

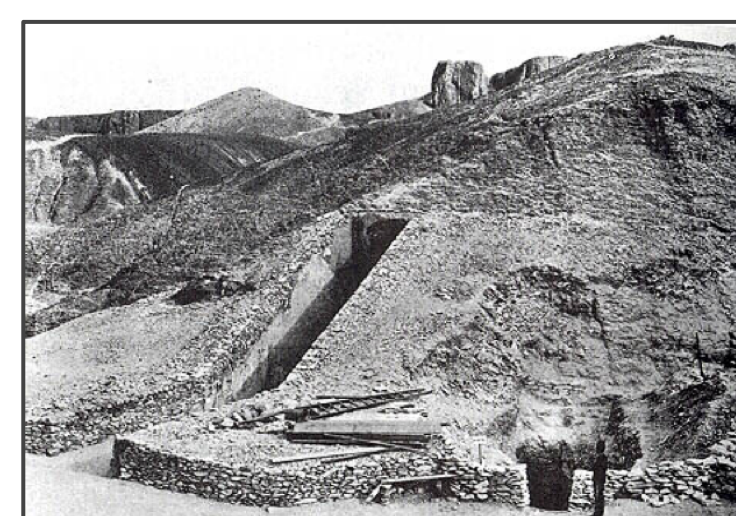
The Emma B. Andrews Diary Project

Background

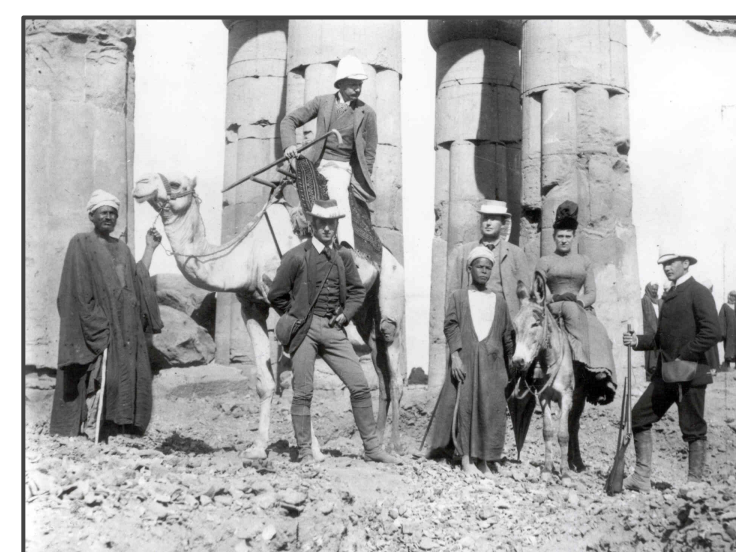
The diaries of Mrs. Emma B. Andrews (1837-1922) offer unparalleled insights into Nile travel and excavation in Egypt's Valley of the Kings at the dawn of the Twentieth Century. Between 1889 and 1912, Andrews accompanied lawyer turned art collector, Theodore Davis, from their home in Newport, Rhode Island to Egypt and on to Europe almost every year. Her journals provide a detailed record of the development of tourism in Egypt, art and antiquities acquisition, and early Egyptian archaeology. Andrews and Davis were wealthy and connected; she was a keen observer and her writing highlights the contrast between the lives of well-heeled expatriates and impoverished native Egyptians.



Sarcophagus found in KV55



KV55 Exterior



Thomas Cook tours

Emma's contemporary record of the so-called 'Golden Age' of Egyptian archaeology often preserves important archaeological details not published elsewhere. Theodore Davis was granted the coveted concession to excavate in the Valley of the Kings in 1902, discovering over 20 significant tombs and burial deposits in the subsequent decade. While he employed the foremost Egyptologists and archaeologists as his excavators, including Howard Carter, Edward Ayrton and James Quibell, contemporary publications are often patchy at best. The Andrews diary provides an important bridge between these incomplete accounts and what was discovered in situ.

Based at the University of Washington, the goal of the Emma B. Andrews Diary Project is to transcribe this important unpublished material and make it available to a general and scholarly audience. Our research seeks to place the diaries in context by providing detailed biographical and historical background information (the 'Emmapedia'). Our primary stream of source material has been a copy of the (now lost) handwritten original, typewritten in 1918 at the behest of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Long-term goals include the encoding and publication related contemporary material, including correspondence, diaries and images to create an accessible digital record of Egyptology in its heyday.

