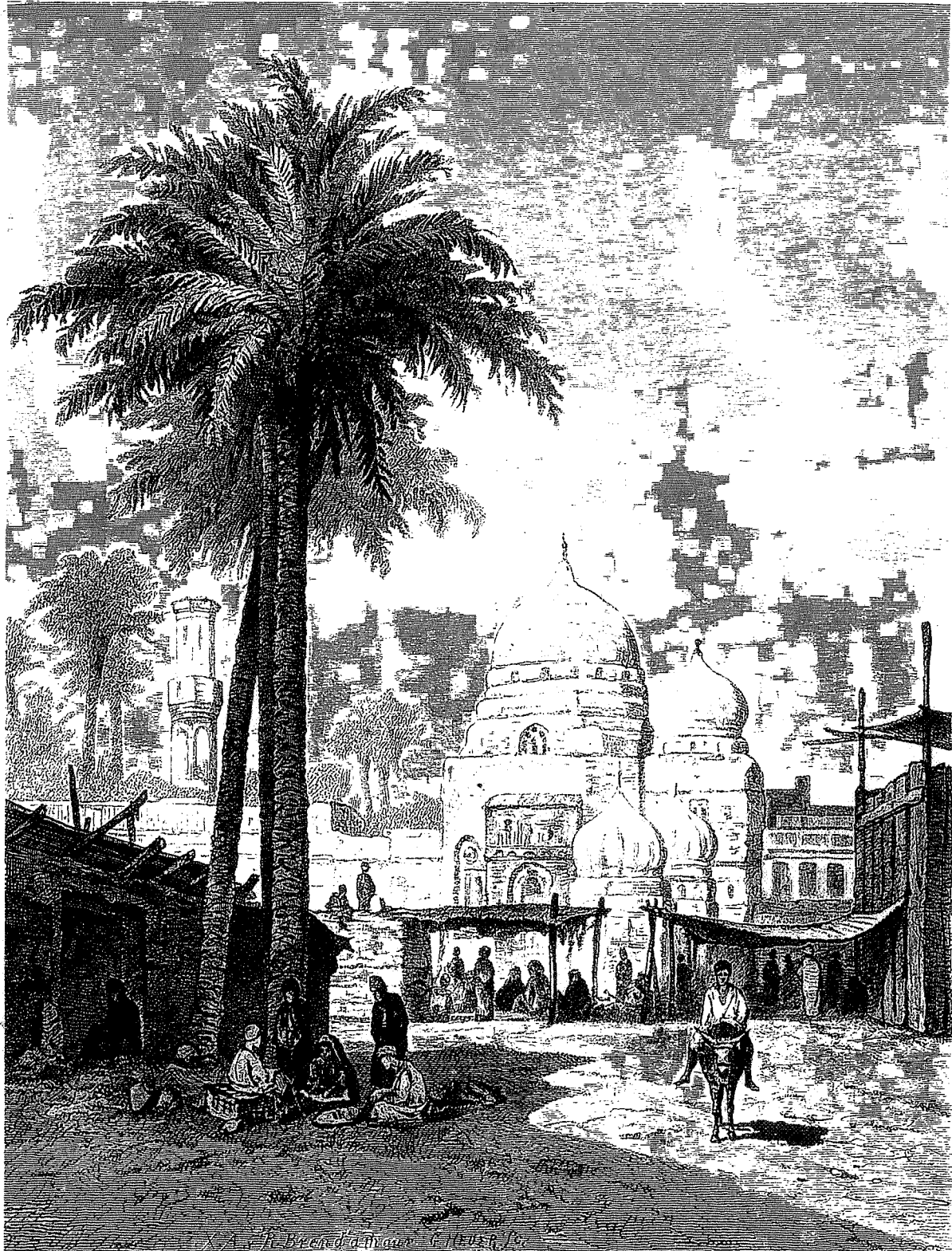


**Bulletin of the Association for the Study  
of Travel in Egypt and the Near East:  
Notes and Queries**

**Number 17**

**Autumn 2003**



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## THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY OF TRAVEL IN EGYPT AND THE NEAR EAST (ASTENE)

The ASTENE Bulletin, now published four times a year, aims to keep members informed of research interests in the field of travellers and travel in Egypt and the Near east. Members are encouraged to submit queries, information and articles (1500 words or less) and material relating to ongoing research, relevant exhibitions, lecture series, conferences and seminars, publications etc. All back issues of the Bulletin are available and can be ordered from the ASTENE Office for £5.00 each, including postage.

### ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS

Members A: from UK, EU, USA and Canada:  
£20.00 per annum (see note about joint membership ( £25) in this Bulletin)  
Members B: from elsewhere and all students  
£12 (see note about joint £15 membership in this issue).

Libraries who wish to receive the Spring and Autumn Bulletins may subscribe for £12.

The subscription covers the Bulletin and access to the database of members' interests (The Yellow Pages) and research resources.

Queries on membership should be made to the ASTENE Office.

### MEMBERS OF ASTENE COMMITTEE

Honorary President:	T.G.H. James CBE
Honorary Vice-President	Dr Jaromir Malek
Chairman	Malcolm Wagstaff
Secretary	Dr Patricia Usick
Treasurer	Dr Elizabeth French
Events Organiser	Elizabeth Woodthorpe
Editor of Bulletin	Deborah Manley
Other members:	Dr Morris Bierbrier; Neil Cooke; Ashley Jones; Jennifer Scarce; Brian Taylor

### ASTENE OFFICE

26 Millington Road, Cambridge CB3 9HP  
Fax: 00 44 1223 462 749; email: LISACAMB  
@AOL.COM

### BULLETIN EDITOR

57 Plantation Road, Oxford OX2 6JE  
Fax and telephone: 00 44 1865 310284

### WEBSITE

WWW.ASTENE.ORG.UK

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**DEADLINE FOR SUBMISSION FOR BULLETINS 18 AND 19: 15 November, 2003 and 1 March 2004.**

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## FORTHCOMING ASTENE EVENTS

### AN EVENING AT THE TRAVELLERS' CLUB

At 6:30 p.m. on Friday, 24<sup>th</sup> October, we are repeating our very successful Evening with the Travellers' Club, Pall Mall, London.

There will be a short reception (with a cash bar), followed by two papers under the joint title "Your Charles Barry and Ours".

Neil Cooke, architect and ASTENE Committee member will talk on "Charles Barry, architect of the Travellers' Club" and Dr Patricia Usick, ASTENE Secretary will talk on "Charles Barry in Egypt".

The cost of the whole evening including dinner and wine is £32. For the reception and talks, £6. If you wish to attend, please send your cheque (made out to The Travellers' Club, to The Secretary's Office, The Travellers' Club, 106 Pall Mall, London, SW1Y 5EP). Remember to give your address so that your ticket can be sent to you.

Please also inform the new ASTENE Events Organiser, Elizabeth Woodthorpe, 88 Overstrand Mansions, Prince of Wales Drive, London SW11 4EW.

### FOURTH ASTENE-ODUCE STUDY DAY Saturday 21 February, 2004

#### Into Nubia and Beyond: Egypt above the Cataract

We enclose details of the ASTENE Study Day at Rewley House, Oxford. The programme is:

**The Impact of the Aswan High Dam on Nubia** – Dr Jacke Phillips, McDonald Institute of Archaeology, Cambridge

**'The Nubian Discoverer': William John Bankes** – Dr Patricia Usick, Archivist, Dept of Ancient Egypt and Sudan, British Museum

**Qusr Ibrim: the frontier fortress and the results of excavation** – Dr John Alexander, Fellow of St John's College, Cambridge

**Early Photographers in Nubia** – Dr Jaromir Malek, Editor, Topographical Bibliography of Ancient Egyptian Hieroglyphic Texts

**Travel beyond the Second Cataract** – Dr Jacke Phillips

On Friday, 20<sup>th</sup> February there will be linked events for ASTENE members:

\* A visit to the Griffiths Institute and the Sackler Library to see works from the travellers: illustrations, journals and books.

\* Dinner at Jamal's Indian Restaurant in Walton Street. (If you want to come but don't eat Indian food or are vegetarian, let us know.) Please let Elizabeth Woodthorpe, ASTENE Events Organiser, know if you plan to join us at either or both these events by 14th February – at the very latest.

### ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 2004

The National Portrait Gallery, London is planning an exhibition on women travellers (see earlier Bulletins). We are discussing taking part in a study day at the Gallery on Saturday 25th July, 2004, followed by our AGM at the Gallery.

### ASTENE CYPRUS TOUR, SEPTEMBER 2004

On page 22 of this Bulletin is the Call for Papers for the two day conference to be held in Cyprus as part of the ASTENE tour. Here is the proposed itinerary. Those wishing to join us on the tour. Please let Elizabeth Woodthorpe know (88 Overstrand Mansions, Prince of Wales Drive, London SW11 4EW.) She already has about 20 names from five countries and will be writing to these people separately.

*Friday, 10<sup>th</sup> September, 2004*

Arrive in Cyprus to stay 5 nights in Nicosia.

*Saturday – Sunday 11<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup>* Conference on Travel in Cyprus and the Near East with guided walks and evening activities.

*Monday, 13<sup>th</sup> September* Salamis and its successor, Famagusta, with lunch by the sea at Bogas. Dinner in Nicosia.

*Tuesday, 14<sup>th</sup> September* St Hilarion Castle, the best preserved castle built by the Byzantines and Crusaders. Bellapais and its Abbey (Lawrence Durrell wrote *Bitter Lemons* in Bellapais). Lunch in Kyrenia. Free afternoon.

*Wednesday 15<sup>th</sup> September* Morning free for Nicosia Museums. To seaside resort of Paphos, via Kourion amphitheatre, birth place of Aphrodite. Stay for three nights.

Thursday, 16<sup>th</sup> September Paphos mosaics; the rock-cut Tombs of the Kings; Chrysopolitissa (11<sup>th</sup> century Byzantine church and earlier remains). Free afternoon and an evening treat.

Friday, 17<sup>th</sup> September Boat to the national park on Akamas Peninsula. Return via Ayia Ekaterine – seven-domed Byzantine church.

Saturday, 18<sup>th</sup> September To Nicosia via Kolossi Castle, Chirokitra, Kiti Larnaca, St Lazarus and Hala Sultan Tekkye.

Sunday, 19<sup>th</sup> September Free morning to visit 'Our Lady of the Pastures' and St Nicholas. Fly home in the late afternoon.

The cost is estimated at about £1200. This includes return flights from UK and all internal travel, all hotels and meals, entrance fees, guiding and the two-day conference. A price for the Cyprus part of the journey for those coming from elsewhere will be available.

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A bibliography including travellers in Cyprus appears in Colin Thubron's *Journey into Cyprus* should people want to read in preparation for the tour.

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OUR TRAVELLING PARTY.

### SIXTH ASTENE BIENNIAL CONFERENCE, 2005

The 6<sup>th</sup> ASTENE Conference will be at Manchester University in July 2005. Details will be given in future Bulletins, along with an article on Research Resources in Manchester and Liverpool.

For the present we offer excerpts from a report in the *Quarterly Review* of March 1822 showing earlier interest in travel in Liverpool.

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### LIVERPOOL SOCIETY OF TRAVELLERS INTO FOREIGN COUNTRIES

The first anniversary dinner of this Club was lately held at the Waterloo Hotel. The party was larger than was expected, and sat down to a "feast of reason and a flow of soul", which with the excellent fare and wines before them, protracted the meeting to a late hour.

Dr Traill presided, and was supported by the Vice-Chairman, Capt. Scoresby, and the Secretary, Mr D. Gladstone. The table was surrounded by other of their fellow-townsmen, whose various pursuits have led them into distant climes, from which they have returned to enrich and ornament their native residence by the fruits of that wealth and taste acquired in their several wanderings and thirst after knowledge.

It is impossible to conceive any band of union more delightful in its principles, or more beneficial in its effects, than that of such an association, which brings into a focus all the kindred feelings which attach men to their country after encountering the dangers of other climates; whilst it concentrates the information acquired in so many parts of the world, we might have said, from pole to pole.

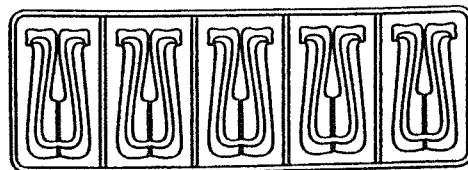
[After dinner and toasts to King and a long list of illustrious British Travellers, ...]...The following song, from the classic pen of Reverend Wm. Shepherd, written for the occasion, was sung with great spirit by the Spanish Consul.

[Here we give only the first verse. It was sung to the tune: *When daylight was yet sleeping under the billow.*]

#### THE BRITISH TRAVELLER

I have travers'd the deserts of Egypt so dreary,  
Where the eye-blighting mirage extends like the dew;  
And my heart, as I wander'd, forlorn, sad, and weary,  
Has leap'd when the pyramids burst on my view.  
But still faster it throbb'd, and my pulse beat the higher,  
When in speechless sensation I paus'd on the ground,  
Where Menou was compell'd from the fight to retire,  
And the brave Abercrombie receiv'd his death wound.

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## ASTENE NEWS

### ASTENE WEBSITES

The new website in our own name is now open and running:

WWW.ASTENE.ORG.UK

Until the end of 2003 we shall be keeping our old one in action as many of you are so used to it: WWW.DUR.AC.UK/ASTENE.

ASSOCIATION. The Research Resources material is available only on the new site, but all other information is on both.

### ASTENE SUBSCRIPTIONS

**The basic subscription for 2004 will remain at £20 or £12. In addition we are introducing a double subscription of £25 or £15 for those whose spouses would like to add their names officially to our list of members. These couples will receive only one copy of the Bulletin but in a joint name. Those who wish to receive TWO copies of the Bulletin should continue to subscribe individually.**

As usual the Treasurer will send in December to each member a letter giving all the necessary information – with the short winter Bulletin. The vagaries of the UK banking system meaning that all subscriptions (except in cash) must be in £ (pounds sterling), but the payment by credit card, though it must be renewed annually, is working well on the whole.

