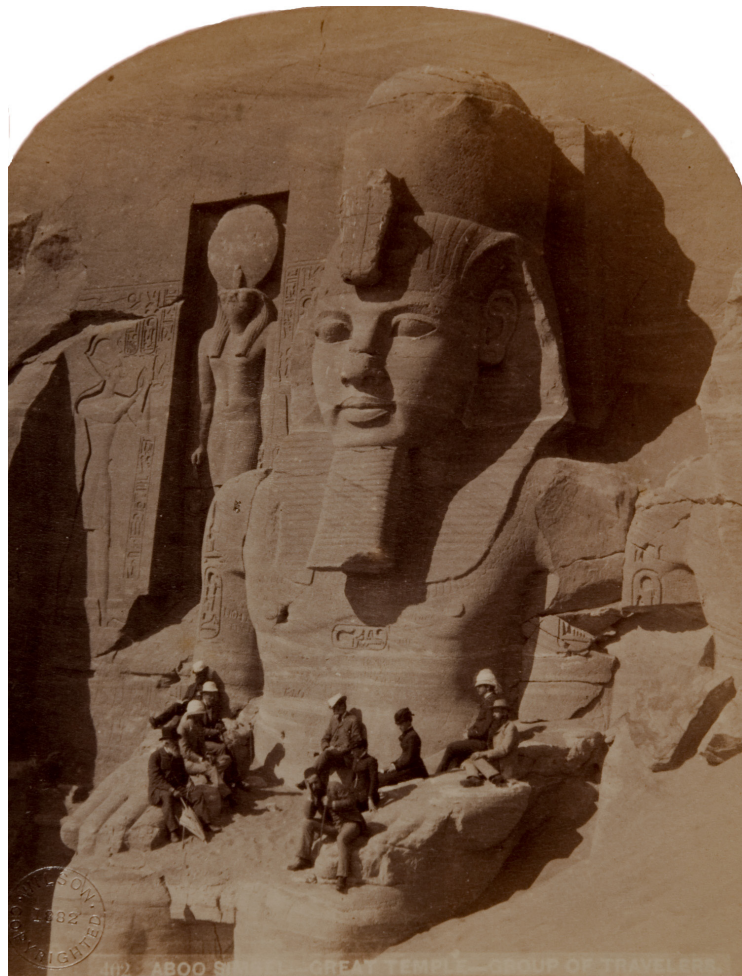


ASTENE

ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY OF TRAVEL
IN EGYPT AND THE NEAR EAST

BULLETIN



NOTES AND QUERIES

NUMBER 55: SPRING 2013

Bulletin: Notes and Queries

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Editors: Sheila and Russell McGuirk

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Bulletin 56 : Summer 2013

Submissions for the next Bulletin must be received by **15 June 2013**. We welcome articles, queries, replies and other related matters from members and interested readers. Please send contributions to the Editors, Russell McGuirk and Sheila McGuirk (bulletin@astene.org.uk).

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Students: £15 (proof of student status required)
Library subscriptions: £20

Payment must be in pounds sterling. Please see the ASTENE website for application forms and further details: www.astene.org.uk.

Please send all membership correspondence by email to membership@astene.org.uk.

Cover: E.L. Wilson at Abu Simbel © 2012 Photoarchive 3D

ASTENE NEWS AND EVENTS

TENTH ASTENE CONFERENCE – ASTON 2013

The Tenth Biennial ASTENE Conference: Research and Reflections will be held at Aston University, Birmingham, Friday 12–Monday 15 July 2013.

We are looking forward to an outstanding conference this summer with over fifty papers being given on topics including the following: Dragomans and Guides in Ottoman Turkey; Mesopotamian Travel in Ancient Times; A Mission to Corfu; Wine transport to Wadi Sarga Monasteries; Prisse d'Avennes; An Ottoman Vision of Ethiopia; Lawrence before Arabia; 'The Tour of Africa' 1821; On the Trail of Pococke; Travellers to Petra; Edward Lear; Travels in Sinai; Khartoum to the Congo; Alexander Rhind's Collecting; Thomas Hope; Champollion and Newcastle; Graffiti; Artists and Painters in the German House at Thebes; Helouan les Bains; Kufra and Beyond; Col. Churchill in Lebanon; Travellers and Cults; the long-suffering Charles Humphreys; and the American Reception of the Description d'Égypte. We also have papers on travel novels and literature and about women travellers and archaeologists, and many more. A provisional programme of papers has been distributed by Electronic Newsletter and posted on the website. The final programme will be available in due course.

This year we are delighted to welcome three conference participants from Australia and one from Moscow.

AGM 2013

The ASTENE AGM will take place at 2.30pm on Sunday 14 July during the 10th Biennial Conference at Aston. The Agenda, Minutes of the 2012 Annual General Meeting, Chairman and Treasurer's Reports will be circulated via the Electronic Newsletter and posted on the Website well in advance. Hard copies will also be made available.

NEW CONFERENCE EVENT—A VISIT TO THE ETON MYERS COLLECTION

Following lunch on Monday, 15 July, at 2.15pm, there will be a private tour by coach to the renowned Eton Myers collection, currently at the University of Birmingham. This is one of the most stunning

assemblages of ancient Egyptian decorative art worldwide and a window into nineteenth-century travelling and collecting. The postgraduate curator, Carl Graves, will talk about the traveller and collector Major Joseph William Myers (1858–1899), and we will have a special view of the collections.

Your luggage may be left on our coach and following the visit you will be dropped off at either New Street station or Aston University around 5.00–5.30pm. The cost of this visit will be £15 per person.

Places are limited and pre-booking is essential. Please contact Jane Cooper, Redcliffe Catering, The Centennial Centre, 100 Icknield Port Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham B16 0A. Tel: 0121 452 4821 or 0121 456 4545, or email: JCooper@redcliffe.com.

For information regarding the Eton Myers Collection's current exhibition see: www.birmingham.ac.uk/connections

Subscriptions

The Trustees thank those members who have paid up the difference between the old and new subscription rates without further reminder. The Treasurer would be grateful if all members would check that they have paid the full amount of the new rates and if not make up the difference as soon as possible.

The new rates, due from January 2013, are:

£25 for all individuals
£30 for two people sharing the same address and a single copy of the Bulletin
£15 for all students providing proof of status

Payments should go to our new Treasurer, Janet Starkey, The Old Post Office, 9 Main Street, Swinton, near Duns, Berwickshire, Scotland TD11 3JJ or contact made via membership@astene.org.uk to arrange payment.

HONORARY SECRETARY NEEDED FROM JULY 2013

If you would be interested in joining the ASTENE committee as its Honorary Secretary from July 2013, please contact Patricia Usick on events@astene.org.uk. This is an opportunity to contribute to the Association and to help steer it into the future.

ASTENE in Europe

Amanda Heggstad reports from Belgium that she has recently recruited two new members, one at KU Leuven (Specialized in Ancient History) and one at the Free University of Brussels, who recently put on an exhibition about Egyptomania in Brussels.

There is also enthusiasm for local events and, thanks to the good offices of Marie-Cécile Bruwier, ASTENE Benelux is organising its first activity: a visit to the upcoming exhibition at the Musée Royal de Mariemont, 'Du Nil à Alexandrie: Histoires d'eaux' (20 April to 29 September 2013). This is a travelling exhibition which has already been to Neufchâtel and Le Mans in the past year, but at Mariemont it will include some of the museum's own books on the topic. The exhibition will focus, in part, on travellers in Egypt and especially in Alexandria (19th–20th centuries). This visit will take place on June 8, 2013 with exact schedule and final details to be confirmed.

