

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

No. 6

October 1998



Charity number: 1067157  
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Fax: 01388-731-809  
ISSN 1461-4316

## Call for Papers

Interaction between travellers in the Near East, their observations of the countries in which they travelled and the people they met—and local people's opinions of them—are fascinating. Increasingly, these accounts are seen as a valuable resource for many disciplines. The Association for the Study of Travel in Egypt and the Near East, established in 1997, encourages and promotes education and learning with particular reference to the history of travel and these travellers. It brings together all those interested, whether professional academics or not, across many subject areas. Following successful conferences in Durham in 1995 and in Oxford in 1997, the third biennial conference is to be held at Newnham College, Cambridge from 15 to 18 July 1999.

The main themes will be travel and travellers in Egypt and the Nile Valley, and travel and travellers in other parts of the Near East, defined roughly as the Ottoman empire east of the Libyan mountains. The Association is particularly eager to include sessions on Classical travellers (Herodotus, Strabo, Diodorus etc.); pilgrims, merchants and missionaries; the extended Grand Tour; the overland route; influences on art and architecture, literature, anthropology, Egyptology; influences on archaeological, geographical, political and scientific studies; contemporary medical advice and practice; and travellers with a Cambridge connection. There will be a poster session with short presentations; and a session on travellers' graffiti.

Among the travellers we have yet to discuss are Captain Caviglia, George Waddington, comte de Forbin, Jean-Jacques Rifaud, Benjamin Disraeli, George Bethune English, Vivant Denon, Frederik Norden, Lady Hester Stanhope, James Bruce, G.W. Steevens, Robert Byron, Harriet Martineau, Edward Lear, Charles Barry, W.H. Bartlett ... but we are also open to offers of papers on many others. The Association will again invite descendants of travellers to the conference. If anyone has contacts with such descendants or knowledge of original travel accounts, please inform the Association.

Please send an abstract of your proposed paper (for a presentation of twenty minutes) as soon as possible to Mrs Deborah Manley, 57 Plantation Road, Oxford OX2 6JE, England (tel./fax: 01865 310 284) or to Mrs Janet Starkey on email ([j.c.m.starkey@durham.ac.uk](mailto:j.c.m.starkey@durham.ac.uk)). Our correspondents in other countries have further information and application forms from October 1998. They include Dr John Rodenbeck and Dr Jason Thompson, American University in Cairo, POB 2511, 113 Sharia Qasr al-Aini, Cairo 11111, Egypt; Dr Caroline Williams, 6 Coventry Rd, Williamsburg, VA 23188, USA; Dr Aviva Klein-Franke, 467 Luxemburger St, D-50939 Cologne, Germany; Dr Paulo Belli, Istituto Pergli Studi Micenei ed Egeo-Anatolici, Rome, Italy.

## ASTENE Annual General Meeting in Selly Oak, 5 July 1998

The first AGM of ASTENE was held at Westhill Conference Centre, Selly Oak, Birmingham on Sunday 5 July 1998. Professor Malcolm Wagstaff of Southampton University spoke on 'Travel Writing as a Source of Geographical Information', with further most interesting examples from Norman Lewis and 'Isabel Burton's Observations' (given in full below) by Dr Albertine Gaur, previously of the British Library. After an excellent buffet lunch, the AGM was chaired by the Association's President, Harry James CBE. The day conference concluded with Session 2 on The Travellers and the Cities. Okasha el-Daly gave a lively and stimulating presentation on 'Cairo through the Eyes of Medieval Travellers', followed by Michael Haag's interesting paper on 'Alexandria: the unburied city'. A book on Alexandria by Michael Haag is due to be published by I.B. Tauris. A report on the recent AGM and One-Day Conference is available on the International Association of Egyptologists webpage (<http://www/asmol.ox.ac.uk/IAEPage.html>)

### Chairman's Report: 1997-1998

The year 1997 to 1998 saw the establishment of the Association for the Study of Travel in Egypt and the Near East (ASTENE) on a formal basis—following the success of two international conferences, the first held in Durham in 1995 and the second in Oxford in 1997. A steering committee was formed at a meeting following the Oxford conference to carry arrangements forward, and this formed the basis of the Association's present committee, which has subsequently held three meetings in Oxford and London. The Association's draft constitution was approved by the Charity Commissioners, and ASTENE is now a registered charity. A recruitment drive resulted in a membership of well over 100 members in the first year of the Association's existence. It will be important to maintain this momentum during the coming year, in order to create a firmer membership base.