*Dr Elizabeth French, Treasurer*

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## OTHER EVENTS AND NEWS

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If members know of exhibitions and lecture series – particularly non-UK events – of interest to ASTENE, please let the Editor know.  
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### A NEW EGYPTOLOGY GALLERY

The Egyptian Dynastic Gallery of the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford is transformed into the Sackler Gallery of Egyptian Antiquities, and opens Friday, 19<sup>th</sup> September. The former Egyptian Dynastic Gallery covered the period 2950BC to the Arab conquest of Egypt in AD 641. The Ashmolean's treasures from Hierakonpolis have been held back for a future installation, but the refurbished cases retain a chronological arrangement, and introduce a thematic focus.

### THE STORY OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM

To celebrate the Museum's 250<sup>th</sup> anniversary, the exhibition illustrates the Museum's story since 1753. Open Mon-Wed 10- 5:30; Thu-Fri 10-8:30; Admission free. Until Friday 31 October.

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Exhibits from the ASTENE region are well represented among the treasures highlighted at the Museum during their 250 year anniversary celebrations:

The first mummy, the inner coffin of Irtyu, bequeathed by Colonel William Lethieullier in 1756\*; the Hellenistic head, thought to be of Sophocles, acquired in Constantinople early 17<sup>th</sup> century, donated by the Earl of Exeter, 1760; the Rosetta Stone, acquired from Napoleon's army in Alexandria and donated by George III\*; the Elgin Marbles, bought from the Parthenon, and sold to the Museum in the 1810s; the head of Amenhotep III purchased by the Museum from Henry Salt's estate in 1835\*; the Mesopotamian "Ram in the thicket" discovered by Leonard Woolley at Ur in the 1920s.

\* *Dr Morris Bierbrier spoke on Lethieullier at the ASTENE AGM 2000; Peta Ree's ASTENE Working Paper recalls how the Rosetta Stone came into British hands; auction sale catalogues give further evidence on collectors – see Research Resources in this Bulletin.*

### HANS SLOANE 250 YEARS

2003 is 250 years since the death of Hans Sloane, collector and traveller. The Natural History Museum, London is celebrating his life with *The Great Collector*. It runs only from 6 September – 8 October and will show a selection of his 80,000 plants, animals and antiquities, including a mummified figure.

### THE SOCIETY FOR ARABIAN STUDIES CALL FOR PAPERS

The Society is organising a conference on Phase II of its Red Sea Project: "People of the Red Sea". It will be held at the British Museum on Friday and Saturday, 29-30 October 2004. It will coincide with a major exhibition at the Museum on Sudan. The theme includes North-South as well as East-West links across the Red Sea, from ancient to

early modern times, including studies of traditional societies. There will be about 24 papers. If you wish to offer a paper, contact the Convenor: Janet Starkey at the Institute for Middle Eastern and Islamic Studies, University of Durham, Elvet Hill Road, Durham DH1 3TU or at [j.c.m.starkey@durham.ac.uk](mailto:j.c.m.starkey@durham.ac.uk).

#### **TRAVELLERS AT MYCENAE**

The site Museum at Mycenae has at long last opened and, like that at adjacent Nemea, also the work of Dr Elisabet Spathari, has a section in the lobby with early travellers' illustrations of the site. Visitors may even find that some travellers of whom they did not know featured!

#### **EGYPT IN ENGLAND PROJECT LAUNCHED**

Mick Oakey of the Sussex Egyptology Society is planning to gather details and locations of England's significant items of Egyptological interest. He is calling on enthusiasts everywhere to help to make it as accurate and comprehensive as possible.

He plans to produce a countrywide guide-book or website brief details and illustrations of Egyptian-style buildings, grave and monuments, antiquities collections, and single items – such as Cleopatra's Needle.

He hopes it will be a joint effort between Egyptological Societies and individuals all over the country. If it works well, he plans to extend the project to Scotland, Wales and Ireland.

If you can help with material or suggestions for the Egypt in England Project, please contact [Michael\\_oakey@pcmedia.com](mailto:Michael_oakey@pcmedia.com) or [mail@egyptology-uk.com](mailto:mail@egyptology-uk.com) (including "Egypt in England" in the header).

This announcement has gone to all addresses in the British Egyptological Societies Directory.

#### **COURSES AT OUDCE, OXFORD**

Oxford University's Department of Continuing Education is running several relevant courses this academic year.

**AUTUMN:** The Archaeology of the Late Roman Empire in the Levant; Explorers and Antiquarians: How Egyptology Developed; The Early History of Mesopotamia; Arabic and Classical Arabic.

**SPRING:** Introduction to the Archaeology of the Bible Lands; An introduction to Islamic Art and Architecture; The Crusades.

**WEEKEND AND DAY SCHOOLS:** The Sumerians (in conjunction with the British School of Archaeology in Iraq) (17<sup>th</sup> January); The Fourth Crusade: The Desert Fathers in History and Today.

Contact OUDCE, 1 Wellington Square, Oxford OX1 2JA

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#### **CHAIRMAN'S REPORT, 2002-2003**

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Even before the day school on Greece and Crete got underway, someone said that the spirit of ASTENE had taken over the Oxford Department of Continuing Education. And it had. There was an exuberance in the air, composed of enthusiasm, interest, friendliness and good humour. I like to think that these are the qualities that mark our society and are responsible for its remarkable success.

As reported in the Spring edition of the *Bulletin*, we had a warm welcome from the Travellers' Club in October 2002 where I had the privilege of speaking about Colonel Leake in a setting which he helped to create. Sadly, one of the sponsors of that event, Graham Binns, died in May, 2003.

In February the Oxford day school was well attended, but most members missed the delights of a visit to the Egyptian House built on the banks of the Thames by Henrietta and Christopher McCall. Special entry was also obtained in April to the Searight Collection of drawings and paintings in the Victoria and Albert Museum, courtesy of Charles Newton. Those members unable to attend will be heartened to hear that we hope to organise a repeat visit.

On the publications front, members will have received the latest version of the 'Yellow Pages', kindly put together and edited by Neil Cooke. This is vital for the Association's work and we are grateful to Neil for his hard work. An index has been compiled by Deborah Manley and is enclosed with the AGM papers.

The trial run of Working Papers is finally ready. We will launch it at the Conference with contributions from Peta Ree (on Edward Daniel Clarke) and William Peck (on The Dancer of Esna). I am grateful to them for letting their work be 'pre-published' in this way. If the experiment works – that is, if real interest is shown and demand seems high –

then we will continue with the series. The aims are to distribute research results quickly, to stimulate more research and to provoke comment.

We hope that the volume of papers from our previous Conference in Edinburgh, entitled *Travellers in the Near East*, will also be available at the Oxford Conference, but despite the best efforts of the editor, Charles Foster, and the publisher, Max Scott, we may be disappointed. Some contributors failed to meet deadlines.

As well as discussing publications and planning future events, the Executive Committee has been much concerned with the Association's Research Resources Project. The creation of a list of archival sources about travel and travellers in our region was an original aim of the society. Thanks to the persistence of Trisha Usick, a database has been constructed by colleagues in Durham and is now ready for trial. Members will be able to see the results at the Conference.

Finally, it is a pleasure to record my thanks to all members of the Committee but especially Trisha Usick and Lisa French for their work as Secretary and Treasurer respectively. to Deborah Manley for organising our 'events' during the year and particularly the forthcoming Conference, and to Peta Ree for editing the *Bulletin*. Peta will be leaving the Committee in July and we are all grateful to her for her contribution in launching the Association and getting it established. The new editor of the *Bulletin* will be Deborah Manley, who hopes to be relieved of her job as Events Organiser. Okasha el-Daly, another founder member, has decided to leave the Committee, and we thank him for his various contributions to our work. I am personally grateful to Ashley Jones for bravely stepping into the breach and chairing one of the Committee meetings when I was unavoidably absent.

Malcolm Wagstaff



## ASTENE CONFERENCE Friday 11<sup>th</sup> – Monday 14<sup>th</sup> July, 2003

There were, I estimate, 54 papers read to some 125 participants from about 14 countries. In spite of the sunshine and the manicured splendour of Worcester College's capacious grounds, plenty of people turned up for every session, which is the acid test of any conference. So ASTENE has scored another success with its fifth biennial conference.

Let's get the grievances out of the way first. The catering by the College was sometimes disappointing, and a hurried lunch-time caused by the need to fit the AGM into a crowded programme made the only real glitch in Deborah Manley's otherwise faultless planning, causing the first afternoon session to start later so speakers had to hurry through their papers – which left them less than amused. It was good to have a very tasty and genially-served dinner on the Sunday evening at Jamal's Indian Restaurant, after Cameron Luke, Worcester College organ scholar's short recital in the splendid College chapel. (A moving moment was the Brits mouthing and quietly quavering the words of Jerusalem during his final piece. D.M.)

But enough carping. There were – and always are – some people who thought there were too many papers and not enough leisure time; but it was pointed out to me that you'd never get agreement about which papers to exclude. As it was, papers ranged from the Indian borders to the Scilly Isles; from the early medieval to late modern history; from the bust of Maria Theresa to the African crested crane; and from newly-minted research to deftly edited old stories.

It must be invidious to single out individual highlights, but I shall do it just the same. The guest speaker on Friday evening was Martin Biddle, talking officially about "Travellers to the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem", but really about the evidence such travellers provide for the archaeological reconstruction of the site.



There is not one among us who could not learn from the lightly-worn erudition, clarity of presentation, wit and general charm radiated by Professor Biddle.

And since the average age of ASTENE conference-goers tends to be on the high side, it is not unreasonable to highlight remarkable performances by two of the younger speakers. Kathryn Ferry came from Darwin College, Cambridge, to talk brilliantly, audibly and with fine illustrations about Owen Jones, the renowned author of *Grammar of Ornament* whose little-known debt to his travels in Egypt and Turkey she explored. Dr Hana Navratilova flying from Prague, was kept circling over Heathrow until dangerously near her time to speak, and turned in a supremely unruffled paper on two remarkable 19<sup>th</sup> century Czech travellers. If one or two presentations were less compelling, their content was always valuable. The range of information among ASTENE members hardly justifies the restriction imposed by its name.

This is not the place to list all the people whose hard work made the conference so worthwhile and such fun. But remembering the huge area covered by Worcester's buildings, we must be especially grateful for the weather. Let us hope that by 2005 global warming has reached Manchester!

*Charles Plouviez*

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As Conference Organiser, I would like to thank the many volunteers who worked to make a successful Conference. Katherine Salahi of Interculture kept in touch with and encouraged people through e-mail. Dag Bergman - with Peter Clayton's support - made sure the visual aids worked properly. Ann Revell offered to be 'Martha' and made my work much easier and more fun. Priscilla Frost, who organises the Manchester Conference in 2005, and Peta Ree were always nearby to help. Maureen Hadfield helped with paper checking. Worcester College's porters, domestic staff and Conference Organiser, Helen Russell, were always good colleagues. Dr Ruth Barnes and the Ashmolean Museum timed the Edward Lane exhibition so ASTENE could appreciate his work. Dr Anat Almog took great pains to provide us with the exhibition "All Stone" on the work of foreign architects in Jerusalem. Diane Bergman created a most thoughtful exhibition of relevant books in the Sackler Library. Above all Dr Lisa French kept spent many hours on the telephone encouraging me and sorting out the bank.

*Deborah Manley*

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## PAPERS FROM THE OXFORD CONFERENCE

Members have raised the question of whether ASTENE intends to publish the papers from the Oxford Conference. The answer is firmly "Yes." The Committee has agreed to follow the same procedure as that developed for the Edinburgh Conference in 2001. This means that we will go for a book containing a selection from the papers given, but also consider the possibility of including other papers in the Working Papers series.

The choice of papers for the book will pass through three stages. The initial phase will involve the Chairman, with assistance from the Committee, grouping the papers given at the Conference into coherent themes, something along the lines of the sessions. The second stage will require the Committee (at the next meeting on 25<sup>th</sup> October) to decide which three or four themes look the most interesting and promising. An agreed short list will be discussed with the publisher and a final decision made.

An editor will be appointed at this stage, if not sooner. ASTENE is bound by its contract for publishing papers from the Edinburgh Conference, to let Stacey International have first refusal on our next book. If they are not interested the Committee will decide whether to seek another commercial publisher or to undertake publication itself.

Whether other papers given at the Oxford Conference are published as *Working Papers* will depend, first, upon the continuation of the series and, second, upon the willingness of authors to be published in this way. Continuation of the series depends largely upon sales of the first two papers (see above) and whether there is enough interest for the series to be viable. Each *Working Paper* consists of the text of the talk as given at the Conference. The editing is minimal, mainly to ensure a degree of conformity in the series. Copyright remains with the author, who will be free (and indeed encouraged) to publish a final version of the paper elsewhere. We hope that the *Working Paper* version will produce comment and debate, thus leading to an improved text.