As the ASTENE corresponding member for Benelux Amanda will try to contact and invite former members in the region, and ASTENE members anywhere in the world who fancy a day out in Mariemont will be welcome. For more information contact Amanda at gpuccini25@hotmail.com. She will add you to the mailing list for the official

invitation. Also visit the museum's website, www.musee-mariemont.be for a preview and history of the Museum's own Egyptian collection.

Occasionally we get feedback that there seems to be a greater emphasis on Egypt than the Near East at ASTENE, but anyone looking at the provisional programme for the 2013 Conference in Aston will see that this will certainly not be the case there.

ASTENE visit to Jordan

Members booked on the Jordan trip in April may have noticed the debate over very small lead plate books or amulets which may or may not be of early Christian origin which were allegedly found in Jordan then taken to Jerusalem.

The story, first related by the BBC, was that a Jordanian Bedouin had spotted the objects after a flash flood exposed part of a cave about five years ago. Another Bedouin is supposed to have smuggled them into Israel. If this is true, no doubt the Jordanian government will want them back. The official view is that they are forgeries, such as can be found in their thousands in the antiquities markets of Jordan and elsewhere in the Middle East.

Watch for a report in Bulletin 56 on member impressions of Jordan.



'Cup and Ball,' from *The Light Side of Egypt*, by Lance Thackeray, Adam and Charles Black (London, 1912).

OTHER NEWS AND EVENTS

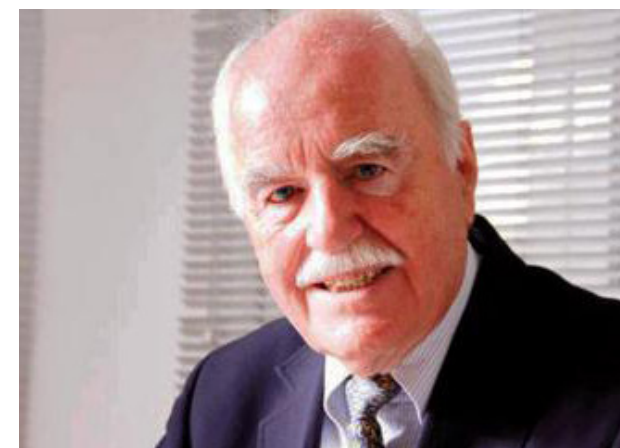
UK Book Fairs

The Travel and Exploration Book Fair will be held at the Royal Geographical Society, 1 Kensington Gore, London SW7 on Sunday, 5 May.

For anyone wanting regular listings of Book Fairs held all over the country throughout the year the PBFA (Membership £10 p.a.) gives free entry to fairs. See info@pbfa.org or www.pbfa.org.

Werner Mark Linz

Cassandra Vivian has sent us the following news from AUC Press:



Former AUC Press Director Mark Linz

The AUC Press has been saddened to learn that former long-time director Mark Linz died on 9 February 2013, in London. Already a successful New York publisher, Mark arrived in Cairo in 1983 to lead the AUC Press into a period of growth and transformation. He left in 1986 but returned in 1995 to continue to develop the Press into the largest English-language publishing house in the Middle East, with an international reach and reputation, until his retirement at the end of 2011. Mark's love for Egypt was reflected in many spheres, and through many friends, but in particular through his passion for excellence in the publishing and outreach of the AUC Press.

Arabia Books will commemorate the life and legacy of Mark Linz by establishing the *Werner Mark Linz Memorial Library of West Asian and North African Thought* at a reception at the bookHaus, 70 Cadogan Place, London SW1X 9AH on Sunday, 14 April 2013 from 4.00pm onwards.

A Memorial Service for Mark Linz will be held at Holy Trinity Church, Sloane Street on Saturday, May 18 at 11.00am. All welcome.

Museums and Exhibitions

Dodwell at the British Museum

We would like to remind members that the BM exhibition 'In search of Classical Greece: Travel drawings of Edward Dodwell and Simone Pomardi, 1805–1806', mentioned in Bulletin 54, ends on 28 April 2013. For information: http://www.britishmuseum.org/about_us/news_and_press/press_releases/2013/in_search_of_classical_greece.aspx

Cairo to Constantinople: Early Photographs of the Middle East The Queen's Gallery, Palace of Holyroodhouse, Edinburgh

Until 21 July 2013

We mentioned this exhibition in the last Bulletin, and if you live in Edinburgh, or are visiting, this should not be missed. The exhibition is coming to London in 2014.

Exhibition in Melbourne

Members in Australia may be interested in the following new exhibition, reported by *Cornucopia* (www.cornucopia.net/events): 'Love and Devotion: From Persia and Beyond', including manuscripts from the Bodleian Libraries, Oxford. The exhibition is at The State Library of Victoria, 328 Swanston Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia. 9 March–1 July 2013 <http://exhibitions.slv.vic.gov.au/love-and-devotion>

London Islamic Sales

Spring auctions at Bonhams, Christie's and Sotheby's will take place Tuesday 23–Friday 26 April. Visit www.cornucopia.net/guide/auctions for more information.

Art Exhibition

Katherine Salahi edited our last ASTENE Conference book, *Knowledge is Light*. Members may be interested to know that Katherine's husband, Ibrahim El-Salahi, currently has an exhibition on at Tate Modern—*A Visionary Modernist*. (www.tate.org.uk).

The London Antique Rugs and Textile Art Fair (LARTA)

Thursday 18–Sunday 21 April 2013 at The Showroom Gallery, 63 Penfold Street, London, NW8 8PQ. Free admission.

Drawings of Egypt to be Exhibited in Brussels

An exhibition on the theme of the recently published L'ÉGYPTE DESSINÉE will be held in Brussels, 5–9 June at 15 Rue des Minimes, off Place du Sablon (see Jaromir Malek's review of the book in Bulletin 54, pp. 13–14). It will mainly feature Bruno Cassiers's drawings of Egyptian monuments. The exhibition is within the framework of the Brussels Ancient Art Fair, a yearly event held simultaneously at some 20 art and antique galleries. For further information, contact catherine@lycaons.eu. Lycaons is the publisher of L'ÉGYPTE DESSINÉE and their website (www.lycaons.eu) includes pictures from the book, as well as information about where to purchase it.

Conferences, Lectures and Talks

UCL Institute of Archaeology Conference

The Institute of Archaeology Annual conference will be held 20–21 May 2013 on the topic 'Forming Material Egypt'. For more information, please refer to: www.ucl.ac.uk/archaeology/calendar/articles/20130118

Pitt Rivers Museum

ASTENE members around Oxford might be interested in a talk at the Pitt Rivers Museum Lecture Room for Friends of the Pitt Rivers on Wednesday June 19 2013, 6 for 6:30pm: 'Collecting in and for Qatar - The Museum of Islamic Art and other projects' by Professor Oliver Watson.

ASMEA Conference

The Association for the Study of the Middle East and Africa will hold its Sixth Annual Conference, entitled 'Tides of Change: Looking Back and Forging Ahead in the Middle East & Africa', November 21–23, 2013 at the Key Bridge Marriott Hotel, Washington, D.C.

ASMEA is currently seeking proposals for papers, and members from any discipline affiliated with a recognized research institution and senior graduate students (ABD) may submit proposals. Abstracts on topics related to the Middle East and Africa should consist of a one-page outline of new and unpublished research. Deadline for proposals is Thursday, 30 May 2013. Those interested in submitting abstracts may also be eligible to apply for the ASMEA Travel Grant Program. More information at www.asmeascholars.org

BOOKS AND REVIEWS

ASTENE's Bulletin Reviews Editor is Myra Green. If you would like to suggest a book for review, or if you are interested in reviewing books for the Bulletin, please contact her at mg@myragreen.f9.co.uk. (Members may have noticed how many of the books reviewed here are actually written by ASTENE members: four in Bulletin 54 and another two in this Bulletin.)

