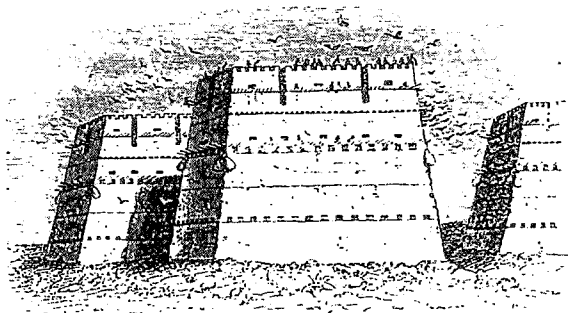


Bulletin of the Association for the Study of Travel in Egypt and the Near East: Notes and Queries

No. 8 October 1999

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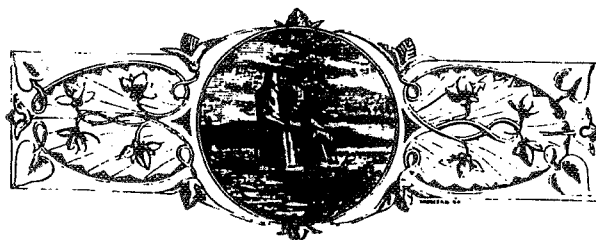
Pigeon Houses.

ASTENE Calendar 1999 to 2000

20 October 1999 to 17 January 2000	Vivant Denon Exhibition in Paris (Travel Discounts)
25 October 1999	Deadline for response on publication of 1999 Conference papers. Deadline for completed or updated questionnaires to be returned to the editors
15 November 1999 at 18.30	'Vivan Denon and Romanticism', Professor Christopher Thompson at the Egyptian Cultural Centre, London
December 1999	Distribution of Members' Interests and Calendar of ASTENE events to Members
12 January 2000 at 18.00	Visit to Palestine Exploration Fund, London
25 January 2000	Deadline for submission of copy for <i>Bulletin</i> no. 9
18 February 2000 at 19.00	Itineraries to Jerusalem, Oxford
19 February 2000 day school	Travellers in Egypt day school, Oxford
April 2000	<i>Bulletin</i> no. 9
July 2000	AGM, London (time and place to be confirmed)
October 2000	<i>Bulletin</i> no. 10
December 2000	Distribution of Members' Interests and Calendar of ASTENE events to Members
April 2001	<i>Bulletin</i> no. 11
11 to 15 July 2001	ASTENE Biennial Conference, Edinburgh

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Tamarind and Saffron

Claudia Roden, doyenne of Middle Eastern cookery, was guest speaker at the Conference dinner, and we were honoured that she chose to stay for two days of the Conference. We are now able to offer her latest Middle Eastern cookery book *Tamarind and Saffron* to members of ASTENE at a special 20% discount on the price of £18.99 to personal shoppers at the Museum Bookshop, 36 Great Russell Street, London WC2 (nearly opposite the British Museum). Claudia will have signed some copies of her book for early shoppers. This offer has been very kindly made by the bookshop's owner, ASTENE member Ashley Jones. His shop has a wonderful selection of books on Egypt and the Near East, ancient and modern, so is worth visiting on any occasion.

The Aims of the Association

The Association for the Study of Travel in Egypt and the Near East, established in 1997, encourages and promotes education and learning with particular reference to the history of travel and travellers. It brings together all those interested, whether professional academics or not, across a wide spectrum of subjects. The main areas include travel and travellers in Egypt and the Nile Valley, and travel and travellers in other parts of the Near East.

ASTENE Information

Members' Interests and Calendar of ASTENE events

We are preparing a booklet of ASTENE members' interests and research interests which will be sent to members by New Year 2000, along with a separate calendar of events to keep you up to date. This information is of great interest to other members of the Association so we should be grateful if you would send any completed questionnaires and update information by 25 October 1999, or earlier if possible, to the Editors, c/o CMEIS, University of Durham, South End House, South Road, Durham DH1 3TG. Fax: 01388-731-809. <j.c.m.starkey@durham.ac.uk>.

If you know anyone else who might be interested in joining the Association, please contact the ASTENE Office (see below). This booklet is not issued to non-members.

Members of the Committee

Honorary President	T.G.H. James
Honorary Vice-President	Derek Hopwood
Chairman:	Paul Starkey
Secretary:	Sarah Searight
Treasurer:	Lisa French
Events organiser:	Deborah Manley
Editor of Newsletter:	Janet Starkey
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Other members: Neil Cooke, Okasha El-Daly, Brenda Moon, Jennifer Scarce, Patricia Usick	
Foreign correspondents: Dr John Rodenbeck and Dr Jason Thompson, American University in Cairo, POB 2511, 113 Sharia Qasr al-Aini, Cairo Egypt; Dr Caroline Williams, 6 Coventry Rd, Williamsburg, VA 23188, USA; Dr Aviva Klein-Franke, 467 Luxemburger St, D-50939 Cologne, Germany; Dr Paulo Belli, CNR/IME Via G. della Bella 18, D-00162, Rome, Italy.	

ASTENE Bulletin

The ASTENE *Bulletin* is published twice a year and aims to keep members informed of research interests and queries in the field of travel in Egypt and the Near East. Members are encouraged to submit information and material for the Bulletin relating to on-going research and interests, conferences etc. There will also be a focus on useful subject-related bibliographies and biographies. The Bulletin will contain the following regular or semi-regular features: articles — perhaps on work in progress, which should be no more than 2,000 words; select bibliographies; features on Research Resources; Association news: publications, confer-

ences, seminars, exhibitions etc. of interest; announcements of relevant books/articles—in preparation, forthcoming, recently published; members' notes and queries.

In future issues we would like to be able to feature sources in Greece, Alexandria and Luxor as well as Istanbul and Paris. Subsequently we hope to provide information on other Turkish research resources. Any information welcome! If you are interested in contributing a short article about any Research resources or know anyone who might be able to provide information, please contact the editors. Readers have found this aspect of the *Bulletin* particularly useful.

There will also be information about editorial styles and transliteration for contributions to ASTENE publications, as well as updates on current ASTENE publication projects. Offers of articles, queries and news always welcome!

Deadline

for submission of copy for *Bulletin* No. 9:
25 January 2000

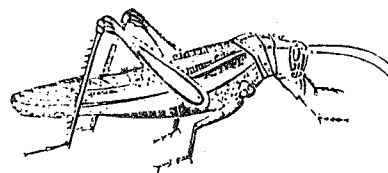
Subscriptions & Back Issues of *ASTENE Bulletin*

The levels of subscription are

Members A:	
from the EU, USA & Canada	£20 per annum.
Members B:	
from elsewhere, all students	£12 per annum
Libraries	£12 per annum

Each subscription covers TWO issues of *ASTENE Bulletin* (with all the information it contains), as well as access to the database of members' interests.

The Treasurer will send a notice to all current members in December 1999 to up-date them on their subscription status. Full details of methods of payment will be included. All back issues of *ASTENE Bulletin* are available and may be ordered from the Treasurer for £5 each (inc. postage).



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Cambridge Conference at Newnham College, Cambridge from 15 to 18 July 1999

Following successful conferences in Durham in 1995 and in Oxford in 1997, the third biennial conference was held at Newnham College, Cambridge from 15 to 18 July 1999, with around 150 people from over 22 countries taking part. The same atmosphere of un-pressurised intellectual stimulation based on individual fascination with the subject pervaded the conference, maintaining the tradition established in Durham and continued in Oxford. The conference concentrated on the interaction between travellers in the Near East, their observations of the countries in which they travelled and the people they met, and local people's opinions of them. Increasingly, these accounts are seen as a valuable resource for many disciplines. The conference was, in fact, the first to be held under the newly established Association, so that the burden of organising the Conference was shared by members of the Association and its committee.

The conference was opened by the ASTENE Chairman, Paul Starkey. A slide presentation on Sinai on behalf of 'Sand Wind and Stars' was given by Janina McDonald, followed by a stimulating discussion. That evening, Michael Wood gave a brilliant, illustrated, keynote address, 'In the steps of Alexander using the sources'.

Apart from associated exhibitions around the University, the conference included a reception at Pembroke College, hosted by the Master, Sir Roger Tomkys. This was followed by a delicious Conference Dinner with guest speaker, Claudia Roden, introduced by Harry James. Another reception and dinner for the Descendants' Evening, with relatives of Harriet Martineau, William Richard Hamilton, Edward Lane, Sophia Poole, Linant de Bellefonds and others, was followed by an archival presentation: 'Seeking the Stones', Dr Edward Daniel Clarke (erstwhile traveller, professor of mineralogy and librarian of University of Cambridge). The ASTENE's AGM was held in conjunction with the Conference.

We had heart-warming comments from participants, summed up by one member as 'a superbly organised conference. Everything seemed to go so smoothly. It was a good sized group, great food, interesting papers and guests ... and weather you will be hard-pressed to duplicate in Scotland .. Looking forward to Edinburgh' (where the fourth conference will be held in July 2001)!

Only 28 participants returned their questionnaires about the conference and of these only one thought publicity was unsatisfactory. Although information was on the Web, it might be useful, in future, to create more links with related Websites and to improve our publicity (any suggestions on how to improve it welcomed!). The best publicity still seems to be word of mouth, email networking and the newly-created website. Everyone seemed happy with the application arrangements and registration seemed to work well. You were happy with participants' packs.

Other requests were for more contacts with more descendants (so if you know some of them let us know!), email and photocopying access, larger rooms, etc. which we will take on board when we organise the Edinburgh venue, but generally it was recognised as a great success. Our thanks to all who participated.

Summary of Conference Papers *Deborah Manley*

Note: Copies of abstracts are lodged with the Secretary, Sarah Searight, St Paul's Place, 97 Larkhall Rise, London SW4 6HR.

1A: Travellers and the Ancient World.

The sarcophagus of Alexander?: archaeology and travellers' rumours, *Elizabeth French*. In 1947 Alan Wace showed how the sarcophagus of Nectanebo II (now in the British Museum) might have been used to bury Alexander the Great. Wace was aware of, but did not have, Clarke's forceful monograph of 1805.

The Zoology of Herodotus and his Greek Descendants, *Charles Foster*. What Greek travellers noted and thought about the animals of Egypt and the Near East; their legacy to medieval bestiaries of the Middle Ages.

Constantin Tischendorf: his journeys and Greek manuscripts, *Natalie Tchernetska*.

1B: The Egyptian Society, 1741-1743 and its Members.

Richard Pococke in Palestine (1738), *John Bartlett*. Pococke's itinerary and observations and attitudes; his debt to his predecessors and contemporary cartographers of Palestine.

Capt F.L. Norden in Egypt (1737-1738), *Lise Manniche*. Sent by Christian VI of Denmark to establish relations with Ethiopia, Norden kept a detailed diary and made many drawings—on the Nile and at Luxor.

The Egyptian Society, 1742. *David Haycock*. A study of the short-lived Society for 'the promotion and preserving of Egyptian and other ancient learning', the members (including Pococke and Norden) and their interests.

1C: Writers of Classics

Egyptian and North African Characters as Travelers in the Dramatic World of William Shakespeare, *Mona Halawany* (in absentia). Shakespeare's vision of this remote setting in Othello, The Tempest and Anthony and Cleopatra.

'Oriental Novellas' in the works of Gerard de Nerval, *Marianna Taymanova*. Two novellas included in *Voyage en Orient* (1851) based on Oriental legends, reviewed as literary interaction between Oriental and Western cultures.

Les Détours fictionnels du récit de voyage: Le Nil, Égypte et Nubie de Maxime Du Camp, *Véronique Mourgues*.

2A: Travellers in the Early Modern World.

Levels of contact between East and West: pilgrims and travellers to Constantinople and the Holy Land in the 9th–12th Centuries — and their increase before the First Crusade, *Peter Frankopan*.

The Description of Bilad al-Sham (Syria) in Arabic travel logs, *Yohoah'a Frenkel*. Medieval Arabic travellers' experiences. Discussion of content and characteristics, compared to European accounts.

Jonas Bjornstahl: a Swedish Traveller in the Near East, *Berit Wells*.

2B: Travellers in the Ottoman Empire

The Orient before Orientalism: M. Olivier's Travels in the Ottoman Empire, *Mary Ann Fay*. From 1792 M. Olivier's mission was recognition of the new French government at the Porte. He shed light on French involvement in the area, and presented an informed view of Ottoman women.

Straddling the Aegean: William Gell, 1811–1813, *Charles Plouviez*.

The Norths in Egypt, Palestine and Syria, *Brenda Moon*. Marianne North, botanical artist and her father travelled in 1865–1867. Her published account, his diaries and her unpublished watercolours of this tour.

2C: Artists in the Levant.

Artists in Petra. Real or Ideal? *Briony Llewellyn*. Petra in the minds and eyes of artist-artist travellers in the 1830s and 1840s, David Roberts, W.H. Bartlett, Antonio Schrantz and Lady Louisa Tenison: their responses according to their religious beliefs, audiences, previous images and accounts, and particular circumstances.

Edward Lear visits the Holy Land, *Hisham Khatib*. Lear visited the Near East and Egypt four times. He made several similar views at Mt Sinai, pictures from different angles at Petra, and views in Jerusalem. Our thanks to Charles Newton for presenting this paper in Hisham's absence.

John Frederick Lewis (1805–1876): mythology as biography, *Emily Weeks*. Thackeray wrote of a 'mythic Lewis'. What was the impact of the myth on contemporaries, today's scholars and Lewis himself?

Session 3 provided an opportunity to visit Exhibitions, especially at the University Library (Bonomi archives, African Association etc.), the Classics Faculty Library and the Fitzwilliam Museum. At the same time a Workshop on Graffiti as a Resource was held. Traveller's Graffiti on the Temple of Dendur, *Susan Allen*, an overview and selection 10 BC to the 19th century. The discussion which followed drew on the knowledge of Roger de Keersmaeker who for more than 30 years has researched travellers' graffiti.

4A: Artistic Interpretations.

Jean-Jacques Rifaud, sculptor, *Marie-Cecile Bruwier*. Rifaud, after twenty-five years in Egypt, supervised the production of his work, publishing eventually only 223 plates of 300 announced.

Berths under the highest stars: Henry William Beechey in Egypt, 1816–1819, *Patricia Usick*. The son of William Beechey RA, H.W. Beechey was Henry Salt's secretary. An 'elusive, shadowy figure', he travelled with Belzoni, Bankes and others and left many fine drawings, a number in the Bankes' collection.

19th and 20th-century interpretations of views of Egypt by Jean-Leon Gérôme, *Caroline Williams*. What kind of images were they? How should they be interpreted? What part did the 'market' play in their creation?

4B: Pilgrims and Missionaries.

Two Pilgrims at St Katherine's Monastery, 1349 and 1598, *Anne Wolff*. Niccolo di Poggibonsi and Christopher Haran, two pilgrims to Sinai, in 1349 and 1598. Poggibonsi a Franciscan (his *Guide* one of the first with vivid descriptions of great freshness); Harant, a Prague nobleman.

