

APPENDIX



SYRIAN AND LEBANESE PERIODICALS OF THE MANDATE ERA

Newspapers and magazines published in Syria and Lebanon during the mandate period were of invaluable use in supplementing data from government archives, particularly in revealing the dynamics of politics and gender in the civic order discussed throughout the book and particularly in chapter 13, devoted to analysis of the press.

It was rather difficult to gather a representative sample of the press in the period. Few of the newspapers and magazines have been preserved on microfilm and most exist in varying states of degeneration in scattered archives. They have not been systematically collected, either. Only in rare cases was I able to find complete runs of a given newspaper or magazine at a given archive. Among the reference works that list the full range of periodicals published in the Syrian and Lebanese mandates, the most useful were Philip de Tarrazi's *Tarikh al-sihafa al-'arabiya* (1933) and Joseph Elias's *Tatawwur al-sihafa al-suriya fi mi'a 'amm (1865–1965)* (1982).

A full list of the periodicals consulted may be found in the bibliography. Here are presented two explanatory tables. The first lists the 51 Arabic-language periodicals consulted for the survey of images of women discussed in chapter 13. The second presents additional information about women's magazines, discussed in chapters 5, 6, and 13.

A. SURVEY OF WOMEN'S IMAGES IN THE ARABIC PRESS

The following 51 periodicals were published in Arabic by men. They were selected for breadth, in terms of publishing place and date and content; political, economic, cultural, humorous, religious, educational and legal periodicals are represented. Each entry gives the years of publication surveyed. The survey produced 547 mentions of women in articles, photos or cartoons.

Newspapers

- Al-Bashir* (Beirut) 1924, 1928, 1936
Bayrut (Beirut) 1936, 1940, 1943
al-Ikha' (Hama/Damascus) 1910, 1919–20
al-Kifah (Damascus) 1944–45
Lisan al-hal (Beirut) 1918, 1920–21
al-Muqtabas (Damascus) 1910–11, 1924–25, 1927–28
al-Nahar (Beirut) 1940–45
al-Nahda (Beirut) 1937–38
al-Sha'b (Damascus) 1930, 1933–36

Magazines

- al-Adib* (Beirut) 1946
al-Ahdath (Damascus) 1936
al-Amali (Beirut) 1938–39
al-Amani (Latakia) 1930–31
al-Asrar (Beirut) 1938
al-Bahth (Homs) 1931
al-Bayan (Beirut) 1924–25
al-Dabbur (Beirut) 1923, 1933, 1943
Dimashq (Damascus) 1940
al-Duhur (Beirut) 1931–34
Hadiqat al-tilmidh (Aleppo) 1924
al-Hadith (Aleppo) 1928–29, 1935, 1940, 1944–45
al-Haris (Beirut) 1923–24, 1928, 1933
al-Hayat al-zira'iyā (Lebanon) 1931–33
al-Hikma (Beirut) 1937
al-Hurriya (Beirut) 1909
al-Insaniya (Damascus) 1931
al-'Irfan (Sidon) 1920–21, 1927–28, 1938, 1942, 1945
Jubtir (Baalbek) 1930–31
al-Kashshaf (Beirut) 1928
al-Lata'if al-'asriya (Beirut) 1926–27
Lisan al-talaba (Damascus) 1931
Majallat al-i'lanat al-suriya (Damascus) 1928
Majallat al-majma' al-'ilmi al-'arabi (Damascus) 1928
Majallat al-mu'allimin wa al-mu'allimat (Damascus) 1931–36

- Majalla al-qada'iya* (Beirut) 1928
Majallat al-tarbiya wa al-ta'lim (Damascus) 1936–38
al-Masarra (Jounieh) 1933, 1943
al-Mashriq (Beirut) 1928, 1938–41
al-Mawrid al-safi (Beirut) 1922–40
al-Naqid (Damascus) 1930–31
al-Nashra al-iqtisadiya li al-ghurfa al-tijariya bi dimashq (Damascus) 1922, 1929, 1932, 1936
al-Nashra al-rasmiya li al-ghuruf al-sina'iya al-suriya (Damascus) 1936–37
al-Nibras (Beirut) 1909
al-Qalam (Damascus) 1936
al-Rabita (Beirut) 1911, 1920
al-Sada al-iqtisadi (Damascus) 1935–36
al-Shu'la (Damascus) 1935–36
Tarikh al-harb al-'uzma (Beirut) 1937
al-Tariq (Beirut) 1942–46
al-Thaqafa (Damascus) 1933
al-'Uyun (Tripoli) 1927–28

B. WOMEN'S MAGAZINES PUBLISHED IN
 SYRIA AND LEBANON TO 1946

The actual number of magazines published by women through 1946 is disputed. The table in al-Khatib, *Tarikh tatawwur al-haraka al-nisa'iya* (pp. 92–93) contains errors and omissions, as does the list in Daghir, *Qamus al-sihafa al-lubnaniya*, pp. 471–72. I thank Alice Deyab at Harvard for her invaluable help in identifying the magazines. I have identified 17 magazines founded and published by Syrian and Lebanese women within the mandated territories, of which 13 were designed primarily for female audiences.