Karnak et sa topographie (vol. II). Les relevés anciens du temple d'Amon-Rê de 1589 aux années 1820, by Michel Azim. Paris : CNRS Éditions. CRA Monographies 31. 535 pages. ISBN 978-2-271-07170-5. €55.

This—very heavy—volume details the attempts of travellers to plan the vast archaeological site of the Karnak temples. From the 18th century there are many familiar names: Paul Lucas, Claude Sicard, Richard Pococke, Frederik Norden, Charles Perry, and Vivant Denon; but equal space is required for the much shorter period of 1815–1818 when Lord Belmore's party, William Bankes, Charles Barry, J.-N. Huyot, Pascal Coste and Jean-Jacques Rifaud were active at the site. With a chapter on the *Description de l'Égypte* these sections form the core of the volume. In addition, Chapter four is devoted to the numerous travellers who were in Egypt between 1813 and 1819, and met each other at different points on their journeys.

With extensive quotations (in the original language) from the travellers' accounts, the author presents and discusses their work. There is also a considerable amount of hitherto unpublished material derived from archival sources. Notable here is the work of Charles Barry preserved in the RIBA Archives held at the Victoria and Albert Museum.

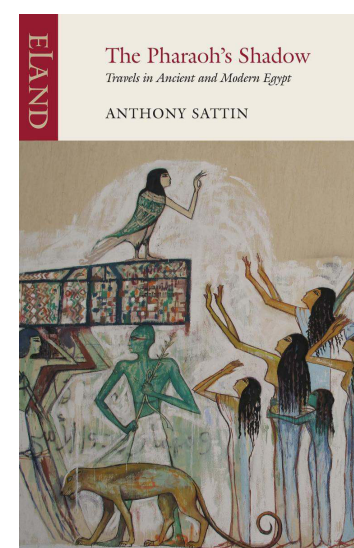
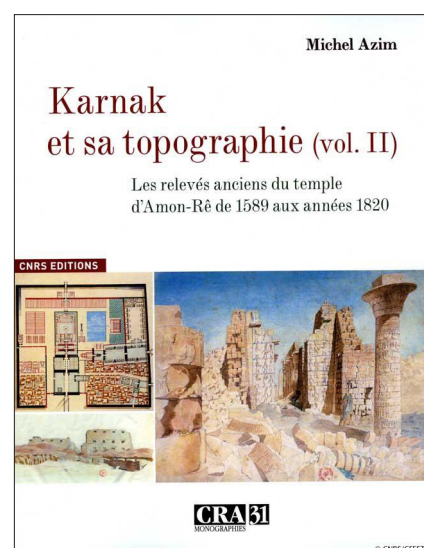
From these works, we see how, in a remarkably short time, Paul Lucas's bizarre vision of Karnak (published 1704, Pl. I, p. 40) was transformed. Norden's views (1737, but published 1795) are easily recognisable, but his plan is not as good as the quite accurate one published by Pococke in 1743 (p.72 Pl. II). The *Description de l'Égypte* and Charles Barry bring us to an archaeological accuracy close to today's (indeed, better than some plans that more recent archaeologists have happily published of their sites).

A series of appendices covers other issues. Of particular interest to readers of the *Bulletin*, Appendix 1 gives an enormous amount of information on the practicalities of travel at the time—contracts, provisions, boats, and the process of travel. There is much valuable information here, and no excuse for anyone to confuse a *cangia* with a *mash* or *dahabiyah* (with all their variant spellings). Two further appendices are devoted to specific travellers: Citizen Hamelin, and François-Chrétien Gau (more usually referred to in his Germanic style as Franz Christian).

A number of the appendices focus on specific archaeological details. The lintels of the gate of Pylon II and the statue fragments at Pylon X are perhaps confined to academic interest but one appendix answers a frequently asked question. For those who have viewed the top section of the Hatshepsut obelisk close to the Sacred Lake, Appendix VII explains how it got there. Working from an array of photographs and sources, Azim has drawn an intriguing plan that shows the gradual progress of the fragment from the nearby columned hall where its twin obelisk still stands, towards the Lake: this took 29 years from 1903 to 1932 (Plate XXXV, p.396)—clearly obelisks move at a glacial pace.

The whole volume is densely footnoted (the main text has well over 2000), each with numerous references and additional quotations. These frequently very lengthy footnotes consider a huge array of secondary literature (taking up 32 pages in the bibliography), raising many questions and challenging interpretations: for those studying these travellers there is a huge amount to pursue here. There is also an excellent index of personal names (which must amount to several hundred: pages 503–516) for us each to look up 'our' travellers. Although there are a lot of familiar names, there are many that will be new to readers.

This volume addresses one site, albeit one of the largest and most imposing in Egypt. It therefore follows earlier volumes of the type (although less densely referenced), such as Louis Christophe's on Abu Simbel, and Michela Schiff Giorgini and Jean Leclant's preliminary volume on the site of Soleb. Along with Roger De Keersmaecker's publications



of graffiti, these works show that a site's history continues long after its original function ceased. Many Egyptologists viewed graffiti as, at the mildest, unsightly, and more usually offensive, and they were therefore omitted from publications. Travellers' accounts might be referred to, but never in the sort of detail we find here. Egypt has suffered considerably over the past 150 years from the destruction of layers of non-Pharaonic history in an attempt to 'restore' an assumed pristine landscape or structure. Volumes such as this detail the changes and encounters with these monuments that form a central element in western attempts to record and understand Egypt. Michel Azim is to be commended for a volume that contributes so much to the study of the history of archaeology generally and of the Theban region and the Karnak temples in particular, and to the history of travellers in Egypt. It is a model of scholarship.

Robert Morkot

***The Pharaoh's Shadow: Travels in Ancient and Modern Egypt*, by Anthony Sattin. Eland, paperback, 2012. 264pp, ISBN 9-781780-600611. £12.99.**

Egypt is a spiritual home to many members of ASTENE, passionate scholars and travellers who have between them spent several lifetimes there. Anthony Sattin, a fellow ASTENE member, is one such Egyptophile, and *The Pharaoh's Shadow: Travels in Ancient and Modern Egypt* is his love letter to that familiar, mysterious, frustrating and beguiling place that inhabits so much of our time and imaginations.

Based on Sattin's wanderings in Egypt in the late 1990s, *The Pharaoh's Shadow* is an engaging attempt to uncover, rediscover and otherwise dig up whatever remains there may be of the manners and customs of the Ancient Egyptians, in a somewhat more modern setting than the period when Edward Lane was at his most inquisitive.

This reviewer was living in Egypt at the same time the author was looking for what he calls 'survivals', those religious and folkloric traditions of the Ancient Egyptians that are somehow still to be found in our own times, in echoes and shadows but still with us. The fascinating links that Sattin uncovers should encourage even the most jaded observer of modern Egypt to look again. Obviously, as the author himself points out at various points in the narrative, some survivals are easier to notice and

accept than others. After reading this book, one is tempted to enquire of ASTENE members what additional suggestions they might have, for inclusion in a companion volume.

A cheerful companion, Sattin's observations about travelling in Egypt in the 1990s are every bit as interesting as the notes on the country's distant past. In the wake of the Luxor massacre and other attacks by Islamist terrorists, moving in some of Egypt's remote and not so remote corners often proved to be a frustrating and unrewarding challenge. We should be grateful that the apparently imperturbable author went to the effort to cover the whole of the country in his quest, even if he was forced to admit defeat once in a while, turned away by some officious individual or another.