The Association has produced two issues of *Notes and Queries* during the year (Issue 4, autumn 1997; Issue 5, spring 1998), which have been well received, and the publication is proving to be a useful tool for keeping researchers and other interested individuals in touch with each other. The edited papers from the 1995 Conference are now published by I.B. Tauris under the title *Travellers in Egypt* (June 1998). Selected papers from the 1997 conference are also currently being edited, with a view to publication in early 1999; arrangements for distribution are being discussed with Ithaca Press.

On 5 July 1998, the Association organised a one-day meeting and AGM in Birmingham, to coincide

with the start of the annual BRISMES Conference. An evening event at the Soane Museum in London has been arranged for the autumn. A third major conference is planned for Cambridge during the summer of 1999, and preliminary arrangements for this are already in hand. In the longer term, we are continuing to hold discussions with members and colleagues in Cairo about the possibility of arranging a conference there, probably in 2001, in association with the AUC, and Cairo and Alexandria Universities.

All in all, the Association appears to have got off to a very successful start during its first formal year of existence. Thanks are due to all members of the committee, and others who have helped to contribute to this success.

### Treasurer's Report: 1997-1998

At the end of the first year of the Association, we seem to be on a satisfactory financial footing. Thanks to the experience gained by various members of the committee from the period prior to the formation of the Association, levels of subscription were set realistically. This has allowed expenditure on publicity without touching the credit balances from the two conferences, some at least of which will be needed to cover the publication costs of the conferences themselves. The 1997-1998 accounts were circulated with the Agenda.

As of this week [5 July 1998] we have 103 private subscribers and six libraries while booksellers on the continent show continued interest in *Notes and Queries*. The subscribers comprise 84 of class A with 19 of type B, both student and overseas. Geographically (including libraries) they divided as: UK 67, Europe 25, USA 7, Egypt 6, others 4. 28 (27%) of the private subscribers are new contacts, both personal and from the various publicity mailings in relevant journals.

Updated accounts to 5 June 1998 are available. On that date the assignment of assets was:

Conference 1995 after publication	£ 228.91
Conference 1997 after publication	£1846.04
Held for running expenses	£ 157.87
Held for <i>Notes and Queries</i>	£1083.00
Held for AGM	£57.50
To be refunded	£24.00
Held for Soane event	£40.00
Subscriptions in advance	£72.00
Total	£3509.53

Since then a first payment of just under £200 has been made for *Notes and Queries* no. 5.

## Summary of some of the Papers presented at the ASTENE Birmingham Conference 1998

### Travel Writing as a Source of Geographical Information

Norman Lewis

[Following up on Professor Wagstaff's remarks in the first talk of the conference, Norman Lewis presented some detailed and fascinating examples of one way in which travellers' accounts may be utilised. He summarised three studies he had made of different parts of Syria. Ed.]

As Professor Wagstaff emphasised, when using travellers' accounts one must use caution and examine every one of them critically in the light of everything one already knows or can find out about the area, the people and the period which the traveller is describing. Equally, however, one should neglect nothing a traveller writes. Sometimes casual statements are valuable; for example, 'I stayed the night in the headman's house at the little village of X' tells us that X was (very probably) inhabited at the date of the traveller's visit. Now one checks for other references to the same place—in the same year, then earlier and later—was it inhabited then, twenty, fifty years before? And what happened in the next decade or century? What can we discover about neighbouring places? In this way one can begin to develop a picture of the evolving demographic situation of an area. Test that by reference to other relevant source-material ... Eventually one can end up with a precise and reliable body of information, often best summarised in the form of maps like those shown.