*Malcolm Wagstaff, ASTENE Chairman*



## PAPERS PRESENTED AT THE CONFERENCE

- Dr Sahar Abdel Hakim, Cairo University: In Search of the Living Self: William Golding's Egypt
- Edwin Aiken, Queen's University, Belfast: The Road to Damascus: Travelling Apologetics in Victorian Palestine
- Dr Susan Allen, Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York: The Good Life: Cruising the Nile by Private Dahabiyeh and Steamer
- Dr Anat Almog, Bezalel Academy, Jerusalem: 19<sup>th</sup> century European Architects building in Jerusalem
- Dr Magda Amin, American University in Cairo: Egypt through a Poet's Eyes (Rainer-Maria Rilke)
- Dorothy Anderson, UK: Travels in the Slavonic Provinces of Turkey-in-Europe: Miss Mackenzie and Miss Irby
- Joseph Attard, Malta: A Sketch by Maxim Gauci: A Case of Mistaken Identity
- Paul Auchterlonie, University of Exeter: Joseph Pitts: An Exeter Slave on Pilgrimage, 1684-5
- Dr Ian Begg, Trent University: Student Travels in Greece in 1922
- Professor Martin Biddle, Keynote Speaker: Travellers to the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem
- Dr David Dixon, UK: From the White Nile to the Isles of Scilly
- Agnieszka Dobrowolska, Cairo: Were soll Meister sein? Journeymen in Cairo
- Izabella Donkov, Stockholm University: John Turtle Wood and the early explorations of the Artemesium at Ephesus, 1863-74
- Mzia Ebanoidze, Institute of Manuscripts, Georgia: Georgian Monks on Mount Athos in 1899
- Dr Nadia El Kholy, American University in Cairo: Hajj Paintings in Egypt
- Cristina Erck, Tunis: Max, Baron von Oppenheim
- Elaine Evans, Frank B. McClung Museum, Knoxville: In the Sandals of Pharaoh: James Henry Breasted and the Stereoscope
- Kathryn Ferry, Darwin College, Cambridge: Turning Travel into Architectural Theory: Owen Jones in Egypt and Turkey
- Richard Fink, Texas: Carl Haag: The Dome of the Rock and the Bedouin throughout the Deserts
- Dr Elizabeth French, ASTENE Treasurer: Archaeologists' Wives as Travel Writers
- Dr Liesl Graz, Switzerland: Whatever made John Lewis Burckhardt go to Arabia?
- Dr Gottfried Hamernik, University of Klagenfurt: Prince Puckler-Muskau's visits to the Austrian Consul, Anton Laurin, at Alexandria and the Mysterious Slave Girl Adjame
- Jim Harold, University of Northumberland: Cars, Deserts, Maps and Naming: An Analysis of Captain Claude Williams' Report on the NW Desert of Egypt, 1917
- Harry James, ASTENE President: After dinner speaker: Reflections by a Late Early Traveller in Egypt
- Norman Lewis, UK: On Reading Travellers
- Dr Margaret Malamud, New Mexico State University: Travel in Egypt in the Late Roman Empire
- Deborah Manley, ASTENE Events Organiser: Travelling to Post: An Ambassadors to the Porte: Henrietta Liston
- Brenda Moon, Edinburgh: A Young Laird in the Levant: Colonel John Maxwell, 1813-15
- Dr Robert Morkot, University of Exeter: Obelisks and Salads: John Evelyn, Captain Powell, Venice and Grand Cairo
- Dr Robert Morkot, University of Exeter: An Encounter with Puckler-Muskau: Holroyd and his Travels
- Dr Geoffrey Nash, University of Sunderland: Confessions of a Turcophil: Marmaduke Pickthall's sojourn in Istanbul and Britain's Young Turk Policy
- Dr Hana Navratilova, Czech National Centre for Egyptology: Travellers from Bohemia
- Yvonne Neville-Rolfe, Bonomi descendant: "With Lepsius in Egypt" – Bonomi 1842-4
- Charles Newton, Victoria and Albert Museum: Shayk Abd al-Qadir: The Magician of Egypt
- William H. Peck, Detroit Institute of Art: E.F. Benson in Egypt
- Dr Sylvia Peuckert, Germany: Publishing *Les Antiquites de la Nubie* – Fate of a Book
- Lyla Pinch-Brock, Royal Ontario Museum: Painters and Plunderers: Nina and Norman de Gaies Davies and the thefts in the Theban necropolis
- Charles Plouviez, Hellenic Society: Royal Exile: a Princess of Wales in the Levant
- Peta Ree, ASTENE Bulletin Editor: The Voyage of the Needle

Dr John Revell, UK: The Sources and Printed Text of J. Pitton de Tournefort's *Relation d'un Voyage du Levant*

Prof John Rodenbeck, France: Renegades Sarah Searight, UK: A Little Egyptian Lady from Afghanistan

Clara Semple, UK: A Much Travelled Lady: the Maria Theresa Thaler

Dr Rita Severis, Cyprus: Lorenzo Warriner Pease, an American Missionary in Cyprus, 1834-39

Dr Khalid Sindawe, Haifa University, Israel: The Grave of Husayn Ibn Ali at Karbala in Iraq in Travel Literature

Heidi Stalla, Exeter College, Oxford: Virginia Woolf and Egypt

Janet Starkey, Durham University: Karl Benjamin Klunzinger (1834-1914)

Dr Mohammed Suwaed, Bar-Han University, Israel: The Image of the Bedouin in the Literature of Western Travellers to Palestine in the 19<sup>th</sup> century

Dr Patricia Usick, ASTENE Secretary, British Museum: Nebamon in the Archives

Cassandra Vivian, USA: Francis Barthou: American in Egypt

Cassandra Vivian, USA: George Bethune English: Egyptian-American Soldier

Dr Jeanne-Marie Warzeski, Columbus Museum, Georgia: US Women's Travelogues of Egypt 1854-1914

Dr Alix Wilkinson, UK: Emmeline Lott, Governess to Ismael Pasha's Son

Caroline Williams, William and Mary College, Williamsburg: John Frederick Lewis: The interpretive levels of *An Intercepted Letter*

Professor John Williams, William and Mary College, Williamsburg: The French in Egypt - 1798

Anne Wolff, Liverpool University: Before Baedeker: Information for Travellers to Egypt 1300-1640

Roger de Keersmaecker of Graffiti Graffito, Antwerp was - as usual - able and willing to help people with the graffiti of the travellers and places of their interest.

#### COMMENTS ON THE CONFERENCE

"The ASTENE conferences are like family gatherings." Thank you again for a terrific conference. Somehow this one seemed to go faster than Edinburgh." "My colleagues have been listening jealously to how much I enjoyed myself."

## SOME FRENCH TRAVELLERS TO CONSIDER

Sadly Pascale and Linant de Bellefonds were not with us in Oxford in July as Xavier is recovering from a illness. We wish him and Pascale well. So France was represented only - though ably - by John Rodenbeck.

Pascale had been hoping to increase French interest in the Association and the Conference. Without French travel accounts and people to offer papers on them, ASTENE tends to be imbalanced towards the Anglo-phonie.

At future occasions we would very much welcome papers, for example, on Claude-Etienne Savary (1750-88); Francois-Rene Chateaubriand (1768-1848), Gabriel Charmes (1850-86) (of whom I give a taste below) and the many, many others.

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#### Gabriel Charmes (1850-1886)

While starting a career in the journalism of politics and foreign affairs, Charmes had the first symptoms of tuberculosis and moved to live and travel in the Near East. Of his numerous books on the region and North Africa, only two appear to have been translated into English: *Five Months at Cairo and in Lower Egypt* (1880) and *Naval Reform* (1886). Other titles include: *L'Egypte: Archaeologie, histoire, literature* (1883); *L'Avenir de la Turquie: La Panislamisme* (1883); *Voyage en Palestine: Impressions et souvenirs* (1884); *La Tunisie et Tripolitaine* (1885); *Les Stations d'hiver de la Mediterranee* 1885; and, published posthumously, *Une Ambassade au Maroc* (1887); *Voyage en Syrie: Impressions et Souvenirs* (1891).

All these titles are held by the British Library.

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#### CONFERENCE FOLLOW UP

Three articles follow up papers from the Conference. The first gives background to journeymen apprentices; the second provides evidence of the solar calendar used by G.B. English; the third gives access to works of Owen Jones and outlines his influence and significance.



### Wanderings of a Journeyman Tailor

Those who heard Agnieszka Dobrowolska's fascinating talk about the modern journeymen from central Europe who assisted the community of the Mosque of Noah by the Bab Zuweleh in Cairo to restore their mosque in 2001 may like to read *Wanderings of a Journeyman Tailor during the Years 1824-40*, by P.D. Holthaus, translated by William Howitt, London, 1844. It describes Holthaus' travels through Europe, Wallachia, Greece, Syria and Egypt.

In his introduction, Howitt refers the reader to *The Rural and Domestic Life of Germany (1842)* in which he gave "a considerable chapter on the curious system of Trade Guilds, and the consequent wanderings of the Journeymen for a certain term of years after the expiration of their apprenticeships."

The first paragraph of *The Wandering Handicraftsmen, or Handwerksbursche* says: One of the first things on your arrival (in Germany) which strikes your eye, is the number of young men on the roads with knapsacks on their backs and stout sticks in their hands. They have a wayfaring, but not a mendicant or vagabond look, ... these are the Gesellen, Handwerksabursche, or wandering journey men of Germany; ... this rambling all over the country of such numbers of these young men, in every part and every direction, is not so much a matter of choice as of necessity; that, for three or four years after the expiration of their apprenticeship, they must thus pursue their travels, and on their return give evidence of having become perfect in their calling, by making their meisterstuck, or masterpiece, before they can obtain permission to enter on business themselves."

Perhaps the Mosque of Noah in Cairo was the 'meisterstuck' of Agnieszka's journeymen.

### The Islamic Solar Calendar used by George Bethune English

During Cassandra Vivian's presentation on English, there was a discussion about the Islamic Solar calendar which seemed to have been used by him to date the days of his expedition beyond the Second Cataract. Cassandra admits she is not an expert, but has now found information on the Internet. "Perhaps," Cassandra wrote, "someone more knowledgeable would care to comment. Why English decided to use the calendar is a mystery. Using the lunar calendar was eccentric enough."

The web-sites on which Cassandra found the information with a precis of the information:

\*

considers Islamic dates in newer carpets. In the 1920's Turkey and Iran converted to a solar calendar to match the length of their months to the lengths of the months in the West. Year One was still reckoned from the Hegira, Muhammed's flight from Mecca to Medina in 622AD. To convert, use the formula: Islamic solar date + 622 = Christian date, though new years occur at different times. Thus, a woven rug date of '1376' converts like this: Islamic solar date of 1376 + 622 = Christian date of 1998.

\*

confirms that Islam has made use of both the lunar and solar system of measuring times and provides a formula for conversion from one to the other.

\*

Dates the solar calendar before the beginning of the Persian Empire (550BC). After the conversion of the majority of Persians to Islam, the calendar was adjusted to begin with the year of the Hegira, and to convert to the Gregorian calendar, 621 or 622 years are added.

For more detail, consult these sites, and if you have further information – please pass on your comments to Cassandra Vivian on

Can anyone suggest why English chose to use this dating for his journey?

## Owen Jones & Eastern Ornament

The architect and designer Owen Jones (1809-74) travelled in the early 1830s to complete his professional education. This was a tradition well established by the Grand Tour, but Jones in the company of French architect, Jules Goury, left the more familiar destinations of Italy and Greece behind him when he crossed the Mediterranean to Egypt in 1832. The following summer, after a journey up the Nile during which he met members of Robert Hay's expedition, in particular Joseph Bonomi, with whom he remained life-long friends, Jones travelled to Constantinople. He probably stayed for nearly six months and, rather than returning directly home, went to Spain in 1834 where he and Goury made the first accurate survey of the Alhambra.

Evidence for Jones's travels is limited, but ASTENE members might be interested to know that the beautiful plates of his *Grammar of Ornament* (published in 1856 and still in print) owe much to the years he spent abroad.

A contemporary noted that "If there is one thing more than another which must strike the student of Mr Owen Jones's larger works, as characteristic of them, it is the author's affection for Eastern Art. Egypt and Granada so thoroughly impressed themselves upon him that he took every opportunity of advocating the principles on which the Eastern ornamentalists constructed their designs." During his time abroad Jones had begun to look at the common features found in ornament from the best styles of the past. In Egypt the juxtaposition of ancient and Islamic architecture allowed him to see this more clearly and the studies that he made during these years culminated in the 37 'Propositions' that prefaced the *Grammar*.

Jones, like many of his professional peers, was concerned for the future direction of architecture. Rather than suggesting the revival of another foreign or historical style, he advocated that the best ornament of the past should be studied as a means to developing a new style more appropriate to industrial Britain. In spite of, or perhaps because of, Jones's great respect for Egyptian architecture, he never attempted to reproduce pastiche copies. The most profound of Jones's propositions, number 36, states that "The principles discoverable in the works of the

past belong to us; not so the results. It is taking the ends for the means."

In the twenty chapters of the *Grammar of Ornament* Jones employed 100 coloured plates to illustrate: "side by side types of such styles as might best serve as landmarks and aids to the student in his onward path." In the plates of ancient Egyptian ornament, described by Jones as inferior only to itself, he was aided by Joseph Bonomi, while the illustrations of Arabian ornament were taken from the large collection made by Jones's brother-in-law James William Wild who had enjoyed a more prolonged stay in Cairo during the early 1840s.

Original drawings made by Jones at the Suleymaniye in October 1833 survive at the Victoria and Albert Museum, and were used in two of the plates of Turkish ornament. Plate 37 shows the "Rosace in the centre of the Dome of the Mosque of Soliman I, Constantinople", subsequently altered to its current decoration in European fashion by the Fossati brothers in mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. Jones, critical of the influence of European artists in the modern buildings of Istanbul, suggested that the Turkish was a 'mixed style' too reliant on Byzantine precedents. His highest compliment was reserved for the decoration of the dome of the tomb of Suleyman, plate 38, described as "the most perfect specimen of Turkish ornament with which we are acquainted, and nearly approaches the Arabian."