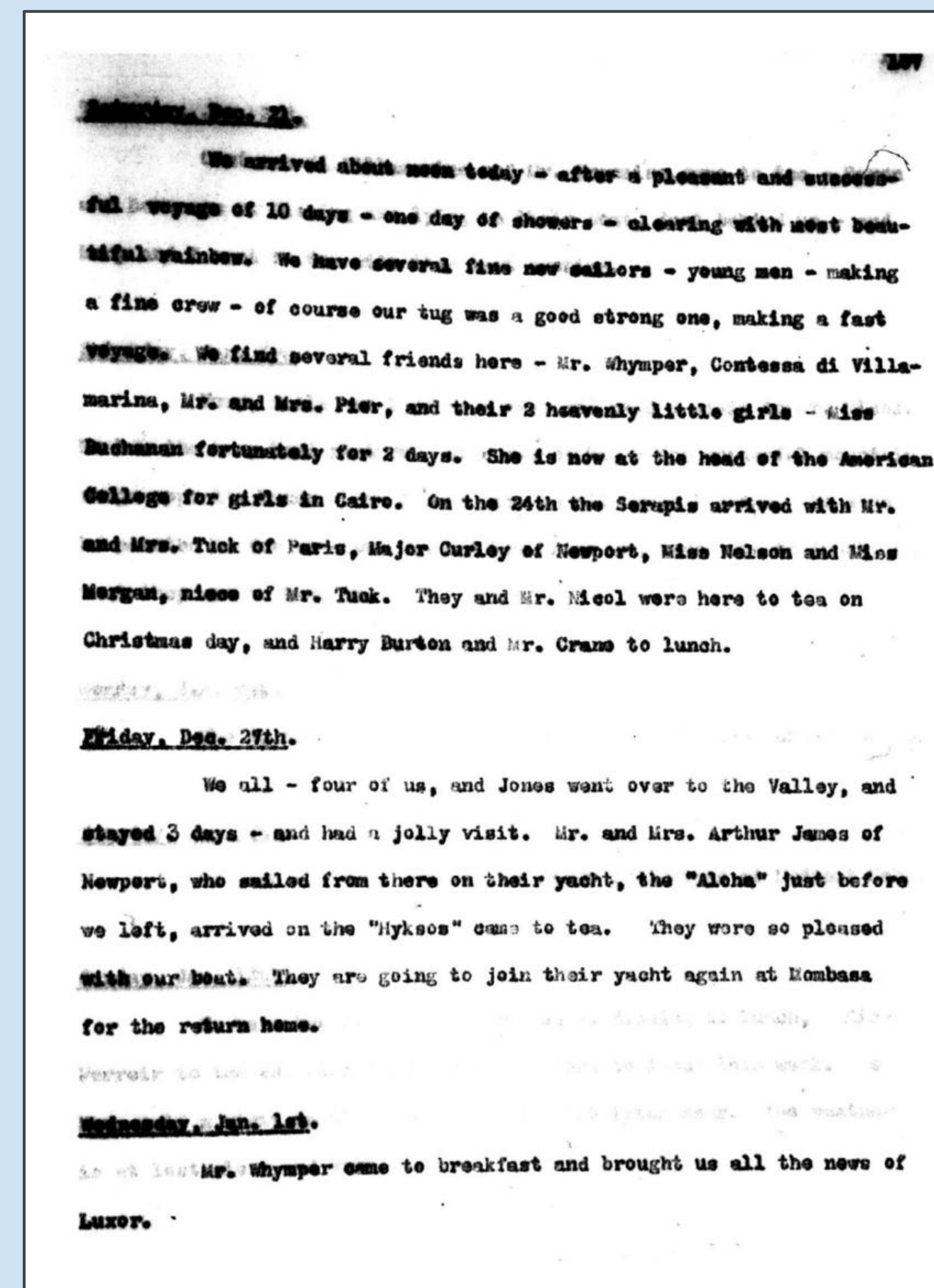


Many thanks to our mentor, Sarah Ketchley, Ph.D, the Department of Near Eastern Languages & Civilization - University of Washington, the Newbook Digital Texts Project, the Simpson Center for the Humanities and the National Endowment for the Humanities.