The first two maps shown were of Jabal al-Duruzinsouthern Syria; it was shown that at the beginning of the nineteenth century there were only about twenty villages in this area, whereas a century later, there were three times as many. In the interim, thousands of Druzes had moved in from Lebanon, Galilee and northern Syria. A second group of maps showed the area around Hama in central Syria. At the beginning of the nineteenth century, there were few, if any, villages in the 'semi-desert' east of Hama. During the century, village-dwelling, farming people moved into the area from western Syria and at the same time, many people who had been nomadic pastoralists took to agriculture and eventually exchanged their tents for houses.

The third example focused on the little oasis and village of al-Tayyiba, in the desert on the shortest practicable route between Aleppo and Baghdad. This route was favoured by merchants and travellers in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and at that time al-Tayyiba was a miniature 'caravan city', but, like its famous predecessors, Petra and Palmyra, it was deserted when trade routes shifted. Its desertion took place about the middle of the eighteenth century; after 1870 it was slowly reinhabited. All this was summarised in a time-chart, based on the accounts given by some forty travellers between 1520 and today. The information they give supplements what we know about the history of the desert tribes and about the trade routes of an extensive area.

### The People of Cairo as seen by Medieval Arab Travellers

Okasha El-Daly

There is a famous Egyptian saying *laqini wa la tighidini* which can be roughly translated as 'it is more important to give me a warm welcome than give me lunch'. This inspired me to see how the Egyptians themselves appeared to medieval Arab travellers.

The foundations of Cairo were laid by the Fātimids in June AD 969, to the north of the three previous capitals of Islamic Egypt: al-Fustāt (AD 640), al-'Askar (AD 750) and al-Qatai' (AD 879). Cairo was first named al-Mansūriyya but when the Fātimid caliph al-Mu'izz arrived four years later, he renamed it al-Qāhira [Cairo]. The city was a royal residence for the caliph and his army and initially occupied a modest area of about 1,200 square yards—most of it used for the palace. This new city was to become the centre of a prosperous caliphate and came to be known as Misr al-Qāhira, or just Misr, which is now used for the name of the country, Egypt.

To al-Muqaddasī, who visited Egypt in the second half of the tenth century, Cairo was newly born so did not feature much in his account but al-Fustāt, which was soon to become a major quarter of the new capital, did. He said:

Al-Fustāt is a metropolis in every sense of the word; ... Among the capitals there is none more populous than it, and it abounds in noble and learned men ... The people are well disposed, and affluent, marked by kindness and charity ... there delight in good deeds is evident; the devoutness of their worship is well known throughout the world. ... They are most discriminating in the selection of the preacher and of the prayer leader; nor will they appoint anyone to lead them but the most worthy, regardless of expense to themselves ... They are never free from the supervision of the ruler and the minister. ... Their buildings are four storeys or five, just as lighthouses; the light enters them from a central area. I

have heard it said that about two hundred people live in the building. ... Nowhere will you find sweeter water and more agreeable people ... They are a polite people, sociable and given to flattery.

al-Muqaddasī was an excellent observer and commented on the terrible environmental conditions of the city, an issue which occupied much of the small treatise written by the physician, 'Alī ibn Ridwān, at the beginning of the 11<sup>th</sup> century AD, called 'On the Prevention of the Bodily Ills in Egypt'. He noticed the effect of such conditions on the health and character of the people of Cairo. On their character he said:

One man resembles another because the strength of character depends on the temperament of the body, and their bodies are feeble, quick to change, and lacking in patience and endurance. ... because the land of Egypt generates cowardice ... lions do not live in this country; if lions are brought to Egypt, they become meek and do not multiply. The dogs in Egypt are less violent than those of other countries.