A smile goes a long way in Egypt, with the natural hospitality of Egyptians closing any remaining gap opened by cultural misunderstandings or mishap. Searching for a few minutes respite after the bustle of a Cairo *moulid*, or feast, in full swing, Sattin sits down to order a tea and a shisha in a quiet café, only to be told they have no water pipe:

"I was about to tell him that this must be the only café in Cairo, perhaps in the whole of Egypt, that didn't have a *shisha*, when it occurred to me – something in the way the other men were looking at me, the way the women were preparing food – that this was not a café.

'No,' said Selim. 'Not a café. This is my house –'

'I'm so sorry –' I was on my feet.

'But you are welcome. Please, welcome. Sit down again and I will bring you tea.'

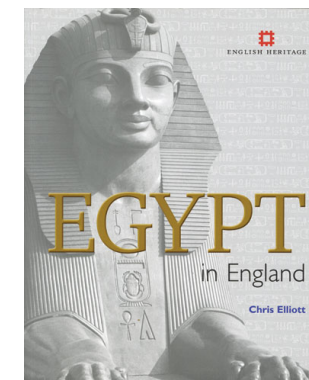
I hesitated, imagining the sort of reception an Egyptian would meet in London were he to walk into someone's open door on Christmas Day..."

Well, quite, but this happened in Egypt, not England. What is it about heat-befuddled foreigners? This reviewer must confess to having once made the same mistake after spending too long exploring Islamic Cairo one warm afternoon. This incident, and the ready hospitality displayed from one who expected nothing in return, serves well to encourage anyone who has yet to discover Egypt to do so. The country is not all about temples and tombs—peerless though these obviously are—but about the people who call it home. Sattin is a fine guide, and performs a useful service in reminding us of what makes the country so attractive, even as it works to find its way through the thickets of post-revolutionary government.

This is not a new book (having been first published in 2000) but thanks to this delightful re-issue from Eland it is sure to find a new audience, or persuade some already acquainted with it to buy another copy instead of wasting time looking for their first edition.

Eamonn Gearon

***Egypt in England*, by Chris Elliott. English Heritage, 2012. ISBN 978-1848020887. £25.00.**



Egypt in England accompanied the English Heritage exhibition of the same name at the Quadriga Gallery in Wellington Arch 6 November 2012–13 January 2013. This work now sits alongside the indispensable academic studies of the Egyptian Revival of Carrott 1978, Curl 1982–2005, Humbert 1989 and Humbert et al 1994. *Egypt in England* claims to be the first detailed guide to the Egyptian style in English architecture, with stress on those surviving. It profiles 51 eclectic attractions throughout the country, with a heavy emphasis on London. This handsomely produced paperback is well illustrated with many recent and archival English Heritage photographs and other historical illustrations.

Egypt in England may be useful as an introduction of the subject to the general public: it does not require knowledge of architecture, architectural history or the history and culture of ancient Egypt. The book is not meant for reading cover-to-cover, but rather for consultation at the reader's discretion. The novel organization of the book is well suited to this objective: thematic essays precede the guide to Egyptianising sites, arranged in geographical order, whereas academic studies of the Egyptian Revival are usually organized by period, then thematic and geographical, or thematic, by period and geography.

The essays are sorted alphabetically, not in order of importance: Architecture, Cemeteries,

Cinemas, 'Egyptiana', Egyptology, Freemasonry and Hieroglyphs. The essays do not build upon each other sequentially. As a consequence, there is some overlap and duplication within the essays and the guide. To fully understand a particular topic, the reader may have to refer to several separate entries. Links in text for common threads between the essays are not generally provided. For example, Hermes Trismagistus and revivals of Hermeticism that relate to ancient Egypt as a source of wisdom—a complex subject—are cursorily mentioned under 'Architecture'. The index reveals that these entries also appear under 'Freemasonry'.

The lengthy architecture essay spans ancient Egypt up to and including the 20th century, followed by Elliott's assessment of the English Egyptian Revival across all architectural applications. 'Architecture' would have been improved by separating ancient Egyptian architecture into its own essay, and making clear the characteristic features, forms and ornament that were copied in the West. Regrettably, certain English examples of Egyptian style architecture and designs mentioned as being important are not illustrated, without advice about where to find them. (For example, the reader would have to search elsewhere for an illustration of the Egyptian Hall c. 1805 by Thomas Hopper for Walsh Porter at Craven Cottage, Fulham and Joseph Michael Gandy's *The Rural Architect*. Illustrations and further information about both may be found in Curl 2005, p. 223–224.)

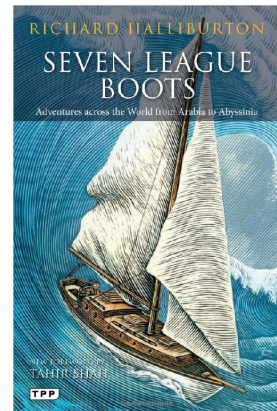
Within the guide, Elliott describes and interprets the architectural examples, some at great length, and even translates hieroglyphs. Most of the Egyptian style architecture that appears in this book has been previously published and illustrated, including the modern structures. Elliott's descriptions may be useful and provide interesting background information, although readers with knowledge of the Egyptian Revival may sometimes disagree with his analysis of symbolism and significance. Practical information about visiting the attractions is not provided, even though the general public might have expected this from an English Heritage publication.

Egypt in England is described as having 'enough depth to be useful to academics in a range of subject areas'. Unfortunately, in the opinion of this reviewer, the publication falls short of its secondary objective: the references are selective and the distribution of footnotes is irregular, often sparse, which diminish its authority and academic utility. Only readers with a knowledge of the specialist literature would

be able to deduce from the selective Bibliography the references that inform various sections of this 'accessible academic' book. Given the time and effort that has clearly gone into this publication, it is a pity that this aspect was not given greater consideration.

Cathie Bryan

Seven League Boots: Adventures across the World from Arabia to Abyssinia, by Richard Halliburton. Taurus Parke Paperback, 2012. 318pp. ISBN 978-178076138 1. £11.99.



Richard Halliburton (1900–1939) was one of America's great travellers and travel writers. In this book he was on 'near impossible quests,' including following Hannibal through the Alps, and, well into the book, coming face to face in Georgia with a band of 12th century Crusaders, an armoured tribe who still lived in the backwoods of the Caucasus! The Khevsoors, as they were called, were followers of Godfrey de Bouillon who had got left behind. And Crusaders are, of course, very real ASTENE travellers.

On a later journey Halliburton's path crossed in Istanbul with that of Marguerite, who became Napoleon's empress after he had been in Egypt.

'No woman's land' Halliburton called Athos in Greece with its giant monasteries, to visit which he needed a letter sealed with the great Seal of Byzantium. He continued on through Greece and Crete, guided by antiquity and fable.

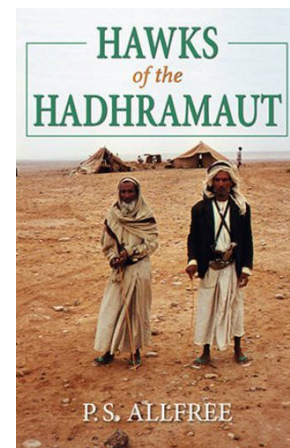
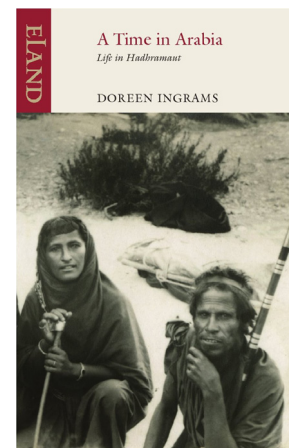
From Crete he went to the Holy Land to visit the place where Salomé had danced for the head of St John the Baptist; and from there to Mecca, where he planned just to walk in to see the sights as a foreigner in Arab dress. From Mecca he went to Abyssinia and dined with Haile Selassie.