From Archival Record to the Web

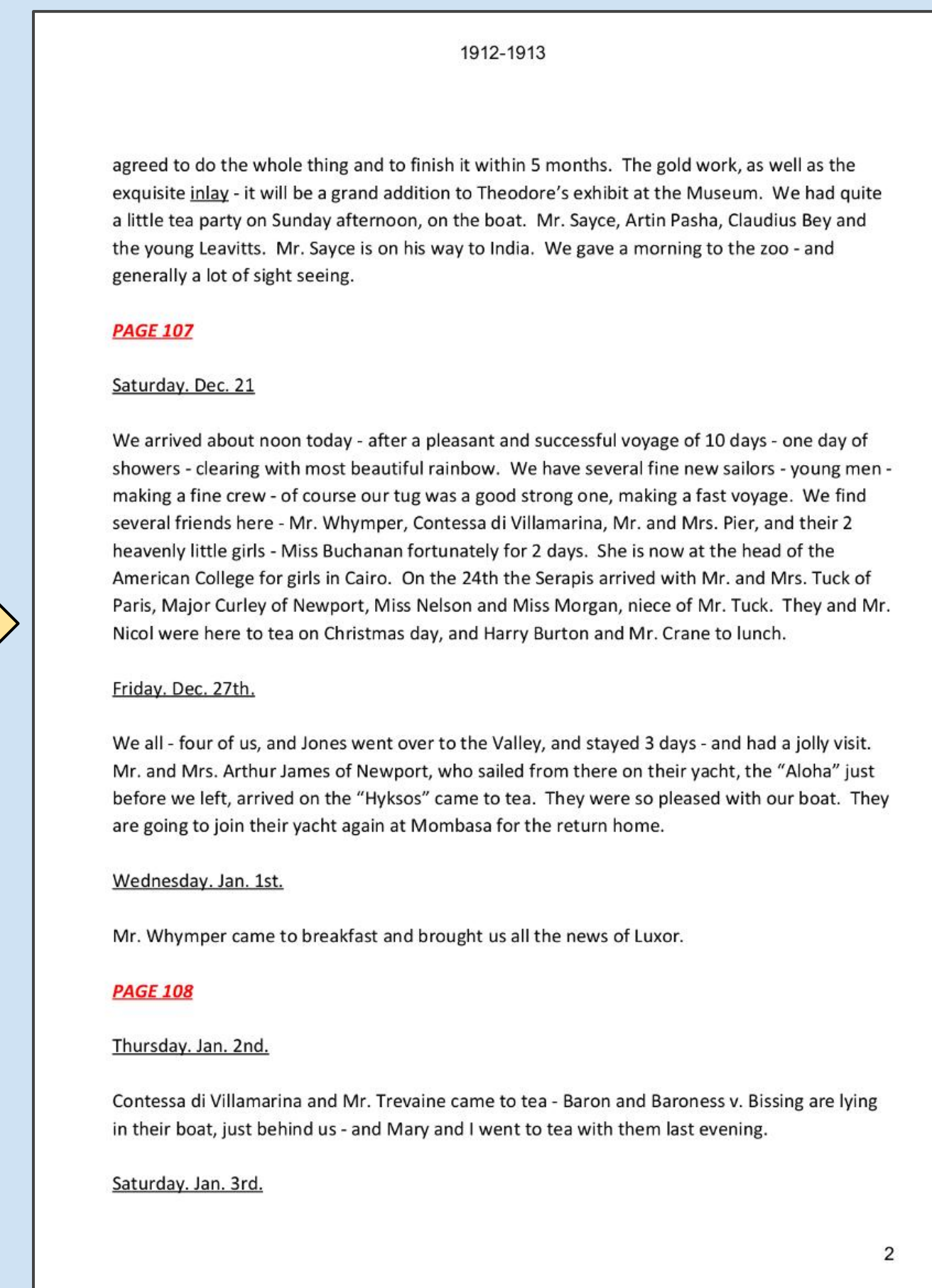
Original Documents

- Emma's 19 diaries from microfiche, courtesy of the American Philosophical Society Library
- Over 50 letters and excavation notes from the Griffith Institute, Oxford, UK