The following list, however, should not be regarded as definitive. The designation “women’s magazine,” for instance, is somewhat imprecise. While some magazines published by women in this period labeled themselves “a woman’s monthly” others simply labeled themselves literary journals. Some of the latter resembled those published by men, but also regularly included articles by or about women. Other literary journals, however, appeared to address themselves primarily to women, even when not labeled as such. Some women publishers explicitly sought to blur the line between the women’s press and the general literary press. For example, *Fatat lubnan* (*Girl of Lebanon*) published its

first issue in 1914 with a drawing of a girl reading a book under a cedar tree. Under the title of the journal is written “A Literary, Scientific, and Novelistic Magazine.” On the other hand, in 1938 Alfira Latuf of Tripoli published *al-Mustaqbal* (*The Future*), which she called “An Illustrated, Social, Women’s Monthly Magazine.” The magazine soon became known, however, as a general political newspaper. (I have not been able to locate copies of the journal myself. Descriptions of it may be found in Khoury, *Mudawwanat al-sihafa al-‘arabi*, 3: 291, and Sa’ada, *al-Nahda al-sihafiya fi lubnan*, pp. 134, 326–327.)

A second limiting factor has been availability. Preservation of these small journals has been even more erratic than that of general periodicals. For this book, I managed to gather incomplete runs of 11 of the 13 magazines published mainly for women from a variety of libraries, including those at Harvard, Princeton, and the American University of Beirut, as well as at the Asad National Library in Damascus (see bibliography):

TITLE	TRANSLATION	FOUNDER	DATE AND PLACE
<i>al-‘Arus</i>	The Bride	Mary ‘Ajamy	Damascus 1910
<i>Fatat lubnan</i>	Girl of Lebanon	Salima Abu Rashid	Beirut 1914
<i>al-Khidr</i>	The Boudoir	Afifa Sa‘b	Shuwayfat 1919
<i>al-Fajr</i>	The Dawn	Najla Abu al-Lam‘	Beirut 1919
<i>Nur al-fayha’</i>	Light of Damascus	Nazik ‘Abid	Damascus 1920
<i>al-Mar’a al-jadida</i>	The New Woman	Julia Dimashqiya	Beirut 1921
<i>Minirva</i>	Minerva	Mary Yanni	Beirut 1923
<i>al-Rabi‘</i>	The Spring	Mary Ibrahim	Damascus 1925
<i>Dawhat al-mimas</i>	Mimas Tree	Mary Abdu Shakra	Homs 1928
<i>al-Mar’a</i>	Woman	Nadima al-Munqari	Hama 1930
<i>Sawt al-mar’a al-hurr</i> ^a	Free Voice of Woman	Muhammad Farid al-Mawqi‘	Aleppo 1946

Additional magazines published by or about women, but not consulted for this book, include:

TITLE	TRANSLATION	FOUNDER	DATE AND PLACE
<i>al-Hasna’</i> ^a	The Belle	Jirji Niqula Baz	Beirut 1909
<i>Fatat al-watan</i>	Girl of the Fatherland	Miryam al-Zammar	Zahla 1919
<i>al-Hayat al-jadida</i>	New Life	Habuba Haddad	Paris/Beirut 1921

<i>Mawrid al-ahdath</i> ^b	Spring of Creation	Amina Khuri al-Maqdisi	Beirut 1923
<i>Fukahat al-jins al-latif</i> ^a	Humor of the Gentle Sex	Anis 'Id al-Khuri	Beirut 1924
<i>al-Jami'a</i> ^b	The Union	Maryam Zaka	Lebanon 1932
<i>Fatat al-armaniya</i>	Armenian Girl	Siran Siza	Beirut 1933
<i>al-Mustaqbal</i> ^b	The Future	Alfira Latuf	Tripoli 1938
<i>Sawt al-mar'a</i> ^a	Woman's Voice	Leb. Women's Union	Beirut 1945

^a Woman's magazine published by a man

^b General magazine published by a woman

In addition to *Fatat lubnan*, *al-Rabi'* and *Minirva* did not label themselves as women's magazines, although their contents and editorial slant suggest that they primarily targeted a feminine audience. All of the magazines founded by women through 1930 ceased publication by the mid-1930s. A new wave of magazines appeared after 1944. Among these was Munqari's magazine *al-Mar'a*, which she revived in 1947 after a 15-year suspension. See chapters five through eight and chapter 13 for further detail.