Archbishop Gabashvili in the Holy Land, 1755, *Mzia Ebanoidze*. Focussed on the strong Georgian presence in Jerusalem.

European colporteurs in the Near East, *Geoffrey Roper*. Revealing account of expertise in Arabic, and missionary involvement in the Near East.

John Lieder and Samuel Gobat: missionary confrontation in 19th century Egypt, *Paul Sedra*. In 1825 CMS missionaries came to Egypt. Lieder proselytised among Copts; Gobat later became Anglican bishop of Jerusalem. Peers and friends, their ways parted—and clashed.

4C: The Records and Evidence of Travel.

The Jigsaw of Qurna, *Caroline Simpson*. Study of 'the most well recorded village in the world' shows how myths may be disproved or harden into fact.

Gardner Wilkinson's House at Sheik 'Abd al-Qurna at Thebes, *Jason Thompson*. The remarkable 'tomb house' created in 1827; the interaction of Wilkinson and others with the village; the house as a base for research.

Early Photographs of Nubia, *Jaromir Malek*. The importance of photographs 1855–1900 as objective records where no excavation records exist, using those of Lower Nubia as an example. In the next *Bulletin* Jaromir Malek plans to outline a proposal to involve ASTENE in a project to locate and record photographic archives.

5A: With the Savants.

Vivant Denon's *Voyage dans la basse et la haute Égypte* (1802) as iconographic source, *Anna Piussi*. A comparison of Denon's images and Napoleonic Salon paintings.

The Forgotten Egyptologists, J.B. Lepère, J.M.J. Coutelle, and the great Giza expedition of 1801, *Patrice Bret*. Important early work in Egypt including the first great excavations at Giza.

Edward Daniel Clarke: a civilian in Egypt in 1801, *Peta Rée*. Clarke witnessed and commented upon the final weeks of the French occupation.

5B: Exploration, Adventure and Invasion.

The Double Voice of James Bruce, Abyssinian Traveller, *Carl Thompson*. The doubleness that characterises traveller and text and the oscillation of mood and style that makes Bruce's *Travels* so distinctly individual.

Iron Expeditions, Decadent Emperors and the search for Sodom, *Bruce A. Harvey*. William F. Lynch (USN) and his scientific exploration of the River Jordan and the Dead Sea, and how his investigations were received by ante-bellum Protestant America.

Ancient Egypt and the Gordon Relief Expedition, *David Dixon*. The discovery of Nubian sites against the background of the 1880s.

5C: Travellers into Tourists.

Benjamin Disraeli's novelistic use of his 1830-1831 trip to the Ottoman Empire, *Peter Christensen*. Contrast of Disraeli's letters and the three novels: *Contarina Fleming*, *Alroy* and *Tancred*—with the revelation on Mt Sinai.

Benjamin Disraeli and his novels from his Grand Tour, *Kay Chubbuck*. Based on Disraeli's travel journals at the Bodleian Library, Oxford.

From Pilgrimage to budding Tourism: the role of Thomas Cook in the rediscovery of the Holy Land in the 19th century, *Ruth Kark*. Thomas Cook's role combined piety with commerce; the impact on the local economy and society, and on European and American culture and society.

6A: After the Savants.

William Eaton: a forgotten American Voice, 1804-1805, *Cassandra Vivian*. The American officer Eaton came to Egypt to find the Libyan exile Hamet Karamanli and return him to power. Assisted by the British, baulked by the French, he returned along the inhospitable northern coast.

A Public Pageant: Lord Valentia passes through Egypt in 1806, *Deborah Manley*. Valentia gave significant insights into the state of Egypt soon after Muhammad 'Ali took power.

A View of Dr R.R. Madden's Travels to the East, *Philippe Bourmaud*. Focus on Madden's medical and philanthropic concerns.

6B: Politics and Influential People

The Anger of Lady Hester Stanhope, *Norman Lewis*. Unpublished letters of Lady Hester, J.L. Burckhardt and William John Bankes in 1816.

Two Businessmen: John Sanderson (1585-1587) and George Baldwin (1773-1786), *Kathleen Pickavance*. Life and interests of merchants, glimpses of daily life, and, from Baldwin, more than a hint of politics.

Experiences in Egypt of Wilfred Scawen Blunt and Lady Anne Blunt, *Arthur Goldschmidt Jr.*

'And Isabel, his wife'; a short assessment of Isabel Burton, *Albertine Gaur*. An examination of Isabel Burton's independent achievements and her contribution to Burton's work.

6C: The Ladies.

Images of Egypt in Florence Nightingale's *Letters from Egypt: a Journey on the Nile*, *Loubna A. Youssef*. Florence's impressionistic and middle-class early Victorian, sometimes derogatory, opinions of Egypt and Egyptians.

Marianne Brocklehurst of Macclesfield, *Jeanne Whitehurst*. The 'Bagstones' or the 'MB's' who appear in Amelia Edwards' *One Thousand Miles up the Nile*, were Miss Brocklehurst and Miss Booth. Exploration of Marianne's background, her journey and her legacy.

Preparing to be an Egyptologist: Amelia Edwards before 1873, *Joan Rees*. Amelia before 1873. Elements of character and experience which predisposed Amelia Edwards' response to the impact of Egypt.

7A: Travellers into the mid 19th century.

A Polish Gentleman in the Antique Land: 'Travels in the Ancient World', *Jaroslav Dobrowolski*.

Italian Travellers to the Levant: retracing the Bible in a World of Muslims and Jews, 1815-1914, *Barbara Codacci*. Impressions and reactions of late-19th-century travellers to the reality of the Holy Land.

Avraam Norov, a traveller to Egypt, 1834-1835, *Andrey Bolshakov*. In spite of disability, Norov travelled extensively and collected. Later he was probably responsible for the extension of the Egyptian collection in the Hermitage in St Petersburg.

7B: The Romance of the Desert.

Egyptian Deserts in the early Medieval Arabic Travel Writings, *Okasha el-Daly*. Their records of people, topography, minerals, antiquities, flora and fauna. Much of what they saw survives now only in these accounts.

Gold, Emeralds and the Unknown Ababda, *Janet Starkey*. An overview of travellers' contacts with this people of the Eastern Desert.

L'Etbaie, pays habité par les Arabes Bicharieh, *Pascale Linant de Bellefonds*. Linant de Bellefonds' expedition to the Atbai in search of gold mines in the Bisharin territory, with resulting map.

7C: William Martin Leake.

A special session dedicated to Leake. Papers included Colonel Leake: traveller and scholar, *Malcolm Wagstaff*. Leake in Kythera, *Davina Huxley*. Leake's Influence and the Greek Revival, *Hugh Ferguson*.

8A: Into the 20th century.

On T.E. Lawrence, *John Rodenbeck*. Investigated events at Deraa, based on personal communications from Glubb Pasha.

'In a position to fathom the Arabs': Ameen Rihani, traveller to the Arab Near East, *Geoffrey Nash*. Rihani's Arab 'blood' enabled him to empathize with the Arabs, although also 'very much an American'. His travels provide a unique record of the Arab world 1905-1935.

Hebrew Words and Secret Language in Modern Egypt, *Gabriel M. Rosenbaum*. The Hebrew-based

language of merchants in Cairo and Alexandria continues today: characteristics, vocabulary and use.

Modern Hedjaz Pilgrims, *Walter Rothschild*. A video and account of the Hedjaz and other railways in the Levant.

8B: Travellers' Interpretations of Eastern Imagery.

In Pursuit of Lustre, *Sarah Searight*. Demonstrated the cultural exchange between the Islamic world and Europe in her pursuit of lustre decorated ceramics from the medieval Islamic world to early modern, 19th century and 20th century Europe, drawing attention particularly to the development of the technique by the British potter William de Morgan.

Primary Colours: the impact of Islam on high Victorian architecture, *Christopher Walker*. On the mid-19th century fascination of certain British architects with the use of colour and pattern in Islamic architecture, notably Owen Jones and James Wild and a little later William Burges, and their influence of High Victorian passion for colour in architectural decoration.

Paintings of Istanbul by Orientalists, *Zeynep Inankur*.

Legends of the Bayt al-Kratliyya retold by R.G. Gayer Anderson, *Nadia el-Kholy*. On folklore and its illustration collected by Gayer Anderson as amplified and knit together in his Bayt al-Kratliyya.

8C: In Search of Scientific Knowledge.

Giovanni Brocchi (1771–1826), an Italian geologist and naturalist, *Paolo Branca*. Brocchi went to Egypt to explore mines for Muhammad 'Ali (1822), studied the Druze in Lebanon (1823), and died in Khartoum. His diaries published after his death.

Scientific Travellers from Austria and Germany to the Yemen, *Aviva Klein Franke*. Carsten Niehbuhr and four Danes in 1761 seen as pioneers of Near East research in Yemen, through the work of German-speaking scholars.

Early Excavators in the Valley of the Kings, *P.M.E. Jones*. An overview of the tombs that had been and would be found in the Valley.

George Henry Moore in the Dead Sea, 1837: a diary of an Irish gentleman, *Haim Goren*. Moore's excursion examined as part of early scientific exploration of the Dead Sea and the Holy Land.

9: Last Thoughts.

Madame Valentino and the Grand Tour 1936, the end of an era, *Rosalind Janssen*. A vibrant account of Madame Valentino sometime dancer (who taught the tango to her husband, Rudolph, the famous early film star), later Egyptologist.

Silent Travellers, *Sahar S. Abdel Hakim*. The travellers from east to west in a different 'state of being': the embalmed mummies and the public part they played as cultural artefacts as social entertainment.

Samuel Birch: keeping the home fires burning, *Harry James*. At the British Museum Egypt was in the hands of Birch 1836–1785. Many travellers welcomed his help.



List of Participants

If I have inadvertently omitted anyone, or there are any other amendments to this list, apologies—please contact the editors!

Dr Sahar Abdel Hakim, Cairo University, Egypt
 Dr Janne Ahtola, University of Joensuu, Finland
 Dr Susan Allen, Egyptian Art, Metropolitan Museum of Art, USA
 Dr James P. Allen, Metropolitan Museum of Art, USA
 Joseph Attard, Malta
 Rev. Prof. John R. Bartlett, Trinity College, Dublin, Ireland
 Wolfgang Behn, Berlin, Germany
 Dr Christine Beinlich, Germany
 Dr Morris Bierbrier, British Museum, UK
 Mrs Christine Blakemore, Marianne North family, UK
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 Peter Frankopan, Worcester College, Oxford, UK
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 Ms Ann French, The National Trust, UK
 Yehoshua Frenkel, University of Haifa, Israel

- Dr Albertine Gaur, formerly British Library, UK
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 Professor Arthur Goldschmidt, Jnr, Pennsylvania State University, USA
 Dr Haim Goren, Tel Hai Academic College, Israel
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 Dr Jochen Hallof, Germany
 Frau Jochen Hallof, Germany
 [Dr Mona El Halawany, Cairo University]
 Mr Frank Harris, UK
 Mrs Janet Harris, Edward Lane and Sophia Poole family, UK
 Professor Bruce Harvey, Florida International University, USA
 Dr David Haycock, Wolfson College, Oxford, UK
 Martin Housden, UK
 Ms Julie Hudson, British Museum, UK
 Mrs Davina Huxley, British School at Athens, UK
 Prof. Dr. Zeynep Inankur, Mimar Sinan University, Istanbul, Turkey
 Harry James, CBE, President ASTENE, UK
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 Miss P.M.E. Jones, Bristol University, UK
 Professor Ruth Kark, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel
 Dr Roger De Keersmaecker, Graffito-Graffiti, Belgium
 [Dr Hisham Khatib, Jordan]
 Dr Nadia El-Kholi, Cairo University, Egypt
 Dr Aviva Klein-Franke, University of Cologne, Germany
 Dr Nigel Leask, Queens' College, Cambridge, UK
 Anna Lethbridge, Libri Publications, UK
 Dr Norman Lewis, UK
 Dr Pascale Linant de Bellefonds, CNRS, France
 Prof Xavier Linant de Bellefonds, University of Paris XII and Linant de Bellefonds family, France
 Ms Briony Llewellyn, UK
 Mrs Mary S. Lovell, Freelance Writer, UK
 Janina McDonald, Wind, Sand and Stars, UK
 Dr Jaromir Malek, Griffiths Institute, Oxford, UK
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 Mrs Deborah Manley, ASTENE Conference Organiser, Oxford, UK
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 Mrs Carey Murphy, UK
 Professor Geoffrey Nash, University of Qatar, Qatar
 Charles Newton, Victoria and Albert Museum, UK
 Dr Cornelia Oelwein, Germany
 Sylvia Peuckert, Free University of Berlin, Germany
 Dr Jacke Phillips, McDonald Institute for Archaeology, Cambridge, UK
 Dr Kathleen Pickavance, UK
 Dr Anna Piussi, Oxford University, Dept of Continuing Education, UK
 Mr Charles Plouviez, Hellenic Society, UK
 Ms Jessamine Price, St. Antony's College, Oxford, UK
 Mrs Megan Price, Harris Manchester College, Oxford, UK
 Mrs Peta Rée, ASTENE Bulletin, Joint Editor, York, UK
 Professor Joan Rees, University of Birmingham (ret'd), UK
 Mr James Rennie, UK
 Claudia Roden, UK
 Professor John Rodenbeck, American University in Cairo, Egypt
 Barnaby Rogerson, Baring & Rogerson Books, London, UK
 Daphne Roper, Adab Books, Cambridge, UK
 Dr Geoffrey Roper, Cambridge University Library, UK
 Dr Gabriel Rosenbaum, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel
 Rabbi Walter Rothschild, 'Harakevet', Germany
 John Ruffle, Dakhleh Trust, UK
 Ms Jennifer Scarce, ASTENE Committee Member; University of Edinburgh, UK
 Dr Hendri Schut, Netherlands
 Ms Sarah Searight, ASTENE Secretary, London, UK
 Mrs Nitsa Seawell, UK
 Paul Sedra, Hertford College, Oxford, UK
 Ms Caroline Simpson, UK
 Sir Patrick Sinclair, William Richard Hamilton family, UK
 Lady Sinclair, William Richard Hamilton family, UK
 Mrs Janet Starkey, ASTENE Bulletin Editor, Durham University, UK
 Dr Paul Starkey, ASTENE Chairman, CMEIS Durham University, UK
 Robin J. Start, The Park Gallery, London, UK
 Mrs Marianna Taymanova, Ustinov Institute, Durham University, UK
 Ms Natalie Tchernetska, Trinity College, Cambridge, UK
 Dr Beatrice Teissier, Wolfson College, Oxford, UK
 Dr Jason Thompson, American University in Cairo, Egypt
 Carl Thompson, Pembroke College, Oxford, UK
 Sir Roger Tomkys, Pembroke College, Cambridge, UK
 Dr Richard Turner, Museum of Archaeology & Anthropology, Cambridge, UK
 Dr Patricia Usick, ASTENE Committee Member, London, UK
 Marie Paule Vanlathem, Belgium
 Cassandra Vivian, USA
 Professor Malcolm Wagstaff, University of Southampton, UK
 Christopher Walker, Bartlett Graduate School, UK
 Emily Weeks, Yale University, USA
 Dr Berit Wells, Swedish Institute at Athens, Greece
 Mrs Jeanne Whitehurst, Macclesfield Museum, UK
 Pauline Wickham, American University in Cairo Press, Egypt
 Dr Alix Wilkinson, UK
 Canon John Wilkinson, British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem, UK
 Ms Caroline Williams, The College of William & Mary, USA
 Andrew Wilson, UK
 Dr Penelope Wilson, Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, UK
 Mrs Anne S. Wolff, Liverpool University, UK
 Michael Wood, Maya Vision, UK
 Mr and Mrs Yoder, London, UK/USA
 Dr Loubna Youssef, Cairo University, Egypt



Chairman's Letter

Readers may well be interested to receive a brief report on the progress of ASTENE. The year 1998-1999, which is the second year of the Association's establishment on a formal basis, has been a very successful one. Membership of the Association has continued to grow steadily and now stands at over 200. Approximately 56% of the members are from the UK, 25% from Europe, with 9% from Egypt and the rest of the Middle East. 9% are from USA and Canada, and we even have members in Australia. Any potential members are encouraged to contact the ASTENE Office to obtain a membership form!