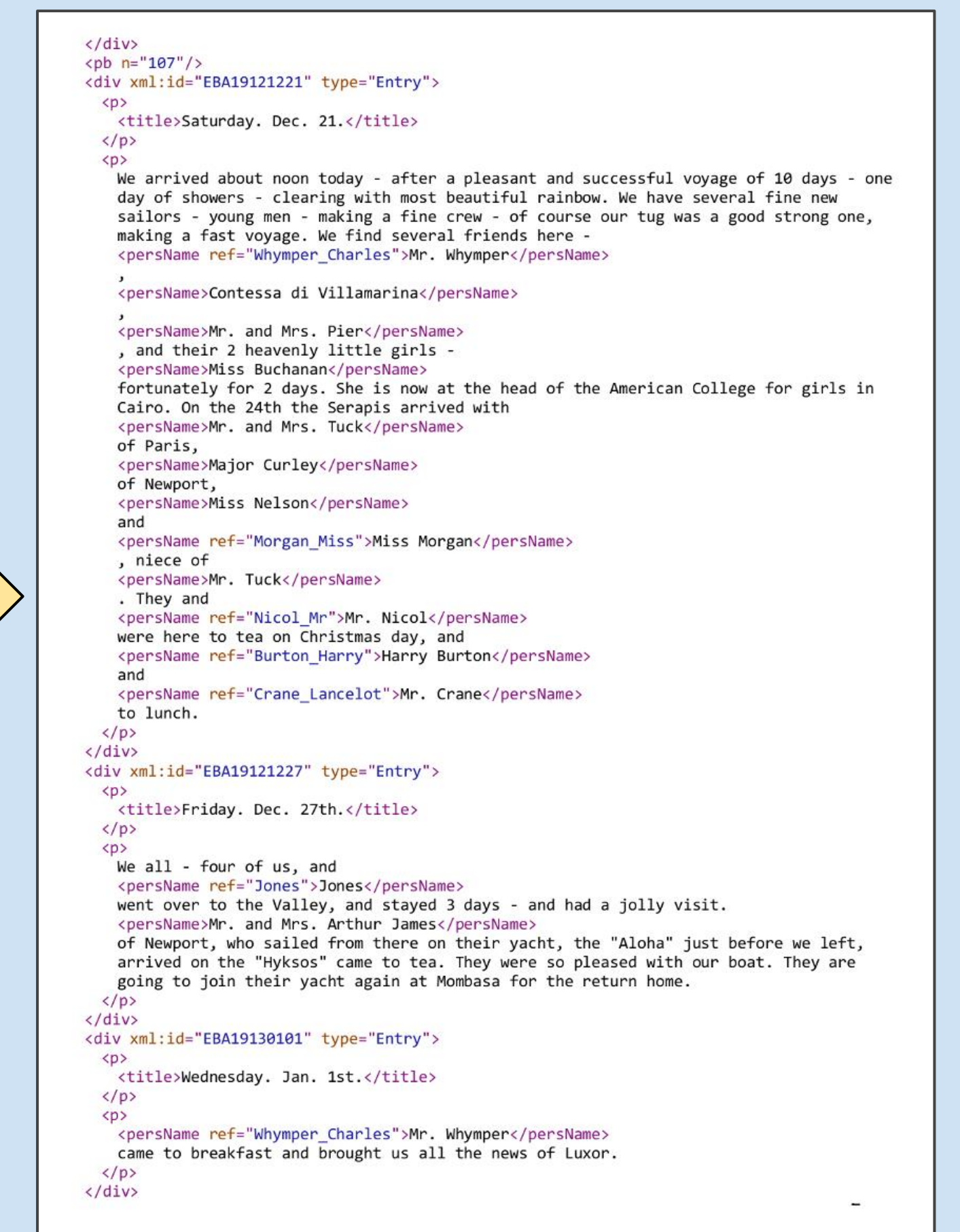
Transcription

- Interns transcribe each document
- Handwriting, letterheads, strikethroughs noted
- Two rounds of editing to catch transcription errors
- Converted to plain text with specific formatting