According to the blurb on this book, Richard Halliburton (1900–1939) was America's greatest adventurer. While this may be disputed, he was certainly a traveller worthy of notice by ASTENE members.

Deborah Manley

A Time in Arabia: life in Hadhramaut, by Doreen Ingrams. Eland Press, 2013. ISBN 978-1906011802. £12.99.

Hawks of the Hadhramaut, by P.S. Allfree. Robert Hale, 2013. ISBN 2468 10 97531. £12.99.



These are two remarkable books emanating from Britain's involvement, in the sunset of empire, in the turbulent world of south-eastern Arabia, the Hadhramaut and the Mahra. The valley of the Hadhramaut, where the Ingrams lived for ten years, is a vast arid wadi, in ancient times partly on the land route of the incense trade. It is watered occasionally by temperamental rains sufficient for subsistence agriculture, but traditionally many Hadhramis migrated to East Africa and the even bigger fleshpots of Malaysia; in due course they returned to build vast Gothic palaces of mud-brick in Tarim, the religious centre of the valley, in Saiyun, the commercial centre, and to a lesser extent in Shibam, city of ten-storey skyscrapers. Philip Allfree is mainly concerned with the even more remote outer fringe of the Hadhramaut, where a British presence was much less easily acknowledged. Full marks to Eland Press and Robert Hale for re-issuing them at a time when that region is once again in upheaval.

The earlier of the two books in time is Doreen Ingrams', though only published initially in 1970. Doreen was the first European woman actually to

live in this storm-tossed part of Arabia, where her husband Harold was posted in 1934 as Political Adviser to local rulers who were traditionally at each other's throats. While Harold toiled patiently and ultimately successfully to establish what became known as Ingrams' Peace ('Go in the peace of God,' intoned his great ally Seiyid Bubakr/Abu Bakr to a departing visitor, 'and in the peace of Ingrams'), Doreen had the great advantage of being allowed behind the scenes, into the often equally significant woman's world. Through meeting there the wives, children, servants (and most vividly, on one occasion, a thirteen-year old bride), she added an invaluable dimension to her husband's work as well as adding to our understanding of that world today, changed in so many ways but not in others. In the course of the ten years she and Harold spent in the Hadhramaut, Doreen adopted a Hadhrami baby, Zahra, as well as giving birth to their own daughter, Leila.

The book has a new foreword by Tim Mackintosh-Smith, full of praise for this most intrepid of travellers who, thanks to a pre-Arabian stage career, was able to recite the part of Shakespeare's Juliet from the back of her camel as they paced across the wastes of southern Arabia. There are black and white photographs, but they are poorly reproduced.

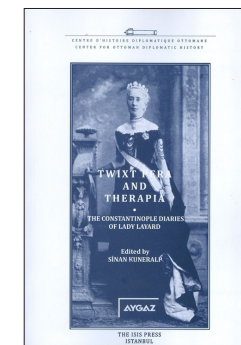
Hawks of the Hadhramaut is a rather different sort of book, published originally in 1967 just after the British withdrawal from southern Yemen. The author, Philip Allfree, served as a Political Officer in the East Aden Protectorate in the mid-1960s, the same field of operations as the Ingrams in the 1930s. In both style and content his account reads as a final imperial gasp. Allfree is describing his eighteen months mostly spent among the fairly unruly beduin of the south-eastern fringe of the Empty Quarter. The climax of his work was an imperial adventure, christened (believe it or not) Operation Gunboat, to 'open up' the Mahra, a particularly wild and desolate region in the far east of the Protectorate, still pretty inaccessible and preserving its unique language (part of a group generally labelled Modern South Arabian which includes Soqotri, spoken in Soqatra, and Jibali, spoken in parts of Dhofar in Oman). Allfree's base was the fort of al-Abr right on the edge of the Empty Quarter, an extraordinary Beau Geste sort of residence, built alongside a well that attracted an assortment of characters—as did Allfree himself, suspected of having lavish quantities of government handouts. The characters are finely described, as well as Allfree's superiors living in rather greater

comfort in the imperial headquarters of Mukalla on the coast. Several other forts on the southern edge of that great stretch of sands were within Allfree's domain, attracting an equally diverse crowd of rogues, in Allfree's parlance, but among them some finely drawn friends and allies. Allfree was also responsible for some remarkable road building in the Protectorate. 'The Automobile Age had dawned in the Hadhramaut,' he writes. A road had been built in the 1930s at the urging of Harold Ingrams and his principal ally Seiyid BuBakr, from the coast, but only as far as BuBakr's home base of Tarim; Allfree's task was to continue the road up the valley to Shibam. In so doing he devised an ingenious system of siphons to enable the road to pass smoothly over the innumerable water channels that wriggle their way through the date groves and agriculture of the wadi bottom.

Beneath the author's rather 'Boys Own' style lies the same sort of understanding and sympathy that characterised the Ingrams' approach and often that of other unsung heroes of the Colonial Office. Unlike the Eland reprint Allfree's publishers have allowed a handsome clutch of colour photographs to illustrate the book which nevertheless retails for the same price as Eland's.

Sarah Searight

Twixt Pera and Therapia: The Constantinople Diaries of Lady Layard, edited by Sinan Kuneralp. The Isis Press, Istanbul, 2010. ISBN 978-975-428-398-3. \$35.00.



Enid Layard married her cousin Henry Layard in 1869 at the age of twenty-five; he was fifty-one. In 1877 Disraeli asked him to take over the British Embassy at Constantinople.

Enid's sense of humour and open personality were a magnet for everyone, including the Sultan. Abdulhamid II was almost her exact contemporary.

He had come unexpectedly to the throne in August 1876, and for someone who was nervous and rather shy, the Layards' friendship was a great boon, and they were soon regular visitors to Yıldız. The Sultan would share a sherbet with Enid, drawing the curtain behind her to keep out the draught, and on one occasion when they were out driving a carriage, he handed her the reins. Visits would end with little tokens of his esteem.

Whether Enid's refugee relief work was partially motivated by her regard for the Sultan cannot be proved, but it would be in keeping with her character. The tidal wave of refugees, fleeing ahead of the Russian army during the Russo-Turkish War of 1877, needed food, shelter and medical attention. The Layards were both involved in refugee relief, Sir Henry in raising and distributing funds, and Enid in making hospital linen. All visitors were expected to lend a hand, men included. Thus entertainment might be billiards and bandages, or there might be a game of tennis going on whilst the ladies were sewing under the trees. The Sultan recognised the value of her efforts, suggesting that the ladies of the harem might do the same, and later creating a special decoration to reward charitable work, which she had to apply to Queen Victoria for permission to accept.

Enid was prejudiced against pro-Russian diplomats such as the German Ambassador Reuss, who was close to Ignatieff. She was horrified by Princess Reuss's admission that 'they did not pray for the Sultan in their Embassy chapel because he is not a Christian!' (p.47). She describes Princess Reuss's mother, the Grand Duchess of Saxe-Weimar, as 'a good stout old party with a luxuriant wig and lots of diamonds and rubies' (p.87), and on 1 April, Enid finds Princess Reuss sitting on the sofa with her baby. 'He soon began to howl, so, to her alarm and astonishment I took him up and quieted him till the English nurse came and carried him off' (p.96)—another example of Enid's practical approach, despite being childless.