With regard to this latter style, Jones declared that "The mosques of Cairo are amongst the most beautiful buildings in the world. They are remarkable at the same time for the grandeur and simplicity of their general forms, and for the refinement and elegance which the decoration of these forms displays." Significantly, Jones recognised that geographical and social conditions had led to the formation of distinct stylistic differences among the architectural styles of Islamic countries. His *Grammar* included examples from Arabian, Turkish, Moorsque, Persian and Indian ornament (specifically 'Hindoo' designs formed a separate chapter). Overall European forms were less well represented.

The attractive arrangement of specimens of ornament is usually what attracts people to Jones' most famous work. It was certainly used by such eminent designers as William Morris, Frank Lloyd Wright and Tiffany.

Nevertheless, the text also offers much interesting observation and the importance Jones attaches to the particular styles of Egypt and the Alhambra, of which he had first hand experience during the 1830s, demonstrates the enduring significance of his travels in the East.

*Kathryn Ferry, Darwin College, Cambridge*

Both Dorling and Kindersley (ISBN 0-789- 476460) and Dover (ISBN 0-486- 254631) have paperback editions of *Grammar of Ornament* in print. The DK book is pocket-sized and includes supplementary material on Owen Jones (about £10). The Dover edition is facsimile at £18.95. In USA *L'Aventurine* (ISBN 2- 914199120) have an edition at \$19.95.

Arabian Ornament from Plate No. 32 of *Grammar of Ornament*. From the Mosque of Sultan Kalaaon.



## RESEARCH RESOURCES

The Bulletin Editors have built up a unique guide for ASTENE members to some of the most significant research resources in a number of areas. These have been published in past Bulletins and an Index to them is now published below.

Members wishing to order back numbers of Bulletins can do so through the ASTENE Administrative Office, 26 Millington Road, Cambridge CB3 9HP.

Would members willing to offer further contributions on research resources in any country or area, please contact the Editor.

## Working papers from ASTENE Conferences

At the Edinburgh Conference in 2001 it was suggested that ASTENE might produce 'Working Papers'. The idea behind 'Working Papers' is to publish papers given at the biennial conference quickly, to assist members interested in the same person or area or topic and benefit the authors by stimulating comment and discussion. Two papers have been produced to discover the degree of interest for this type of publication. Continuation of the series therefore depends upon the response of members. Although this will be shown primarily through sales, our Chairman is happy to receive comments about the series to his address below or to [jm.wagstaff@yahoo.co.uk](mailto:jm.wagstaff@yahoo.co.uk)

The Committee will make the final decision about the future of the series. Comments on the papers themselves can be sent to the authors, whose addresses appear in them. The first two in this series – a research resource in themselves – are now available.

**1: The Dancer of Esna** by William H. Peck, The Detroit Institute of Arts. The paper drew on eight travellers' accounts of the 'Ghawazee' as they described – or experienced - them. He drew on Edward Lane's published knowledge and the rather more personal accounts of American and European travellers.

**2: Daniel Clarke: A Civilian in Egypt**, by: former Bulletin Editor, Peta Ree, combined the paper she gave with the readings given by Neil Drury in the part of Clarke, at the Cambridge conference. The paper swiftly outlines Clarke's extensive travels from May 1799 until his arrival in Egypt in April 1801. He witnessed the end of the French expedition in Egypt, and the handing over of the Rosetta Stone to the British.

ASTENE Working Papers cost £2.00 each post free in UK; £3.00 each overseas. They can be obtained by sending cash or a cheque made out to ASTENE to: Professor Malcolm Wagstaff, 16 Oakmount Avenue, Highfield, Southampton, Hampshire SO17 1DR.. They are also available through the American University in Cairo Bookshop.

## **ORIENTAL & INDIA OFFICE COLLECTIONS AT THE BRITISH LIBRARY**

**The British Library, 96 Euston Road,  
London NW1 2DB**

Nearest tube station: King's Cross/St Pancras.

General enquiries about reader services and opening hours:

Tel: 0207-412-7677; 0207-412-7609;

E-mail: [reader.services.enquiries@bl.uk](mailto:reader.services.enquiries@bl.uk)

Enquiries about admissions: Tel: 0207-412-7677; Fax: 0207-412-7794; E-mail:

[reader.admissions@bl.uk](mailto:reader.admissions@bl.uk)

Advance requests, with shelfmark (for holders of reading pass only): Tel: 0207-412-7883;

Fax: 412-7870; E-mail: [oioc.enquiries@bl.uk](mailto:oioc.enquiries@bl.uk)

Enquiries about Oriental and India Office Collections: Tel: 0207-412-7873; Fax: 0207-412-7641; E-mail: [oioc.enquiries@bl.uk](mailto:oioc.enquiries@bl.uk)

Website: <http://www.bl.uk/collections/oriental/>

In 1991 the new British Library brought together the Department of Oriental Manuscripts and Printed Books and the collections of the India Office Library which had previously been housed south of the Thames.

The **Oriental Collections** (which originated in 1753) included the British Library's holdings in the languages of north and north-east Africa and of Asia – probably the most comprehensive such collection in the world.

The **India Office Library (IOL)** was founded in 1801 as the library of the East India Company, for Company employees and Oriental scholars. It includes material for all areas of the world where the Company had an interest – mainly south Asia and the Islamic world. One copy of all books published in India 1867-1947 could be required for deposit. The combined department holds some 900,000 printed books in oriental languages and 120,000 volumes of periodicals and newspapers. From ASTENE's region this embraces about 26,000 manuscripts and well over 200,000 printed books.

The **European Manuscripts** collection of the IOL houses the private papers (now over 30,000 volumes) of several hundred people who served in India. Many of these - including Captain Fitzclarence, Moyle Sherer, John Carne, the Elwoods, the Lushingtons – travelled to or from post through Egypt or the

Levant, and give insights into life in the region from 1650.

The India Office Records comprise the archives of the East India Company (1600-1858) and the India Office from then to 1947. This is a unique resource – occupying 14 kilometres of shelving! For their use as biographical research, see I. Baxter, *A Brief Guide to Biographical Sources*, British Library, 1990.

### **Prints, Drawings and Photographs**

The India Office Library held an unrivalled collection of paintings and drawings by British and Indian artists, plus Persian and Indian miniatures; and a collection of quarter of a million photographs – which is notable for examples of the work of 19<sup>th</sup> century photographers. There is also a small collection of oil paintings, sculpture and antique furniture.

### **Open Access Reference Collection**

The Reading Room contains a wide range of bibliographical, biographical and other reference tools for the area.

### **Guides to the Collections**

Free leaflets include guides to the Map Collection, Prints, Drawings and Photographs, and European Manuscripts. Sources for Family History Research and Sources for Middle East Studies.

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### **AUCTION SALE CATALOGUES AS A RESEARCH RESOURCE**

Auction sale catalogues as research evidence for travellers who were also collectors – either of artefacts or of books – can be very useful. But they can also be difficult to track down.

At some time in the not-too-distant past, but before the computer catalogue was introduced, someone at the Bodleian Library, Oxford, appreciating the value of these catalogues, created a card catalogue for the Library's holdings. It is held in Room 132, the Modern Manuscripts Reading Room, in the New Bodleian.

Catalogues from 1686-1978 are in date order by day, month, year; Sotheby's catalogues post-1900 are in alphabetical order by person. The collection is not enormous, but if what you seek is there, the very helpful library staff will show you how to retrieve it.

Recently the 1852 catalogue of Henry Salt's patron Earl Mountnorris' estate came to our attention. How valuable it would have been if we had known of this catalogue earlier – as we did the earlier catalogue of the sale of Salt's own collection at Sotheby's in 1835.

In a 12-day sale with a 3-day specialist sale the Earl's estate was sold off down to the straw paliasses in the servants' rooms. The catalogue described the Earl's Egyptian collection – largely given to him by Salt, including: "two remarkably fine lion-headed figures 6ft 6in high" (found, we know, by Belzoni at Karnak) and "several interesting papyri, one of which is not unrolled". There too are Salt's long lost drawings, some now known to be in the British Museum.

Unless buyers' names and the prices they paid are given, these catalogues are only a pointer to such material, though they also give an insight into the house being sold up – and, here, we can imagine Arley Castle's dining room and library in the 1850s with their crimson cloth curtains. And we now know that the Earl had a large collection of books on travel and voyages – some of them little known today – and some in manuscript – and that the sale included 450 books which were not even catalogued by title but by type.

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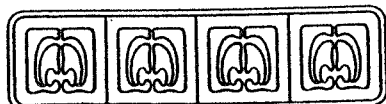
## THE NATIONAL MARITIME MUSEUM, GREENWICH, LONDON SE10 9NF

*Dr David Dixon has supplied ASTENE with useful information about the research resources of the National Maritime Museum. If you have never been to the Museum, do go just for the collection itself and a day out at Greenwich.*

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### Contact numbers for Museum

Library 020 8312 6528/6673  
 Manuscripts 020 8312 6691/6669  
 Search Station 020 8312 6516  
 Picture Library 020 8312 6631/6704  
 Photographs/Ships' Plans 020 8855 1647  
 Charts/Atlases 020 8312 6757  
 Film Archive 020 8312 6645  
 Web site: <http://www.nmm.ac.uk>



## CAIRD LIBRARY

Park Row, Greenwich, London SE10 9NF

**Opening hours:** Monday – Friday 10:00 to 16:45; Saturdays: by appointment made before 12 noon on Friday. Closed on Sundays and Bank Holidays.

This is the largest maritime reference library in the world. The Library contains:

- \* Over 100,000 books on all aspects of maritime affairs
- \* A magnificent collection of pre-1850 volumes, dating from 1474
- \* Pamphlets, bound periodicals, current maritime and other specialist journals
- \* The prints and drawings collection, and picture research resources
- \* Fee-paid photocopying service

### Charts and Atlases

- \* Hydrographic and cartographic charts and atlases, dating back to 1456
- \* World charts dating back to 1508
- \* Admiralty charts since 1801
- \* Pilot books since 1420

### The Picture Library

This is one of the world's largest collections of maritime images, with over 80,000 images and 250,000 historic photographs

- \* 4000 oil paintings from 16<sup>th</sup> century onwards
- \* 60,000 items in the Prints and Drawings Collection
- \* Access to manuscripts, including lieutenants' logs, personal journals and diaries containing illustrations.
- \* 450 images of navigational and scientific instruments
- \* Images are available from the Picture Library for reproduction.

### THE HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPH AND SHIP PLANS SECTION

National Maritime Museum, Greenwich, London SE10 9NF

The collection of 270,000 negatives and over a million prints of historic photographs dates back to the beginning of photography in the 1840's. It covers British and foreign warships and merchant ships, seaports, rivers and coastal views, and shipyards.

The Ship Plans Archive maintains the largest single collection of original drawings in the world: a million plans, dating from the early 18<sup>th</sup> century.

The plans are divided into the Admiralty collection [The sailing Navy 1700-1835; the Victorian Navy 1835-1906, and the Modern Navy 1906-1960's; and the Merchant collection.

Enquiry forms for Historic Photographs or Ship Plans are available. As the collections are housed at an out-station, you need an appointment. You can e-mail an enquiry to: [PlansandPhotos@nmm.ac.uk](mailto:PlansandPhotos@nmm.ac.uk)

## THE NEW DICTIONARY OF NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY, 2004

In September next year one of ASTENE researchers' most readily available research resources will be published in both print and on line editions when Oxford University Press after many years of unremitting labour produces the new Oxford DNB. The 60,000 pages are now being proof read, and then one of the largest single works ever to be printed in English will go off to the printers.

But that will not be the end. The remaining team will continue with new research. Frequent updates of the online version will begin in 2005, and continue indefinitely. If you believe you have a person or group of persons who should be considered for inclusion, contact the Oxford DNB through Oxford University Press, Walton Street, Oxford or by e-mail: [oxforddnb@oup.com](mailto:oxforddnb@oup.com)

Several ASTENE members have contributed articles on travellers in Egypt and the Near East – some are new articles, some revised. Women travellers particularly have joined the entries: Sarah Belzoni, Anne Katherine Elwood, and others.

We have worked with Research Director, Dr Elizabeth Baigent, who talked to ASTENE about the project at the first Oxford Conference. In the recent Oxford DNB Newsletter, she explained how 'explorers' occupied a prominent place in the DNB, but women were only 'travellers'. She explained, too, why the explosion in the travel market has occasioned a brief inclusion of the Baedekers (father and son) among the British entries.

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**Karl Baedeker (1801-59) and his son Fritz (1844-1925)...** led in the production of high-quality travel guides, which provided a mass of practical information, unusually fine maps, and clear guidance as to what the visitor with limited time, experience, linguistic ability, and

money should see. They paid particular attention to the British middle-class tourist market, producing guide-books adapted to British taste, not simply translating those produced originally for the German market. They shaped the travel experiences of generations of British tourists, dividing the unfamiliar into a sequence of manageable visits, and guiding people as to what they should see and how they should respond to what they saw. *Elizabeth Baigent*

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## UPDATE ON JOHN ANTES PROJECT

*After a presentation at the ASTENE Conference Cambridge, Cassandra Vivian and Drs Hallof have been working on materials related to John Antes. Cassandra Vivian writes:*

Here is an update on the project. We have microfilmed the 400+ pages of the Moravian weekly diary and Gaby Hallof is in the process of translating it from the Baroque German to English. It is mostly church news but interspersed throughout is news of events in Cairo on the days they were happening. It covers two decades (c.1770-1790).

It would be helpful if ASTENE members could give us specific dates when secular things happened in Cairo during this time to make sure we translate those pages for our first inquiry to find a publisher.

Examples:

- \* Ali Bey el-Kabir was Ottoman ruler of Egypt 1760-62.
- \* Hejaz campaign 1770
- \* Venetian merchants were given increased duty charges from 3% to 5% in 1770
- \* Exile of Fakhr to Venice in 1773

Please respond to Cassandra Vivian [cass@telarama.com](mailto:cass@telarama.com)

## THE FIRST WAR PHOTOGRAPHER – ROGER FENTON (1819 – 1869)

Born in Lancashire, Fenton studied painting in London and Paris, but by 1852 had turned to photography. His first known works were taken on an expedition to Russia in that year.