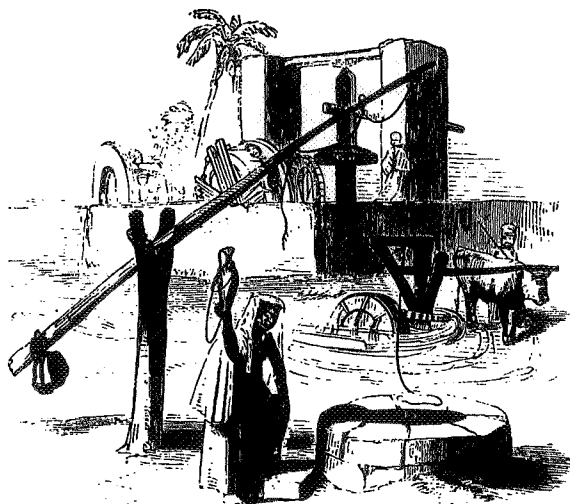
The year began with a one-day conference at Westhill Conference Centre, Selly Oak, Birmingham on 5 July 1998, with papers given by Malcolm Wagstaff, Norman Lewis, Albertine Gaur, Okasha El-Daly and Michael Haag. Summaries of their papers were included in previous issues of the *Bulletin*.

On 3 November 1998 ASTENE members were given the opportunity at the Sir John Soane Museum, London, to view the sarcophagus discovered in the Valley of the Kings by Giovanni Belzoni. The viewing was followed by a discussion led by John Taylor and Helen Dory. Supper was also arranged.

The Cambridge conference (see above) was very successful by any standard, with over 75 papers on a wide range of topics, and participants coming from over 20 countries. Preliminary arrangements are in hand for another international conference to be held in Edinburgh summer 2001 and, in the longer term, we continue to hope for a conference in the Middle East, in Cairo, Turkey or Jordan. Next year's AGM will be held in July in London; further activities are outlined in the section on ASTENE events and activities. We will be issuing an events calendar in December 1999 for all members, to keep you up to date with dates of ASTENE events.

The *Bulletin* has continued to prove its value as a means of communication between researchers and others interested in the field. I also refer you to the section on ASTENE publications, which gives you further information about the 1995, 1997 and 1999 conference papers. We hope to establish a proper Website for the Association over the next year.

Paul Starkey



ASTENE Publications

Paul Starkey

The collected papers from the 1995 Durham conference, published by I.B. Tauris last year as *Travellers in Egypt* (£25), continue to sell well. The volume has been the subject of several favourable reviews, including a lengthy review by Robert Irwin in *The Times Literary Supplement* in June 1999, in which he discussed a number of recent publications on themes related to Orientalism.

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The collected papers from the 1997 Oxford conference are due to be published shortly by Ithaca Press in 2 volumes under the title *Travellers in Egypt and the Near East*. The publishers' copy-editing has now been completed. All that is left is to resolve a few outstanding last minute queries on the text and to finalise the question of illustrations. An order form for the papers from the 1997 conference is included with the current issue of *Bulletin*.

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We have also been discussing with Libri Books the possibility of publishing selected papers from the 1999 Cambridge conference, probably in a series of smaller volumes arranged on a thematic basis: women travellers, pilgrims and missionary travellers, classical and medieval travellers, etc. Discussions are still at an early stage but we have written to all potential contributors outlining the likely arrangements in greater detail and will continue to keep you informed of developments. Just a reminder: the deadline for contributors' response is 25 October.

Astene News and Events

Monday 15 November 1999 at 18.30. Evening lecture

Professor Christopher Thompson will give a lecture on *Vivant Denon and the Romantics*, at the Egyptian Cultural Centre, 4 Chesterfield Gardens, London W1. For more information contact Sarah Searight Tel/Fax 0171 622 9407. Refreshments will be available.

In the bicentenary of Vivant Denon's return from Egypt with Napoleon, a bicentenary which is also being celebrated this autumn by an exhibition and colloquium at the Louvre, many questions remain to be asked about this slightly mysterious figure: dramatist, novelist, diplomat, wine-dealer, traveller, curator ... and maybe spy. Is it appropriate that we should continue to see his work simply as a fine expression of late Enlightenment culture which happened to interest the odd Romantic? Or should we not recognise in the Egyptian travel book at least, a text which heralds Romanticism in some profounder sense? The lecture will seek to answer by highlighting the affinities of the *Voyage dans la basse et la haute Égypte* with the many later travel books by French Romantics.

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20 October to 17 January 2000. Exhibition visit

Vivant Denon exhibition at the Louvre. We have negotiated a special deal with Paris Travel Service. Contact Sheila Lucy on 01922 45666022, or Deborah Manley on 01865 310 284.

Christopher Thompson has written to say that a friend of his, Martine Reid, who helped to organise the Denon exhibition at the Louvre, has offered to guide any visiting party from ASTENE. Martine is a well-known expert on French nineteenth-century literature who has published books on Stendhal and images, on Flaubert's letters, as well as the most recent edition of the *Voyage dans la basse et la haute Égypte*, and a new, fuller edition of Denon's correspondence with Isabella Teotocchi-Albrizzi. She has just returned from Yale and now teaches at the Versailles branch of the Université de Paris. You can contact her at 13 bld du Montparnasse, 75006 Paris.

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12 January 2000 at 18.00. Evening meeting

An evening at the Palestine Exploration Fund, 2 Hinde Mews, London W1M 5RR, to look at the Palestine Exploration Fund collections. For further information contact Sarah Searight Tel/fax 0171 622 9407. There will be a small charge for refreshments. This meeting was originally scheduled for 7 October.

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Friday 18 February 2000. Evening meeting

Itineraries to Jerusalem

In 1458 an Englishman, William Wey, went on pilgrimage to Jerusalem and wrote *Itineraries*, to give English would-be pilgrims useful advice: where to shop, how to book a 'package tour' on a pilgrim galley from Venice, how to change money ... He also made a map of the route from Damascus to the Holy City. Roger Mason, map dealer and researcher in the history of cartography, will present William Wey's original *Itineraries to Jerusalem* to ASTENE members (whether or not attending the day-school at Rewley House the following day) in the Map Room of the New Bodleian Library. Meet at 19.00 at the King's Arms, 40 Holywell St, opposite. The presentation will start promptly at 19.30 in the Map Room. Pub food is available before or after close by. Entry is limited to 20 so please let Deborah Manley know as soon as possible if you plan to come (57 Plantation Road, Oxford OX2 6JE, England (tel:/fax: 01865 310 284))

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Saturday 19 February 2000. Day-School

Travellers in Egypt Day-School organised by Oxford University's Department of Continuing Education in conjunction with ASTENE at Rewley House, 1 Wellington Square, Oxford. 9.30-17.00

9.30 The lure of Egypt: an introduction, Derek Hopwood

10.00 The why, when and how of early travel in Egypt, Deborah Manley

11.00 Coffee

11.30 Medieval Arab travellers in Egypt, Okasha el-Daly

12.45 Lunch

14.00 Buried treasure: William John Bankes' collection of drawings of Egypt and Nubia, 1815-1822, Patricia Usick

15.00 Tea

15.50 Exotic Antiquity: nineteenth century images of Egypt, Anna Piusi

16.30 Summary, Derek Hopwood

The cost is £34 with lunch; without lunch £27.00. Booking form is enclosed for British and EU members. Others who are interested, please contact the Administrator, Day & Weekend Schools, OUDCE, Rewley House, 1 Wellington Square, Oxford OX1 2JA (tel: 01865 270380), or email <ppdayweek@conted.ox.ac.uk>.

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July 2000. ASTENE AGM and Day meeting

The ASTENE Annual General Meeting will be held in London in July 2000, probably at the School of Oriental and African Studies, Malet Street, London in conjunction with a one-day ASTENE conference. Further details to be announced in the next *Bulletin*.

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11 to 15 July 2001. ASTENE Biennial Conference

Fourth ASTENE Biennial Conference, Edinburgh, 11 to 15 July 2001. Please contact Deborah Manley (events organiser), or Brenda Moon (Edinburgh organiser) for more information. Further details in the next *Bulletin*.

Recent Exhibitions and Conferences

Friends and Rivals in the East: Anglo-Dutch Relations in the Near East in the 17th and 18th centuries.

Seminar held at the Academiegebouw, Leiden, 14-15 January 1999. The following are abstracts of papers delivered at the Seminar:

Sonia Anderson, Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts, London. *The Anglo-Dutch 'Symrna' fleet of 1693*. The French Navy's interception off Portugal of the rich Anglo-Dutch convoy bound for the Mediterranean and Levant in 1693 was seen by all parties as a crippling blow to the allied cause. A re-examination of the private papers of the Earl of Nottingham and the real causes of the disaster and its actual consequences for the allied war effort, for the Levant trade and for Anglo-Dutch relations.

Elena Fragakis-Syrett, New York. *Commercial Strategies and Practices in the Levant: the British and the Dutch in 18th century Izmir*. An analysis of the commercial strategies and practices of the British and Dutch in the Ottoman empire, with special reference to Izmir during the 18th and early 19th centuries.

Alexander de Groot, Leiden, *Changes in the protective status of ambassadorial and consular dragomans in the Ottoman empire, 1789–1839*. As a result of French expansion under Napoleon I, changes in relations between the powers represented at the Sublime Porte were reflected in the status and relationships of the various dragomans serving embassies and consulates.

Jonathan Israel, University College, London, *The Anglo-Dutch Wars in the Levant*. This paper looked at relations between England and the Netherlands and how the vitality of their respective trade in the Levant, aiming to inherit the role of Venice in the area, was affected by the three Anglo-Dutch wars of the 17th century.

Rhoads Murphey, University of Birmingham, *Merchants, Nations and Free-Agency: an attempt at a qualitative characterisation of trade in the eastern Mediterranean, 1620–1640*. An investigation into the significance of the role of individual merchants as opposed to state enterprises.

Merlijn Olon, Amsterdam, *Classifying 'avaniyas': a preliminary report*. This paper reassesses the context of *avaniyas* by examining consular and ambassadorial reports concerning English and Dutch *avaniyas* from 17th century Izmir.

Ben J. Slot, General Dutch Archives, the Hague. *At the Levant's back-door: Anglo-Dutch competition in the Persian Gulf, 1623–1766*. Acrimonious competition between Dutch and English analysed against background of local trading conditions in the Gulf.

Maurits van den Boogert, School of Asian, African and Amerindian Studies, Leiden, *The protection system in the Ottoman empire, conflicting Anglo-Dutch interests in Aleppo, 1752–1755*. A focus on the Dutch consulate in Aleppo in mid-18th century as an example of Anglo-Dutch cooperation as well as rivalry.

For further information contact Dr van den Boogert, POB 9515, 2300 RA Leiden, The Netherlands, email <CNWS@Rullet.LeidenUniv.nl>

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Ottoman Conference

A one-day symposium was organised by the Turkish Area study group to mark the 700th anniversary of the foundation of the Ottoman Empire, 8 May 1999, at Sawston Hall, Cambridge. Papers included *The Ottoman Empire: a lost world*, Colin Imber, a look at Turkish attitudes to the Ottoman empire; *Mehmet the Conqueror and the church of Ayasofya*, George Dedes; *Turks in Shakespeare and his contemporaries*, Mark Hutchings, who drew attention to the remarkable number of references to Turks in 16th and 17th century English literature; *The Sultan's garden at Aynali Kavak Kasri*, John Drake, who is involved with the restoration of this garden on the northern shore of the Golden Horn adjoining the naval dockyard.

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Seeking Plants in the Levant

We unfortunately heard too late to include in the previous *Bulletin* an exhibition, 'The Flora Graeca' at the Bodleian Library, Oxford, which closed on 25 September. In 1786–1787, John Sibthorp (1758–1796), Sherardian Professor of Botany at Oxford, led expeditions to search in the East for plants described by Dioscorides (fl AD 150). They brought to England a vast number of specimens, sketches of plants, animals and views and much other material. Among the seeds sent back to Sir Joseph Banks, President of the Royal Society, and planted at Kew Gardens, were the lilac (for which Kew is famous) and the horse chestnut. Only the botanical part of the collection was published (and that after 54 years' work) in ten monumental volumes as the first *Flora Graeca*.

The exhibition included travel accounts (by, for example, Richard Chandler and Joseph Pitton de Tournefort), views and plant drawings and paintings by Sibthorp's companions, Ferdinand Bauer (1760–1826) and John Hawkins (1761–1841). The beautiful catalogue contains views, paintings and a fine text by Dr H. Walter Lack. It is available from the Bodleian Library, Broad Street, Oxford (£4.99; ISBN 1-85124-4). Professor Lack's large illustrated *The Flora Graeca Story: Sibthorp, Bauer and Hawkins in the Levant* is published by Oxford University Press (at £250). There are also plans for the digitalisation of the *Flora Graeca* plates.

Exhibitions

The Collector's Art: Ancient Egypt at Eton College
22 September 1999 to 30 June 2000

This large collection is said to be the best 19th century private collection of Egyptian antiquities in the world, put together by Major William Joseph Myers, of the King's Royal Rifle Corps who was introduced to the world of ancient Egypt while sailing up the Nile in 1885, presumably with Wolseley's expedition to rescue Gordon. He was stationed in Egypt in the 1880s, and served in the Nile Expedition. Fascinated by the splendours of Egypt's ancient civilisation, he became a respected figure in Cairo, known to all the leading archaeologists and collectors of his day.

