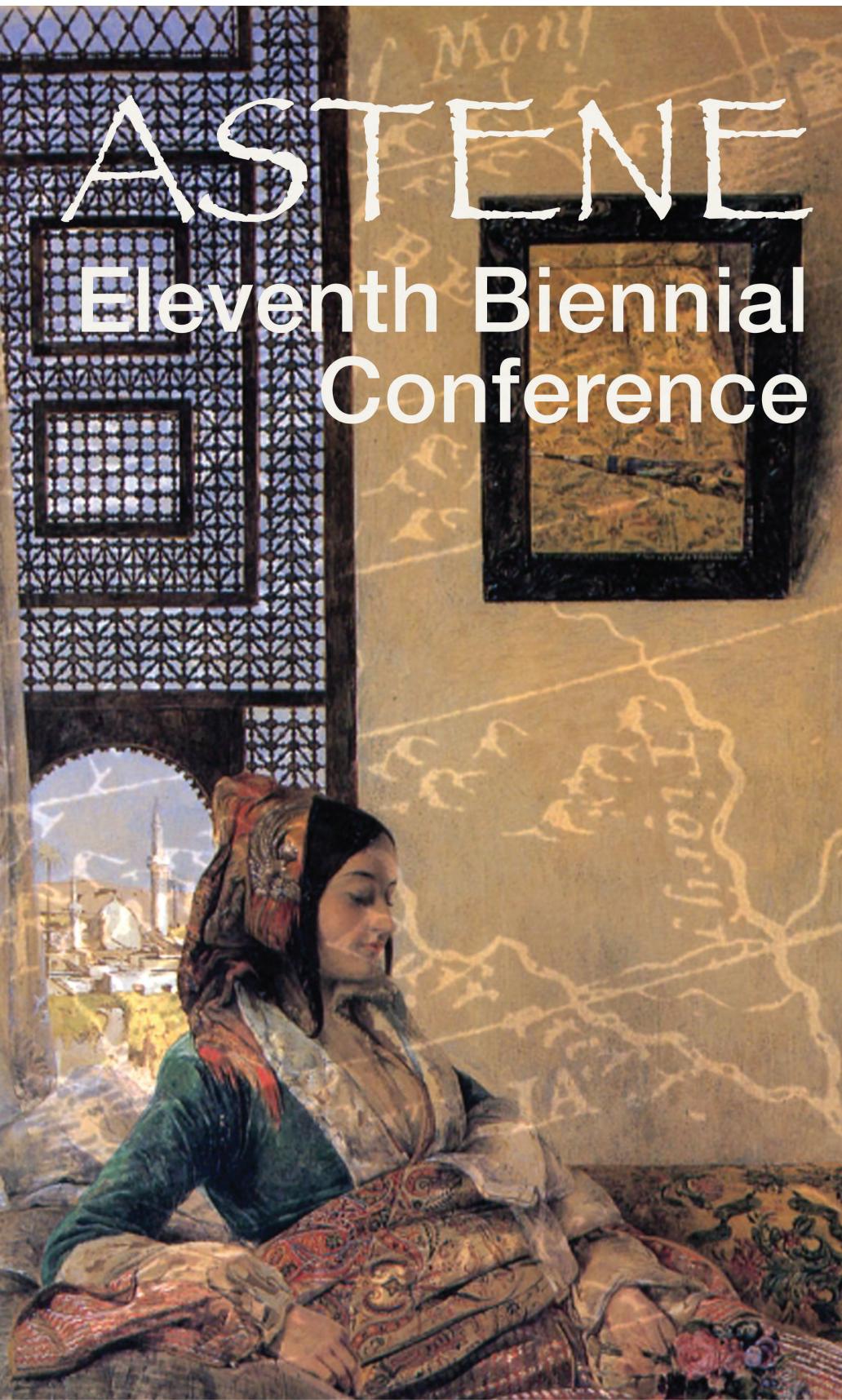


ASTENE

Eleventh Biennial Conference



University of Exeter
15th-17th July 2015



ELEVENTH BIENNIAL ASTENE CONFERENCE

17-20 July 2015 at Exeter University, Exeter

PRELIMINARY PROGRAMME

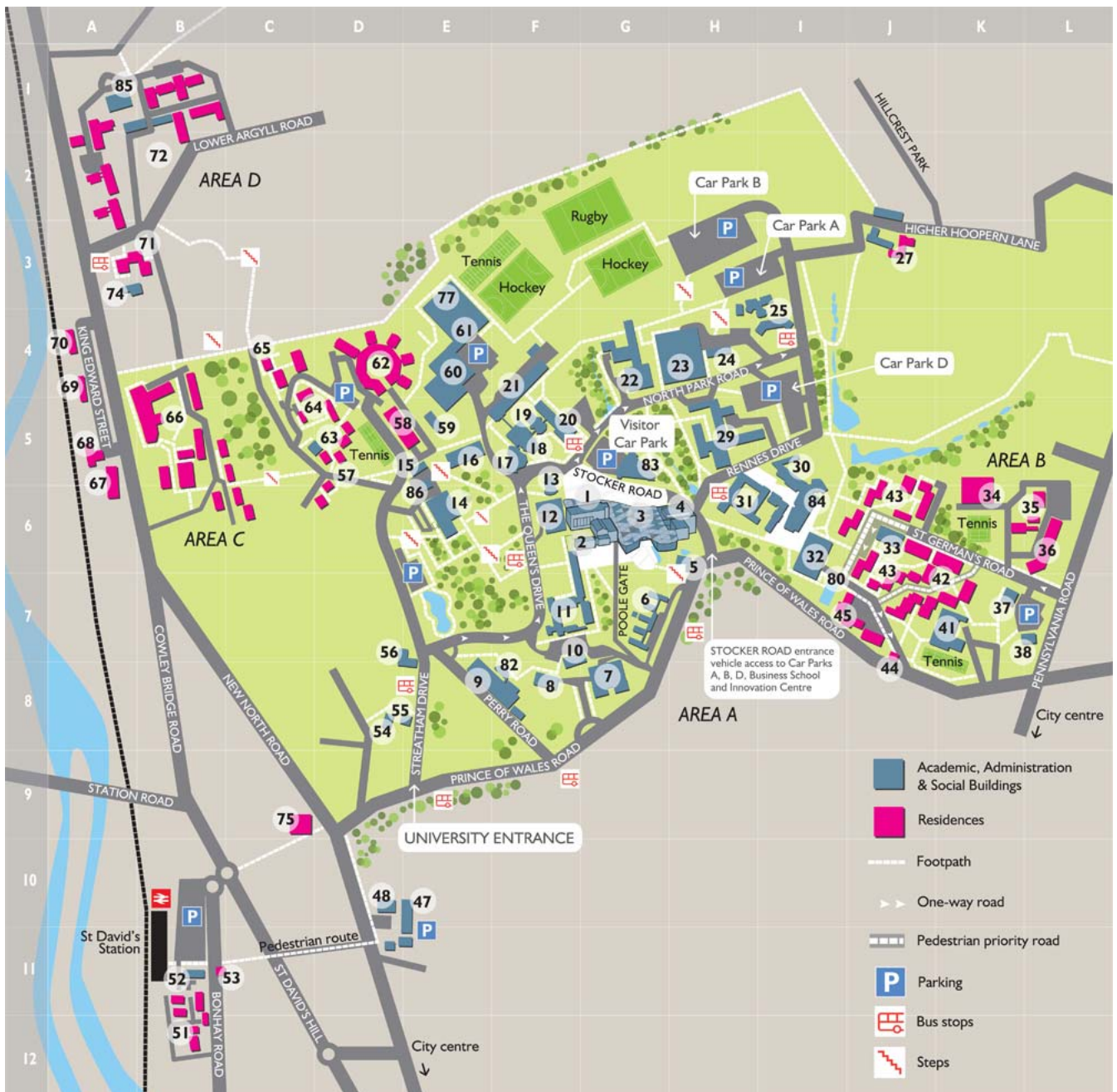
Conference Reception and Registration will be in the Xfi Centre – no. 31 on Map