One of the delights of the diary is the nine-year old boy from Madagascar, who had been rescued from a slave dhow two years previously. Jerry scampers through the pages veering between childish misdemeanour and punishment. Enid's brother lets him out of his bedroom, as his antics have gathered a crowd in the street below. Thenceforth his punishments are 'prison' on the Embassy ship *Antelope*. The Layards are clearly fond of him, and

take him on their travels. In Ephesus he gets taken to meet an ex-brigand: 'He was a very fine man and literally bristled with arms, pistols, knives and dagger, cartridges and Jerry's astonishment and delight was very amusing to witness' (p.223).

Enid's diary is a valuable complement to Sir Henry Layard's memoirs, giving us a glimpse of Ottoman private life. Ahmed Vefik lived like a hermit at Hissar, his speech interspersed with peals of laughter, and in winter he wore a long cashmere coat lined with ermine. He was a keen gardener, and soon he and Enid are having tea *à deux* or happily gardening together. She also visits Hayreddin Pasha, who shows her their beautiful summer sleeping quarters, but admits that for winter warmth they sleep in what amounts to little more than a large cupboard.

Perhaps most moving is their friendship with Mehmet Ali. He keeps them in stitches of laughter with stories of Greek bandits from his earlier border posting. When he returns from the Congress of Berlin, he brings her the little flags that decorated the cakes at the closing dinner, bar those of Russia and Turkey, which had been taken by the Russian Ambassador Shouvalov. Shortly afterwards Mehmet Ali was sent to Albania where he was killed, hacked to pieces as he escaped a burning building (p.138).

Enid is a good judge of character. Until his marriage Hobart Pasha often stayed at the Embassy, and she clearly relished his stories of chasing the Tsar's yacht back to Sevastopol, or returning from having 'put down the insurrection' in Crete. She recognised him as being slightly opportunistic, as when he sold the story of Sir Henry's fall from a horse to Reuter's in exchange for a lunch of oysters and champagne. His wife, however, she distrusts, an opinion confirmed by Mr St John who had known her at Naples and 'knew many things against her character...' (p.241).

Apart from Embassy dinners, dances, visits, picnics, regattas, horse races and travel, Enid took Turkish lessons, learnt the guitar and piano, enjoyed tennis, fishing, croquet, gardening, riding and bathing. One of her major contributions was music. There are some very funny concert episodes as when the French Secretary Mr Dennant refuses to play in a trio, because the concert is being held at the German Embassy. A substitute was found, before he finally relented. Russian songs have to be hastily translated, as Madame Livari will only sing in French (p.255). Later, rehearsals begin for the Cherubini requiem.

An invasion of friends arrives, 'everybody wanted to perform and no one sang well and I was in despair and glad to send them all off at 12, Henry having already been driven to bed' (p.230). People get little choice as to whether they want to participate. 'Arthur turns out to have a tenor voice, which is a great thing, as we want one' (p.243). The Cherubini requiem becomes a metaphor for the end of their time in Constantinople. They are swept away on a tide of goodbyes, the saddest of which is their farewell to the Sultan, 'I was very much affected at the parting and the Sultan took my hand in both of his and spoke most kindly—and I was glad to get away without breaking down—which I very nearly did' (p.272). As the end of their stay draws near, she notices 'the jasmine and roses and the nightingales singing.' And as they leave, they watch 'the fairy-like city fade away gradually into the evening mists.'

Rosie Randolph

EDITOR'S NOTE: Books published more than two years ago are not normally reviewed for the bulletin. However, Philip Mansel has recommended to us Sinan Kunalp's companion volume to Lady Layard's diaries, *Memoirs of Sir Henry Layard's Constantinople Embassy* (published 2009), so we will be publishing Rosie Randolph's account of that book in Bulletin 56.



RESEARCH RESOURCES

The AUC Press issues an on-line Newsletter which some members may already receive (www.aucpress.com/images/enewsletter). In February they were pleased to quote from Janet Starkey's review of *Women Travelers in Egypt: From the Eighteenth to the Twenty-first Century*, edited by Deborah Manley (AUC Press, 2012), which appeared in ASTENE Bulletin 54. The Press has recently launched an e-book store (<http://ebooks.aucpress.com>). More than forty titles from the AUC Press's publishing programme backlist and Spring 2013 Catalogue are already available for Kindle, Nook, Kobo, and Sony e-readers. By the end of this year the selection should contain 200 titles.

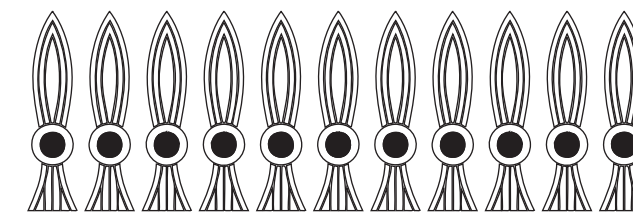
Postscript Books by Mail

This is a book remainder company recommended by Deb Manley. They send out quarterly catalogues of books (both UK and American) at much reduced prices, which you order to receive by post both in the UK and overseas. Some examples of recent titles of interest to ASTENE members might be: *Who is who in Victorian Britain* by Roger Ellis, was £18 and is now £5 (See Footprints below).

Early Travellers in Palestine edited by Thomas Wright was £22 is now £8. *Illustrated Dictionary of Ancient Egypt* by Shaw and Nicholson, American University in Cairo Press, was £25 and is now £9.99. *Egypt and the Holy Land: yesterday and today* was £30 and is now £17. For more information: www.psbooks.co.uk

NYPL Print and Photographic Archive

Diane Fortenberry has pointed out that the New York Public Library now displays a digital archive of prints and photographs relating to Egypt and the Middle East. This is good for browsing but reproduction fees apply even for out-of-copyright material. http://digitalgallery.nypl.org/nypldigital/explore/dgexplore.cfm?col_id=179



QUERIES AND REPLIES

Barry, Baillie, Godfrey and Wyse.

In response to Roger de Keersmaecker's query: despite the economical graffito, there can be no doubt that Godfrey and Wyse were two distinct travellers with Charles Barry and David Baillie.

Although Sir Charles Barry (1795–1860) has been included in *Who was Who in Egyptology*, his travelling companions do not have entries. As Deborah Manley noted in 'Was Hugh Baillie really there in 1818' (ASTENE Bulletin 41, 9-10), one of Barry's descendants, Kathleen Adkins, extracted the basic narrative of his travels, omitting the very lengthy and detailed descriptions of monuments (Travel diaries (1817–1820) of Sir Charles Barry (1795–1860) (personal extracts). Privately printed 1986). There is a copy of this volume in the British Library, and the original diaries are held in the RIBA (Royal Institute of British Architects) archives at the Victoria and Albert Museum.

Barry first met 'Mr Baillie'—David Baillie—in Athens. Barry's Athens journal is lost, unfortunately. Travelling on different ships Barry and Baillie met again at Delos and other islands until they arrived at Smyrna where Baillie made Barry an offer of a year's employment: Barry was to accompany him to Egypt and receive a salary of £200; he would make sketches and plans for Baillie, and could make copies of those for himself. Some of the copies were later stolen and the originals were eventually bought back by John Wolfe Barry: they are now in the RIBA archive at the V&A.

In Istanbul, on 31 Aug 1818, Baillie and Barry "called on Mr Godfrey and Mr Wyse but they were from home". We can only assume that there was some prior acquaintance between Baillie and the others (neither occurs in Barry's surviving diaries): Wyse's diaries (see below) may provide more detail. Wyse was on an extended Grand Tour (which had begun in 1815) and he had already spent much time in Italy. Back in Smyrna in early October, Barry and Baillie were making preparations for the Egyptian expedition when Godfrey and Wyse arrived to join them on the Egypt tour.