When he was killed in action in the Boer War in 1899, at the age of 41, Major Myers bequeathed the collection to Eton College, to demonstrate his deep affection for his old school. About 200 of the finest objects will be on display, as also 31 diaries written by Major Myers. A fully illustrated catalogue written by Dr Stephen Spurr, Dr Nicholas Reeves and Dr Stephen Quirke is available, also posters, postcards and a selection of reproductions produced by the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

The Brewhouse Gallery, Eton College, Windsor, Berkshire SL4 6DJ. Windsor may be reached by train, either to Windsor Central (enquiries, phone

0345 484950) or to Windsor and Eton Riverside (enquiries, phone 0171 928 8080) or by coach from London Victoria. There are various pay-and-display car parks fairly near the College. Hours: October to March: Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays and Sundays: 14.30–16.30. April to June: daily, 14.00–17.00. Closed 24 December–3 January. Cost: adults, £2, children, £1; school parties free. Booking: please phone or fax 01753–671212. If anyone is interested in coming on a group 'expedition' to Windsor to visit the exhibition, please phone Deborah Manley on 01865 310 284.

In the autumn of 2000 'the follow-on show will be hosted by' the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, an indication of the collection's unique aesthetic qualities.



Cracking Codes: the Rosetta Stone and Decipherment

The Rosetta Stone came to rest in the British Museum in 1802 and today is probably the museum's most popular object. It has now been cleaned and is the centrepiece for a new exhibition which continues until 16 January 2000. Entry is by timed ticket, so it is worthwhile making an advance booking by telephoning 0870–840 1111; otherwise, simply book on arrival and then go and have a coffee or look round the Museum shop so conveniently close by! On a recent visit, we found the rooms full and humming with lively discussion of the exhibits. We should also draw your attention to Richard Parkinsons's *Cracking Codes: the Rosetta stone and decipherment* (London: British Museum Press, 1999), 208pp. ISBN 0 7141 1916 4. £16.99, which is both a beautifully illustrated catalogue to the exhibition and an introduction to the wonders of ancient Egypt revealed by the decipherment of the stone by Jean-François Champollion in 1822.

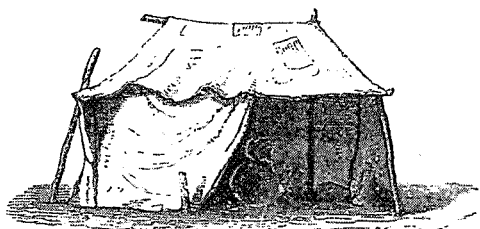
Egyptian Galleries, British Museum. For further information contact egypt@british.museum.ac.uk. Cost: £4 (concessions £2): children under 16 go free.



Voyages of Discovery

Natural History Museum, South Kensington, London SW7 is holding a year long special exhibition programme on voyages of discovery with courses and workshops on plants, insects, geology; field study tours including visits to historic London gardens and much else, 'Voyages' started in June and runs to May 2000.

Web site <www.nhm.ac.uk/Voyages>



Conferences

The Sinai: A multi-disciplinary conference

Church House, Westminster, London
Saturday, 13 November 1999, 10 am to 5 pm

Session 1. History, Religion and art history.
Icons and Artists at St Catherine's Monastery, Professor Robin Cormack (The Courtauld Institute of Art, London University)

Session 2. *The Desert and the Person*. An interactive panel session representing a range of ages and outlook. Panel includes Rory Brookman, Dr Peggy Frith, Dr Kenneth Wolfe, Sarah McKearney, John Bray and The Ven Malcolm Colmer.

Session 3. *Local environment*.
Bedouin families of south Sinai, Emma Loveridge (Director, Wind Sand and Stars) and Dr Rabia Barty (Director, Abanoub Travel, Sinai), Geological History and Highlights of Sinai, Dr Gary Nichols (Royal Holloway, University of London), The Flora and Fauna of Sinai, Dr Francis Gilbert (University of Nottingham) and Professor Samy Zalat (Suez Canal University, Egypt).

Session 4. *Representing the Desert*. Interactive panel session bringing together writers, artists, journalists and photographers to discuss capturing the desert in words, on canvas and on film. Panel includes Tamsin Sridhara, Mary Price, Marcus Wilson-Smith, Brendon Hughes and Sue Beach.

There will also be an exhibition and displays about the St Catherine Foundation and the St Katherine Protectorate and paintings by Sue Beach. Cost: £45 adult, £25 student (including lunch).



The Wind Sand & Stars 1999 programme includes an 8-day trip, a Parents' Journey to the Sinai in November. They are also planning a 3-week desert trek in November 2000 from the Sarabit area onto al-Tih plateau, connected with some of Sinai's great explorers (limited places, but you can register your interest now).

For invitation/full details contact: Tamsin Sridhara, Wind, Sand and Stars, 2 Arkwright Road, London NW3 6AD. Tel: 0171 433 3684 Fax: 0171 431 3247. <office@windsandstars.co.uk>



Women in/and the Orient (L'Orient des Femmes)

International Conference, 26–27 November 1999.
Centre de recherche sur Le Monde anglophone et l'Orient. Université de Marne-la-Vallée (77), France.

The conference is being mounted by a newly-formed research group which focuses on the relationship between the Orient and the English-speaking world. As this is their first conference, they have chosen a

very broad subject, with the emphasis on the cultural (rather than feminist or colonial relations) between East and West, and will favour a comparative and interdisciplinary approach, hoping for papers from many fields, including literature, aesthetic studies, history, geography, ethnology, sociology, etc.

In view of the proposals for papers that we have already accepted, the conference will develop two main topics:

—the perceptions of Oriental women by Western writers, painters, travellers—and women travellers in the East—mainly in the 18th and 19th centuries.

—the situation of women in the Arab/Islamic world today: mostly from a statistical, geographical and sociological point of view.

They can still accept proposals (500 words for 20 minute presentation) for papers until around mid-October anyone interested in giving a paper should contact Laurence Chamlou, 5 rue des Ecouffes, 75004 Paris, France.

For other enquiries, please contact Marie-Elise Chatelain, Centre de recherche sur le Monde Anglophone et l'Orient, Université de Marne-la-Vallée, Cité Descartes, 5 Bd Descartes, Champs sur Marne, 77 454 Marne la Vallée, Cédex 2, France <anglo.orient@univ-mlv.fr>, tel 00 331 60 95 74 31; fax 00 331 60 95 74 35

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Travel Culture

29 September to 3 October 1999.

Interdisciplinary perspective, with papers on sense of place, on travel writing, democratisation of travel etc. Further information from Beatriz Badikian, 1867 N. Bissell, Chicago, IL 60614, USA <badgart@aol.com>.

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Panel on Travel Writing at the end of Empire

Contemporary British Travel Writing, for the 9th Annual Central New York Conference on language and Literature at Cortland College, State University of New York, 3–5 October 1999. Travel writing facilitated imperial expansion. Despite the collapse of the British Empire, travel writing remains a popular genre. How have British travel writers dealt with the end of the Empire?

For further information contact Douglas Ivison at <ivisond@magellan.umontreal.ca>

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The Centre for Middle East and Islamic Studies in the University of Durham

is planning to host a one-day symposium in September 2000 to which ASTENE members are invited. At the symposium the historical development of Orientalism will be explored from both a Middle Eastern and a Western perspective. The emphasis will be on the former, with two sessions based on classical and medieval sources, and on early modern and 18th century sources. An additional session will focus on

the flourishing of Orientalism from 1801 and its development out of earlier perceptions. A final session will look at post-modern interpretations arising from Edward Said's work. Speakers will be invited specialists.

Lecture Programmes

[Would members please let the editors have up-to-date information in good time for subsequent issues of the *Bulletin* of any relevant events in their region or area of speciality? Many thanks. Ed.]

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Arab Republic of Egypt's Education and Cultural Bureau has arranged a most interesting programme of lectures for this winter and spring. They are held on Thursday evenings at 18.30 at 4 Chesterfield Gardens, London W1Y 8BR tel: 0171 491 7720.

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Leicestershire Ancient Egyptian Society, Leicester City Museum and Art Gallery, 96 New Walk, Leicester LE1 7EA For further information on their programme, please ring June Joyce on 0116 2675615.

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The Egypt Society of Bristol. For further details contact Dr A.M. Dodson, Department of Archaeology, University of Bristol, 11 Woodland Road, Bristol BS8 1TV e-mail: <Aidan_Dodson@compuserve.com>.

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Friends of the Petrie Museum. Non-members may join at the door. Events organised by the Petrie Museum of Egyptian Archaeology [University College, DMS Watson Building, Malet Pl, London WC1. 0171 387 7050x2884].

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Information on lectures organised by the Egyptian Exploration Society can be obtained by ringing 0171 242 1880.

Events

British Museum

Syria Study-Days

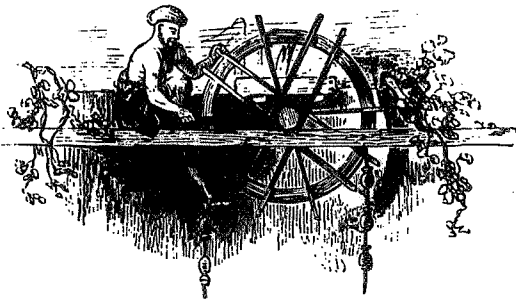
A series of short illustrated lectures which will provide an introduction to the history, art and archaeology of Syria. Cost: Special price for both events £40 (concessions £30).

Splendours of Syria I. 30 October 1999. 10.30 to 16.30. An introduction to historical and archaeological aspects of Syria. Speakers include: Jonathan Tubb, Geoffrey King, John Carswell and Jonathan Phillips. At Brunei Gallery Lecture Theatre, SOAS. Cost: £20 (concessions £15).

Splendours of Syria II. 12 February 2000. 10.30 to 16.30. British Museum Lecture Theatre. Cost: £25 (concessions £20).

Cultures of Central Asia. The Great Game: Europeans and Central Asia. 20 January 2000.

For further details contact Carolyn Perry, Arab World Education Programme, British Museum WC1B 2DG 020 7323 8511/8854.



The Directory of British Egyptology Societies

ASTENE has now been included in the updated Directory produced by the Manchester Ancient Egypt Society. The contents of the Directory include programme details, membership numbers, charges, meeting places and officers' addresses. As an example, this is the programme for the MAS itself.

Meetings take place on the second Monday of the month, from 20.00-21.30 (meet at 19.00 onwards), at Renold Theatre, UMIST, University of Manchester, Institute of Science and Technology, Sackville Street Manchester, M60 1QD.

1999

- 8 November Priest Kings of Ancient Egypt, *Lorraine Evans*
13 December Popular Religion in Ancient Egypt, *Lucia Gahlin*

2000

- 10 January Tomb Decoration in Graeco-Roman Alexandria, *Judith Corbelli*
14 February French Explorers in Egypt, *Gerald Pfirsch*
13 March Future Developments at Manchester Museum, *Dr Rosalie David*
10 April Ancient Egyptian Jewellery, *Carol Andrews*
8 May The House of Horus (Edfu Temple), *Dr Barbara Watterson*
12 June AGM, 19.30, followed by Nature and Humour in Ancient Egyptian Art, *Peter Clayton*

There will also be a Spring Day School on the Pyramids of the Old Kingdom (date not given). Enquiries to the Secretary: Victor Blunden, 12 Thornleigh Road, Fallowfield, Manchester M14 7RD Tel. 0161 225 0879.

Exchanges

We continue to maintain exchanges with *HaRakevet*, a Quarterly Journal on the Railways of the Middle East, which is full of fascinating details. The newsletter is edited and published by Rabbi Walter Rothschild, who entertained us so well at the Cambridge Conference with video footage of the Hejaz railway. c/o Joachimstaler Strasse 13, D-10719, Berlin-Charlottenburg, Germany, <Rothschild-Berlin@t-online.de >

We have also received copies from Beatrix Gessler-Lohr of an article by Wolfgang Klausewitz, 'Der Zwist zwischen Fürst Pückler und Eduard Rüppel', *Natur und Museum*, 129:5 (May 1999), 133-145.

If you are associated with any other editors of journals who might be interested in setting up an exchange with the *ASTENE Bulletin*, please contact Janet Starkey, to discuss.

Obituaries

Sir Laurence Kirwan (1908-1999), notable as director and secretary of the Royal Geographical Society for thirty years, but also as a distinguished archaeologist in Sudan, Nubia and Aden Protectorate, died in March 1999. In 1929 he was involved with the rescue of Nubian sites threatened by the first Aswan High Dam. From 1934 to 1937 he was director of excavations in Sudan where his most valuable discoveries, concerned with the Meroitic civilisation, were made at Ballana and Qustal. As President of the British Institute of Eastern Africa he also encouraged interest in that region's wider contacts up the Red Sea and across the Indian Ocean.

Roy Manley (1930-1999), who died after a short illness on 19 April, might be said to be 'the father of ASTENE's Constitution'. His background of teaching in West Africa, then working for twenty-five years in the international voluntary sector, gave him an unusually wide experience in helping to set up new organisations in ways that could be sustained. ASTENE's constitution was crafted by Roy so that our Association was readily given charitable status by the Charities Commission. Constitutions need flexibility in order that the organisation can grow and change, and this, with Roy's advice, we feel has been achieved. Roy was the husband of Deborah Manley, our Events Organiser. Our deepest sympathy goes out to her.

Dorothy Middleton, who died earlier this year, was an inexhaustible source of information of 19th century European travellers in Africa. She was the author of *Victorian Lady Travellers* as well as editing the journals of Mounteney Jephson for the Hakluyt Society. Jephson accompanied Stanley on his disastrous attempt to 'rescue' Emin Pasha from Equatoria.

Useful Websites

Studies in Travel Writing, Tim Youngs
<Tim.Young@ntu.ac.uk> Website:
<http://human.ntu.ac.uk/stw/>

Journal of African Travel Writing, Amber Vogel
<ottotwo@mail.unc.edu>

Journeys, The International Journal of Travel and
travel Writing, <journeys@roehampton.ac.uk>

Literary Traveler, Francis McGovern
<http://www/literarytraveler.com>

A Concourse of Travellers and Artists,
1833

James Augustus St John¹ had been travelling in Egypt for some months, by boat, on foot and on camel back, and arrived at Thebes on 10th February, 1833.

In one of the tombs of al-Qurna, excavated high in the face of the mountain, I found Mr Hay² and his family, whose superior politeness and urbanity are well known to all European travellers in Egypt. Mr Bonomi,³ an English artist of great talent, inhabited a neighbouring tomb, where he had lived several years. Upon my arrival, they very obligingly invited me to take up my abode with them during whatever stay I should make at Thebes, pointing out the inconveniences of remaining in my kandjia on the river, far from the principal ruins, and the royal tombs of *Biban el Melook*. Influenced more, however, by the pleasure of their society than by the advantages of the position, I accepted their polite invitation and moved with the Hajji (his dragoman) to the tombs.

Our society was numerous: in addition to the two gentlemen above mentioned, and Monro (St John's travelling companion), whom I found waiting for me at Gournou, there were Mr Catherwood and M. Dupuis, both artists, who resided in our neighbourhood. Two other artists, Messrs Gouri⁴ and Jones,⁵ were living at Luxor, where Messrs Wellsted and Carlis,⁶ officers in the India navy, who during nearly two years had been employed in making a survey of the Red Sea, had arrived a few days previously. Mr Arundale, the editor of the work of Palladio, likewise joined us, from Dendera, in the course of the week. Thebes, therefore, during the whole of our sojourn, had rather the air of an English colony, than of an ancient and deserted metropolis.

