historical and natural richness of the Troad region, took a great interest in the excavations in Troy and wrote a short article about the life of H. Schliemann. D. G. Hogarth emphasised that the Troad region and the ancient city of Troy were mentioned in the works of Homer, Herodotus and Strabo and that it was a very important ancient city. The British archaeologist talked about the war between the Achaeans and Trojans, Alexander the Great's love for Troy, the ancient cities, mountains, plains, rivers and crops grown in the Troad region. Then he presented the settlement layers in Troy starting from the Bronze Age until the Middle Ages when Troy was abandoned. In addition, D. G. Hogarth also described the subject of the legends of Troy from Antiquity to the Middle Ages (Hogarth and Jebb, 1911: 315-316).

After mentioning the characteristics of the Troad region, D. G. Hogarth also mentioned the excavations carried out in Troy the time of H. Schliemann and William Dörpfeld. The British archaeologist accepts that H. Schliemann found Troy, which is

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<sup>2</sup> In some studies, it has been claimed that there is information that G. L. Bell, T. E. Lawrence and D. G. Hogarth worked for the intelligence unit during their archaeological research. However, after detailed studies carried out in recent years, it was determined that three British archaeologists had no

official relations with the intelligence unit before the war. For detailed information on this subject, see: (İpek, 20023: 320-325; Wilson, 1990: 994; Karaca, 2020: 184-185; Parlakoğlu, 2024: 226-249).

mentioned in Homer's Iliad Epic, but considers H. Schliemann excavations in Troy as a disaster. He said that the German researcher destroyed Troy and dated the structures and valuables he found incorrectly. He stated that artefacts belonging to different periods were mixed with each other in some parts of the ruins due to the wrong excavation management of H. Schliemann during the excavations. D. G. Hogarth admired the excavations carried out at Troy during the time of W. Dörpfeld and appreciated the German researcher. He stated that thanks to W. Dörpfeld's excavations, the layers of Troy began to be understood (Hogarth, 1911a: 317-318).

Although the British archaeologist did not like H. Schliemann's excavations, he shared the life of H. Schliemann with the academic world by writing a short biography of the German researcher. D. G. Hogarth described H. Schliemann's love for Troy, his problems with the Ottoman administration and his excavations in Troy, and described the life adventure of the German researcher from his birth until his death. The British archaeologist also expressed his admiration for these aspects of the German research, saying that H. Schliemann had an unusually strong memory, a determined energy, and spoke seven or eight languages, including ancient and modern Greek, in addition to his own language (Hogarth, 1911b: 341). It is understood that D. G. Hogarth, as a historian of antiquity, provided important information about the Troad region, the ancient city of Troy, the Troy excavations and the life of H. Schliemann.

## Conclusion

G. L. Bell, T. E. Lawrence and D. G. Hogarth conducted significant archaeological excavations and surveys in the Ottoman geography in the last quarter of the 19th century and the first quarter of the 20th century. In her archaeological researches in the Ottoman lands between 1899 and 1914, G. L. Bell studied the remains of the Hittite civilisation in Mesopotamia, Anatolia and the Arabian Peninsula, as well as artifacts from the Christian and Islamic periods. G. L. Bell shared her scientific studies with the archaeological community through her published works. G. L. Bell's studies on the Tur Abidin region, Ukaydir Castle and the ruins of the Thousand and One Churches were among the important works of the British archaeologist. In 1899, G. L. Bell made a trip to the Troad region in Anatolia, where she had travelled before starting her archaeological research. The British archaeologist admired the natural beauty of the Troad region and some of the finds unearthed during excavations in the ancient city of Troy during her 1899 trip. G. L. Bell continued her archaeological studies until her death.

T. E. Lawrence participated in fewer surveys and excavations than G. L. Bell and D. G. Hogarth. In his research in the Ottoman Empire, the British archaeologist worked mainly on Crusader-era fortresses and the finds of the Hittite civilisation in the excavation of Carchemish. Before the war, he conducted research on Nabataean and Byzantine artefacts in the Arabian Peninsula. Although T. E. Lawrence did not work directly on the Troad region, he admired Homer's Odyssey. The British

archaeologist always carried the Latin text of the *Odyssey* on his person and successfully translated it with the sponsorship of B. Rogers. T. E. Lawrence's translation of the *Odyssey* attracted great attention in England and for many years the *Odyssey* translation book was among the best-selling works.

D. G. Hogarth's excavations in the Ottoman geography between 1887 and 1915 were among the most important archaeological excavations of his time. The British archaeologist worked at the ancient harbour city of Paphos in Cyprus, the Temple of Hatshepsut at Deir el-Bahri, the ancient cities of Naukratis, Alexandria and Fayyum in Egypt, the excavations at Ephesus in Anatolia, and the excavations at Knossos and Zakro on the island of Crete. Between 1911 and 1914, he served as head of excavation and consultant at the ancient city of Carchemish. Apart from his archaeological excavations, he conducted many surveys within the Ottoman borders. In his archaeological studies, he gave priority to the works and structures of the Hittite Empire, Ancient Egyptian and Greek civilisations. He declared his archaeological

studies to the scientific world with his published works. He was deemed worthy of many awards for his successful works in the field of archaeology.

D. G. Hogarth had a great interest in the Troad region among his scientific studies. He mentioned the geographical features of the Troad region, the ancient cities and the importance of the region in history. He described the archaeological layers of the ancient city of Troy and admired the city of Troy. He mentioned the legendary features of Troy from ancient times until the Middle Ages. He cited about the excavations of H. Schliemann and W. Dörpfeld in the ancient city of Troy. He criticised H. Schliemann's excavation system and admired W. Dörpfeld's excavation techniques and appreciated Dörpfeld. He wrote a biography of his contemporary H. Schliemann. In short, the archaeological work of the three British archaeologists in the Ottoman geography was valuable and that all three were interested in the Troad region.

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## Images



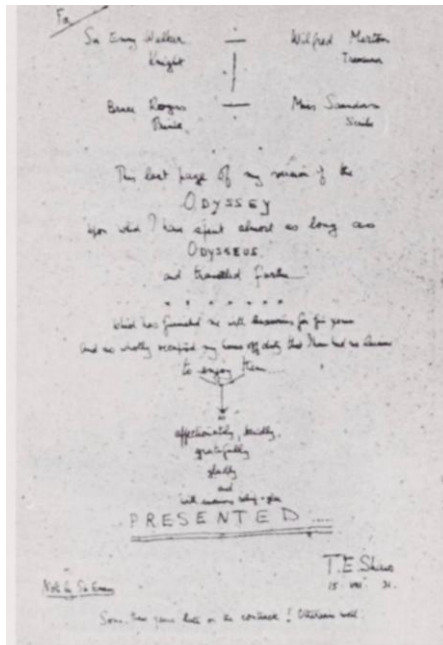
**Image 1:** Photograph taken by Gertrude Bell in Iraq, April 1909. (NUOA. GB. P. 3-1-11-1-218)



**Image 2:** Photograph of Gertrude Bell and T. E. Lawrence, 1 March, 1921. (NUOA.GB/PERS/F/001B)



**Image 3:** Young Hogarth 1887. (OU. MCA. PER/3.2.)



**Image 4:** Notes taken by T. E. Lawrence while translating the epic Odyssey (Mack, 1998: 479)