Following the visit to Egypt and Palestine, Barry's employment was terminated slightly early as Baillie left the others after a visit to Jerash in June 1819 to

go to Aleppo: he re-joined Barry, Godfrey, and Wyse at Naples in January 1820.

Kathleen Adkins states that, in 1833 Godfrey and his wife stood as godparents to Godfrey Walter Barry when he was baptised at All Soul's Langham Place. Unfortunately the original registers do not give the names of godparents, so we have no forenames or initials to help identify 'Mr Godfrey' further. However, as an associate of two affluent travellers, it seems likely that he should be identified with John Godfrey of Brook Street House, Ash-next-Sandwich, Kent who was born ca. 1789 and educated at Charterhouse before entering St John's College Cambridge in 1806 (LLB 1813). Born John Jull, he was the son of John Jull (d.1812) and nephew of Thomas (Jull) Godfrey (1751–1810), of Brook Street House, nr. Sandwich, Kent, MP for Hythe. Thomas Godfrey was born (as Jull) in 1751, eldest son of Thomas Jull and in 1798, he succeeded to the Sellinge, Kent estates of Thomas Godfrey, merchant, of London (d.1772) and took the name of Godfrey by Act of Parliament in 1799. On the death of his uncle Thomas Godfrey in 1810, John Jull inherited the estates, and he too assumed the name of Godfrey. (Apologies for the complexity of this, but the Godfrey connection was through a marriage much earlier in the eighteenth century!) John Godfrey married (1823) Augusta Isabella daughter of John Ingram of Staindrop Hall, Durham and died in 1861. Anything that confirms that this John Godfrey was the traveller in Egypt would be helpful!

Wyse is well-known. He was the Rt Hon Sir Thomas Wyse, KCB, of the Manor of St John, Co. Waterford, DL, later (1849) Plenipotentiary at the court of Athens. He was born in Dec 1791, educated at Stonyhurst, Trinity College Dublin and Lincoln's Inn. In 1815 he began a Grand Tour with an allowance of £600 p.a., and did not return until 1825. His later political career is detailed in articles in ODNB and DNB, and in *The History of Parliament: the House of Commons 1820–1832*, ed. D.R. Fisher, 2009 (CUP) and available on-line at www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1820-1832/member/wyse-thomas-1791-1862. A fine portrait of Wyse by John Partridge, 1846, is in the National Gallery of Ireland, and he appears along with Charles Barry in a group portrait by the same artist (also 1846) of

The Fine Arts Commissioners (London National Portrait Gallery). The National Library of Ireland has his diaries and notebooks. In 1821 he married (ultimately disastrously) Laetitia Christina, daughter of Lucien Bonaparte, Prince of Canino, and niece of the Emperor Napoleon. Wyse was a significant figure in the political and cultural life of Britain and Ireland during the period between his return from Italy (1825) and his appointment to Athens: he died in Athens in 1862 and is buried there.

I would be interested if anyone can confirm whether David Baillie was the David Baillie (1785–1861), who was son of James Baillie of Estlemont Castle, Aberdeen; educated at Eton and Trinity College Cambridge (matric 1806 BA 1810) and later of Hill Park, Westerham, Kent and 14 Belgrave Square. This may be the same as 'that accomplished scholar and traveller Mr D. Bailey' noted by Thomas Moore as at school with Byron at Aberdeen and who met with him again when both were at Trinity College Cambridge (Byron having attended Harrow). Apparently, on his first meeting with Byron at Trinity Baillie did not recognise him as he had grown so fat.

Robert Morkot

Here is further confirmation about Messrs Godfrey and Wyse from Michel Azim, from his book reviewed in this Bulletin (AZIM, M., *Karnak et sa topographie*, vol.2, CNRS Éditions, Paris 2012, n. 212 p.201)

Sir Thomas Wyse (1791–1862), politician and diplomat, was passionate about classical history. He first visited France, then spent two years in Rome and Florence before embarking for Athens, Constantinople and Egypt' (See DNB 63, 1900, p. 272–276 ; Manley, D., and Rée, P., *Henry Salt, Artist, Traveller, Diplomat, Egyptologist*, p. 165, 167). I don't know anything about Mr Godfrey, except that he is mentioned by Belzoni (Belzoni, G., *Voyages en Égypte et en Nubie*, Paris 1979; edited by L. A. Christophe, p. 264) at the time of the lifting of the obelisk of Philae: 'Also on the island we received visits from several travellers from Europe, among them Messrs Baley and Godefroy and two other travellers who had come from Greece'. One can easily recognize here the names of Baillie and Godfrey, and the other two must be Barry and Wyse. Christophe (1979, n. 195 p. 325), commenting on Belzoni's account, did not

identify them and assumed that one of them could be Herbert Barrett Curteis. The names Wyse and Godfrey shown together in a single graffito at Abu Simbel—'GODFREY WYSE 1819'—had previously misled M. Dewachter, who also supposed this must mean a single traveller called Godfrey Wyse (Dewachter, M., *Nubie—Notes diverses*, 1 to 5, BIFAO 70, 1971, p. 117 and n. 3).

For more information about Godfrey and Wyse refer to the Index of Mr Azim's book, pp.540, 548.

The Mr Ts

In Bulletin 54 Deb Manley asked about the meeting of John L. Stephens and Mr T in 1836. Andrew Oliver has a plausible answer as to who the people were. When Stephens left Alexandria, Mr Gliddon introduced him to a Mr T, who was also bound for Cairo. Then, when the two of them reached Cairo, Stephens said, 'We crossed over in a small boat to Boulac, the harbor of Cairo, breakfasted with Mr T---, the brother-in-law of my friend, an engineer in the pacha's service, whose interesting wife is the only English lady there ...'

What is apparent from this quote is that there were two gentlemen named Mr T, and a logical reading of these accounts suggests that they were married to sisters. As it happens, in 1830, Sarah Friend married Sidney Terry of the firm Briggs & Co., and on 24 January 1833, in Alexandria, her sister Mercy Friend married Peter Taylor.

Here are the two Mr Ts, brothers-in-law of one another, in the right place, and at roughly the right period. The Mr T, who joined Stephens on the trip from Alexandria to Cairo, is described as a 'merchant in Alexandria', so he must be Sidney Terry. In Cairo they met Peter and Mercy Taylor. Peter Taylor, incidentally, was the founding treasurer of the Egyptian Society.

The Nairn Brothers

In Bulletin 26 (Winter 2005) an article appeared as a result of a query by Deb Manley. The subject was the Nairn transports from the Eastern Mediterranean to Baghdad, and the article was a compilation of responses from nine different members. Now the subject has come up again in the following inquiry from a journalist on the New Zealand Herald:

I am a journalist in Auckland, New Zealand. I am collecting material for an article on Gerald

FOOTPRINTS

and Norman Nairn who pioneered overland travel between Baghdad and Damascus using air-conditioned carriages pulled through the desert by powerful trucks. Few in NZ know much about the courage and determination of the Nairn brothers, though it has been told in the odd out-of-print book and articles in obscure transport and petroleum journals. I am wondering whether any of your members would have any specialist knowledge of this enterprise and could assist my research.

If any members do indeed have new information on the subject, please send it to us for future bulletins.

Correction from Mark Trumpour

Mark Trumpour has sent in a small correction to his article about Canadian travellers in Bulletin 54. In Paragraph 4, he said that 'Douglas came to the public's attention in 2006...' The date should have been 1999.