The day was spent among the ruins; the evening, with the greater part of the night, in conversation; the majority being men of talent, and enlarged experience, in whose company time passed unobserved; so that independently of the numerous monuments of ancient art, there found crowded together, Thebes presented to us many motives for prolonging our stay.

On 18 February St John recorded: Having spent the whole night in conversation at Mr Hay's, in the tombs of Gournou, we this morning, about four o'clock, bade adieu to Thebes, and recommenced our voyage down the Nile.

Our party had been numerous, and I question whether the ancient inhabitants, when they brought in the figures of their deceased ancestors to enliven the festive scene, ever passed an evening more agreeably; the scene was eminently curious. Eight Englishmen, two Greeks and a Frenchman, seated at the same table, in an Egyptian tomb, discussing a thousand modern topics, and drinking the wines of Madeira and France, where mummies had lain in darkness and silence for three thousand years.

When the time for departing arrived, we quitted our hospitable hosts with regret, and lighted by the lanterns of the Arabs, threaded our way down the mountain, between vast mounds of ruins, deep excavations, and innumerable mummy-pits.

Who was Who?

1. James Augustus St John (1801–1875), a journalist, had worked with James Silk Buckingham. and travelled in the East 1831–1833, recording the governance and condition of Egypt under Mehemet Ali. He wrote two books, *Egypt and Mohammed Ali* (1834) and *Egypt and Nubia* (n.d.) He travelled by boat and on foot in the company of a Mr Munro, whom he met in Cairo, but here was returning from the Eastern desert by camel.
2. Robert Hay (1799–1863), Scottish traveller and collector, brought the artist Joseph Bonomi (1796–1878) to Egypt in 1824. He later employed Frederic Catherwood (1799–1854), Francis Arundale (1807–1853) and A. Dupuy as artists and draughtsmen. The resultant vast collection of drawings are preserved in 49 volumes in the British Library (Add MSS 29812–60).
3. Bonomi, estranged from Hay for some years, had rejoined him in August 1832. Catherwood travelled first in Egypt with Henry Westcar in 1823–1824 and returned to join Hay in September 1832. Arundale, an architect and painter, also in Egypt with Westcar, was recommended to Hay by Edward Lane, and joined him as draughtsman and landscape artist in 1832. The French artist, architect and lithographer, A. Dupuy, accompanied Bonomi (and Linant de Bellefonds) to Dongola the previous year, and spent a year making coloured copies of tomb scenes and a supposedly complete collection of coloured hieroglyphs. He published his recollections under the pseudonym H. Lebrun in 1865.
4. Does anyone have further information on the, presumably French artist, Gouri, or the British officer, Carlis?

5. The Welsh architect, Owen Jones, (1809–1874) visited the Levant and Egypt 1832–1833, and later published, among other material, *Views on the Nile* (1843).
6. Messrs James Wellsted (1805–1842) and Carlis were briefly in Egypt in 1833. Wellsted travelled often on his own with the Bedouin and his *Travels in Arabia* (1838) give great insight into this area. Janni d'Athanasia (1798–1854) lived at Shaykh 'Abd al-Qurna yet, at this time and had been interpreter and later collecting agent for Henry Salt. He may have been one of the two Greeks mentioned here.

News

Did the travellers know?

With the recent amazing discovery, reported in *The Sunday Times* (29 August 1999) of the tombs of thousands of untouched mummies in the Western Desert, in Bahariya oasis, at a site between Bawiti and Farfra, 230 miles SW of Cairo, one wonders whether any traveller in the area recorded any hint of what lay below the ground. James Burton, had, after all, been into the recently found tombs at Shaykh 'Abd al-Qurna in the 1820s and left his graffiti, without realising what he had almost discovered.

Not Yet in *Who was Who*

Despite Dr Morris Bierbrier's assiduous researches, some travellers have so far escaped inclusion in *Who was Who in Egyptology* (3rd edition). Two of these were introduced at the ASTENE Conference by Dr Patrice Bret of the Centre de recherche en histoire des sciences et des techniques, Paris.

Both Jean-Baptiste Lepère (1761–1844) and Jean-Marie Coutelle (1748–1835) well deserve an entry. Lepère, an architect, visited Constantinople and travelled in the Balkans (1796–1797), made many plans and drawings of Egyptian monuments and ruins, some of them reproduced on Napoleon's Sevres dessert service and *surtout de table*, as well as architectural reconstructions of pharoanic scenes in the famous Description d'Égypte. Coutelle, a physicist and an army officer, made the first French excavations at Alexandria (1798) and picked up the fist of a colossus of Rameses II in Memphis (1799), now in the British Museum. He produced much meteorological data, an account of his travel in Sinai with a Bedouin caravan, a paper on the construction of the pyramids and a proposal for bringing one of the Luxor obelisks to Paris (1800). Above all, Lepère and Coutelle, assisted by Andre Dutertre (1753–1842), were in charge of the first great excavations ever begun in Egypt, never completed, because of the Anglo-Turkish expedition of February to March 1801. They were following a research programme proposed at the Institut d'Égypte by zoologist Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, for a special com-

mittee. Patrice Bret's full paper will appear in the Association's proposed Occasional Papers.

Derek Gregory, Dept of Geography, University of British Columbia is planning a book on the influence of the French Expedition to Egypt in 1798 on the development of modern Orientalism. An abstract has been lodged with the editor. Please contact her if you wish to receive further details.

Stevie Doldge, Agent of Menai Travel has contacted the Association. They are a specialist travel firm offering unusual tours in Egypt in 2000. Recently these have included Siwa oasis, sites in the Delta, and the Western Desert. For further information please write to Stevie Doldge, Stoke Climsland, Callington PL17 8LU. 01579 370309.

Queries

'La Contemporaine'. Is anyone looking at this amazing lady? Professor Ridley's book on Drovetti mentions her. Elzelina van Atlede Yonghe (c.1777–1845), later known as Ida de Ste Elme, after a (very) chequered youth, she travelled in the East, and wrote an account of her travels in no fewer than six volumes! The novelist Jeanne d'Ivray summed up her life: 'la vie entière de cette femme ne fût que folies et ménsonges.' In Egypt she made libellous accusations against Drovetti and his *rage de fouilles* (frenzy for excavations) and the Tuscan Consul Rosetti, 'a crook and even a slave trader'.

H.E. Sharida al-Ka'abi from Doha, Qatar, is researching the whereabouts of the family of Haji Abdullah Fadhil Williamson of *Arabian Adventures* by Stanton Hope, published by Robert Hale Ltd in 1951. If anyone can provide information, please could they contact one of the editors? It would be much appreciated.

Lascaris de Ventimille, reputedly a Napoleonic spy, was active in Syria for some years starting in 1810. His assistant was Fathalah Sayigh, whose account of the 'mission' of the two men amongst the Bedouin is given by Lamartine in his *Voyage en Orient*. There are also references to Lascaris in Dr Meryon's books about Lady Hester Stanhope and in Barker's *Syria and Egypt under the last five Sultans*. Modern work includes studies by Auriant, Chelhod and Haddad. It is possible that Lascaris' own memoirs have survived, either amongst papers collected by Sir Sydney Smith or by Salt, and Burckhardt is said to have written something about Lascaris. If anyone knows anything about these or any other early 19th century source material, Norman Lewis (who is helping a French scholar, Dr François Pouillon, with research on the subject) would be very grateful to receive information.

Burgon, Thomas. Any information regarding Mss sources relating to Thomas Burgon, merchant Smyrna–Athens, 1809–1814. Thomas Burgon was the father of the Dean Burgon we used to quote from

in *Bulletin 7*. Of especial interest: present whereabouts of 167 pp Ms diary with hand-list of antiquities, believed to be Burgon's, once in King's College, London, now untraceable. Also any annotated drawings by Burgon of his gems and Egyptian antiquities, as well as his 'album'. Please contact Dr O.H. Krzyszkowska, Institute of Classical studies, Senate House, Malet Street, London WC1E 7HU, 0171 862 8700/ 8715 <olgak@sas.ac.uk>

Marco Zatterin is progressing with his Belzoni project. He has been in touch asking for: Accurate information on GBB and Freemasonry; Help on locating the antiquities GBB brought from Egypt (excluding those in the British Museum); Manuscript and first-hand sources which might have emerged in the recent past; Any piece of poetry written by GBB. His address is Via Verdi 12, 10124 Torino, tel. 011 6568258; fax 011 6639070, and his new e-mail is marzat@yahoo.it.

The English Giraffe: postscript to the article in *Bulletin 7*

From the *Malta Gazette*, 6 December 1826:

'The giraffe, or as it is more commonly called, the Cameleopard, which arrived in our Lazaretto a few weeks ago from Alexandria, is on its way to England as a present from the Pasha of Egypt to his Majesty George IV.

The rarity of this animal, which has seldom been found, even in royal collections, makes it an object of great curiosity. The beauty and delicacy of its form, and the mildness of its disposition, returning the caresses of its keepers and licking their faces with all the familiarity of a domestic animal call forth the surprise and admiration of all who have seen it; for in figuring to ourselves the appearance of the larger species coming under the description of wild beast, opposite ideas naturally arise. It has no weapons but a pair of butting horns which, however, are covered and crowned with a tuft of hair, so that they scarcely seem intended for offence, nor, indeed, does the animal indicate any knowledge of such a use of them. Being young and a female, it is only nine feet high, when its head is erect.'

Shipping a giraffe from Egypt to England was costly, as the Malta Letterbook at the Public Record Office shows:

'23rd May 1827

Cameleopard sent to Malta from Egypt by Mr Salt as a Present to His Majesty by the Pacha together with two Arabs and an Interpreter in charge of the Animal' arrived with an account of £350 to be paid for their Passage. A day later the expenses for said Cameleopard incurred by the Colonial Government for his Keep etc were presented with a Request for payment thereof. The Expenses amounted to some two hundred and thirty pounds sixteen shillings and

a penny three farthings. Its account was repaid promptly.

The King was not ungrateful and on 24th November, through a Mediterranean busy with ships returning from Navarino, a Present to the Viceroy of Egypt landed at Malta en route for Alexandria. It consisted of: Bucks, does and kangaroos.' [PRO CO 714/91]

Views of Egypt: Spiridon Scarvelli *Eric Britt*

Spiridon Scarvelli (1868–1943) devoted his life to interpreting in watercolour the landscape, monuments and way of life of Egypt. Much of what is known about Scarvelli at the moment is a combination of academic research and oral history, but much more can be gleaned by viewing his works. His appreciation of the Middle East has made for a profound historical record of the lives and times of the Egyptian people as well as an archive for the landscapes and monuments at the early part of the twentieth century.¹

Spiridon Scarvelli was born in Messina, Italy, the third son of an affluent family. As a child he travelled with his family throughout Europe and the Middle East. At sixteen he entered the State Industrial School in Trieste, presumably to study architecture and design, but soon began to concentrate on his real love, painting. The medium of watercolours interested him with its high demands of the artist both in discipline and preparation. After graduation, he travelled to London and studied the Masters, rejecting the popular movements of his time in favour of the classics. It was probably this choice that limited his critical appeal, for there is little documentation about him found in the standard sources for review of works at the time. In 1905 he was commissioned to paint a series of watercolour views for the ballroom of the summer palace of Emperor Franz Joseph of Austria on Corfu.² The following year there was an exhibition of his works at the Dudley gallery, in London.

In due course he travelled to Egypt, following the popular western European fascination with the region. The 'mysterious' world of the Middle East was in sharp contrast to Victorian England and there were many interested in seeing the exotic terrain and peoples of the area. It was here that Scarvelli created his finest works. The colour contrasts, the light and space of the desert were perfect for the precision and palate of watercolours. With highly stylised figures and brush strokes, he recorded the people in their daily activities. He showed the harmony between the people and the sometimes harsh desert environment through the tasks of fishing and washing, shopping and visiting. In areas largely untouched by the modern world, such as Bad-al-Farah, Luxor and Metwalli, Scarvelli captured the traditional customs that were fading away. At sunset and sunrise he painted the desert and its people as they woke and slept. Documenting the time in delicate washes of morning sky and the dark shadows of figures and buildings at the day's end.

Scarvelli also painted the great monuments. He painted the Sphinx both in partially excavated form in bright daylight and also at night, bathed in deep blues with the Sphinx covered up to her chest in the sand. He painted the view of the Pyramid at Cheops from the Mena House gardens, the Citadel and the tombs of the Mamluks in Cairo.

A review of a 1935 exhibition, from the French newspaper, *Le Journal du Caire*, shows that the exhibition was held in the galleries of Giuseppe Nistr. It was a retrospective, featuring some fifty watercolour views of Egypt. The review reveals that Scarvelli had been residing in Egypt for thirty-five years, that he had a studio in Cairo and that he received many visitors there, especially amateur watercolourists from England who were familiar with his work from his exhibitions in London.

More recently, exhibitions have been held in the United States, at Arkansas Art Center, Little Rock, Arkansas, and the Walton Arts Center, Fayetteville, Arkansas. In 1994, his works were among the exhibition entitled '19th and 20th century Greek Paintings' at the Hellenic Centre, London. Scarvelli's works are also found in the Searight Collection, Victoria and Albert Museum, London and the A.G. Leventis collection, Hellenic Centre, London.

Spiridon Scarvelli painted with a rare talent and clear sense of authenticity. The artist knew his subject well and was a close and honest observer. By capturing the daily life and sites of the region he appeared to have an appreciation of the lifestyle that would soon become affected by the spreading of European customs and habits and that would ultimately disappear. The paintings of Spiridon Scarvelli are a precious record of the Middle East at the early part of this century and will remain a chronicle of a people and their countries.

Notes

1. Ruth Pasquin, 'Views of Egypt: watercolours by Spiridon Scarvelli'.
2. A catalogue of one such exhibition of twenty-five watercolours held at Thomas Mclean's Gallery, London unfortunately reveals that Scarvelli painted the ancient Greek monuments as well as those in Egypt. Recent auction records indicate that Scarvelli painted many of Corfu's ancient sites and coastline.

Captain Speedy of Abyssinia, Malaya—and Church Stretton *Dorothy Anderson*

Charles Speedy was a soldier, traveller, and colonial officer, who, like many others, found opportunity and adventure in the expanding ramifications of the British Empire in the latter half of the nineteenth century.

He was born Tristram Charles Sawyer, in 1836 in Meerut, India, the eldest son of Major James Speedy, of The Buffs. He grew up to become exceptionally tall (6ft 5ins) and strong, with courage befitting his physical presence. He was energetic and imaginative, mild-mannered, with a gift for languages; but overall

was restless, with little liking for routine, and extravagant, in presenting himself, and in financial matters. He followed his father into the army, and was commissioned in 1854. He was seconded as Adjutant of the 10th Punjab Regiment in 1858, but resigned his commission at the end of 1860, intending to go to New Zealand.