All talks will be in the Henderson Lecture Theatre in the Xfi Centre

Tea, coffee, and biscuits, will be in the Atrium Café in the Xfi Centre, as will be the book stall
Breakfast, lunch and dinner will be in 'La Touche' in the adjoining Building One – no. 84 on

Map

Accommodation will be in 'Llafrowda', which is a short walk away – no. 43 on Map



Friday 17 July

14.00-16.00	Registration – at the Xfi Centre Exeter University
14.30-15.30	<i>Coffee / Tea and Biscuits</i>
15.45-16.00	Welcome from Neil Cooke ASTENE Chairman – in the Henderson Lecture Theatre
16.00-17.40	Session 1: Archive discoveries – journeys and records
Chair	TBA
1	Susanne Binder <i>The Diary of Max Weidenbach: a new source on the Royal Prussian Expedition to Egypt, 1842-1845</i>
2	Boyo Ockinga <i>Encounters with other early travellers and scholars in Egypt in the mid-19th century through the eyes of Max Weidenbach</i>
3	David Kennedy <i>Travellers to Petra in 1857</i>
4	Daniele Salvoldi <i>A historical GIS of Nubia based on the William John Bankes Archive (1815-22)</i>
17.40-17.55	Break
17.55-19.10	Session 2: Unexpected connections
Chair	TBA
5	Tessa Baber <i>From Wales to the land of the Nile: Welsh travellers in Egypt</i>
6	Mladen Tomorad and Ivana Stimac <i>Jakob Šašel and his travels in Egypt, Nubia and Africa 1853-54</i>
7	Richard McClary <i>In the footsteps of Fred Burnaby: Across Asia Minor on (iron) horseback</i>
19.30-20.45	<i>Dinner : Cash Bar</i>
20.45-21.30	Launch of 'Every traveller needs a compass' – the new ASTENE Book
21.30-22.30	<i>Cash Bar is open</i>

Saturday 18 July

08.00-09.00	<i>Breakfast</i>
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09.00-10.40	Session 3: American discovery
Chair	TBA
8	Susan Allen <i>Tycoons on the Nile: how American millionaires brought Egypt to America</i>
9	Andrew Oliver <i>A Bostonian in Egypt in 1840</i>
10	Susan Cohen <i>Edward Robinson, Eli Smith, and their travels in search of biblical topography</i>
11	Lawrence Berman <i>The Boston 'Green Head': tales of a much travelled Egyptian sculpture</i>
10.40-11.00	<i>Coffee / Tea and Biscuits</i>
11.00-12.40	Session 4: Archive discoveries – personalities and experiences part 1
Chair	TBA
12	Johanna Holaubek <i>Joseph Russegger (1802-63): an Austrian geologist, pioneer, explorer and scientist</i>
13	Kira Pihlflyyck <i>From Arabian Bedouins to Persian writers: G. A. Wallin in Arabia and Persia 1845-49</i>
14	Angela Blasheck <i>Count Franz Graf Harrach (1870-1937)</i>
15	Aviva Klein-Franke <i>Carl A. Rathjens (1887-1966): his efforts to bring modernisation into Yemen</i>
12.40-14.00	<i>Lunch</i>
14.00-15.40	Session 5: J F Lewis
Chair	
16	Briony Llewellyn <i>'In Philae and domesticated': John Frederick Lewis on the Nile</i>
17	Caroline Williams <i>John Frederick Lewis: further reflections on reality</i>
18	Charles Newton <i>A Journey of Discovery: John Frederick Lewis on the long road to Egypt</i>
19	TBA
15.40-16.00	<i>Coffee / Tea and Biscuits</i>

16.00-18.00	Session 6: Fact and Fiction, Arts & Crafts
Chair	TBA
20	Nadia El-Kholy <i>Lady Hester Stanhope and the fiction of the Orient</i>
21	Cathie Bryan <i>Fact, fiction and archaeology in the film 'Lawrence of Arabia'</i>
22	Hisham Khatib <i>The manners and customs of modern Egyptians in the drawings of Fredrick George</i>
23	Hélène Virenque <i>Edmond G. Reuter: a life between Ancient Egypt and Arts & Crafts</i>
18.30-19.00	Cash Bar is open
19.00-20.15	Dinner : Cash Bar
20.30-21.30	Session 7: Keynote Lecture – in the Henderson Lecture Theatre
24	A talk by Jason Thompson about the many aspects of researching and writing 'Wonderful Things – A history of Egyptology'.
21.30-22.30	Cash Bar is open

Sunday	19 July
08.00-09.00	Breakfast
09.00-10.40	Session 8: Archive discoveries – personalities and experiences part 2
Chair	TBA
25	Don Boyer <i>Guilty or innocent? The Buckingham v. Bankes libel trial of 1826</i>
26	Robert Morkot <i>Thomas Legh and the first encounters with the temples of Nubia</i>
27	Cathy McGlynn <i>'An education in politics': Lady Augusta Gregory in Egypt</i>
28	Emmet Jackson <i>'Wilde about Egypt' the travels of Sir William Wilde</i>
10.40-11.00	Coffee / Tea and Biscuits

11.00-12.40	Session 9: Across the Ottoman Empire in diverse times
Chair	TBA
29	Sheila McGuirk <i>Charles-Jean Melchior de Vogüé (1829-1916): with reference also to Eugène-Melchior de Vogüé (1848-1910) and William Waddington (1826-94)</i>
30	Peta Ree <i>Mr and Mrs Hornby and the Crimean War</i>
31	Paul Nicholson and Hilary Rees <i>Imaging Egypt and Palestine in the First World War</i>
32	Paul Starkey <i>Joun encounter</i>
12.40-14.00	Lunch
14.00-14.30	ASTENE Annual General Meeting – in the Henderson Lecture Theatre
14.30-15.45	Session 10: Different views
Chair	
33	Janet Starkey <i>Exploring routes between India and England: Eyles Irwin in the Red Sea and the Syrian Desert</i>
34	Jennifer Scarce <i>Persian pictures of turquoise mountains: travels with Gertrude Bell and Cyrus Massoudi</i>
35	Jenni Balfour-Paul <i>Tracing Thomas Matchell, forgotten explorer</i>
15.45-16.00	Coffee / Tea and Biscuits
16.00-17.40	Session 11: Medical travel, traveller's health, and guiding
Chair	
36	John Chapman <i>What the Reverend and the Colonel got up to during their long vacations</i>
37	Mehmet Demiyürek <i>The English doctors and noblemen travelling in the Ottoman Empire in the 18th century</i>
38	Ron Zitterkopf <i>'A peril most fearsome': when cholera was new in Egypt</i>
39	Holly Graves <i>'Touring the past and present': guidebooks and travel writing of Cairo</i>