He was a founder and honorary secretary of the Photographic Society, and became official photographer to Queen Victoria. In 1862 he abandoned photography for ever.



His works show “magisterial summation and intimate detail, each freighted with a forcefulness and inner conviction... he gave psychological insight to his portraits, structural understanding to his architectural views, and atmospheric illusion to his landscapes.” [1]

When the Crimean War broke out, Fenton was commissioned by the art dealer, Thomas Agnew, to make a series of pictures, to support the official view of the war for the general public. His pictures are not of battle in progress, but, probably now more interestingly, portrait groups of servicemen about their daily life in camp, and portraits of the leading commanders.



The photograph here is regarded as one of the greatest images of war ever recorded; devoid of any overt drama, it is certainly one of the most chillingly atmospheric.

‘The Valley of the Shadow of Death’ shows only a track empty of all life, still and silent, scattered everywhere with cannonballs, mute evidence of the barrage into which rose the Six Hundred.

Margaret Goodman, one of the Devonport Sisters of Mercy, described the scene: “The spot where fell the greater number of men and horses, when we saw it, was remarkable for its rich verdure; but we could not linger there on account of the effluvia from the bodies in their shallow and indistinguishable grave, over which the turf, sprinkled with wild thyme and many lovely flowers, looked so green; we did not fail to notice that the dear familiar forget-me-not was very abundant there.” [2]

1. Richard Pare, *Aperture Masters of Photography, Number Four*, 1981

2. Margaret Goodman, *Experiences of an English Sister of Mercy*, 1862  
Peta Ree

See also Roger Fenton, photographer of the Crimean War, his photographs and letters from the Crimea, 1954

*The Fenton Papers are held at:* National Monuments Records Centre, Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England, Kemble Drive, Swindon, SN2 2GZ. Others were formerly at Royal Photographic Society. The Octagon, Milson Street, Bath, BA1 1DN, England but the Society is moving to Bradford.

## CREATING THE RECORD

While they travelled in our region, travellers kept journals and wrote letters home. Then some of them wrote books. This material – and much else – became our research resource.

Not many people described how it was created. Mrs M.L.M. Carey travelled on the Nile in the winter of 1863-4, and produced a delightful book, *Four Months in a Dabeeyah* (1864). Twice she gave a glimpse of this record keeping.

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*Thursday, 27 December, 1863*

*I, having secured the four corners of my writing paper, with some fragments of ‘Memnon’ and the ‘cataracts’, proceeded to write, with pen in one hand, umbrella in the other, my mother’s neutral tint spectacles to keep off the ophthalmia, and a veil closely tucked under my chin, but ineffectual to baffle the undaunted flies. It certainly was writing under difficulties.*

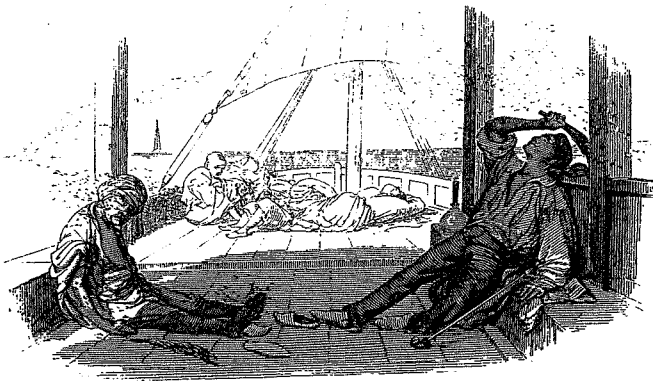
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Mrs Carey’s companions were her 75-year old ‘cousin Phil’, crippled and paralysed by an accident and Thomas, the man-servant who cared for him; Phil’s delicate daughter, Selina, and Sarah, the lady’s maid.

Thomas, a Scotsman, kept a Journal, and Mrs Carey expected “public readings of Thomas’ carefully kept Journal... to be announced in some of the county towns of Scotland, infusing into that national mind, also, a kindred sympathy with his adventures.”

Does anyone know of Thomas’ Journal? Is there a Scottish member who could trace it

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On the title page of Mrs Carey's book:  
 "Flies and mosquitoes hold divided sway,  
 Half sting by night, the other half by day."  
*W.H. Bartlett illustrated the problem in his  
 The Nile Boat.*

### THE ASTENE RESEARCH RESOURCES PROJECT

Even those of you who attended the most enjoyable 2003 Oxford Conference may have missed the presentation of our Research Resources Database Project in the crowded and sometimes hectic schedule. The project is now very near completion and we hope to have it available very shortly.

Although published works on travel and travellers in Egypt and the Near East can, with the growing availability of sophisticated online catalogues of major libraries, be traced fairly easily, there are many archival resources in both public and private collections which are not listed or described in such catalogues. Moreover, even within listed collections, items of interest to the study of the travel in Egypt and the Near East are not always identified as such. Additionally, members of ASTENE are regularly discovering relevant materials not yet recorded online, or not hitherto known. Currently these are noted in the *ASTENE Bulletin* or reported in its conference papers – and this will continue.

The ASTENE Committee identified the need for a searchable, online directory for this information and the Research Resources Project was set up. Unfortunately, despite several time-consuming applications to academic funding bodies, it proved impossible to obtain a grant for what was essentially viewed by funding bodies as an IT project. The provision of such information, often discovered in quite unexpected places, is however regarded by ASTENE as essential for promoting new research. The ASTENE committee therefore decided that the project was important enough to warrant underwriting it themselves, and a pilot database for the ASTENE website is now under construction.

The database will contain the names and dates of travellers and their companions, with the places and dates of travel. It will include fields for biographical information and discoveries, and supply information on the source material: archival, bibliographical, or in any other medium. Variants of names and places will be included. The database which will appear as part of our website, will have a simple quick-search facility. It will be available to ASTENE members only.

We will soon be putting forms on the website to collect material in an easily transferable format, and asking members to contribute information. There will be an editorial board who will process the material before it is transferred to the database. We hope in the near future to be able to provide our membership with a most useful new research facility. News about it will be given in future Bulletins and on our website.

*Dr Patricia Usick, Secretary of ASTENE*

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*Prepared for the Bulletin by Peta Ree*

## GRAFFITI NEWS

### James Mackenzie, 8<sup>th</sup> Bengal Cavalry in Egypt – and Wm. Boggie

In dialogue with Professor Sydney H. Aufrere, [CNRS, Universite Paul Valery, Montpellier, France] I now have the opportunity to add some information and corrections concerning the graffiti of the early travellers who visited the Propylon of Amon-Re-Monthu at Karnak. [Sydney H. Aufrere, *Le Propylone d'Amon-Re-Montou a Karnak-Nord*, Institut Francais d'archeologie orientale, MIFAO 117, Le Cairo 2000, Capitre III, Noms de Voyageurs mentionnes sur la porte, pp. 32-34].

The graffiti have been recorded in a numbered card index which includes a colour transparency and a photograph. The inventory preceded by the initials RDK.

#32 <I. Mackenzie 1820> is to read J(ames) Mackenzie Bengal Cav(alry).

The name of his regiment, the Bengal Cav., is clearly legible on the photograph and the drawing on page 32. There is no further biographical information.

#### Other graffiti

*Dendera*: Outer hypostyle, roof.

RDK Js Mackenzie

VIII B(engal) C(avalry)

See also: Jochen Hallof, *Besucherinschriften in den Tempein von Dendera*, BIFAO (1996), p. 237

*Giza - Great Pyramid of Khufu*

Mackenzie (Js) 1836

Georges Guyon, *Les Inscriptions en graffiti des voyageurs sur la Grande Pyramide*, Le Caire, 1949, p.88

*Thebes Private Tombs*:

James Mackenzie

8 Bengal Cavalry

Mar(c) h



## A FRENCH PAINTER IN THE VALLEY OF THE KINGS: ALFRED ARAGO

The tomb of Ramesses X in the Valley of the Kings preserves a large number of visitors' graffiti which can be found mainly on the two lateral walls of the tomb entrance before the architrave and on the architrave itself. A remarkable visitor's inscription is on the rear part of the eastern wall, directly next to the architrave: a frame which is slightly sloping encloses the name of Alfred Arago, written in capitals, and the date of 1867 (fig. 1: graffiti in KV 18<sup>1</sup>). This visitor appears to be French painter Alfred Arago<sup>2</sup> (\* Paris 20 June 1816, + Paris 6 February 1892; fig. 2<sup>3</sup>), son of the astronomer and politician François Arago. As a student of Paul Delaroche and Jean Auguste Dominique Ingres, Arago focussed on historical genre scenes and landscapes (some of them inspired by antique and biblical motifs, such as *Abraham voyant de loin l'incendie de Sodome et de Gomorrhe*, and *Pétrarque au tombeau de Virgile*)<sup>4</sup> and gained a 3<sup>rd</sup> class medal at the Paris Salon of 1846. He was appointed Inspector of Fine Arts in 1852, *chevalier de la Légion d'honneur* in 1854, and officer of the Legion in 1869, acted as a member of the organising committee of the 1855 World Exhibition, and was made *chef de division des Beaux-Arts* in 1870.

The graffiti in KV 18 is likely to attest to an Egyptian journey of Arago of which until now nothing seems to be known,<sup>5</sup> however, it has to be stated that hardly any details from Arago's private life can be documented.<sup>6</sup> I would like to suggest two possible connections of Alfred Arago with Egypt. His cousin Jacques Antoine Arago (1812-1879) had been in the services of Egypt for 18 years, from 1834 until 1852.<sup>7</sup> It could have been through his intermediary that Arago travelled to Egypt in 1867. On the other hand, Arago, member of the organising committee of the 1855 World Exhibition, continued to be a Fine Arts official with excellent relations to the French court. The year of his presumed Egyptian journey, 1867, is the very year of the second Paris World Exhibition with its large Egyptian park for which Auguste Mariette was responsible.<sup>8</sup> It seems conceivable that Alfred Arago could have made a kind of semi-official journey to Egypt in connection with the country's presentation at the Paris exhibition. The painter's graffiti in the Valley of the Kings would, so, be a piece in the history of familiarizing the royal necropolis in 1860s France whereas elsewhere its reception was sharply caricatured (fig. 3<sup>9</sup>).

THOMAS SCHNEIDER

<sup>1</sup> H. Jenni (Hg.), *Das Grab Ramses' X.* (Aegyptiaca Helvetica 16), Basel 2000, Taf. 6f.; Abb. 10; 75f.

<sup>2</sup> Biographical information can now be found in: F. Sarda, *Les Arago. François et les autres*, Paris 2002, 266-270, 390-393. Cp. also F. Saisset, *Arago (Alfred)*, in: *Dictionnaire de biographie française*, vol. 3, 1936, 199; *François Arago et les siens. Catalogue de l'exposition*, Perpignan 1986, and *François Arago et les siens. Supplément au catalogue de l'exposition. "François Arago et les siens"*, Perpignan 1986; *François Arago: actes du colloque national des 20, 21 et 22 octobre 1986*, Perpignan, 1987; Maurice Daumas, *Arago: 1786 - 1853. La jeunesse de la science*, Paris 1987, pp. 135, 221, 277, 279. I thank Mrs M.-A. Calafat, librarian at the Municipal library of Perpignan who has kindly sent me copies of the following biographical information: E. Bénézit, *Dictionnaire critique et documentaire des peintres, sculpteurs, dessinateurs et graveurs de tous les temps et de tous les pays*, nouvelle éd. entièrement refondue sous la direction de Jacques Busse, Tome 1: Aa-Beduschi, Gründ 1999, 405; M. Crouchandeu, *Catalogue raisonné des objets d'art et d'archéologie du Musée de Perpignan*, Perpignan 1884, 4; J. Capeille, *Dictionnaire des biographies roussillonnaises*, Perpignan 1914, Reprint Marseille 1978, 26; J. Capeille, *Alfred Arago (1816-1892)*, in: *Journal commercial des Pyrénées Orientales*, 1901, 244.

<sup>3</sup> A stamp in two copies in the collections of the Musée de numismatique Joseph Puig at Perpignan. I thank Mrs M.-C. Valaison, Conservateur en Chef du Patrimoine, Musée Hyacinthe Rigaud/Musée de numismatique Joseph Puig, for providing me with a photograph of the stamp.

<sup>4</sup> I did not have access to A. Sfeir-Semler, *Die Maler am Pariser Salon 1791-1880*, 1992, and A. Lützke, *Das Bild des Orients in der französischen Malerei von Napoleons Ägypten-Feldzug bis zum Deutsch-Französischen Krieg*,

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Marburg 2001. Cp. the online version of the project of the Institut für Kunstgeschichte München on Emile Zola's criticism of the 1866 saloon (with A. Arago as one of its jury members):

<http://www.fak09.uni-muenchen.de/Kunstgeschichte/projekte/zola/frameset.html>.

<sup>5</sup> He is missing in the standard work on French travellers to Egypt: Jean-Marie Carré, *Voyageurs et Écrivains Français en Égypte*, 2 vols, Le Caire 1956.

<sup>6</sup> Cp. F. Sarda, *Les Arago. François et les autres*, Paris 2002, 393. An attempt of contacting this author for further information concerning a possible Egyptian journey by Arago was not successful.

<sup>7</sup> F. Sarda, *Les Arago. François et les autres*, Paris 2002, 388f.; S. Saul/J. Thobie, *Les militaires français en Égypte des années 1820 aux années 1860*, in: D. Panzac/A. Raymond, *La France & l'Égypte à l'époque des vice-rois 1805-1882 = Cahier des Annales islamologiques 22(2002)*, Le Caire 2002, 171-224: p. 219.