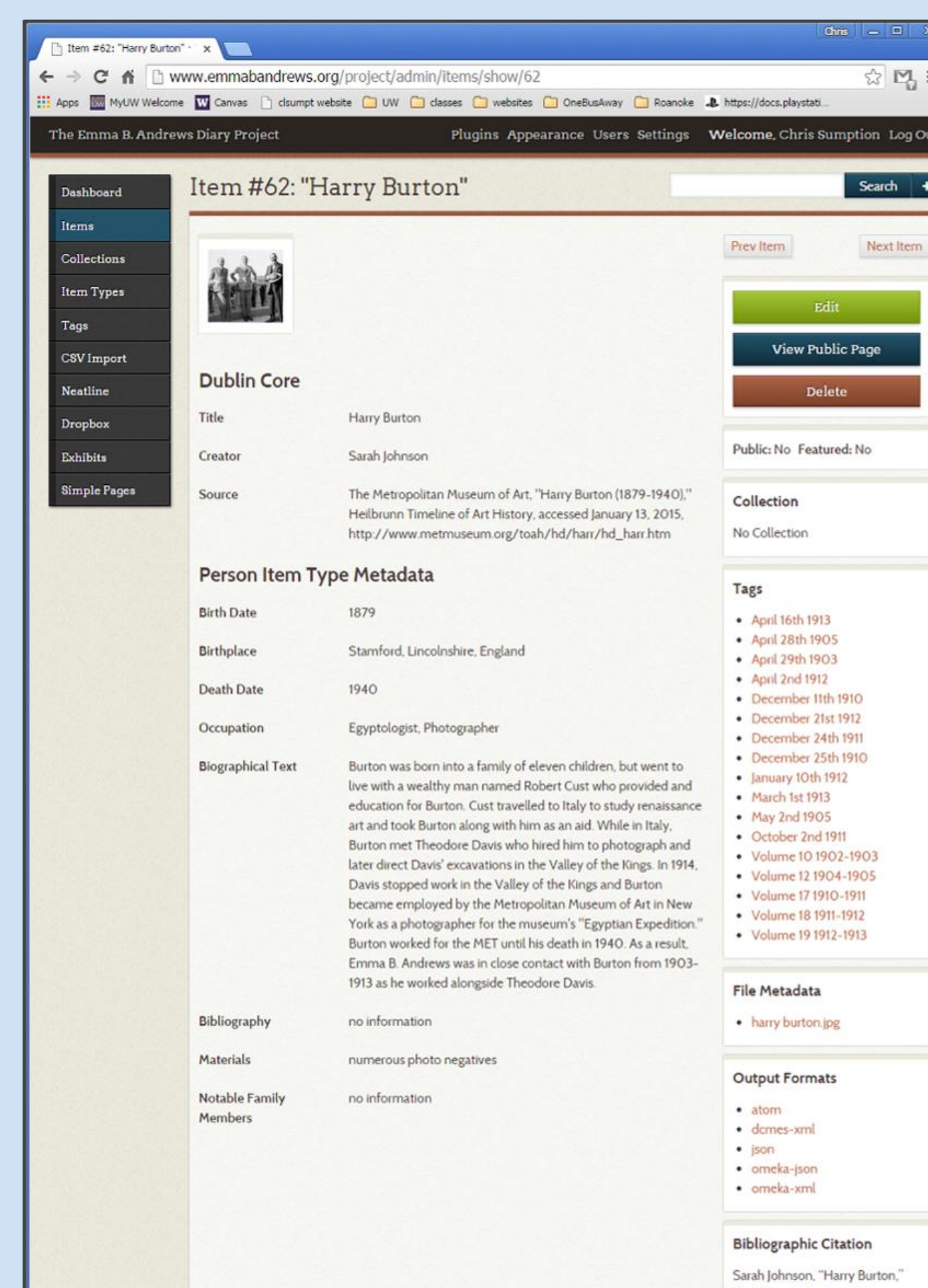
Encoding

- Text is 'tagged' to draw out additional information relating to the people and places
- Interns use XML (Extensible Markup Language) and the TEI (Text Encoding Initiative) guidelines