In case some his readers misunderstood him, Ibn Ridwān added, in defence of the Egyptian character:

The evils of the Egyptians are simple and uncomplicated. Therefore, their treatment is easy and their consequences are not so bad. Their evils do not get them into distressing situations ... The people of Egypt, therefore, are better in their natural dispositions and mode of living.'

One of the most fascinating accounts of Fātimid Cairo is to be found in *Safarnāmeḥ* by Nāṣir Khusraw, who visited Egypt in AD 1047. He notices, with admiration, the safety and security of Cairo, its wealth, its houses with their roof gardens. He also mentioned a syndicate of the *muṭālibīn*: antiquities and treasure-hunters who paid dues to the sultan; he noted that the *amīr* of this syndicate was so rich that when he died it took two months to transport his money to the caliph's treasury.

Abū al-Salt Omia ibn 'Abd al-'Azīz, who visited Egypt in AD 1094 and took up residence, was unfortunate and found in the views of Ibn Ridwān useful ammunition for recounting the many blemishes of the people: 'they follow their desires, and immerse themselves in pleasures, and busy themselves in trifles, believing the unbelievable, weak in their wills.' Nevertheless, he admired Egyptian psychotherapy treatment and Egyptian poets. He noticed that the people were so obsessed with astrology that they would not do anything without consulting an astrologer first. He once saw a man in a low paid job asking an astrologer 'when is a good hour to cut my nails?'

Ibn Sa'īd al-Maghribī visited the country in AD 1242 and suffered from the cramped, dusty streets of Cairo. His donkey ride to al-Fuṣṭāṭ was a nightmare because of the dust and racing donkeys.

Ibn Rashīd visited the country in AD 1286 and admired the teaching and cordial relationships between students and their tutors. While al-'Abdri, who visited

Egypt three years later, complained about everything, except the antiquities and a few of the scholars. He even lambasted Egyptians for being too rational and obsessed with the study of logic, complaining that 'they prefer what is rational rather than what is traditional'. The people, he said, were immoral, for they eat in public and not in their own privacy. Herodotus made the same observation on the same habit in Egypt in the 5<sup>th</sup> century BC.

One of the best observers of people is al-Ḥasan al-Wazzānī, later known as Leo Africanus. He visited Egypt at the beginning of the sixteenth century, noting the rich bazaars of Cairo, the fabulously wealthy Jewish goldsmiths and the pleasure centres around the city, especially the harbour area. Of its people, he said:

they are very pleasant and gay; their talk is entertaining, but their work is little ... they work in trade and industry but they do not leave their country. Many of them are keen to study law, a few study literatures (arts). Although the schools are always full of students, only very few of them benefit.

Of the women of Cairo, he said:

Women's fashions are luxurious and they go out adorned with jewellery: these women are pretentious and pay great attention to hearsay, to the extent that, if any one of them who refuses to weave, stitch or cook, her husband has no choice but to buy ready-cooked food. Few people cook their food at home, except large families ... The women enjoy great freedom and independence. When the husband goes out to his shop, his wife gets dressed and perfumed, and rides her donkey to leisure in the town, visiting her relatives and friends ... often a woman would complain to the judge that her husband does not carry out his marital duty every night which is among the many reasons for divorce.

He also described street crowds, festivities and the celebrations held to honour exceptionally creative craftsmen, such as the one who manufactured a chain for a flea. He also thought that

the people of Cairo do not possess great bravery, nor do they have weapons; even their houses hardly have a good knife for cheese. They sometimes quarrel and exchange punches, but people would rush to them in hundreds and do not leave until the disputants have been reconciled.

One very important document of endowment (*waqf*) from the eighteenth century was brought to my attention by a colleague from Cairo, Muḥammad al-Sheshtawī. It belongs to the *amīr* 'Abd al-Rahmān Kutkhudā, who outlines arrangements for funds to pay for food for cats and dogs in Cairo.