<sup>8</sup> Cp. E. David, *Mariette Pacha 1821-1881*, Paris 1994; J.-M. Humbert, *Les expositions universelles de 1867 et 1878 et la création d'Aïda: l'image de l'Égypte transmise par Auguste Mariette*, in: D. Panzac/A. Raymond, *La France & l'Égypte à l'époque des vice-rois 1805-1882 = Cahier des Annales islamologiques 22(2002)*, Le Caire 2002, 289-309.

<sup>9</sup> The caricature is taken from J.-M. Humbert's article (see n. 9), p. 307 fig. 9.

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## OTHER NEWS

### CYPRUS TOUR CONFERENCE: FIRST CALL FOR PAPERS

ASTENE is inviting offers for about a dozen 30-minute papers to be given by ASTENE members planning to attend the Nicosia two day conference during the ASTENE Cyprus tour in September 2004. Please send 100 word abstracts to Deborah Manley. Rita Severis will be seeking a similar number of papers from her area. Papers need not focus on Cyprus, but papers that do will naturally be particularly welcomed. Some travellers and topics we will welcome are:

Preparations for travel – The Crusaders as Travellers - Seamen and Sea Captains - The Lazarettos - The impact of the Steamship – The Suez Canal - Development of Hotels – Travelling with the Caravan - Artists, novelists, architects travelling – Travellers' observations of natural history – Surveyors and Mapmakers – Travellers in the Levant – Merchants and Traders – Travellers to Sinai - Pilgrims, Missionaries and Biblical historians/geographers – Experience of the Hajj and other pilgrimages - Robert Curzon - Pictorial records of places visited – Depictions of Constantinople life – Joseph Wolff and Georgiana Walpole – Antiquarians and Archaeologists as travellers – Attitudes of travellers to collecting antiquities - Servants who accompanied travellers to the East -

### VIEWING THE SEARIGHT COLLECTION (28 APRIL 2003)

Charles Newton, Curator in the Department of Paintings at the Print and Drawings Department of the Victoria and Albert Museum introduced and showed a selection from the Searight Collection to ASTENE members.

I had already seen reproductions of a number of watercolours, drawings and prints from this fantastic collection made by Sarah Searight's father. Nevertheless, however well produced these printed images undoubtedly are, there is nothing quite like seeing the real thing.

Charles chose a few items for our special attention. John Peter Gandy's *A Tomb in Lycia, Turkey* (1812-13), a watercolour over pencil that may have been concocted from various sources as it has not yet been possible to identify the tomb despite very distinctive relief on its side. By contrast, Carl Werner's (1808-94) colour lithograph of Jerusalem's *Dome of the Rock*, based on an earlier watercolour and gouache, was very accurate. We also saw a drawing by Henry Salt of a hippopotamus – indeed, perhaps one of the last hippos to be reported on the Nile.

Having brought with me what I hoped was my own watercolour by William Page (1794-1872) of a Turkish soldier/sailor, I was delighted to see, at first hand, one of the 21 costume figure studies by Page which show Ottoman and other Near eastern characters of various ranks and occupations. In her book, *The Orient*

*Observed* (1989) Briony Llewellyn notes that Page recorded in great detail the exotic and colourful costumes worn by both males and females at a time immediately before (c. 1830's) the modernising reforms that gradually eroded many traditional forms of dress and behaviour.

I cannot here refer to all the artists or their works that Charles Newton selected for us, but I hope this account provides some idea of the remarkable range of a unique collection that became part of the V & A in 1985 and hence augmented "one of the world's most extensive archives of Middle and Near Eastern images".

Finally I do hope that a further opportunity to view the Searight Collection will be made available to members in the not too distant future. *Brian Taylor*

*[We plan to include more information about the Searight Collection (which, because of changes in the Department at the V & A, is at present not as readily available as usual) and at the same time give details of visiting arrangements in the next Bulletin.]*

#### POSTSCRIPT TO BRIGANDS

Visiting Muncaster Castle, Ravensglass, Cumbria recently, I heard more details of the tragic story of the Greek brigands (see Bulletin 14).

According to the present descendant of Josslyn Pennington, Earl of Muncaster, the choice of who was to walk back to Athens to arrange the ransom was decided on the turn of a card. Frederick Vyner won, but insisted that as he was a bachelor, and the Earl a married man, it was Muncaster who should go – and, as it turned out, was thus the only man to survive.

It seems the Earl was ostracised in England for having 'run away'; certainly he was never able to forgive himself. Four windows in Muncaster Church were dedicated by him to his four friends who had lost their lives. *Peta Ree*



ANCIENT COINS.

## BOOKS & BOOK REVIEWS

For three years Dr Albertine Gaur was Reviews Editor of the Bulletin. ASTENE is very grateful to her for her contribution. Two members now take over her role.

Edwin Aiken of the Department of Geography, Queen's University, Belfast, will handle reviews for books, other than those dealing with art, architecture and literature. These will be the responsibility of Kathryn Ferry of Darwin College, Cambridge.

Any ASTENE member who has a forthcoming title they would like reviewed in the Bulletin, please let the Editor have details early, and ask the publisher to put the Bulletin on their reviews list.

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#### BOOKS RECEIVED

**Memoirs of Baghdad, Kurdistan and Turkish Arabia, 1857** by Commander J.F. Jones, preface by Dr R.M. Burrell, School of Oriental and African Studies, London, 561 pp. 30 maps and plates, Archive Editions, ISBN 1-85207-099-4

This Archive Edition on No. XLIII of the Records of the Bombay Government would have been useful recently to the Pentagon – and will continue to be so. It includes six historical, archaeological and geographical essays covering Baghdad, Nineveh and the old course of the Tigris. Commander Jones, author and surveyor of the *Memoirs*, served the Indian Navy in the Persian Gulf 1839-64.

Among the many maps is an intricate and beautiful ground plan of Baghdad (based on the observations of W. Collingwood, I.N); there are drawings of Tekrit in 1846, and a map of the disputed boundary area in Kurdistan in 1844. Jones' *Memoir* on the Province of Baghdad, 1855, described in detail the life of the city and the lives of its varied peoples.

**Route 66 AD**, Tony Perrottet, pp. 178, Random House, New York, 2002, \$25.95

One of the lesser known contributions of the ancient Romans was the creation of the tourist industry (as Margaret Malamud described in her conference paper). The first society in history to enjoy safe and easy travel, the Romans embarked in droves on the original Grand Tour, from the lost city of Troy to the

## REVIEWS

Acropolis of Athens, from the fallen Colossos on Rhodes to the Pyramids of Egypt, ending with the obligatory Nile cruise.

Intrigued by the possibility of recreating the tour, Perrottet set off to follow in their footsteps, armed with a backpack full of ancient texts and a 2<sup>nd</sup> century highway map reproduced on a 20-foot long scroll. As he retraced the historic route, reading 2000 year old descriptions of bad food, inadequate accommodation, and pushy tour guides, it became clear that tourism has changed very little since Caesar's day.

### FORTHCOMING TITLES

At the last ASTENE Conference in Oxford Professor Azza Kararah, Professor of English Literature at Alexandria University presented a paper on translating Sophia Poole's *The Englishwoman in Egypt* into Arabic (it was published in 1999). This autumn a new edition of *The English Woman in Egypt*, edited by Professor Kararah is published by the American University in Cairo Press.

Mrs Poole spent the years 1842-9 living with her brother Edward Lane and her two sons in Cairo. She learned Arabic, and adopting Egyptian clothing, was able to mingle with the people and become intimate with Egyptian women of all classes. Her account presented the world of Egypt from a feminine perspective as no man could do.

November; 304 pp, hardback; ISBN 977 424 799 X; LE120 - \$29.50 - £24.95

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### ADVERTISE IN THE BULLETIN

The ASTENE Bulletin carries advertising in the Autumn and Spring issues. It has a world-wide membership of some 250 people and organisations and is sent to these members in 20 countries.

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We maintain a website and suitable advertisements can be inserted. Consult ASTENE office for prices. Camera ready copy should be sent to the ASTENE office by 1 March for Spring, and 15 August for Autumn. An invoice will be sent on receipt, to be paid before publication. A copy of the Bulletin will be sent to the advertiser.

Flyers (produced and printed by the advertiser) should be notified to the ASTENE office well before these dates and delivered by the advertiser to the Bulletin Editor: Deborah Manley, 57 Plantation Road, Oxford OX2 6JE.

**How Many Miles to Babylon? Travels and Adventures to Egypt and Beyond from 1300 to 1640.** by Anne Wolff, 311 pages, illustrated, Liverpool University Press, 2003, ISBN (hardback) 0-85323-658-5 £37.99; ISBN (paperback) 0-85323-668-2, £11.50.

Many ASTENE members work with 19<sup>th</sup> century travellers. Anne Wolff has gone back to travellers (many of them merchants) who laid the foundations of European travel to the East. Before them, of course, were the Greeks and the Romans (whom later travellers with a classical education often relied upon for basic knowledge), the great Arab scholar-travellers, and pilgrims and Crusade-linked travellers.

Mrs Wolff has delved deep into these travellers' accounts, reflected on her reading, sensitively digested the material and written a fascinating book. The experiences of the two dozen travellers from Italy, Crete, Germany, Austria and England include such old familiars as the delightful Fra Felix Fabri of Ulm, harassed Nicolo di Poggibonsi and noble Pietro dalla Valle, but there are many less known who wrote of the towns and country of Egypt as they once were – and, in small parts, can still be. Her travellers are not the people the later travellers had read, but often, being of necessity closer to the people, gave insights that later travellers could not provide.

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"Even if it took months to get there, the pilgrimage often became something of an adventure holiday, away from the daily routines, and enthusiastic descriptions of the pilgrims' journeys in the form of travelogues were produced for the edification of those back home. The prescribed tour of Egypt and Sinai was laid out before them, something to be perused beforehand, a forerunner to the modern travel brochure."

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Mrs Wolff has melded and contrasted the experience of these early travellers in ten chapters looking at governance, imagination and reality, Alexandria, the Nile journey, Cairo, the Pyramids and the Mummy Fields, pilgrimage, and travel to Upper Egypt.

*How Many Miles to Babylon?* has frequent useful and entertaining illustrations, and is both a valuable research resource and a very good read. *Deborah Manley*



**The Diaries of Lorenzo Warriner Pease, 1834-1839, An American Missionary in Cyprus & his Travels in the Holy Land, Asia Minor and Greece, edited by Dr Rita Severis, 2 vols, pp. 1100, 186 b/w illustrations, Ashgate, 2003. £150, ISBN 0 7546 3561 9**

This work is a monumental contribution to the literature of historical travel, and it fills a significant lacuna in our knowledge of lives of travellers in the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century in Cyprus and the Near east more generally. Pease's 11 diaries of the period, held in manuscript form in the Union Theological Seminary, New York, are carefully transcribed and reproduced in a splendid and accessible format. The volumes are lavishly illustrated with mainly contemporary illustrations, and all of Pease's original sketches from the diaries have been faithfully included. The work opens with a thorough and erudite contextual introduction and carefully researched explanatory footnotes throughout; it also includes a wide-ranging bibliography which shows painstaking care and attention to detail by the editor. Six appendices of extra primary material and four comprehensive indices leave no stone unturned in the search through Pease's useful documentation.

Pease was an American Presbyterian missionary to Cyprus who left Boston for the mission field in 1834, and spent the rest of his life there. An avid diarist, his voluminous recording of all that he saw and met and struggled with in Cyprus and the Holy Land and surrounding territories is an immense repository of precious detail and circumstance for the researcher. Everything is included, from Pease's rigorous climatic observations to his dismay at breaking his spectacles (p. 392). This richness of detail will delight many an archive burnished historian and will provide much material for the contextual embodiment of Pease's ideas. The text is sympathetically dealt with and processed, and the volumes are produced to a high standard.

Dr Severis is to be congratulated upon bringing this primary source to the attention of a wide audience of researchers and readers, whose use of this valuable edition will undoubtedly bear much prime scholarship in years to come.

*Edwin James Aiken, School of Geography,  
The Queen's University of Belfast*

**The Gates of Africa: Death, Discovery and the Search for Timbuktu by Anthony Sattin, Harper Collins, 2003, pp.273, illustrations and maps, ISBN 0 00 7122330**

This book is about the work of the African Association (1788-1831) in promoting the exploration of the then largely unknown interior of Africa and the search for the fabled city of Timbuktu (Tombouctou in Mali). Although the adventures of two of the Association's explorers, Mungo Park and Jean Louis Burckhardt, are well known, Sattin's lively narrative not only summarises their exploits (three and two chapters respectively) but also outlines the contributions of lesser-known men such as Major Daniel Houghton and Frederick Hornemann in opening up the interior and of Captain Gordon Laing, who actually reached Timbuktu but was murdered as he began his journey out. Adventure and exploration, however, are put in the wide context of London's scientific and political society, the moves to abolish the slave trade, African politics and Anglo-French commercial and political rivalry.

The African Association was a private society, basically a dining club, and its work was funded from subscriptions. Members included aristocrats, politicians and civil servants, several of whom were leading opponents of the slave trade. Sattin shows how their wealth, ambitions, connections and geographical ideas shaped the strategy of British African exploration, while the limits of the Association's finances virtually confined their efforts to the one-man expedition.

The dominant figure was Sir Joseph Banks, the great panjandrum of British science in the period, and his role is clearly brought out. John Barrow, Secretary to the Admiralty, emerges later as a director of more official, larger scale exploration. The surveyor and cartographer, Major James Rennell, was scarcely less important than Banks for he tried to make sense of ancient and medieval accounts of the interior of Africa and reconcile them with the often imprecise information from more recent sources, including the African Association's own employees.