17.40-18.00	Conference summing up from Jaromir Malek, ASTENE President – in the Henderson Lecture Theatre
18.30-19.30	<i>Dinner : Cash Bar</i>
19.30-22.00	Session 11: Movie
	40 <i>'Death on the Nile' – Elizabeth Woodthorpe has kindly agreed to introduce this evening's movie</i>
22.00-22.30	<i>Cash Bar is open</i>

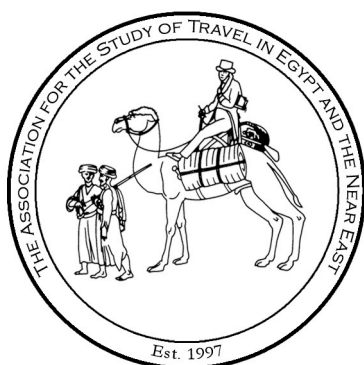
Monday 20 July

08.00-09.00	<i>Breakfast</i>
09.30-18.15	Visit to Greenway
09.00-09.30	Vacate rooms and assemble in the Car Park before getting on the Coach for the journey to Greenway the former home of the author Agatha Christie and her husband the archaeologist Max Mallowan
	<i>The Coach will leave from the Car Park at 09.30 am.</i>
11.30	Arrive at Dartmouth
11.30-12.00	Board River Ferry
	<i>The Ferry will set off at 12.00 noon.</i>
12-30	Arrive at Greenway
12.45-13.45	39 Visit the house and gardens <i>To avoid members over-</i>

	<i>crowding the house the National Trust has asked our group to stagger the times of their visit to the house and the times when they have lunch.</i>
13.45-14.30	Lunch is available to buy in the on-site Café. <i>Refer to the note above.</i>
14.30-14.45	Break
14.45-15.15	Session 12: Max Mallowan
	41 Henrietta McCall will give a talk about the archaeological work of Max Mallowan.
15.45-16.00	Board River Ferry
	<i>The Ferry will set off at 16.00 pm.</i>
16.30	Arrive at Dartmouth
16.30	Get on Coach for the journey to Exeter
18.15 ±	Coach arrives at Exeter Railway Station
18.30 ±	Coach arrives at the Car Park at Exeter University

Further details of the Conference can be found at www.astene.org.uk

Association for the Study of Travel in Egypt and the Near East



Abstracts for Exeter Conference in July 2015

This is a provisional list of Abstracts to be presented at the conference.

Arranged in alphabetical order by author.

Paper Title: Tycoons on the Nile: how American millionaires brought Egypt to America
Speaker: Allen, Susan
Affiliation of speaker: MFA Boston - MMA, New York
<p>Abstract: Many of the monuments in the Egyptian collections of the great museums of Europe were acquired during the early part of the 19th century from 'independent entrepreneurs' like Salt, Drovetti and Belzoni. American art museums, founded in the second half of the 19th century, acquired their collections by sponsoring scientific excavations in Egypt from the 1890s to the 1930s. Thanks to the policy of division of finds between the Service des Antiquités and the sponsoring institution, large, diverse and well-documented collections from humble pottery and toys to great works of art were acquired by museums such as The Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Museum of Fine Arts Boston, the Phoebe Apperson Hearst Museum of Archaeology and the Oriental Institute.</p> <p>The first scientific excavations of William Flinders Petrie brought newly-trained American Egyptologists and archaeologists such as George A. Reisner, Albert Lythgoe, and Herbert Winlock to Egypt. Working for well-funded museums and universities, they organized long-term programmes of excavation and documentation at sites from Giza to Luxor. These excavations were made possible by the generous and sustained funding of the "One Percent" of that time – new fortunes and established ones, including J. Pierpont Morgan, John D. Rockefeller, Sr., Phoebe Apperson Hearst, Charles Edwin Wilbour, Theodore Davis and Edward S. Harkness.</p>
∞
Paper Title: <i>O Cymru i Wlad y Nil: Teithwyr Cymreig yn yr Aiff</i> (From Wales to the Land of the Nile: Welsh travellers in Egypt)
Speaker: Baber, Tessa

Affiliation of speaker: Cardiff University
<p>Abstract: ‘Y tir y Aifft,’ the land of Egypt, has long since captivated travellers from every corner of the globe, and numerous accounts have been published over the centuries by travellers from America, Europe and beyond. These include hundreds of British accounts, many of which have been the subject of extensive research in recent years. Amongst these accounts, is a small number written by Welsh travellers. Although the majority were published in English, such as the accounts of John Petherick (1813-1882), Hugh Price Hughes (1847-1902) and John Foulkes Jones (1826-1880), Welsh travellers have yet to be the focus of any detailed study. Of particular interest, are those records published exclusively in the native Welsh tongue, such as <i>O'r Aifft (From Egypt)</i> by John Davies Bryan (d.1888) and <i>Y Môr Canoldir a'r Aifft (The Mediterranean Sea and Egypt)</i> by Thomas Gwynn Jones (1871-1949). These unique and interesting accounts not only offer an opportunity to experience the land of the Nile from a new perspective but they also emphasise the need for consideration of the intended audience for whom these early travellers wrote.</p> <p>This talk introduces a select number of Welsh travellers who visited Egypt during 19th – early 20th centuries, with particular focus on those accounts published in Welsh. What impressions did the land of the Nile make on these men and how did they convey their experiences to the folks back home?</p>
∞
Paper Title: Tracing Thomas Machell, forgotten explorer
Speaker: Balfour-Paul, Jenny
Affiliation of speaker: University of Exeter
<p>Abstract: At the end of 1999 the speaker came across the unpublished and illustrated Journals of Thomas Machell, now in the British Library. Machell, born in Yorkshire in 1824, was an adventurous and unusual young Victorian, an aspiring travel writer who found himself in many noteworthy places – as far apart as China and the remote Marquesas Islands in the Pacific Ocean – in important historical times.</p> <p>While Machell was working in Bengal in the 1840s he learnt Bengali, Hindi and Arabic and studied Hinduism and Islam. In 1848-49 he undertook an extraordinary voyage, travelling incognito with Muslim merchants from Kolkata to Suez on a series of <i>dhow</i>s, and then by camel to Cairo and riverboat to Alexandria. He recorded his exploration of Islam, as well as his encounters in such ports as Hodeida, Jeddah and Suez, in a lively text enhanced by many well-observed and quirky watercolour sketches. He later bound the story of this journey into a substantial volume of his <i>Journals</i>.</p> <p>The author has researched Machell’s adventurous life for a book to be published in 2015. This illustrated talk will focus on Machell’s travels in the Red Sea and Egypt, a voyage which the author brought to life by undertaking a similar passage to India by container ship in 2010, when she even faced the same threat from pirate attack as Machell.</p>
∞
Paper Title: The Boston Green Head: tales of a much travelled Egyptian sculpture
Speaker: Berman, Lawrence