Instead he travelled to Abyssinia, and took service with King Theodore, to assist in the training of his army. He stayed with the King until the latter part of 1862, hunting, shooting, joining in military expeditions. The King was an able soldier, brutal in establishing his supremacy over rival chiefs. His casual savagery extended to his treatment of the few Europeans in his court (a tent). His relationship with Speedy was different, almost a friendship: he admired his size, strength and bravery, and had confidence in his ability, particularly as he quickly learnt Amharic. It was from his time with King Theodore that Speedy developed his taste for dramatising his appearance and his exploits.

Leaving the King's service Speedy moved north to Massawa, and was persuaded by the British Consul, Captain Charles Duncan Cameron, to become Vice-Consul, with a roving commission to investigate disputes among slave traders along the Abyssinian/Sudan frontier. By the time the Foreign Office intervened to check this initiative, Cameron had been imprisoned by Theodore. Speedy was left in charge, but resigned his appointment in January 1864, setting off for New Zealand. There land disputes with the Maoris had flared into war, and Speedy became a Captain in the Waikato Militia, a title he was to use for the rest of his life. He moved on to Australia, and in August 1867 received a request from the War Office to go as civilian interpreter with a British force to Abyssinia.

Relations between King Theodore and European countries had worsened as the King's behaviour had become more erratic. A number of Europeans were held in the King's mountain fortress at Magdala, 400 miles inland; two were British Consular officials, including Cameron, imprisoned from 1863. The Conservative Government decided on a punitive expedition, with General Sir Robert Napier of the Bombay Army as its commander. Napier, recognizing that an invasion of Abyssinia presented physical, administrative and military problems, sought out experts who knew the country and the language: hence the request to Speedy.

He arrived at Napier's camp in February 1868, and as the troops built and then struggled up and down the road to Magdala, he became an invaluable member of the force. Employed by Napier on diplomatic missions to the Abyssinian chiefs, Speedy often rode ahead of the column, easing the way with words. In April the force reached Magdala and attacked. The fortress was taken without resistance, Theodore died by his own hand, and the prisoners were released. The expedition was over by mid-June; it had been brilliantly organized, had overcome great physical difficulties, and the reputation of the British military had been enhanced.

Napier, in official despatches, praised Speedy's services, testifying to the confidence that all had in him. He accepted Speedy's offer to look after Theodore's son, Prince Alamayu, aged eight, and the two travelled to England. The Prince became a ward of the British Government, with the Chancellor of the Exchequer his ex-officio guardian, and was left in Speedy's care with a Treasury allowance for his upbringing. In England Speedy shared in Napier's achievements, and his portrait, with lionskin flung over his shoulders, appeared in the Illustrated London News. In December he married Cornelia Mary Cotton, daughter of a well-to-do landowner in Freshwater, Isle of Wight and early in 1869, left for India, with an appointment as Police Superintendent in Oudh. His wife and Alamayu accompanied him (with Treasury approval).

In 1871 Speedy moved to Penang, one of the Straits Settlements under the control of the Colonial Office. But he neglected to inform the Treasury, and a demand followed that Alamayu be sent to England to go to public school. The colonial administrator in Penang, on receiving the Treasury's orders, emphasised that the boy was happy with Speedy and his wife: 'Were Captain Speedy his father he could not have done more for him in every way and I consider under the circumstances Captain Speedy is deserving of every consideration'. The response was a peremptory telegram.

In the neighbouring state of Perak, civil war had erupted among rival Malay chiefs and between competing Chinese factions in the tin mining region of Larut, and Speedy was in constant action. When the situation worsened during 1872-1873, the British intervened, and in January 1874 an agreement was reached whereby each independent state accepted a British Resident as advisor. The qualifications for such positions were knowledge of the country, confidence of Malay chiefs and Chinese headmen, and Speedy, who 'essentially fulfills all these conditions', became Assistant Resident at Larut. By the end of 1874 he had re-established law and order and settled the mining disputes. He maintained a certain grandiose style of living, but retained the confidence of the British authorities: his administration was considered very successful.

During 1875 there was further unrest, and British intervention followed, an expensive badly organized military and naval expedition, in which Speedy became involved, recruiting Chinese labourers for road building. But the expedition was delayed, and Speedy was accused of not providing a larger workforce and for treating the Chinese 'like gentlemen', complaints reported to Governor Jervois in Singapore.

The war ended in February 1876, and the Colonial Office proposed that Speedy be appointed permanent Resident of Perak. But Jervois was hostile, claiming that Speedy was eccentric in dress and behaviour, not always accountable for expenditure: he was, Jervois wrote, 'altogether an inferior order of being'. Speedy returned to Larut as Assistant Resident only. Administrative changes further reduced his usefulness and towards the end of 1877 he resigned. The Colonial

Office had published Parliamentary Papers which included Jervois's confidential documents damning Speedy: as such they were public but privileged, and Speedy had no means of redress.

Speedy and his wife, with a wealthy inheritance from her father, left Penang in January 1878 to embark on an extensive shooting tour through eastern Sudan, from Suakin inland to Kassala. Their caravan consisted of forty camels, camel men, assorted animals, special tents, some of which had been designed and sewn by the Speedys, and a young Malay as personal servant. They followed the telegraph poles across the desert, and Speedy went off on hunting expeditions while Mrs Speedy wrote letters, taught the Malay boy English, and practised her Arabic. Speedy already spoke Arabic; and after they had joined German big game collectors gathering animals for zoos, he was speaking German within a week. Mrs Speedy wrote happily to her mother, providing details of a journey that was full of discomfort, with no privacy, some danger, but much interest, and showed herself as a woman of resource, humour, content with her situation and with 'Charlie'. After four months they returned to Suakin and made a leisurely trip back to England.

Mrs Speedy's letters, with her small pen and ink drawings, were published in 1884 with the title *My Wanderings in the Soudan*, and, as she noted in the Preface, at that moment Captain Speedy was with another British expedition in Abyssinia. He was appointed political adviser to accompany Vice-Admiral William Hewett on a diplomatic mission which had arisen because of the Mahdist successes in the Sudan, with the consequence that the Egyptian garrisons stationed throughout the country were besieged. There were possibilities of a retreat from Kassala to Massawa, but this meant passage through Abyssinian territory. Hewett's mission was to offer trade concessions to King John (successor to King Theodore).

Speedy had accepted his new appointment and its remuneration gladly, explaining that because of recent financial reverses he was not in a position to undertake such services gratuitously. He provided memoranda about Abyssinia to the Foreign Office, and was in Cairo in January 1884, attached to the staff of Sir Evelyn Baring, the British Agent. Impressed with Speedy's knowledge, Baring expressed his confidence in Speedy's views in official telegrams.

Speedy joined Hewett at Massawa, and the small party travelled to the Abyssinian highlands. King John, though initially hostile, accepted the British proposals: Massawa was to become a free port open to Abyssinians and Egyptians. Hewett returned to Massawa in June, and arranged for Speedy to stay on 'in charge of British and Abyssinian interests' until early 1885. In his official report Hewett acknowledged the invaluable assistance Speedy had provided in the negotiations and in Massawa. There was a smooth change over in the port; Speedy also arranged the shipment of the King's gift to Queen Victoria, an elephant (which the Queen gave to London Zoo).

Speedy returned once more to Abyssinia in March 1897, accompanying a small party of army officers as interpreter and adviser. The British campaign to reconquer the Sudan was under way, and this diplomatic mission, with its leader Rennell Rodd from the British Agent's office, was sent in response to the pressure which King Menelik (King John's successor) was exerting along the Somali and Sudan frontiers; its objective was to settle the frontiers before the Abyssinians advanced further. The mission started from Somaliland, and, travelling inland through intense heat and mountainous terrain, reached Addis Abba at the end of April. A treaty was signed in mid-May.

For this mission Speedy's experience was not as valuable as in 1884: the new King was more westernised, and more information about the country was generally available. Moreover, Speedy was over sixty and had difficulties in keeping up with younger colleagues. Rodd's assessment of Speedy's contribution was tactful: he had carried out effectively duties which related to provisions and sustenance. Rodd added that it was remarkable that he had been able to sustain the fatigues of the long and hard journey.

In England Speedy and his wife had moved to Chatsworth, in Shropshire, where Mrs Speedy had bought a house, and where they lived in modest comfort. Captain Speedy died on 9 August 1910 and a short obituary appeared in *The Times*. Mrs Speedy, who appears to have been a worthy and generous companion of a complex and restless personality, lived on until 1917.

Speedy had much ability and could communicate in at least nine languages. He had other talents, some rare for a man of his time and background: sympathy and understanding for the people with whom he dealt. He was persuasive and won the confidence of people as experienced as Napier, Baring and Hewett, and as barbaric as Theodore. His restless temperament, affectations in his behaviour, his pretensions to a grandiose life style, would not necessarily have prevented long-term service as a colonial officer.

Note

1. Alamayu, under the care of Dr Jex-Blake, went to Cheltenham College, Rugby, and Sandhurst; he died on 14 November 1879, and Speedy, Napier and the Chancellor attended his funeral at St George's Chapel, Windsor.

The Egyptian House

Alastair Dick-Cleland, The Landmark Trust

In 1834 John Lavin, bookseller, of Penzance, Cornwall, bought two cottages in Chapel Street for £396, and proceeded to raise the height of the building and to add to its street front the present remarkable Egyptian façade. The Royal Arms on the building suggest that it was complete before the accession of Queen Victoria in 1837.

The building came to be known as Lavin's Museum, and although he also sold maps, guides and stationary, John Lavin's main business was in miner-

als, which he bought and sold and exhibited there. The exotic building must have been intended to emphasise the bizarre and beautiful side of geological specimens, and to draw into the shop visitors to the town. At the time there was a great deal of enthusiasm for the study of minerals and fossils, particularly in Cornwall. Many of the rare specimens sold by Lavin in Chapel Street were found by Cornish miners, both those at work in the county, and others working overseas.

There is no evidence at all to give us the name of the Egyptian House's designer. It was clearly influenced by P.F. Robinson's Egyptian Hall in Piccadilly, London, built in 1811-1812 to house Bullock's Museum of Curiosities, to which it is nearly identical in both design and detail.

Closer at hand is John Foulston's Egyptian Library at Devonport, near Plymouth, built in 1823 which at one time also housed a collection of minerals, but is a more serious and scholarly work than either Bullock's or Lavin's Museums. The embellishments on the front of the Egyptian House are of Coade stone, from Lambeth. It may be that Lavin was his own architect, using a print of Robinson's building for his model, and working with a particularly skilful builder and decorator.

The Egyptian House was owned by the Lavin family until 1910, although the business in minerals had been given up soon after John's death in 1856. The ground floor became two shops, with dwellings above, and these were let to a variety of tenants over the decades. For many years in this century, there was a draper's business there. Then, in 1968, it was acquired by its present owner, the Landmark Trust, a charity which specialises in the repair of rare or unusual historic buildings. The whole building has been carefully restored, and much of the original detail of its façade, which had been altered over the years, reinstated. It had also been repainted using traditional paints and paint-colours. In addition to the shops on the ground floor, there are now three flats on the floors above, which are let for holidays by the Landmark Trust.

Encyclopedia on the Literature of Travel and Exploration

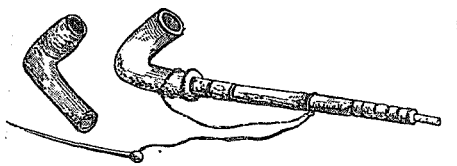
In summer 2001 the Chicago- and London-based publishers Fitzroy Dearborn will be publishing an Encyclopedia on the subject of The Literature of Travel and Exploration.

The Literature of Travel and Exploration will extend to around 1000 large-format, double column pages and will contain in the region of 600 entries. Among the aspects of the literature of travel and exploration to be covered are: places and routes, major writers, methods of transport and types of journey, genres, societies and journals, and themes such as censorship, Orientalism, and Romanticism. The Encyclopedia will also contain a number of illustrations. The entries will examine the literature

of travel and exploration from classical antiquity to the present day and will have entries on significant writers and their works from around the world. It is intended that this volume will be a valuable resource for all those studying, researching, or teaching any aspect of travel writing, in addition to appealing to the general reader with an interest in exploring this growing subject.

The List of Entries, broken down into sections for convenience, can be viewed on the project's web site (http://www.fitzroydearborn.com/london/trav_fs.htm) or, if you prefer can be sent to you as an attached file, or sent by post. In the actual book entries will be presented in a simple A-Z sequence, with cross-references where useful. The entry list has been drawn up by the editor with advice from the project's Board of Advisers, whose names appear on the web site.

The entries on countries and regions will provide a survey of travel writing relating to specific geographical areas, while those on modes of transport, genres, issues, and themes are intended to provide an overview of the literature from different angles. The articles on individual writers are intended to cover the major figures in the field, but there will also be entries on others not primarily known as travel writers. Please note that the absence of a specific entry on a place, topic, or individual does not necessarily mean that they will be absent



Resources for Research into Travels in Egypt and the Near East

Some Collections at the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris

Caroline Simpson has recently spent some time researching in the Département des estampes et de la photographie, reserve collection, Bibliothèque nationale, rue de Richelieu, Paris on Wilkinson. They include Sir J.G. Wilkinson's drawings and watercolours in collection of Seymour de Ricci (WSA Vaux zale, Hodgson, 24 July 1924 n.661 TO Quaritch?, sold July 1931 to S de Ricci) (la cote Vh 176 res. Fol) with a microfilm of the pictures. They include Doum palms, temples in Nubia, a Levantine in Cairo costume, Cameleopards at Cairo, convents, quarries, Karnak, Medinet Habu etc. Whilst she was there she has made a very useful index of an early photographic collection and of the reserve collection.

In the Department des cartes et plans she also found the photographs of the Société de géographie, which are indexed. The collection includes

We 307 Beato and Zangaki, a personal collection of views;

We 311 an amazing collection of photographs of named individuals taken by Vossion in 1882, 108 from the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. Lots of

from the book. They may figure in a longer survey article. The Encyclopedia will be fully cross-referenced and indexed in order to make the contents as accessible as possible. For your information only a list of entries that were considered for inclusion but are now covered by other entry headings can be viewed on the project website.

Each entry will consist of an analytical essay (varying in length from 1000 to 5000 words) with an annotated bibliography and/or list of further reading, and, in the case of individual writers, a separate short paragraph of biographical information. Sample essays - one on a place (Greece 1600-1821) and one on an individual (William Martin Leake) - can be examined on the website (http://www.fitzroydearborn.com/london/trav_fs.htm) to give you an idea of the general structure and approach that we are looking for. It is hoped that bibliographies and reading lists will be extensive, detailed and up-to-date, and thus an essential component of the book's usefulness.