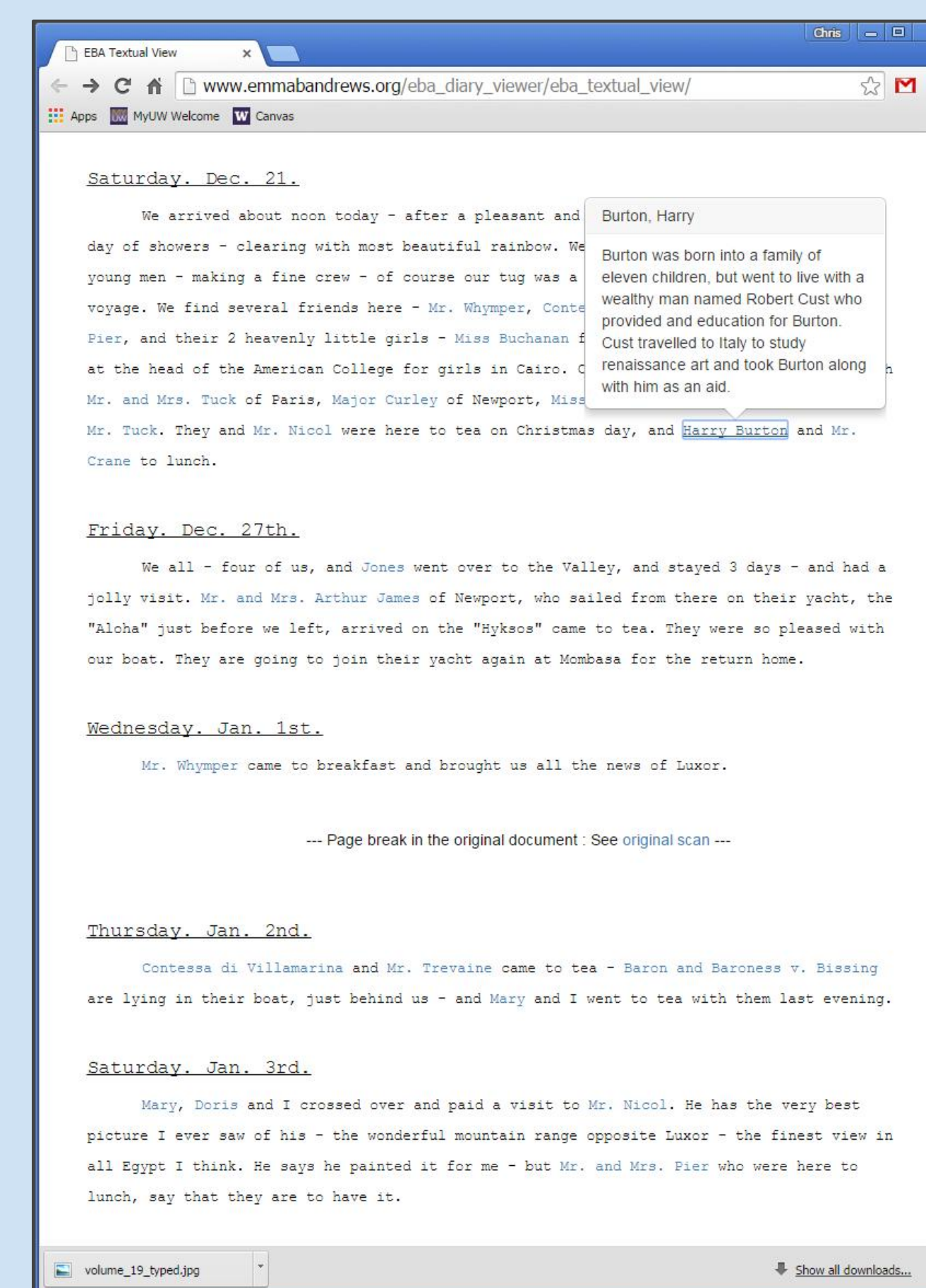
Research

- Interns research person names and places found in the texts
- Research is stored in an online content database powered by Omeka
- Database includes documents and photos



Viewer Development

- Interns develop web applications that display the XML TEI encoded texts
- Interns use HTML, JavaScript, JSON and PHP
- Viewer will connect the 'tagged' XML elements to the research database



For the Future

- Continue to research person names and places
- Encode Emma's 18 remaining diaries
- Explore integrating Emma's perspective into mapping or timeline applications.