Affiliation of speaker: Museum of Fine Arts, Boston
Abstract: Sometime in the early C4th century BC, an unknown Egyptian master carved an exquisite portrait of a priest in hard dark-green stone. The statue, which stood in a temple of ancient Memphis, was probably damaged when the Persians conquered Egypt in 343 BC. The head, miraculously preserved, was ritually buried in the sacred precinct of the Saqqara Serapeum, probably in the early Ptolemaic Period, as part of the restoration work that followed the ousting of the Persians. Its adventures were only beginning, however: after almost two millennia, the head was excavated in 1857 by August Mariette, soon to become Egypt's first director of antiquities. Sent to France as part of a collection of antiquities assembled for the inimitable Bonaparte prince known as Plon-Plon, a souvenir of a projected trip to Egypt that never materialized, it found a home in his faux Pompeian palace on the Avenue Montaigne, Paris. After disappearing again, the head resurfaced in the collection of Edward Perry Warren, a wealthy American expatriate and connoisseur of Greek and Roman art, who lived with a band of like-minded aesthetes at Lewes House in East Sussex. In 1904, Warren sold the head to the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. Along the way, this compelling and mysterious sculpture, known worldwide as the Boston Green Head, has reflected the West's evolving understanding of Egyptian art—from initial assertions that it was too refined to be the product of a lesser civilization, to recognition of the sophistication of the culture that produced it.
∞
Paper Title: The Diary of Max Weidenbach: a new source on the Royal Prussian Expedition to Egypt, 1842–1845 (two talks)
Speaker: Binder, Susanne
Affiliation of speaker: Macquarie University
Abstract: In April 2013, the manuscript of Max Weidenbach's diary of his travels in Egypt and the Sinai with the Royal Prussian Expedition 1842-1845 was rediscovered in the South Australian Museum, Adelaide. Max Weidenbach was one of the draughtsmen in Richard Lepsius' team and was also the youngest member of the expedition. The diary is a fascinating new source of information on many aspects of the expedition which are not otherwise documented. Weidenbach wrote entries daily, beginning with the train journey from London to Southampton, boarding the steamship 'Oriental' for the sea voyage to Alexandria, and concluding with the journey home via Jaffa, Beirut and Constantinople. He reported not only on details of the work with which he was involved but also on everyday life and experiences. He also wrote of encounters with other travellers and scholars.
The publication of the Weidenbach Diary is a project of Macquarie University on which the speaker and a colleague, Boyo Ockinga, are working. Jointly, both will present two separate talks giving an overview of the diary and its background together with a segment which focuses on the other European and US travellers and scholars encountered in Egypt.
∞
Paper Title: Count Franz Graf Harrach (1870-1937)
Speaker: Blaschek, Angela
Affiliation of speaker: Egypt and Austria Verein
Abstract: In 1898 a small book appeared, entitled <i>Vier Monate im Orient, Reiseskizzen von</i>

F.G.H. When pursuing the abbreviation the speaker discovered that it had been written by Count Franz Graf Harrach, a bohemian aristocrat living near Brno in the castle Velké Meziříčí. Harrach became famous as the aide of the Austrian Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria-Este during the Imperial and royal manoeuvres in Bosnia in 1914 and especially as an eye-witness of the Archduke's assassination in Sarajevo. His travel sketches, though, deserve attention as Harrach journeyed to Egypt on several occasions and in 1897 wrote a travelogue about these visits.

∞

Paper Title: Guilty or innocent? The Buckingham v. Bankes libel trial of 1826

Speaker: Boyer, Don

Affiliation of speaker: University of Western Australia

Abstract: The long-delayed and much anticipated libel action brought by James Silk Buckingham against William John Bankes at the Court of King's Bench, Guildhall, in London in 1826 attracted considerable attention at the time. Although quite a complicated case the proceedings were concluded in one day - the result of a very effective prosecuting counsel and an ineffective defence - with the jury finding in favour of Buckingham. Damages of £400 were awarded against Bankes, although Buckingham was later to claim that the full cost of the litigation to Bankes was £6,000. Buckingham had joined a party organised by Bankes that visited Gerasa (modern Jarash in northern Jordan) in early February 1816. The libel action was originally triggered by Bankes' claim that Buckingham's 1821 publication of the description and plans of the Bankes party's visit to Jarash in 1816 had been based on material copied without Bankes' permission. It was subsequently argued in court that Buckingham was entitled to retain and publish his notes and plans taken during his visit to Jarash in Bankes' company, yet Buckingham insisted that his published plan of the ruins was entirely the result of his subsequent solo visit to the site a month later. The paper looks at the issues leading up to the trial and reviews the court's findings in light of evidence revealed in the Bankes archives held at the Dorset History Centre and Buckingham's publications.

∞

Paper Title: Fact, fiction and archaeology in the film *Lawrence of Arabia*

Speaker: Bryan, Cathie

Affiliation of speaker: ASTENE, UCL

Abstract: *Lawrence of Arabia* was a hugely successful film, and many people became interested in T. E. Lawrence and the Arab Revolt because of it. In the 100th anniversary year of Lawrence's arrival in Cairo as an Intelligence Officer, it is timely to re-examine the film that did so much to present the legend and exploits of 'Lawrence of Arabia' to the public.

The 1962 film gives a particular view of Lawrence's role in the Arab Revolt that the director David Lean found dramatically satisfying. The film is not a documentary and it cannot be taken as fully historically accurate: liberties have been taken with chronology, events, geography and the characters.

History, as seen in *Lawrence of Arabia*, is jumbled: there are invented scenes; fictional and composite characters; and cherry picking of incidents described in *Seven Pillars of Wisdom* that have been appropriated in a different context. The purpose of this paper is to help the viewers to approach the contents of the film with a questioning and critical frame of mind, and

highlight scenes relevant to the minor theme of Lawrence and archaeology. The paper ends with a look at Lawrence-related archaeology in the making, as seen in the commemorative carvings in Wadi Rum, and considers confusion about oral family tradition between the real Arab Revolt and the making of *Lawrence of Arabia*.

∞

Paper Title: What the Reverend and the Colonel got up to during the long vacations

Speaker: Chapman, John

Affiliation of speaker: ASTENE

Abstract: In the latter half of the 19th century the Rev. Henry Fanshawe Tozer, Professor of Classics at Exeter College Oxford took annual trips to Greece and the Levant during the long academic vacations. Tozer published some accounts of these explorations in periodicals like *The Journal of Hellenic Studies* and books such as *Researches in the Highlands of Turkey* (1869) from which this passage comes: 'We found Salonica in great excitement. The cholera, - which during the early part of this summer had seized, one after another, on all the great ports of Turkey, beginning from Alexandria, and was now raging frightfully at Smyrna, Constantinople, and the Dardenelles ...'.

The 'we' referred to his friend Col. T.M. Crowder, Bursar of Corpus Christi Oxford, who usually accompanied him (leaving his wife behind). Crowder kept a series of written and self-illustrated journals, which for many years were used by college Fellows to plan their own trips. These sat in the Bursar's office at Corpus until someone realised their intrinsic worth and placed them in the college archive. This paper explores a number of the men's adventures in areas rarely visited by 'tourists'.