WHERE ARE THEY BURIED

Restoration of the headstone of Sarah Belzoni in the Mont à l'Abbé cemetery, St Helier, Jersey

Amongst the treasures of the Bristol City Museum & Art Gallery are watercolours that once formed parts of models of the tomb of Sethy I that were exhibited in London and Paris by its discoverer, Giovanni Battista Belzoni (1778–1823), together with notebooks belonging to him and his wife, the apparently Bristol-born Sarah (*née* Parker-Brown, 1783–1870). (Readers will remember from Bulletin 54 that these are currently being highlighted in Bristol City Museum's exhibition—Pharaoh, King of Egypt.)

After Giovanni's early death—in Benin in West Africa, en route to Timbuktu—Sarah continued to try to exhibit and publish his finds in London and Paris, but 'retired' to Brussels in 1833, where she lived for over 30 years. In the mid-1860s she settled in Jersey, dying in Bellozanne Road, St Helier, at the

age of 87 on the 12th January 1870. Handed down through a succession of Sarah Belzoni's heirs (her god-daughter Selina Belzoni Tucker; her cousin Sarah Ann Tucker who married a Charles Wilson and their son, Charles Edward Wilson, a Baptist minister born in 1872) what remained of Giovanni and Sarah Belzoni's Egyptian material came to Bristol City Museum in 1900.

The location of Sarah's grave was believed lost until it was 'rediscovered' in 2011 by the team effort of Dr John J. Taylor, Vic Geary and Anna Baghiani (see ASTENE Bulletin 51, p. 18, Postscript). As the inscription and stone were badly weathered an appeal was issued to raise funds for its restoration. Aidan Dodson and Anna Baghiani now report that thanks to the generosity of a Jersey resident and the Jersey Monumental Co, the gravestone has been beautifully restored and was unveiled by the Constable of St Helier, Simon Crowcroft on 14 November 2012.

From Deb Manley:

A little, leather-bound book published in 1827, and titled *The Modern Traveller—A popular description... of the various countries of the globe, Volume II: Egypt, Nubia and Abyssinia* contains much useful advice and information for the traveller of the day. I quote here a paragraph on the Western Oasis:

At the distance of about a day and a half to the west of El Karjeh, the irregular sandy plain which encloses the Oasis terminates at a low chain of mountains, forming a sort of semi-circle. At the foot of the rocky and precipitous pass, close to a spring shaded by palm trees, is a ruined temple, called by the Arabs Enamour. It is apparently of high antiquity, and much dilapidated. A few figures and hieroglyphs are roughly executed on the outside, and there are slight traces of painting over the entrance. A wall of unburned brick has surrounded it, and there are the remains of a stone gateway facing that of the temple. A broad defile leads down into the plain which contains the Western Oasis, discovered by Sir A. Edmonstone; and along the whole route, heaps of broken pots and tiles, occurring at intervals, are supposed to mark the spots occupied by the Roman stations. That gentleman, however, reached the further oasis first by the direct route from Siout, which he calculates to be a distance of about 17 miles. The first village at which he arrived is called Bellata. About an hour from this place, are obscure traces of former habitations to a great extent, but they are of no interest...

What do we know of this place today?

In leafing through *Who's Who in Victorian Britain* by Roger Ellis (Shepherd Walwyn, London, 1997) Deb Manley noticed that it included a large number of ASTENE travellers—indicating just how important the link to Egypt and the Near East was at that time. For example:

Isambard Kingdom Brunel
Robert Stephenson, who went every winter and advised on the Egyptian railway
Thomas Cook of travel agent fame
William Makepeace Thackeray
Harriet Martineau

Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe
Henry Layard
Earl of Somerset - Raglan/ Crimea
Florence Nightingale
William Howard Russell, the Crimean war correspondent
Edward Lear
Augustus Pitt Rivers
Lord Armstrong of Craigside
Anthony Trollope
Holman Hunt and other artists
Richard Burton
Benjamin Disraeli
Gordon of Khartoum
Evelyn Baring

Egyptian-theme in London Pantomime, 1801

Neil Cooke has sent in the following from *The Morning Post and Gazetteer* published in London on 20 May 1801. The eccentric spelling, punctuation and use of capital letters of the original have been carefully preserved.

BRITISH IN EGYPT.
NEW ROYAL CIRCUS,
ST. GEORGE'S FIELDS

THIS EVENING, May 20, will be presented a variety of NEW EQUESTRIAN EXERCISES. The celebrated Infant Phoenomenon, Master SAUNDERS, will go through his astonishing PERFORMANCES on HORSEBACK. After which, RINALDO RINALDINI. After which, for the 1st time, will be presented a New Serio-Comic Pantomime, principally New, but partly taken from the popular Pantomime of ALEXANDRIA, called HARLEQUIN MAMALUKE: or, THE BRITISH IN EGYPT. With new scenery, Machinery, Dresses, and Decorations, correctly portraying the Antiquities, natural Curiosities, and Costume of the Copts, Mamalukes, Arabs, British, Turkish, and French Republican Forces, engaged in the hard-contested Actions near ABOUKIR and ALEXANDRIA. The whole invented and produced under the Direction of Mr. CROSS.—Harlequin Mamaluke, Mr. Male; British Commander in Chief, Mr. Davis; Major General, Mr. Wilkinson; Major, Mr. Palmer. Light Horse,

Messrs. Porter, Jeffries, Ridgeway, Charles, &c. Mamaluke Shiek, Mr. Collet. Mamaluke Cavalry, Messrs. Macdonald, J. Male, &c. French Commander in Chief, Mr. Bradbury; French Cavalry, Messrs. Mihil, Jeffrey, Webb, Adam, &c. Leader of Bonaparte's Invincibles, Mr. Betterton; French Generals, Messrs. Millerson, Mihil, &c. Bonaparte's Invincibles, Messrs. Davy, Severy, Hayden, Pym, Kannel, Ireland, &c. Officers of the guards, and 42nd Highland Regiment, Messrs. Burrows, Herbert, Pilbrow, Twaits, Dickinson, &c. Drum and Fife, Miss Fisher and Master Blackmore; Aide-de-camp, Master Saunders; British Naval Commander, Mr. Roberts; Sailors, Messrs. Seddons, J. Collet, &c.; Tom Bowling, and Serjeant of the 42nd, Mr. Helme; Midshipman, Mrs. Rolley; Egyptian Magi, Mr. Betts; Egyptian Mummy (alias Animated Scaramouchy), Mr.s Montgomery; Egyptian Girl, Mrs. Herbert; Cymbelina, Miss H. Adams; and Columbine (first time), Miss Adams. In the course of the Pantomime will be introduced the following Dances, composed by Mr. Montgomery: A Military Hornpipe, by

Miss Adams, in which will be introduced the Broad Sword Exercise. An Egyptian Pas Seul, by Mrs. Helme. And a Dance of Mamalukes, preparatory to battle, by Messrs. Betterton, Jeffries, Porter, Slader, Serjeant, Webb, Rayner, Jeffrey, Macdonald, and L. Bologna. To conclude with a grateful commemorative Exhibition of the gallant exploits of the BRITISH ARMY, represented by real cavalry, and well disciplined infantry, in their hard-contested struggle with the Invincible legion, and taking the INVINCIBLE STANDARD, which is presented (after his having received his death wound) to the gallant and ever to be lamented SIR RALPH ABERCROMBY. After which, a new National Spectacle called THE NORTHERN FLEET.

Places for the Boxes to be taken of Mrs. Simmons, at the Box-Office, New Royal Circus. Servants cannot possibly keep Places later than Half-past Seven. Doors to open at Half-past Five, and the Performances to commence precisely at Half-past Six. —Second Price at Half-past Eight.

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'The Dead Sea,' from *Travels in the Holy Land, Egypt & Italy*, by Madame Ida Pfeiffer, T.J. Allman Publ. (London, 1862).

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