Rivalries between African states and the distrust of their rulers for Europeans are shown to have handicapped and thwarted the explorers' efforts, while the struggle between Britain and France for hegemony is revealed as driving the search for viable routes into the interior, especially from the west African coast.

Sattin's tale is one of amateurs, pitched against natural and human forces, barely comprehended, of adventure and intrigue. It is 'a good read'. Sattin has based his work squarely on the travellers' own accounts, where possible, but he owes a large debt to the work of Robin Hallett in publishing the *Records of the African Association* (1964) and producing his own account of *The Penetration of Africa* (1965).

Inevitably I have some quibbles. The distances are immense (Timbuktu is over 900 miles in a straight line from the mouth of the Gambia River, more than 1500 miles from Tripoli and over 2500 miles from Cairo), and more might have been made of this fundamental fact. I would also have welcomed more of the author's own impressions of some of the places in Africa key to the Association's work, for he has clearly been to them. Reference might have been made to the Hanoverian basis for the 'Gottingen Connection', which was instrumental in getting the University's students (Hornemann and Burckhardt) into the employ of the African Association. William Richard Hamilton and Colonel Leake, influential figures in the African Association towards its end, and long-standing friends, both had experience of Egypt and had been beyond the First Cataract; this was surely a factor not only in their involvement in the African Association but also in their view of how operations should be conducted.

*Malcolm Wagstaff*

**The Wilderness of Zin** by C. Leonard Woolley and T.E. Lawrence, 264 pages, 56 plates, 58 line drawings, 2 maps, Stacey International, 2003, £25.00, ISBN 1 900988 291

"It is a sound rule not to review what are, strictly speaking, new editions of old books, giving them the same prominence as really new books." So wrote 'Castor' in *The London Guardian*, 22 May, 1936, when reviewing the 1936 reprint of the Palestine Exploration Fund's Annual for 1914/15 (a double volume). How can one justify this here in noting the new edition? – because it really is new is the answer. Both the original Annual and the reprint have been long out of print and, indeed, especially with the original report, extremely expensive second-hand. Stacey International have done a great service in producing this volume. It is not, however, in the same format as the original, that followed the PEF style – here is a compact (22x19cm) book (as against

33.5x22cm). The text therefore does not reproduce the exact format of the original, but it does add attributions to the quotations that preceded the original chapters.

The story of the genesis of the original volume does not need to be told in full as it is well known enough. Suffice it that, at the beginning of the First World War, it was realised that there was a rather large blank on the map of the Near East in the area of southern Palestine (as it then was) and the area down to Aqaba, now in Jordan. A military survey was set up under Capt. S.F. Newcombe, Royal Engineers, to remedy this, but such a military operation would never have been allowed by the Turks. An 'archaeological cover' was given to the expedition by the addition to the team of two then young archaeologists, both to find later fame in different fields: Woolley and Lawrence. They were to note all archaeological evidence, and especially assess the probable route of the Exodus. Incredibly the survey across the Negev desert was carried out in under seven weeks. The publication was hurried, indeed both authors were unhappy with the rapidity, but it was nevertheless a remarkable feat.

The new edition, size apart, has many great advantages and additions to the original. First there is a long and extremely useful Introduction by Sam Moorehead, Keeper of Archives at the PEF. This really sets the scene for the expedition. The original text then follows, and the text figures reproduce well and clear on the better quality paper of the reprint. A notable aspect is the reproduction of the original plates, which here, with great skill, have been re-imaged from the original photographs by Felicity Cobbing, Curator of the PEF. Comparison with my original copy of the Annual, let alone with the 1936 reprint, show what a splendid job has been done here.

There are five Appendices of which the most useful are 2-4, which reproduce PEF material relating to the book, selected letters from the PEF Archive, and some newspaper reviews, – one of which opens this review. There is a Chronological Table relating to the history of the Wilderness survey, but, sadly, this is ruined by an error that reads (p.290): "1935 May 13<sup>th</sup>: Death of T.E. Lawrence" – Lawrence crashed on his Borough motorcycle GW2275, on 13<sup>th</sup> May, suffering head injuries and concussion from which he never recovered consciousness. He died on Sunday, 19<sup>th</sup> May.

This last cavil apart, the reprint is a very welcome addition to Lawrentian material, not only making the original text available again,

but with extremely valuable additional material.

Peter A. Clayton, Member T.E. Lawrence Society

**Jerusalem in Original Photographs 1850-1920** by Shimon Gibson, 32 pages of black and white photographs, 1 map, Stacey International, 2003, £25. 00.

Photographs from the Palestine Exploration Fund with commentary by a renowned archaeologist take the reader on a visual tour through Jerusalem.

There seems to be no Ground Zero in Jerusalem. Whether it is depicted in prose or in scientific accounts, in works of art or in measured drawings, and indeed, in photographic images – some evidence of its ancient past is always discernable. Gibson's is an excellent choice of photographs and citations, showing the city in a critical period in its history – just before its bloody comeback into the world's centre stage, contaminated by nationalistic aspirations. The "foulest and most odious place on earth" (Edward Lear, 1858), where nose-running children, bare-foot, scruffy women and reverend priests roamed in its dark stony alleys, was also a bustling, international, intercultural market place where property, groceries and charms, mules and antiques, constantly changed hands.

Yet this book also consists of some broader views: of the landscape, usually photographed as a backdrop of the more 'important' themes. One is struck by the small pieces of cultivated land, within and outside the walls, retained by stone terraces or enclosed within stone boundaries. The so-called derelict 'wasteland' along Jaffa Road, the slopes of the Mount of Olives, the vale outside Damascus Gate, the Hinom and Kidron valleys, were ploughed, manicured of weeds and planted with olive and other fruit trees by the local Arabs well into the twentieth century. Even the Muslim School, next to the church of St Anne, within the walls, was surrounded by deeply ploughed patches of land.

Such humble revelations and others make this book an important contribution to the study of Jerusalem in this period. Its form, however, allowing for a relaxed peering through the pictures, is in my view, wrong. An anthology with cross-reference to citations, maps and perhaps engravings could better serve the research of this city and make a more

effective use of the treasures of the Palestine Exploration Fund archives.

Dr Anat Almog, Jerusalem

**Voyage aux Mines d'Or du Pharaon, compose de L'Etbye, Pays habité par les Arabes Bicharieh: géographie, ethnologie, mines d'or** [a new edition] by Linant de Bellefonds Bey, 13 illustrations, map and photograph; 276 pp., Editions Fata Morgan, Montpellier, 2002 ISBN 2.85194.577.7

Containing *Entre Nil et Mer Rouge* [avant propos] par Jean-Claude Goyon; *Un homme d'action du XIXe siècle* [preface] par Michel Kurz. and also *Le paysage botanique de l'Etbye* by Jean-Claude Goyon, *Les cartes de Linant de Bellefonds* by Michel Kurz, five maps, notes, a biographical chronology, a bibliography, and a 16-page insert printed with a photograph of Linant in Egyptian uniform and reproduction of the 13 original drawings from the first edition.

Linant de Bellefonds was one of those nineteenth century personalities whose energy, enterprise, intelligence level of culture, and practical skills put the present day to shame. When he arrived in Egypt he was just eighteen and the pioneering era of Egyptology had only just begun, - a golden age for travel and exploration. During the next dozen adventurous years he took part in at least eight important expeditions and made the acquaintance of nearly every important figure in early Egyptology, including Forbin, Laborde, Bankes, Salt, Belzoni, Drovetti, Ricci, Champollion, Lane, Lord Prudhoe, and the whole circle round Gardner Wilkinson. These early travels were brilliantly summarised by Marcel Kurz and Pascale Linant de Bellefonds in an article published through ASTENE in *Travellers in Egypt* (1998).

In 1830 Linant entered the service of Muhammad Ali as a hydraulic engineer. Under Muhammad Ali he became Chief of Works for Upper Egypt, then Director of Public Works. Under Said he was made Director General, and under Khedive Ismail he became Minister of Public Works and a member of the Privy Council. He retired from Egyptian governmental service in 1869; became a Pasha in 1873, and died in Cairo ten years later.

One of Linant's first commissions under Muhammad Ali was to conduct two expeditions in the Nubian desert: the first (1831) to survey the ancient mine workings he himself had seen during his earlier travels in the Dongola Bend; the second (1832) to explore the rest of the Atbai and the slopes of

Gabal 'Alba, homeland of the untamed Ababda and Bisharin, and the only part of Egypt watered by monsoon. His companion on these two trips was none other than Joseph Bonomi, whose renditions of what they saw still await complete publication.

Linant's accounts of these two expeditions remained unpublished until some time after 1862 (probably 1869), but is nevertheless one of the classic and most frequently cited texts of desert travel. It was summarised by Marcel Kurz and Pascale Linant de Bellefonds in ASTENE's *Desert Travellers* (2000) which also contains Janet Starkey's article *Gold, Emeralds and the Unknown Ababda*, dealing with the same region, - but it has never been reprinted.

The new edition of *L'Etbaye, Pays habité par les Arabes Bicharieh* is thus enormously valuable, and is a worthy companion to *Pétra retrouvée, Voyage de Pétrée, 1826*, published in 1994. The preliminary essays and other editorial additions are especially welcome. Among the many treasures of the text itself, I would point out the eight pages on camels (pp. 247-255) and a whole series of isolated remarks that bear the stamp of informed experience.

*John Rodenbeck*

**BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTE:** A major original source that cites Linant and is frequently overlooked is Ludwig Keimer's wonderful *Notes prises chez les Bisharin et Nubiens d'Assouan*, Bulletin de l'Institut de l'Égypte, XXXII (Cairo: IFAO, 1951-54), 49-101; XXXIII, 43-136, XXXIV, 329-449, XXXV, 447-533.

**Sandy Pylos: An Archaeological History from Nestor to Navarino**, Ed. Jack L. Davis, University of Texas Press, 1998, ISBN 0-292-715594-3

As an archaeologist whose need to make use of travellers led to my involvement with ASTENE, I was delighted to learn of this study which makes use of information from a multitude of sources to describe the history and geography of an area - a multi-disciplinary regional studies project. My colleagues from the Universities of Cincinnati and Texas at Austin embarked on PRAP (the Pylos Regional Archaeological Project) in 1991; it continued over five seasons in the field and has been followed by the inevitable "washing up after the party" of publication, largely in a variety of academic and semi-popular journals. This book however attempts - and I think very

successfully - to present the results in compact and more general form.

The Pylos region of Messenia, like many others in Greece, has more history than it can consume locally. Some of the people, events and places are, and should be, known to many as the book's title indicates, not only Homer's King Nestor and the climax of the war of Greek Independence at Navarino, but also perhaps the siege of the Spartans on Sphacteria and the role of the Venetian port at Modon.

The archaeology of the Bronze Age, Nestor's Pylos in fact, takes up a third of the text, some three very full chapters, but this is not out of place. The excavations at Ano Englianos by Carl Blegen (the chair in whose honour Davis holds the chair in Cincinnati) with the find of the first extensive archive on the mainland of Greece of tablets in the Linear B script revolutionised Mycenaean archaeology. The decipherment just fifty years ago by Michael Ventris of these texts, initiated a range of new fields of study. Mycenaean geography was just one but it became possible to compare routes, land usage, place names etc through time and it is here that travellers' accounts have their chronological place. Pausanias is, of course, the first: his description forms the core of chapter 7, followed by a fascinating 'focus' section on a Late Roman Villa site explored by PRAP - the sort of thing that Pausanias did not visit! The sources used in the chapters that follow are not unexpected: from the Synekdemosis and the Life of St Nikon, through very scattered medieval references to Leake, Gell and Blouet. Particularly rewarding is Sharon Gertsel's short 'focus' to chapter 8 which gives a series of descriptions of Modon from the 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> centuries. As background to the history of Ottoman occupation in the area, the team have been able to make use of Ottoman tax records and compare them with Venetian documents for the same farmsteads.

This book should be read not only by any who are interested in the full history of this area of Greece and also by those who wish to understand what archaeology is about today - the use of every available means, scientific and textual as well as foot and spade work, to integrate (and this is the key word - rather than 'synthesize') the history and geography of an area. For us in ASTENE it shows clearly the value of the descriptions led by those we study.

*Elizabeth French*

## PAST REVIEWS

Select Views in Greece by W.H. (Grecian) Williams, No 2, London, 1824

On the first number of this exquisite publication we spoke in terms of highest admiration. The Engravings are perfect triumphs; and we are glad to see it proceeds as it began. The Plates in this new Number are, the Acrocorinthus of Corinth, Thebes, the Castalian Fount on Parnassus, the Temple of Jupiter Panhellinius at Aegina, the Interior of the Acropolis of Athens, and a general View of the same City from the East. All these are so admirably done, that it would be injustice to particularise any of them, and every one may be truly styled as a gem of art. We are sorry to remark that there is no improvement whatsoever in the translations from the Classic authors quoted to illustrate the subjects. These specimens are bad paraphrases, to say the best of them.

*(The Literary Gazette, Spring 1824, p. 460)*

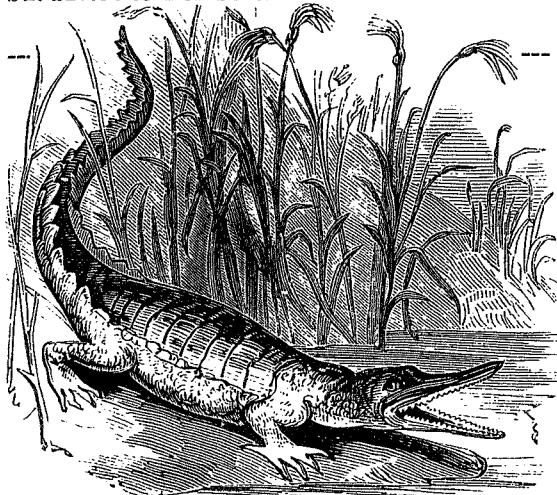
## ASTENE BOOKS

**Egypt through the Eyes of Travellers**, edited by Nadia El Kholy and Paul Starkey

The last of the trilogy of books from the Cambridge Conference is available. It contains papers on travellers to Egypt who were missionaries, Egyptologists, novelists and painters from the Enlightenment onwards – all offer their own perspectives.