∞

Paper Title: Edward Robinson, Eli Smith, and their travels in search of biblical topography

Speaker: Cohen, Susan

Affiliation of speaker: Montana University

Abstract: In 1838, and again in 1852, the American biblical scholar, Edward Robinson, and the American missionary, Eli Smith, travelled together throughout the Middle East in order to map the world of the Bible. Carrying only compasses, a thermometer, telescopes, measuring tapes, and their Bibles for reference, Robinson and Smith travelled from Egypt through Palestine, in search of 'historical' sites and geographical features that could then be mapped and fixed in cartographic reality to illustrate the biblical landscape of the Protestant religious past. Using Smith's knowledge of Arabic, descriptions, landmarks, and accounts of sites, routes, and battles, etc in the biblical text, together with deductive reasoning based on contemporary linguistics, current knowledge, and religious belief, Robinson and Smith created what would eventually become a new academic discipline—biblical historical geography. In so doing, these travellers took the first step in shaping how future generations of scholars would examine the ancient biblical world, how they would map it, and the ways in which they would present it to the public.

∞

Paper Title: The English doctors and noblemen travelling in the Ottoman Empire in the 18th century

Speaker: Demiryürek, Mehmet
Affiliation of speaker: University of Hittite
<p>Abstract: Having gained <i>ahdname</i> or capitulation in 1580, English merchants, captains and travellers could travel freely and safely in the Ottoman Empire. English travellers, however, had to have a <i>yol emri</i> (an imperial order of way) issued by the Sublime Port, when they wanted to travel in the Ottoman lands from the Adriatic to the Levant. Such a document, which was to be obtained from the English ambassador in the Ottoman capital, generally included the names of travellers, their fellow travellers and their routes. When the Ottomans issued an imperial order of way, they would record a copy of it in a register protected by the Sublime Port. Capitulations ensured both the lives of the travellers and their possessions while travelling in Ottoman lands.</p> <p>Using records and documents of the Ottoman Archives of Prime Ministry in Istanbul, the speaker focuses on the English doctors and noblemen who travelled in the Ottoman Empire during the 18th century. He also analyses the imperial orders of way granted by the Sultan and evaluates the importance of the Mediterranean for the English throughout the 18th century.</p>
∞
Paper Title: Lady Hester Stanhope and the fiction of the Orient
Speaker: El-Kholy, Nadia
Affiliation of speaker: Egyptian Embassy, London and Cairo University
<p>Abstract: The speaker explores the West's changing perceptions of the East during the 19th century, when the imagined exoticism of the Orient began to be tempered with reality. The widely-held view of the Orient – as a place of unsurpassed luxury and unbridled sensual indulgence – became increasingly countered by travel writers who described the realities of that part of the world and its peoples. The theme is explored through a discussion of the writings of Lady Hester Stanhope – <i>Memoirs</i> (1845) and <i>Travels</i> (1846); these challenged the ideas so common among contemporary travellers.</p> <p>Lady Hester Stanhope herself was something of an eccentric. She was sufficiently removed from the majority of European travellers as to have to survive by her own wit. She consciously created a fantasy out of her own extraordinary personality and established herself as a kind of prophetess among the Arab tribes. Her behaviour, especially the way in which she threw herself upon Turks and Arabs alike, would have been highly disapproved of by most Europeans of the time.</p>
∞
Paper Title: Touring the past and present: guidebooks and travel writing of Cairo
Speaker: Graves, Holly
Affiliation of speaker: Pratt Institute in New York
<p>Abstract: With commercial tourism to Egypt becoming increasingly popular in the 19th and 20th centuries, travellers looked for sources to advise them on what would be needed and what to expect on their journeys. Karl Baedeker's guidebooks provided travel information and tips, as well as historical information about popular destinations and local cultures. This paper focuses on Baedeker's Egypt and the Sudan from 1885 and 1908. Building upon previous work on Baedeker's guidebooks, the speaker compares and contrasts a variety of travel writings about Egypt from the mid-1800s to the early 1900s, including letters and diaries from</p>

travellers' writings around the same time as Baedeker's early guidebook editions. The paper emphasizes how the travel writings differ or relate in their descriptions of iconic landmarks in Cairo – the Great Pyramids and the Egyptian Museum – as well as their presentation of art history. What made Baedeker's guides unique was that his publishing company was at the forefront of a rapidly growing business; it was crucial for Baedeker to provide the most current information in his books. By examining two editions, the speaker discovers what information was expanded upon, and was therefore regarded as being of greater value. Such comparisons illustrate how the information given to tourists, as well as the manner in which it was presented, has evolved over time. This will be considered in tandem with an examination of how Egyptian travel and tourism has changed in the past 100 years.

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Paper Title: Joseph Russegger (1802-1863): an Austrian geologist, pioneer, explorer and scientist

Speaker: Holaubek, Johanna

Affiliation of speaker: Vienna University

Abstract: In 1834, Mohammed Ali, the Viceroy of Egypt, asked the Austrian government to send him trained mining engineers to explore the mineral resources of Egypt with the eventual purpose of discovering gold. Joseph Russegger, a geologist and mining engineer from Salzburg, accepted Mohammed Ali's offer to lead the Austrian-Egyptian Mining Expedition. Russegger and his team, which included several renowned scientists such as the botanist Theodor Kotschy (1813-1866), set out for the Orient in 1835. At Mohammed Ali's request they carried out geological investigations and explored Egypt and the Sudan. At Beni Shanqul Russegger, escorted by Egyptian soldiers, reached the southern-most part of his expedition since he and his team were unable to continue further due to unfortunate circumstances. Instead, they were now forced to return to Cairo. However, in 1838, after completing the assignment for the Egyptian government, Russegger continued his journey independently, as a private individual. On his return to Austria he published a travelogue in seven volumes, titled *Reisen in Europa, Asien und Afrika* (1841-1850) as well as an atlas. The travelogue and atlas are unique masterpieces. The atlas, consisting of geographical and geological maps as well as lithographs of the sites, was recently acquired by the British Museum.

∞

Paper Title: Wilde about Egypt: the travels of Sir William Wilde

Speaker: Jackson, Emmet*

Affiliation of speaker: ASTENE

Abstract: Sir William Wilde (1815-76) is remembered primarily as the father of Oscar Wilde. But he was also a respected surgeon, archaeologist, ethnologist, antiquarian, biographer, statistician, naturalist, topographer and historian. In 1837, Wilde agreed to accompany a wealthy traveller, Mr. R. Meiklam, as his personal medical attendant on a voyage around the Mediterranean and the Near East. During his travels, Wilde penned *The narrative of a voyage to Madeira, Teneriffe, and along the shores of the Mediterranean* (1840), a popular account that quickly sold out and went to a second print in 1844. Though this travel narrative was widely read at the time, it has since been neglected and its complexity and rich detail deserves fuller investigation. This paper will present a summary and analysis of Wilde's neglected work, his travels and observations on Egypt in particular, and will shed light on his influence among