Contributors to this major reference work are now being sought, and if you would like further information, please get in touch with the editor or consult the project's Website:

www.fitzroydearborn.com/london.travel.htm

The project editor, Jennifer Speake, can be contacted by mail at The Literature of Travel and Exploration, Fitzroy Dearborn Publishers, 310 Regent Street, London W1R 5AJ; tel: +44 (0) 20 7 636 6627; fax: +44 (0) 20 7 636 6982; email: travel@fitzroydearborn.demon.co.uk

local people, doctors, consuls, dragomen, every sort of person.

We 251 album of 20 anthropological photos of Nubians from Upper Egypt, 1884.

We 174 2 albums and 168 photographs of Egypt, Nubia and Syria by Maxime du Camp in 1849-1850, from the library of Henri Duveyrier, donated in 1893. Images on microfilm, with titles. The numbers on the microfilm shots of images 1 to 62 are one ahead of the images i.e. no.5 is microfilm image 6. No. 63 does not exist, so the numbers catch up and are same from then on. The images include mosques in Cairo, Pyramids, Asyut, Denderah, many of Thebes, Philae, Abu Simbel etc, Jerusalem.

There is an excellent new microfilm reader which can also take photocopies; you just press a button when you have up the image you require, cost 2FF per copy. To use these collections in the Richelieu building you have to get a pass at the Richelieu building, after being interviewed, so leave at least 90 minutes to complete all formalities. This requires justification of why you require to use the collection, and professional identity, plus a passport or other form of identification. There is a fee for use. The

library also has some very good printed leaflets on the use of the collections. The Reserve Collection is open Tuesday and Thursday 10.00 to 12.00, and closes for summer holidays etc. Please contact either Caroline Simpson, 47 New Dover Rd, Canterbury, UK <caroline@forbury.demon.co.uk> or Janet Starkey for a full copy of her informative notes.

Is anyone doing research on the two-volume travel journals covering Europe and Egypt (1813-1816) of Sir John Maxwell (1791-1865) lodged in Strathclyde regional Archives as T-PM 117, 129?

Is anyone researching in the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland in Belfast who is interested in the papers of Henry Windsor Villiers Stuart (1827-1895)? The reference is T3131 and NRA 25261. He visited Egypt on various occasion between 1877 and 1888, and published *Nile Gleanings* in 1879. He was ordained in 1850, but in 1873 surrendered holy orders and was elected as Member of Parliament for Waterford. After the British occupation of Egypt, he was attached to Lord Dufferin's mission of reconstruction, and in 1883 was commissioned to report on the condition of the country.

Resources in Cairo

It must be stressed that this list by no means covers all the archives and libraries and so on, in Cairo. Our criteria have been that they should be likely to hold material useful to a person researching into travels in Egypt, and that they are accessible to a person not normally resident in Cairo, nor attached to any institution there. Our information frequently does not include opening hours. It would be advisable to telephone to check both these and whether any identification/letter of introduction, etc, is necessary. It would be useful to be able to publish a similar list for Alexandria and other parts of Egypt, as well as other countries in the Near East. Information welcome from people who have found any such source of use.

1. All Saints' Cathedral, 5 Sharia Michel Lutfallah, Zamalek, Cairo. Tel: 3418391/3414019. These archives, consisting of correspondence, pamphlets, etc., to do with the British community and the Church's activities in the twentieth century, are indexed by topic and contain, for example, material relating to both World Wars; there are also some private papers.

2. British Council Library, 192 Sharia El Nil, Agouza, Giza. Tel: 3031514. Like all British Council libraries, the purpose is to disseminate British culture. However, there is much about Egypt in the large history and literature sections. There is an audio-visual department. To browse is free, then there are three types of membership: the cheapest allows use of the audio-visual department, for the next you can borrow books, a CD or a cassette for 3 weeks. Top price allows the borrowing of

videotapes. There are occasional lectures by visiting scholars.

3. Dar al-Kutub al-Misriyah, Corniche el-Nil, Boulaq, Cairo. Tel: 775000; fax: 765185. The National Library and Archives of Egypt. You need to show i.d. with a photograph (passport, driver's licence, etc)

Books cannot be borrowed.

4. Deutsches Archeologisches Institut, Abteilung Cairo, 31 Abu al-Fida' Street, Zamalek, Cairo. tel: 3401460. About 50,000 books, in all major European languages and Arabic, on Egyptology, Coptology, Islam, etc. Alphabetical card catalogue. Researchers will need a letter of introduction from a sponsor. No photocopying or borrowing. Material includes the manuscript 1823-1824 journal of the architect, Henry Westcar. Hours: 8.00 to 13.00, Monday-Thursday: closed Friday to Sunday.

5. Institut Français d'Archéologie Orientale du Caire (IFAO), 37 Sharia Shaykh `Ali Yusuf, al-Munira, Cairo. tel: 3548245 / 3557092 / 3568245; fax: 3544635. Some 60,000 books, including 19th century and contemporary journals, travel writings and old maps of Egypt and Cairo. A membership card can be obtained from the office on the ground floor. Hours: 9.00-13.00, 14.00-17.00, closed Friday and Saturday.

6. Institut Dominicain d'Etudes Orientales, Postal address: B.P. 18 Abbasiyah, 11381 Cairo. tel: 4825509; fax: 2820682. The large monastery in its tree-shaded grounds holds about 80,000 books, in major European languages, Arabic and Persian. Much to do with religious history, also Egyptology, Coptology. No audiovisual facilities, but photocopying is available. Researchers simply fill out a form on each visit and sign the register. Hours: 10.00-12.00, 16.00-18.00, Tuesday to Friday.

7. Institut d'Égypte / al-Majma' al-Ilmi al-Misri, 13 Sharia Shaykh Rihan, Cairo. tel: 3541504. Has two copies of the *Description d'Égypte*, and mss memoirs of the French Expedition, many early travel and art books, and much more. There is a General Catalogue 1859-1927, consult and/or browse. Well worth visiting, says our Cairo informant. Some kind of letter of introduction appears to be necessary, please telephone to check.

8. Istituto Italiano di Cultura per la R.A.E., 3 Sharia al-Shaykh al-Marsafi, Zamalek, Cairo. tel: 3408791 fax: 3415723. For ASTENE members, most likely to be of use for works on the history of the Italian community in Egypt. Material on architecture includes architects who are not Italian. Lots of cultural activities and exhibitions.

9. Jesuits Library, College de la Sainte Famille, 1 Sharia Bustan al-Maksi, al-Fagallah, Cairo. tel: 5900411/5900892. Mainly in French and English, the collections include, as well as much religious

history, works on the French Expedition, and as our member John David Ragan discovered (see *Bulletin* 3, p.10), writings by 19th century French women who had married Egyptians. Photocopying available. Hours: 9.30–13.00, 16.00–19.00; closed Sunday.

The Royal Society

The Raymond and Beverley Sackler Archive Resource—the Royal Society's database—and its use of certificates of election.

The date normally given for the foundation of the Royal Society is 28 November 1660, the day on which a group of scholars held a meeting at Gresham College, London, after hearing a lecture by Christopher Wren. These men, among whom were Robert Boyle and William, Viscount Brouncker (who became the Society's first President), discussed a 'designe of founding a College for the Promoting of Pshico-Mathematicall, Experimental Learning'. A list of some forty men who might be invited to join was drawn up and the King's official approval followed in July 1662 when Charles II granted the Society its first Charter.

Since this meeting of Founder Fellows, some 8000 names have been added to the roll of the Society, from key characters in the evolution of British and European science to those fascinating lesser known figures who together make the history of the Society so rich. The Raymond and Beverley Sackler Archive Resource is a database which aims to present in easily searchable form a wide variety of biographical information on every Fellow since the Society's foundation. It will incorporate images from the Society's collections both of Fellows themselves and their certificates of election. The development of the Resource is an ongoing five-year project which will ultimately provide for web access to this unique accumulation of data.

So far, the core of the database has been supplied by *Bulloch's Roll*, a handwritten index to Fellows compiled in the 1930s and held in the Society's Library, from which basic details such as dates of birth, death and election, have been transferred and checked against entries in the *Dictionary of Scientific Biography* and the *Dictionary of National Biography*. References to obituaries have been added, making it possible to produce for the first time a complete list of Royal Society obituaries, and facts relating to Society activities, such as offices held, lectures given and prizes received, have also been included.

A key aspect of the database's uniqueness will be its employment of original manuscripts from the Archives and paramount among these are the certificates of election mentioned above. Introduced in 1731, they consist of two elements: the citation, a short passage explaining why the individual concerned was considered a suitable candidate; and the signatures of supporting Fellows, known as proposers. To become a candidate one had to be put forward by someone who was already a Fellow and obtain backing of other existing Fellows. Collectively, the certificates reveal a breathtaking range of talent possessed by candidates. Now, in

electronic form, they make it possible to trace networks of relationships between fellows throughout the Society's history, excluding the last fifty years.

Work on entering the certificates is well under way: already the years 1731–1748 and 1848–1940 have been completed. One conclusion to be drawn from the early certificates is that no canvassing was necessary (although having a good friend within the Society was certainly advantageous). This is clearly indicated by some of the proposals of Martin Folkes, President from 1741 until 1752. Celestino Galiani, styled 'Archbishop of Thessalonica', was recommended by Folkes in a letter from Rome for, amongst other assets, 'his particular regard for the English nation'. The pope's doctor, a Monsignor Leprotti, was also put forward by Folkes (and accepted) on the grounds that 'the Station he is in will afford him Opertunities'.

To give an illustration of interest to students of travel in Egypt and the Near East, this is the citation of Thomas Shaw (1694–1751), elected a Fellow in 1734:

The Revd Mr Thomas Shaw of Queens College Oxon, & late Chaplain to the English Factory at Algiers is a person well skilled in Natural knowledge Geography & Antiquities; and having travelled thro Several Countries in Asia & Africa hath Collected many Curious observations Some of which he formerly communicated to the Royal Society; but is now about printing a relation of all his Travels: he is desirous of becoming a member of the Royal Society, & is recommended accordingly by us whose Names are underwritten.

Shaw was proposed by an eminent group of Fellows including Cromwell Mortimer and Sir Hans Sloane, then President.

As the resource expands we would be delighted to hear from anyone in a position to provide additional information on Fellows of the Society. Peta Rée, for example, has cleared up the confusion surrounding the date of death of the above-mentioned Thomas Shaw. It is precisely this kind of factual detail we would be glad to receive, rather than more complex bibliographic information or historical analyses. Details relating to profession, education and membership of other learned bodies or societies would be particularly helpful and we are also keen to hear about fresh evidence relating to dates or places of birth, death and burial that fills in previous gaps or supersedes information given in older sources. Through pooling our researches in this way the potentialities offered by new technology will be exploited to our common benefit.

If you would like to know more about the Sackler project, there is a dedicated web page, <www.royalsoc.ac/Library/sackler.htm>. For answers to specific enquiries, please write to: Paul Byrne, Researcher (Raymond and Beverley Sackler Archive Resource), Royal Society Library, 6 Carlton House Terrace, London SW1 5AG or email <paul.byrne@royalsoc.ac.uk>.

Book Review

G. Wyman Bury, *The Land of Uz*, ed. Clive Smith (1911); *Arabia Infelix* (1915). Both reprinted by Garnet, Reading. ISBN 1-85964-1210 and 1-85964-1229. £14.95 each.

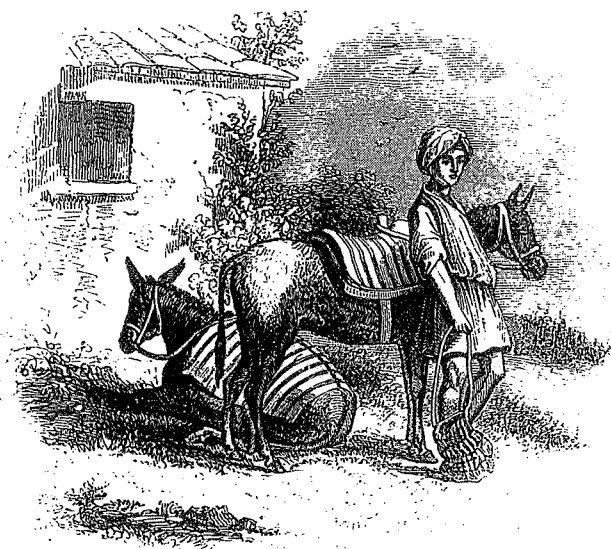
The range of reprints of travellers' tales of the Middle East continues to expand, luckily for our purses, given the exorbitant prices of the originals. Among the latest are these two accounts by G. Wyman Bury, both accompanied by excellent introductions by Clive Smith. Naturalist, explorer, archaeological collector, intelligence officer, Bury arrived in Aden as a young man in 1896. He spent a year learning Arabic with the Abdali tribe (calling himself Abdullah Mansur) and in due course was employed, on the basis of his local knowledge, by British authorities in Aden. Before long his rather haphazard relations with the Abdalis led to accusations of bribery and he was dismissed from the service. He was never allowed back to British Yemen.

The Land of Uz is concerned with southern Yemen, especially the vast area controlled by the Awlaki and Bayhahi tribes. For those interested in the mechanics of travel an appendix deals with 'outfit'; apart from useful details of weaponry he also advises on dress, that 'you may not be able to live up (or down) to native dress which requires some years' practice and a lot of tact to wear with even a passable attempt at decency, but you can at least harmonize with your surroundings', khaki all over. And, 'I suppose you will have to carry handkerchief, Avoid white, and do not blow your nose in public; it startles folk.'

Between 1912 and 1913 he spent a year in the north, described in *Arabia Infelix*. Despite the apparent infelicity of Turkish Yemen he was able to make an outstanding contribution not only to an understanding of the country but also to knowledge of its flora and fauna; both books in fact a few well larded with such descriptions. Indeed, Bury saw himself primarily as explorer and naturalist. But he ends *Arabia* on an appropriately morose note: in Ottoman Yemen 'we can not only see the inevitable result of negligent administration but the subterranean workings of a covert force which will, sooner or later, undermine all governments in the world that control alien subject races.' Not far off the mark.

The great distinction between the 19th century 'travelogue' (not my favourite word) and today's is the invisibility in the first of the traveller, who appears all too brazenly in the second. Bury typified the former. Accounts of Yemen were as rare in his day as they are now and very few are as detailed as these two. He is said to have brought Yemen to the notice of the English-speaking world, a nice claim which I have reservations about, but Yemen certainly deserves that attention now as much as it ever did then.

Sarah Searight



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JERUSALEM



Jerusalem

Caught in Time

by Colin Osman

This volume of archive photographs, capturing Jerusalem from the middle of the last century until the First World War, is of particular value as a record of an era now passed. The great majority of photographs in this book have been taken from the archives of the Palestine Exploration Fund (PEF), an important research centre in the area.

This book has a wide variety of material, with photographs taken by local photographers and missionaries, as well as those taken by professional photographers. The Fund's archive is therefore a remarkable compilation of photographs of Jerusalem in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and reveals the true face of the city and its people.