## Isabel Burton's Observations on Syria

Albertine Gaur

Isabel Burton's *The Inner Life of Syria*, published in 1875, was not only her 'first independent publication', it was also a 'book [that] contains things women will like to know'.

Syria was without doubt the highlight of Isabel's life, as it was, in many ways, also that of Richard Burton. Here I have limited myself to two questions:

- 1 How useful, reliable and objective were her geographical observations?
2. How far did the fact that she was a woman provide an additional contribution to her account?

### *Geographical Observations*

Having read (several times) carefully through Isabel's book, I have no hesitation in saying that her reports and descriptions are detailed, reliable and accurate. Isabel was, in fact, well suited to this task. She has been derided as a mere appendage to her famous husband, a woman of limited intelligence, who lived in the reflection of Burton's genius. But this is far from the truth. Isabel was a life-long and conscientious dairist, she was well-read, and she was also, for a Victorian woman of her class, well educated. Her schooling included six years as a pupil in a convent school at New Hall in Chelmsford, instead of simply being handed over to a governess, whose qualification was, in most cases, no more than the fact that she was 'a lady'. Isabel had also learned much from editing many of Burton's publications, a fact often denied by her detractors. But considering Burton's habit of returning from one journey, handing his notes to Isabel and, on the return from the next journey, seeing them in book form, it seems rather difficult to deny her such involvement. In other words, without this involvement on her part, we might have lost more of Burton's writings than the notes and manuscripts she burnt after his death.

In her book about Syria, Isabel gives detailed descriptions of anything she encounters during her stay: modes of travel (ship, coach, horse), type of travelling companions etc., the time necessary to reach a particular place (e.g. 'From Damascus to Mazarib ... by camel 29 hours ... by horse, say 13', and so on), climate, the prevailing illnesses which (sometimes even to Burton's alarm) she tried to cure with her own home-made remedies, the features of the landscape through which she travelled, pertinent descriptions of towns, villages, characteristic geographical and geological features and, of course, the people she met.

When I visited Damascus for the first time some years ago, I tried to use Isabel's book as a guide, looking for the places she had described a century ago. There was the *serai*, the government house, next to which Burton's consulate had stood—now army barracks. The Barada river, though no longer 'a

gushing stream', still exists but is mostly reduced to a drainage canal. The shoe market can still be found if one turns to the right after leaving the Umayyad mosque. Turning right again one finds oneself among the old houses with overhanging balconies supported by pillars, where Isabel used to spend time dressed as an Arab woman, wisely leaving most of the talking to her Arab maid. (Both the Burtons were fond of disguise—travelling in the Syrian desert, Isabel would sometimes dress as a youth, fondly imagining that she would be mistaken for Burton's son.) There was also *Salahiyyeh*, where the Burtons made their home, then a Kurdish village 'a quarter of an hour's ride through cool orchards and gardens'—the gardens and orchards have long since disappeared and given way to houses reaching from the foot of the hill to its very top. But it is also no longer 'the most lawless and unscrupulous part of Damascus [the] road between it and the city is so unsafe [that] servants go only in twos or threes, and armed'—knowing Isabel, she might well have been disappointed by this development. The Jewish and Christian quarters still exist, as does the Syrian Catholic church with its convent school. This, as in Isabel's days, still attracts Muslim girls from wealthy families because, as she put it, 'a convent is like a harem'.