the intelligentsia of Dublin.
∞
Paper Title: Travellers to Petra in 1857
Speaker: Kennedy, David
Affiliation of speaker: University of Western Australia
Abstract: The lists of pre-1914 travellers to Petra compiled by Brünnow and von Domaszewski in 1904 and Lewis in 2004 identify just one western visitor in 1857 – a German scientist who was there for only a few hours. In contrast, the first edition of Murray's <i>Handbook for Syria</i> - published in 1858, explicitly refers to numerous travellers that year; it also mentions that they had experienced great difficulties. A closer scrutiny of the published records supports Murray. 1857 was in fact one of the busiest years for visitors and they did have a great deal of trouble at Petra itself. Further valuable insights into the travellers, their journeys and motivations and the difficulties which caused a sharp decline in subsequent years can be gleaned by re-examining old publications and turning also to new material. One party that year was composed of ten Americans, at least four of whom kept journals, three of which have been traced as unpublished manuscripts in the USA.
∞
Paper Title: The manners and customs of modern Egyptians in the drawings of a Fredrick George
Speaker: Khatib, Hisham
Affiliation of speaker: ASTENE
Abstract: Fredrick George lived in Egypt in the second half of the nineteenth century. He was an amateur artist who, more than any other artist, intermingled with ordinary Egyptians and depicted the Egyptian way of life and society. His work is an artistic depiction of Edward Lane narratives. It is related to the way Egyptians lived, married, interrelated and conducted everyday aspects of their lives; there is very little by way of presentation of antiquities. His studies are mainly pencil drawings, few of which are coloured. Not much is available (or preserved) of George's drawings. There are only two albums, one in the V&A museum (Searight Collection) and the other in the speaker's collection (Khatib Collection). In addition, the ILN published some of his drawings, particularly those related to the visit of the Prince of Wales to Egypt in 1861-62. In a rapidly changing Egypt, George's works provide an accurate record of how 'modern' Egyptians conducted their lives in the late 19th century, a subject sometimes ignored by Egyptologists and Egyptophiles who were more interested in antiquities and the Pharaonic and Islamic art of Egypt.
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Paper Title: Carl A. Rathjens (1887 – 1966): his efforts to bring modernization into Yemen
Speaker: Klein-Franke, Aviva
Affiliation of speaker: Cologne University
Abstract: The geographer Carl Rathjens first visited Yemen in 1927. On arriving he wrote to his family that he had left behind civilization. But Rathjens grew very fond of the country, its autocratic ruler and its people, and sought ways in which he might modernise it. He established a meteorological station for the collection of data; he helped to establish a modern-day Post Office; and he planned to build a dock to service ships sailing from India to

Egypt.

During the course of several visits, he collected hundreds of inscriptions dating back to the Himyarite period, and purchased many antiques. He also undertook an archaeological dig, which produced important finds. This led to his request to establish a Ministry of Antiquities as well as a museum and to seek to put archaeology on a scientific footing. As for his own collection, he took it to Germany and it is today stored in the Museum of Ethnology in Hamburg. It includes hundreds of inscriptions from the Himyarite and early Islamic periods, Arabic and Hebrew manuscripts, thousands of items related to ethnography, documentation of the material culture in Yemen, the mapping of cities, the description and structure of the marketplaces, drawings of sites, roads and water sources, fauna and flora and geological studies. Moreover, in his collection are found some 4000 negative and positive photographs. This is the largest visual collection ever made by a single researcher to date in Yemen, and documents the State and its people during the rule of the Imam Yahya Hamid al-Din.

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Paper Title: TBA

Speaker: Llewellyn, Briony

Affiliation of speaker: Independent researcher

Abstract: The artist, John Frederick Lewis, will have three talks devoted to him. This speaker will talk on one aspect of the artist's work (see also Caroline Williams and Charles Newton). Abstract and other details TBA.

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Paper Title: In the footsteps of Fred Burnaby: across Asia Minor on (iron) horseback

Speaker: McClary, Richard*

Affiliation of speaker: University of Edinburgh

Abstract: During the C19th the traveller, Captain Fred Burnaby, journeyed across Asia Minor. More recently, the speaker has retraced much of that journey. This paper weaves Burnaby's often pithy observations of the places he visited, together with his photographs and engravings, with the speaker's recent observations of the places visited. The paper also uses the speaker's recent images to demonstrate the similarities and differences between the countryside and cities of the Ottoman Empire and the modern Turkish Republic. In addition, the political importance of the country to the major powers, then and now, will be discussed.

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Paper Title: 'An education in politics': Lady Augusta Gregory in Egypt

Speaker: McGlynn, Cathy

Affiliation of speaker: University of Limerick

Abstract: Lady Augusta Gregory, famed for her involvement in Irish cultural nationalism at the turn of the 20th century and for her patronage of such literary luminaries as W.B. Yeats and John Millington Synge, travelled to Egypt with her husband, Sir William Gregory, in the winter of 1881-82. During her time there, she became deeply involved in the turbulent cultural climate in Cairo, where Arabi Bey, a young and powerful Egyptian nationalist, was waging a political war against the Khedive's government, and British and French influence. Lady Gregory aligned herself with the nationalist cause and when Britain crushed the rebellion, Lady Gregory

attempted to win British sympathy for Arabi Bey in a letter to The Times entitled *Arabi and his Household*, later published in pamphlet form. While Lady Gregory's active involvement in the Arabi cause is well-documented in her diaries, autobiography and letters, her unpublished *An Emigrant's Notebook*, composed a year after her travels, provides a narrative counterpart to her political writings; in this part-memoir, Lady Gregory provides details of her trip on the Nile and her impressions of cultural life in Egypt. This paper therefore, will consider both her political and non-political impressions of, and engagement with, Egypt in order to capture the complexity of her travel experience.

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Paper Title: Charles-Jean Melchior de Vogüé (1829-1916): with reference also to Eugène-Melchior de Vogüé (1848-1910) and William Waddington (1826-1894)

Speaker: McGuirk, Sheila

Affiliation of speaker: ASTENE/independent researcher

Abstract: Charles-Jean Melchior de Vogüé travelled widely in the Near East from 1853 to 1911. He maintained an episodic career as a diplomat interspersed with periods of intense scholarship and prolific writing. His most famous 'discovery' was that of the dead Byzantine cities of northern Syria which was recorded in his 3-volume magnum opus – *Syrie Centrale*. Another memorable publication was on the Churches of the Holy Land. His books, lavishly illustrated with meticulous drawings of the sites and the inscriptions he reported, remain the best record of many places which have since been destroyed. He was an honoured member of many French learned societies, culminating in membership of the Academie Francaise. The paper will give an overview of his life within the context of the changing 19th century French political scene and will also refer to some of Vogüé's contemporaries. The sources of information are published, rather than archival but primary in the sense of being either his own writings or the encomium printed shortly after his death in the proceedings of the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres. Some of the most renowned scholars of the day contributed to the Festschrift in his honour and he deserves to be known to ASTENE members.

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Paper Title: Thomas Legh and the first encounters with the temples of Nubia

Speaker: Morkot, Robert

Affiliation of speaker: University of Exeter

Abstract: Thomas Legh made extensive travels in the Near East. In Greece he witnessed the sale of a frieze from the temple of Bassae. Moving on to Egypt, he was one of the new wave of travellers to visit the Nubian temples and to write an account of them. He travelled in Egypt and Nubia with Rev. Charles Smelt and Francis Barthow, and encountered J. L. Burckhardt en route. Later, in 1818, he met numerous travellers in Jerusalem, and joined up with Bankes, Irby and Mangles, on the expedition to Petra. Legh's account of the Nubian temples is an interesting contribution to the early literature and presents an immediate and direct response to them. It was followed by further accounts, such as Burckhardt's, that were known in Cairo but not published until later. The paper examines these early narratives and what they reveal of attitudes to Nubia and its monuments.