October 1999 • 160pp • 260 x 210 mm • 148 duotone & 12 colour photographs • Cased £19.95 • ISBN 1 85964 120 2

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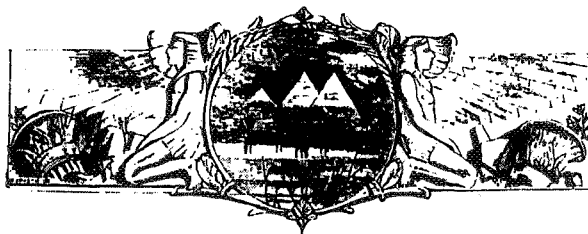
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Books, articles submitted to ASTENE by members

- Anderson, Dorothy, *Baker Pasha; Misconduct and Mischance* (Norwich: Michael Russell, 1999). An account of how the career of the brilliant cavalry officer, Valentine Baker (brother of Samuel Baker) was blighted by the aftermath of a moment of indiscretion. We will be reviewing this book in the next Bulletin. Dorothy Anderson is also the author of *Miss Irby and her Friends* (London, 1966) and *The Balkan Volunteers* (London, 1968).
- Azim, Michel, 'La Notice Analytique des voyages de Jean-Jacques Rifaud, GM 143 (1994), 7-19.
- Beinlich-Seeber, Christine, *Bibliographie Altägypten, 1842-1946*, 3 vols (Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz, 1998), Agyptologische Abhandlung, 61. ISBN 3-447-03682-6. This bibliography aims to list the entire literature on pharaonic Egypt, from pure scientific works through exhibition and auction catalogues, novels and travel accounts to popular scientific works and esoterica, in the period between 1822, when Champollion first began to decipher the hieroglyphs and 1947, when periodic publications of the *Annual Egyptological Bibliography* began to appear. In the not too distant future all the material from the *Bibliographie Altägypten* will be transferred to a *Bibliographie Altägypten* database which, in combination with the titles in the *Annual Egyptological Bibliography*, will be accessible via CD-ROM and the Internet. Annual updating of both bibliographies will afford the possibility of additions, supplements and corrections.
- ### Forthcoming Books and Articles by ASTENE members
- Information on relevant recent and forthcoming publications and research projects and interests of ASTENE members will be included in the booklet on members' interests at the New Year. Please let us have any relevant information and dates of publication, where relevant.
- Agius, Dionisius A., *In the Wake of the Dhow: Arabian/Persian Gulf and Oman* (Garnet)
- Attard, Joseph, *The Gozo Stone Circle Rediscovered*
- Azim, Michel, *Karnak et sa topographie*, Vol 2, Les Relevés anciens du temple d'Amon-Rê, 1589-1825.
- Barbet, Alix, Pierre-Louis Gartier and N.N. Lewis, 'Un tombeau peint imsorit de Sidon', *Syria*
- Behn, Wolfgang, *Index Islamicus, 1665-1905* and supplement in 2 vols, a biographical companion to *Index Islamicus, 1665-1980* containing c.20,000 entries
- Chubbuck, Kay, *Empire of the Spirit: the Victorians, Religion and the East.*
- Chubbuck, Kay, *Letters to my Sister: the selected letters of Isabella Bird.*
- Fay, Mary Ann, study of élite Cairene women and households in the 18th century.
- Fay, Mary Ann, possibly chapter in *Auto/Biography and the Creation of Identity and Community in the Middle East from the Early Modern period to the Present* with AUC.
- French, Elizabeth, 'Travellers to Mycenae' in French and Iakovides, *The Mycenae Atlas* (Archaeological Society of Athens).
- Gaur, Dr Albertine, on Isabel Burton.
- Gessler-Löhr, Beatrix, Eduard Rüppell und Altägypten
- Goldschmidt Jr, Arthur, *A Concise History of the Middle East* 6th ed. Westview Press, 1999).
- Goldschmidt Jr, Arthur, *Biographical Dictionary of Modern Egypt* (Boulder: Lynne Rienner Press, 1999).
- Greeves, Dr John, Review of Rice, Michael, *Egypt's legacy: discussions in Egyptology.*
- Kettel, Jeannot, *Schriften der Brüder Champollion in deutschen Sammlungen I: '... les brames de l'Hindoustan et les docteurs de Thèbes et de Memphis ...': Ein unveröffentlichter brief Champollions an Joseph Hammer-Purgstall.*
- Kettel, Jeannot, *Jean-François Champollion le jeune: Répertoire de bibliographie analytique, t.II..*
- Kholy, Nadia el-, *Arab Travellers to Europe.*
- Lewis, Norman N., 'Baalbek: the drawings of James Bruce', *Levant*, 31 (1999), 241-253.
- Lewis, Norman N., A. Sartre-Fauriat and M. Satre et al, 'W.J. Banks: travaux en Syrie d'un voyageur oublié', *Syria.*
- Manley, Deborah and Peta Rée, *Biography of Henry Salt* (Libri Publications) and *NDNB* (Oxford: OUP) articles..
- Nash, Geoffrey, 'Contested terrains: some Anglo-Arab Mappings of Lawrence's Arabia', *Islamic Quarterly.*
- Rée, Peta, articles in *NDNB* (Oxford: OUP) on H.W. Beechey, G.B. Belzoni, J.J. Halls, N. Pearce, H. Salt (with Deborah Manley), Thomas Shaw; Book with Deborah Manley, *Biography of Henry Salt* (Libri Publications).
- Searight, Sarah (ed), *Essays on prehistoric and Historical development in Arabia and its neighbours;* book on Yemen; book on Red Sea..
- Starkey, Janet, book on Eastern desert of Egypt, anthropological perspectives.
- Thompson, Christopher W., *French Romantic Travel Writing, 1811-1852* (Oxford: OUP).
- Wallace, Janet, 'Handlist of papers relating to British Museum excavations overseas in British Museum Central Archives', *British Museum Occasional Papers.*
- Weeks, Emily M., *Artists's biographies in the NDNB* (Oxford: OUP, 2001?)
- Williams, Caroline, 'Robert Hay' for the *NDNB* (Oxford: OUP, 2001?).
- Wolff, Anne, *European Travellers to Egypt.*



Books

- ARAM, 'Trade routes in the Near East and cultural interchange in the Arabian peninsula. Papers from annual Oxford conferences for 1996 and 1997, 8:1 and 2 (Oxford). ISSN 0959-4213.
- Baldinetti, Anna, *Orientalismo e Colonialismo: la ricerca di consenso in Egitto per l'impresa di Libia* (Rome, 1997). A study of Italian cultural initiatives in Egypt at the turn of the 19th-20th centuries, including attempts to found a mosque in Cairo named after Umberto I as well as Italian involvement in al-Azhar. The study includes information on Italian institutions, individuals active in Egypt and also Egyptian reactions to these activities.
- Bard, Kathryn, *Encyclopaedia of the Archaeology of ancient Egypt* (Boston: University of Boston Press, 1999). ISBN 0-415-18589, £150. Claims to be the first reference work in English to present a systematic coverage of Egyptian archaeology from the earliest Palaeolithic finds to the 4th century AD. Many of the contributors are currently working in Egypt.
- Bode, Christopher, ed. *West meets east: Klassiker der Britischen Orient-Reise literatur* (Anglischer Forschungen, Bd 246) (Heidelberg: Universitätsverlag Carl Winter, 1997), DM 58. A combined study of the works of six British travellers whose masterpieces have become milestones in the development of British travel writing: Lady Mary Wortley Montagu's *The Turkish Embassy Letters*; Alexander Kinglake's *Eothen* (1844); Richard Burton's *Pilgrimage to Mecca and Medina* (1855-1856); Freya Stark's *Valleys of the Assassins* (1934); Robert Byron's *Road to Oxiana* (1937); and Wilfred Thesiger's *Arabian Sands* (1959). Each study is analysed by seven authors each with interest in letters and literary criticism.
- Clapp, Nicholas, *The Road to Ubar: Atlantis of the Sands* (Souvenir Press, 1999), pp. 352. £18.99 Ubar was the lost city of the southern Arabian tribe of 'Ad, the search for which is mentioned by Bertram Thomas, Harry St John, Thesiger and T.E. Laurence. Nicholas Clapp, a documentary film-maker, based his explorations on Ptolemy and on Thomas's mention of a path to the city. By providing evidence of an incense route from the Omani coast via Ubar to Iraq, he managed to locate the city.
- Craig, James, *Shemlan: a history of the Middle East Centre for Arab studies* (London: Macmillan, 1998), £42.50. Shemlan is the small village in the mountains above Beirut which the British Foreign Office established after World War II to teach Arabic to its diplomats. Its students soon included a wide range of 'travellers', diplomatic, military, commercial as well as academic (Craig, himself, began his career as a lecturer in Arabic at Durham University). To suspicious Arab nationalists it was known as the 'spy school'. In its day, which ended with the outbreak of the Lebanese civil war in the 1970s, it reflected the wide range of interests that brought so many similar 'travellers' to the Middle East in the 19th century.
- Crawford, Fred D. *Richard Aldington and Lawrence of Arabia: a cautionary tale* (Southern Illinois University Press, 1999), £27.95.
- Daly, Martin, *The Sirdar: Sir Reginald Wingate and the British Empire in the Middle East* (Philadelphia. \$30. The first biography of Wingate, so closely associated with the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. According to Professor Yapp, review BSOAS 62:1 (1999), 139, Daly shows how influential Wingate was in organising propaganda that prepared the British public for the re-conquest of the Sudan in the 1890s. The book also includes an interesting section on Wingate's (and Britain's) role in World War I, including the Arab Revolt.
- Daly, Martin and Carl F. Petry, editors, *Cambridge History of Egypt*. Vol I *Islamic Egypt 640-1517*. Vol. 2 *Modern Egypt 1517 to the end of the 20th century* (Cambridge University Press, 1999). I £75; II £60; both £130. The first comprehensive English-language treatment of Egyptian history from the Arab conquest. Balanced and integrated coverage of Egypt's complex and vibrant past written by an international team of leading experts.
- Goodwin, Jason, *Lords of the Horizons* (Vintage, 1999), 352pp, £7.99. On the Ottoman empire, with a wealth of historical detail.
- El-Hage, Badr, *Saudi Arabia: caught in time 1861-1939* (Reading: Garnet, 1997). ISBN 1 85964 090 7. £19.95. This is part of Garnet's Great Photographic Archives series and consists of a documented analysis of early photographs of Saudi Arabia, including photographs taken by Muhammad Sadek Bey, the first photographer to work in Mecca and Medina (between 1861 and 1895). Other photographers include the Dutchman Snouk Hurgronje, Jules Gervias Gourtellement, Captains Leach, Aylmer and Shakespeer, Philby, Lawrence and Gerard de Gaury.
- Hillenbrand, Carole, *The Crusaders: Islamic Perspectives* (Edinburgh University Press, 1999). ISBN 0-7486-0630-0. £29.95. 'A remarkable contribution to the history of relations between east and west' [Anne-Marie Eddé]. 'This is a ground-breaking work' [Jonathan Riley-Smith] A simply wonderful book on wider aspects of the history of the crusades from the Muslim side, viewed entirely through the prism of medieval Muslim sources. Well over 500 illustrations of medieval Islamic art provide visual reinforcement of the theme.

Jones, Commander Felix, *Memoirs of Baghdad, Kurdistan and Turkish Arabia 1857*, with a preface by R.M. Burrell. Selections from the records of the Bombay government, no. XLIII, new series (Slough: Archive editions, 1998). ISBN 1-85207-0994. £595. Felix Jones was involved in surveys of the Red Sea (with Robert Moresby) and the South Arabian coast (with Stafford Haines) before being sent, in 1839, to the Persian Gulf where he remained for most of the next 25 years; from 1856 to 1862 he served as acting Political resident at Bushire. The memoirs here reprinted cover explorations and surveys in Mesopotamia. His description of mid-19th century Baghdad has been described as an encyclopaedia of information and includes a unique map of the city. A pity it is not more affordable!

MacLeod, Roy, ed. *The Library of Alexandria: rediscovering the cradle of western culture* (London: I.B. Tauris, 1999). ISBN 1 86064 428 7. £39.50. This brings together scholars covering many academic disciplines, demonstrating how Alexandria became, through its library, a point of confluence for Mediterranean culture, attracting scholars and statesmen from all over the ancient world.

Monroe, Elizabeth, *Philby of Arabia*, with foreword by Sir James Craig (Reading: Ithaca), ISBN 0 86372 239 3. £14.95. A re-issue of Elizabeth Monroe's highly acclaimed biography of Philby (first published in 1973) described by Craig as 'exasperatingly contrary, consistent only in his inconsistency' but also an extremely thorough explorer of Arabia. Mrs Monroe died in 1981, after many years reporting on Middle East events, see her *Britain's Moment in the Middle East* (London, 1963), and a decade as a fellow of St Antony's College, Oxford.

Peters, F., *Jerusalem* (Princeton), Pb. An update of an earlier anthology: the Holy City in the eyes of chroniclers, visitors, pilgrims, and prophets from the days of Abraham to the beginnings of modern travel. A general guide to what Jews, Christians and Muslims wrote about Jerusalem.

Rice, Michael, *Who's Who in Ancient Egypt* (London: Routledge), £19.99. Nearly a thousand biographies of ancient Egyptians, as well as sections on 'encountering ancient Egyptians', on kingship, religion, a chronology and glossary.

Shepherd, Naomi, *The Zealous intruders* (London, Collins, 1998), p/b. Reissue of account of European involvement in Palestine, first published 1987.

Strudwick, Nigel and Helen, *Thebes in Egypt: a guide to the tombs and temples of ancient Luxor* (London: British Museum Press), ISBN 07141 19180. £12.99. Superior guide, with good bibliography and excellent site plans.

Tiradritti, Francesco, ed, *The Cairo Museum Masterpieces of Egyptian Art* (Thames & Hudson, £45. Arranged chronologically, an excellent reference book a key book for Egyptophile libraries but a warning: it lacks an index.

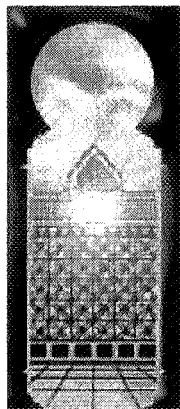
Weeks, Kent, *The Lost Tomb: the greatest discovery at the Valley of the Kings since Tutankhamun* (London: Weidenfeld and Nicolson), £20.

Taylor, Andrew, *God's Fugitive: the life of C.M. Doughty* (HarperCollins), £17.99. A beautifully written book concentrating on Charles Montagu Doughty's travels between 1875 and 1877 on which he based his classic *Travels in Arabia Deserta*. Doughty (1843-1926) travelled openly as a Christian, unlike Burckhardt or Burton; a complex, remote character with great intimacy with the desert. Taylor argues that Doughty was a poet rather than an explorer, but notes the weighty difficulties imposed by his 'biblical rhythms and cadences'.

Vrettos, Theodore, *The Elgin Affair: the abduction of antiquity's greatest treasures and the passions it aroused* (Secker & Warburg, 1997). The sub-title tells it all! The cast includes Lord Elgin and his bride, Napoleon Bonaparte; the Sultan of Turkey; Edward Daniel Clarke; William Richard Hamilton and Byron at his most vitriolic.



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