This and the other two titles are available from the Museum Bookshop, 36 Great Russell Street, London WC1B 3QB (with a discount for ASTENE members) or from any good bookseller.

**Desert Travellers from Herodotus to T.E. Lawrence**, ISBN 0-9539700-0-0; **Travellers in the Levant: Voyagers and Visionaries**, ISBN 0-9539700-1-9; **Egypt through the Eyes of Travellers**, ISBN 0-9539700-2-7. Each £19.95, but £17.50 to members.



## NOTES AND QUERIES

### Who was Mr Gilby?

In 1872 Francis Galton published his *The Art of Travel or Shifts and Contrivances Available in Wild Countries* (5<sup>th</sup> edition). It ran to eight editions in his lifetime and has been re-issued since, most recently in 2000 by Phoenix Press, London. Well and thoroughly indexed, the information was easy to refer to when needed.

Galton helped to launch the Royal Geographical Society's *Hints to Travellers* (1854), and his own book's first edition in 1855. These are compendiums of advice for travellers on a multitude of matters from thirst to coverlets, from making a Bedouin oven to the pace of a caravan.

Galton like ASTENE members - was struck by the need for sharing information on the maxims and methods of travelling and the 'useful contrivances' discovered by individual travellers. He collected material from written accounts, from tips in the columns of *The Times* and from the experiences of other travellers he encountered.

One such encounter was with a Mr Gilby who travelled in Egypt. Mr Gilby is quoted twice. First in the section on *Rafts and Boats*, he is reported as travelling with a pair of light sculls and outrigger irons, "which he was able to adapt to many kinds of rude boats. He found them of much service in Egypt."

Mr Gilby's second entry is on *Crocodile-shooting*. He reported that in Egypt he killed several crocodiles "by digging pits on the sand-islands and sleeping a part of the night in them; a dry shred of palm-branch, the colour of the sand, round the hole, formed a screen to put the gun through." He generally got a shot at daybreak and found their flesh most *excellent eating*: half-way between meat and fish. The problem was with falcons and spurwing-plovers which "would hover round the pit, when the crocodiles invariably took to the water."

Are there any other sightings of Mr Gilby?

### Owen Jones and Goury

Kathryn Ferry writes:

If anyone who has come across references to Owen Jones or the French artist Goury's travels in Egypt or Turkey in accounts of other

travellers, I would very much appreciate the information. E-mail me at krf21@cam.ac.uk or write to me at Darwin College, Cambridge.

### **Travellers' Register in Cairo**

In the *Tourists' Help-Book to the East* by Thomas Cook and Jabez Burns, 1870, an English bookseller, stationer and forwarding agent in Cairo advertised various services, including a Travellers' Register. We quote:

*"A Register is kept of the English Residents in, and of English and American travellers passing through Egypt, with columns for noting messages to friends, or addreses, etc, which may be left with D.R. and Co. All Travellers in Egypt are recommended to inscribe their names in this Register."*

Is there any other record or evidence of this Register?

### **Eduard Glaser: Does anyone have further information?**

In July we received a letter from Dr Peter E. Glaser of Lexington, Maryland. He had learned of ASTENE on the internet and wrote (care of Worcester College): To Whom it May Concern.

*Sarah Searight's comments on The European Discovery of Arabia Felix were of great interest to me as Eduard Glaser is my great uncle.*

*The brief mention that Glaser brought back a wide range of Arabian antiquities, which ere "lodged in the museums of Europe" is well known.*

*What is not known is that he brought some 200 antique objects as presents to his brother Alois Glaser, my grandfather, in gratitude for his support during his travels in the Yemen.*

*These antique objects and three wooden boxes of his writings were donated to me by my grandfather on my 13<sup>th</sup> birthday. The objects were exhibited in the living room of my parents' house in Zatec, now Czech Republic, and the wooden boxes were stored in the attic of our house.*

*During the Nazi occupation the objects were taken to the town museum in Zatec, and the boxes to an unknown location.*

*Having served in the Free Czechoslovak Army under British command, I returned to my home in Zatec in June, 1945. The local museum*

*returned my collection to me, where it was exhibited.*

*However the three boxes with Edouard Glaser's writings were taken to an unknown location.*

*After the Communist takeover of Czechoslovakia I had to leave as soon as possible, because I had served in the Free Czechoslovak Army, attached to the British Army.*

*Prior to leaving for the USA in 1948, I deposited my collection of antique objects from the Yemen for safekeeping in the Jewish Museum in Prague. Later my collection was transferred to the Naprstkovo Museum in Prague.*

*(Dr Glaser has petitioned for the return of his collection and the case is now under consideration in the European Court of Human Rights.)*

*The three boxes with Eduard Glaser's writing, which I claim are my property, seem ingly were transported at a time unknown, to the archives of the Austrian National Library in Vienna, and apparently are included in their Eduard Glaser Collection, which was reported as recently discovered.*

*"God's Mills grind slowly," Dr Glaser concludes, "but they grind exceedingly fine."*

Among ASTENE members are three people with links to the Czech Republic who have been able to make suggestions for Dr Glaser. Do other readers have anything to add to Dr Glaser's information – if so, please send it to him via the Bulletin Editor.

Here is a summary of the response from Dr Hana Navritalova of the Czech Institute of Egyptology.

*Regarding Eduard Glaser – he is known here as one of the few scholars of Arabic studies during the 19<sup>th</sup> century, but no substantial study has been devoted to him as yet, as he was not given any academic position in his time and thus attracted less attention. there is a short entry on him in the dictionary of Czech travellers, [by Martinek and Martinek, Prague, 1998].*

*In short: He was born 15 March, 1855, died 7 May, 190. He was "An Austrian Orientalist, specializing in the Yemen area..." He studied maths, geodesy, astronomy and Arabic. He spent a considerable time in Tunis as tutor in an Austrian consul's family,*

*He was keen on following a single idea – a study of Yemen... In 1882 he set out for Alexandria, and continued to Hudayda from there. In the 1880/1890s he organised a couple of voyages to Yemen, always gathering material of ethnographic interest, and writing diaries. A note in the Institute's files suggest that "a number of his manuscripts... were later handed over to the British Museum in London."*

*Afterwards he continued his studies on the material, and specialised in dialects and historical problems of Yemen – as a private scholar.*

*His works were edited in 1910 by Otto Weber, as Glaser's Forschungsreisen in Suedarabien; in 1913 von Mueller and N. Rhodokanakis edited Sammlung Eduard Glaiser I, Vienna, 1913.*

When Dr Navratilova collects and translates other short texts on Glaser for the Institute's project on Czech travellers, she will pass on what is relevant. She will also follow up the information given about Glaser's belongings.

[Hana ended her letter with gratitude and sincere thanks for the cordial welcome and warm and inspiring atmosphere of the ASTENE conference, and she plans to integrate their research results into the ASTENE database.]

#### **Charles-Felix-Marie Texier's Journey**

The French architect and archaeologist Charles-Felix-Marie Texier (1802-1871) left a large collection of drawings of Turkey, Iran and Iraq to the Royal Institute of British Architects. He published works on Asia Minor (1833-7), Armenia (1842) and Byzantine architecture (1864) and made his first visit to Istanbul in 1833.

I am keen to trace documentation relating to this trip in particular and would be grateful for any further information relating to Texier's travels.

Please contact Kathryn Ferry, Darwin College, Cambridge CB3 9EU; e-mail: krf21@cam.ac.uk

#### **News from Livorno, 1828**

Rabbi Andrew Goldstein worked for his PhD on the planning, methods and peculiarities of travel to the Holy Land, using the Montefiore

diaries as his case study. In his researches he found an entry about Consul General Henry Salt's daughter.

When his wife and baby daughter died in Egypt, Salt sent his 3-year old daughter, Georgina, with his mother-in-law, Madame Theresa Pensa, to Leghorn (Livorno). We – and the Salt family – could find out to no more about her. Rabbi Goldstein has provided a sighting.

On Saturday, 2<sup>nd</sup> February, 1828 Judith Montefiore visited the seven-year-old and her grandmother.

Soon after breakfast the Daughter of the late Mr Salt consul general of Egypt came to pay us a visit with her Grandmama with whom she is residing and receiving her education, She is an interesting little Girl about seven years of Age, greatly resembling her late Father... the Grandmother and child seem greatly affected by their recent irreparable loss, and make many anxious enquiries.

Peta Ree and I would be very pleased to hear any further information about Georgina Salt. Curiously we know more of Salt's illegitimate son, Henry, mothered by an Abyssinian woman, both when he was in Malta and when he married in Smyrna, than we do of this little girl. *Deborah Manley*

#### **The lost Tomb of Nebamun, Thebes**

Patricia Usick is looking for information on the position of the lost tomb of Nebamun in Thebes. The British Museum hold paintings from the tomb. 'Yanni' d'Athanasia discovered it for Henry Salt in 1820. 'Yanni' and Triantaphyllos once had a 'digging diary' – but it is missing.

We would also like to know if Waddington and Hanbury left any papers as they obtained a piece of the tomb in 1820.

#### **Major William Mounsey, a solicitor from Cumbria**

Jennifer Scarce is collecting information about this intriguing character and wonders if ASTENE members can help.

Major Mounsey spent much time in the Middle East and was reputedly a British spy in Persia. He studied the history, religions and culture of the Middle East with a special interest in

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Major Mounsey spent much time in the Middle East and was reputedly a British spy in Persia. He studied the history, religions and culture of the Middle East with a special interest in Judaism. He was a Victorian eccentric who left inscriptions in various languages on rocks and stones in both his native Cumbria and Orkney.

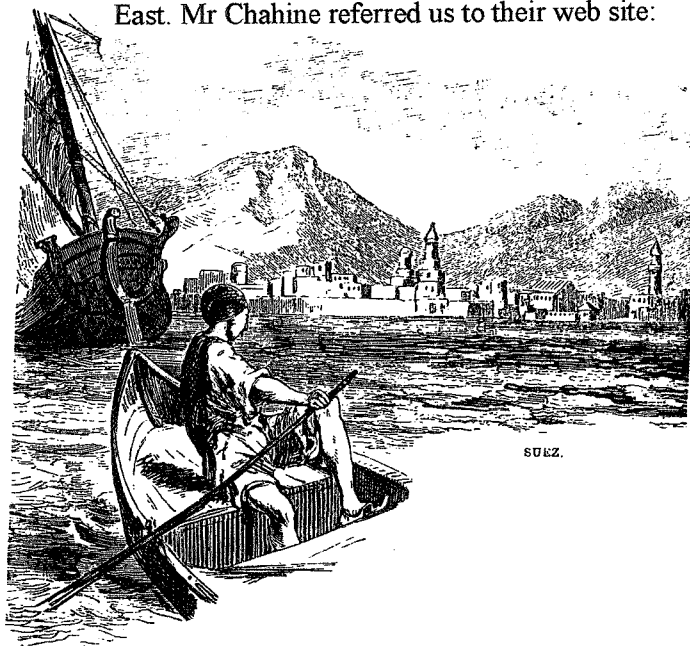
When I visited Orkney last year I went to Dwarfe Stane, a chambered tomb carved from a solid block of sandstone c. 3000 BC. Among the Victorian graffiti on the north side were inscriptions in Latin and Persian carved there by William Mounsey and dated 1850. I have transcribed and translated the two lines of Persian:

*"I have sat two nights  
And have learnt patience."*

Presumably this refers to the time it took to inscribe his graffiti. *Jennifer Scarce*

### RESPONSE TO A QUERY

In Bulletin 11, April 2000, there was a query about Richard Chahine. Dr Hisham Khatib of Jordan passed on the query to Mr Chahine, who replied to us, saying it was "a pleasure and an honour" to do so. Chahine is an art publisher in Lebanon producing many illustrated books in three languages: Arabic, English and French about Egypt and the Near East. Mr Chahine referred us to their web site:



## END PIECE

### AN OLD PROPHECY FULFILLED

[From *Tourists' Help-Book to the East*, by Jabez Burns and Thomas Cook, 1870]

Over the billows and over the brine,  
Over the waters to Palestine;  
Am I awake, or do I dream?  
Over the water to Suez by steam!  
My say is sooth, by this right hand –  
    A steamer brave  
    Is on the wave,  
Bound right away to the Holy Land.  
Godfrey of Boulogne, and thou,  
Richard, lion-Hearted King!  
Candidly inform us now,  
    Did you ever? –  
    No you never  
Could have fancied such a thing!  
Never such vociferations  
Entered your imaginations:-  
"Show your tickets!" – "Ease her – stop her!"  
"Any passengers for Joppa,  
Or Damascus?" – Tickets please, Sir." –  
"Tyre or Sidon!" – "How you squeeze, Sir!"  
Now we hear the land of Pharaoh –  
"Look alive there – Who's for Cairo?"  
Past many a classic coast and isle –  
"What gent or lady's for the Nile?  
The Pyramids or Thebes, Sir?" – "Steady,  
Now where's the party for Engeddi?"  
"Claim your luggage – (here's a shock),  
"Yours is gone to Antioch!"  
Pilgrims holy, Red Cross Knights,  
    Had you e'er  
    The least idea,  
Ever in your wildest flights,  
Of a Steam trip to Judea!  
What next marvel time will show  
    It is difficult to say –  
    "Omnibus to Jericho –  
    Only sixpence all the way!"  
Cabs in Canaan soon will ply,  
Tis not an unlikely tale;  
And from Dan the tourist fly  
    Unto Beersheba by rail