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Paper Title: TBA

Speaker: Newton, Charles
Affiliation of speaker: formerly of the V&A
Abstract: The artist, John Frederick Lewis, will have three talks devoted to him. This speaker will focus on one aspect of the artist's work (see also Caroline Williams and Briony Llewellyn). Abstract and other details TBA.
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Paper Title: Imaging Egypt and Palestine in the First World War
Speaker: Nicholson, Paul
Affiliation of speaker: Cardiff University
Abstract: <i>Imaging Egypt and Palestine in the First World War</i> is a Heritage Lottery funded project run by Cardiff University, School of History, Archaeology and Religion. The project will focus on collecting and making accessible images of Egypt and Palestine as they would have been seen during the First World War. The aim is to collect images showing the military, civil and archaeological sites of Egypt and Palestine in the period 1914 – 1918 as a means of re-focussing attention on this important region at a time when most attention is focussed on the Western Front. The paper given here will concentrate on the work to date and its potential as a research tool and for the involvement of ASTENE members.
During the project the public will be encouraged/invited to participate in a series of roadshows and workshops across England and Wales where a team of volunteers will be available to interpret and scan images. These images will then form part of the interactive website which will be live for the duration of the project (up to December 2016) and will then form a perpetual online learning resource.
(The project website can be accessed at: http://sites.cardiff.ac.uk/ww1imagesegypt/)
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Paper Title: Encounters with other early travellers and scholars in Egypt in the mid-19th century through the eyes of Max Weidenbach (two talks)
Speaker: Ockinga, Boyo
Affiliation of speaker: Macquarie University
Abstract: This is the second talk on Max Weidenbach. (See entry for Susanne Binder for full details.)
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Paper Title: A Bostonian in Egypt in 1840
Speaker: Oliver, Andrew
Affiliation of speaker: ASTENE
Abstract: Henry Benjamin Humphrey (1809-1872) made a small fortune as a dry goods merchant in Boston which allowed him to travel abroad at the age of thirty. In mid-November 1839 he reached Egypt where he stayed for more than three months. He was the first American to travel there at the dawn of photography: two weeks before he landed in Alexandria, the French-Canadian, Pierre-Gustave Joly de Lotbinière, arrived in Egypt with equipment resulting from the work of Louis-Jacques-Mandé Daguerre and began taking photographs. Humphrey did not meet Joly but in his journal, owned by the Massachusetts

Historical Society, he does name ten Americans he met in Egypt and dozens of British travellers. The region obviously fascinated him because some years later, in 1846, he was nominated and confirmed to be American Consul in Alexandria. Yet Humphrey turned down the appointment because the US government declined to raise the post to the level of Consul-General.

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Paper Title: From Arabian bedouins to Persian writers: G.A. Wallin in Arabia & Persia 1845–1849

Speaker: Pihlflyckt, Kira

Affiliation of speaker: Svenska litteratursällskapet i Finland

Abstract: Finnish Orientalist Georg August Wallin (1811–1852) travelled in the Middle East between 1843–1850. Posing as a Muslim, Wallin's academic purpose for his journey was to gather material about Arabic dialects. In 1848, after travels in Egypt, Syro-Palestina and Arabia, with visits to Mekka and Medina, Wallin reached Persia, the end of his journey. Along with more scientific material and articles on his travels, Wallin also wrote personal letters and a diary. Shortly after his return to Helsinki he died and therefore did not publish the material. The current project, which aims to publish all of his writings, has so far reached volume five of seven. This paper will present Wallin's highly personal observations in Persia in the light of his earlier anthropological observations on the Arabian Peninsula.

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Paper Title: Mr and Mrs Hornby and the Crimean War

Speaker: Ree, Peta

Affiliation of speaker: ASTENE

Abstract: Emilia and Edmund Hornby arrived in Constantinople in September 1856, 18 months after the Crimean War began, 6 months before it ended. She wrote very full letters home to her family and friends, which were later published; he wrote his autobiography many years later. Each of their accounts, in its own way, casts a light on that time and place from a different point of view than that of the military historian.

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Paper Title: William J. Bankes (1786-1855): reconstructing Nubia

Speaker: Salvoldi, Daniele*

Affiliation of speaker: Dahlem Research School, Freie Universität Berlin

Abstract: William J. Bankes (1786-1855) travelled through Egypt and Nubia in the years 1815-1819 and hired a number of talented young draughtsmen to record almost all of the archaeological sites known up to the year 1822. Men in his service produced an impressive number of diaries, accounts, letters, maps, epigraphic copies, plans and landscape watercolours, which are for the most part unpublished. It is an impressive collection of material concerning the archaeological, anthropological and natural heritage of Nubia. Over the last two hundred years, many geo-human factors have caused radical changes in the region. In a landscape almost untouched for centuries, the signs of the interactions between the ancient human communities and the natural environment were much clearer in Bankes' times than now.

This paper presents the methodology and preliminary results of a research project that aims to draft a reconstruction of ancient Nubia through the study of the Bankes' Archive. GIS is an excellent instrument to manage 'geographical data' (positions, connections, paths) and 'non-geographical data' (dates, events, goods traded, etc) through digital maps. It is an effective type of database, in which all items of data have a position on the earth. Archaeological, historical, natural history and ethnographic information will be extracted from the Bankes' documents and geo-referenced in the GIS. Maps, landscape views and epigraphic copies will also be geo-referenced and uploaded on the on-line GIS thanks to an agreement between the National Trust and the Dorset History Centre.

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Paper Title: Persian pictures and turquoise mountains: travels with Gertrude Bell and Cyrus Massoudi

Speaker: Scarce, Jennifer

Affiliation of speaker: University of Dundee

Abstract: Iran's overwhelming history, geography, and cultural vitality have always stimulated attention from a steady stream of visitors – Greeks before and after Alexander, Romans, medieval Arab chroniclers, European diplomats, military and technical advisers, missionaries, adventurers, scholars and archaeologists, especially from the Safavid and Qajar periods which span the 16th to early 20th centuries. Many have attempted to write about this complex land with varying degrees of success.

Two writers, Gertrude Bell (1868-1926) and Cyrus Massoudi, have written personal narratives of discovery which share many features despite the passage of time between them. Gertrude Bell's *Persian pictures*, published in 1894, gracefully, even romantically, summarises the last days of the Qajar decline while Cyrus Massoudi's *Land of the turquoise mountain, journeys across Iran*, published in 2014, captures the contradictions of contemporary Iran in fast-moving prose. Gertrude visited Iran for a few months in 1892 but Cyrus stayed for three years from 2006 to 2009. Both had the advantages of local introductions and contacts; they travelled in relative hardship – Gertrude on horseback and Cyrus by train, bus and shared taxi – often in rain and mud – and stayed as guests in private houses or camped in desolate ruins and tents.

This illustrated presentation will trace their routes and compare and contrast their observations on both Persia and Iran.

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Paper Title: Exploring routes between India and England: Eyles Irwin in the Red Sea and the Syrian Desert

Speaker: Starkey, Janet

Affiliation of speaker: Durham University

Abstract: Alexander Dalrymple (1737–1808), of the East India Company, returned to England from India to testify to the EIC Court of Directors on the house-arrest of Lord Pigot and took an unusual route via the Red Sea to Suez, Alexandria and across the Mediterranean in 1776/1777, sketching some of the harbours. A few months later, the Irish poet, Eyles Irwin (1751?–1817), an EIC administrator in India, travelled up the Red Sea from Madras on his way to London for the same reasons. His unfortunate journey took eleven months, his ship being captured by

pirates and diverted to Qusayr. He crossed the Eastern Desert to Qena and eventually arrived in Alexandria from where he obtained safe passage to England. Irwin subsequently returned to India travelling overland via the Syrian Desert. He published his *Series of Adventures in the Course of a Voyage up the Red Sea: on the coasts of Arabia and Egypt; and of a route through the deserts of Thebais, in the year 1777....; and of a route through the deserts of Arabia, by Aleppo, Bagdad, and the Tygris to Busrah, in the years 1780 and 1781., in Letters to a Lady, &c*, (London, 1787). In the interests of the EIC, he explored potential routes and described the political, religious and cultural climate of these areas, the people he met, and the dangers of travelling in uncharted waters and across hazardous deserts.

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Paper Title: Joun encounter

Speaker: Starkey, Paul

Affiliation of speaker: Durham University

Abstract: Alexander William Kinglake's (1809–91) work entitled *Eothen*, a travelogue of a young Englishman's journey through Syria, Palestine and Egypt in the mid-1830s, was first published in 1844 and has since become a 'classic' of Middle Eastern travel writing. Not the least of the book's fascination lies in the fact that Chapter 8 is entirely devoted to Kinglake's meeting with the eccentric adventurer and traveller, Lady Hester Stanhope (1776–1839), who in 1831 had settled in the Lebanese mountain village of Joun (otherwise Joon or Djoun), near Sidon, from where for a time she wielded considerable authority over the surrounding area, and where she later died. This paper will consider the circumstances that brought together two of the most notable English Middle Eastern travellers of the period (who in many respects form a study in contrasts) and will discuss Kinglake's account of the meeting against the background of the turbulent conditions then prevailing in Syria and Lebanon following the Egyptian invasion of Syria in 1831–2 under Ibrahim Pasha. Reference will also be made to Lady Hester Stanhope's own extensive account of her residence in the area (as related to her personal physician, Charles Meryon, in her *Memoirs and Travels*) and to a number of contemporary sources in Arabic, which shed further light on the prevailing social and political context.

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Paper Title: Jakob Šašel and his travel to Egypt, Nubia and Africa in the year 1853-1854 (*two speakers*)

Speaker: Stimac, Ivana

Affiliation of speaker: University of Zagreb

Abstract: Jakob Šašel (1832-1903) is the famous Croatian citizen who lived most of his life in Karlovac, Croatia. He was a gunman, painter and artist who travelled through Egypt, Nubia and the Sudan as a member of the Catholic mission of Ignacio Knoblecher during 1853/1854. His notes and drawings were later published in German in 1863 in a book entitled *Bilder aus dem Oriente aufgenommen während einer Reise nach Aegypten, Nubien, Sudan in den Jahren 1853 und 1854*. His journal was later translated and published in the Croatian language.

This illustrated talk, presented by two speakers (Mladen Tomorad and Ivana Stimac) explores the life of Jakob Šašel and his views of Egypt and Nubia in the middle of the 19th century. The drawings from Šašel's book are included in this presentation.

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Paper Title: Jakob Šašel and his travel to Egypt, Nubia and Africa in the year 1853-1854 (*two speakers*)

Speaker: Tomorad, Mladen

Affiliation of speaker: University of Zagreb

Abstract: This talk is given by two speakers. (For details see Ivana Stimac's entry above.)

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Paper Title: Edmond G. Reuter: a life between ancient Egypt and Arts & Crafts

Speaker: Virenque, Helene

Affiliation of speaker: Ecole pratique des hautes études, France, Egypt

Abstract: Edmond G. Reuter, born in 1845 in Geneva, went with the Swiss Egyptologist Edouard Naville during the latter's first trip in the Nile Valley in 1868-1869. Reuter accompanied him as a painter and ornamentalist. He copied many scenes from temples for Naville's publications, as well as detailed architectural and ornamental views for his own interest. From 1870 to 1895, he lived in England where he taught at the Academy of the South Kensington Museum. He specialized in faience decoration by working as a designer for the Minton factory and he probably created the so-called 'persindo style'. His reputation led him to be in touch with William Morris, who asked him to illuminate one of his books. Using research conducted in Genevan archives, the speaker will shed light on this discreet artist, whose career developed between the separate disciplines of ancient Egypt and Arts & Crafts.

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Paper Title: An inspiring journey: Friedrich Bodenstedt in Transcaucasia (1843-1845)

Speaker: Walbiner, Carsten

Affiliation of speaker: Birzeit University, Palestine / German Academic Exchange Service

Abstract: When in 1843 the young German teacher, Friedrich Bodenstedt, set off from Moscow for a sojourn in the Transcaucasian region nobody could know that his journey would last one and a half years and that it would change his life. This was not because he earned fame as an explorer or gathered great riches, but because he was inspired to compose a collection of poems in orientalist style which became the most successful poetry book ever written in German. Key to this literary activity was Bodenstedt's encounter with Mirza Schaffy, a local 'scholar' and poet from whom he acquired some knowledge in the oriental languages and received an introduction into Eastern poetry. Bodenstedt declared his poems at the beginning to be 'The Songs of Mirza Schaffy', but confessed later that they had been written entirely by him. Nevertheless, modern Azerbaijani literary studies see in Mirza Schaffy the original author of the poems and Bodenstedt, only regarded as their translator, is charged with fraud and plagiarism. The paper will search Bodenstedt's travelogue, in which the disputed poems were originally set down before appearing separately, for hints on their authorship. There will also be an exploration of the encounter between two men who came from different worlds, but found a common ground in poetry.

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Paper Title: John Frederick Lewis: further reflections on reality

Speaker: Williams, Caroline

Affiliation of speaker: Independent researcher

Abstract: John Frederick Lewis is both the most significant Orientalist artist of the Victorian era and the most enigmatic. Lewis left no descriptive paper records of his ten years in Cairo and, with one exception, all of his images of life in that city were painted after he returned to England. Researchers (B. Llewellyn, E. Weeks) have commented on his portrait-like presence in his paintings of Cairo. In this presentation, based on a close examination of three of his works - *The Arab Scribe*, *The Commentator of the Koran*, and the *Prayer of Faith Shall Heal the Sick* (James 5:15) – the speaker explores this personal presence yet further and argues that not only did Lewis see himself as a cultural intermediary between Cairene and London societies, but also as a sympathetic interpreter of the Islamic faith.

Two further speakers, Briony Llewellyn and Charles Newton, will explore different aspects relating to this artist.

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Paper Title: A peril most fearsome: when cholera was new in Egypt

Speaker: Zitterkopf, Ron

Affiliation of speaker: Shawnee Mission

Abstract: Of the countless dangers that travellers encountered, one of the most dreaded risks was a disease epidemic. Due to their surreptitious spread, lethal effects, the devastation they caused to society, and the lack of effective treatment and control, epidemics were met with panic. As the plague had been centuries before, cholera was the defining epidemic of the 19th century. This presentation will examine the introduction and transmission of cholera to Egypt and the subsequent pandemics. The Egyptian response will be reviewed as well as the part Egypt played in solving the cholera puzzle.

* This speaker has been awarded a bursary to attend the Conference.