### *Things Women Would Like to Know*

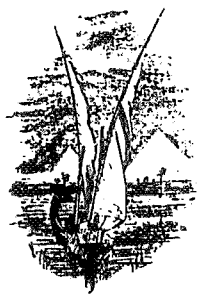
Isabel devotes a whole chapter to taking an imaginary female friend from England for a day's shopping through the bazaars of Damascus ('the most characteristic in the east'), because 'this book contains things women will like to know [and] I am going to describe Syria in general and Damascus particularly ... as a woman writing plain facts for women'. Her descriptions are detailed and full of a certain kind of wry humour (Isabel has often been accused of being humourless), with factual notes and historical explanations of the various city gates, the wisdom of taking donkeys instead of horses because 'just as you examine an *abba* or a *zari*, my horses would probably lash their heels into the middle of the stall, and playfully send everything flying, or as we move along the crowd, devour an old man's tray of cabbage from the top of his head.' There are descriptions of the stalls, the shopkeepers, who with great dignity pretend not to be interested in selling anything, the various forms of food, a particular type of goat's milk drink (her favourite), the preparation of the henna and kohl (which she herself used—not always wisely—well into her late fifties). Being a lifelong smoker she recommends her imaginary friend not only to try the *nargileh* but also informs her, that women who are opposed to smoking risk driving their husbands away to a house where they will be allowed to smoke. Her

favourite place, described in meticulous detail, is the *hammam*, which she compares favourably to the Turkish Bath in Jermyn Street in London.

As a woman, Isabel was, of course, free to invite Muslim ladies to her home and in turn accept their invitations. Indeed, in the evening of the imaginary visit to the bazaar, she takes her friend to a harem. Both of them wear Arab dress, described in great detail, as are those of their hosts. Her opinion of the veil Muslim women wear outside their home is that 'a lot of Western women would greatly benefit if they could go around veiled'.

As far as social situation and attitudes are concerned, she is a shrewd observer, realising that things in the harem are not always what they appear, sensing tensions, but understanding contentment in situations where she would not have been able to feel the same. There are long (and so she assures us) *verbatim* accounts of conversations with her hosts: their surprise that her husband has not 'put her away' because she has remained childless, the question whether the women of the house would value more freedom (Isabel claims that considerable difference of opinion exists on this subject between the sophisticated Damascus harems and those in rural areas), the difference between Sunni and Shi'a marriage customs and so forth.

One unfortunate mishap can be recounted (brought about by Isabel's unquenchable enthusiasm which at times got her into difficulties)—the Shazli affair! When, at one of her weekly 'reception days', she placed the Muslim ladies on chairs and asked their Arab husbands to serve them food, this caused one enraged gentleman to storm out of the house with the words 'Pray to not teach our women what they do not know'. Isabel tried to exercise tact. 'I am writing for my own sex, and especially for my own countrywomen, and yet I leave a thousand things unsaid which would be of information, because it would please neither my Eastern friends nor my Western sisters to read details of habits so totally different from their own.'



## Lady Burton's gift to the nation

*Burton Exhibition at Orleans House*

When the explorer and writer Sir Richard Burton died, he left his wife as sole executor of his will: '... I bequeath especially to my wife, Isabel Burton, every book, paper or manuscript, to be overhauled and examined by her only, and to be dealt with entirely at her own discretion, and in the manner she thinks best, having been my sole helper for thirty years.'

Burton was buried, as he wished, 'above ground', in a mausoleum shaped like an Arab tent. In order to meet the cost, Lady Burton wrote to the *Morning Post* pledging the Burton collection to the nation in return for donations. It is these books, paintings and objects which form the London Borough of Richmond Burton collection. Objects are held at the Orleans House Gallery, books and papers at the Richmond Local Studies Library.

The situation is particularly appropriate, for the Burton family lived for some time in Maids of Honour Row on Richmond Green, and Sir Richard and Lady Burton are buried nearby at St Mary Magdalen Church, Mortlake.

A small but excellent exhibition of Richard and Isabel Burton items was on display in the Orleans House Gallery at Twickenham this summer. It consisted mainly of letters and photographs and some of Richard Burton's personal belongings. Other Burton material belongs either to the Royal Anthropological Institute in London or to the Huntingdon Library at Harvard. However, other papers were bought by private collectors (not, as is often assumed, all burned) and some of these were on display in the exhibition. They included a number of key exhibits loaned by Mr Quentin Keynes and photographs loaned by Mary S. Lovell. The catalogue (by Rachel Tranter) is still available from the gallery.

The collection is not normally on open view, but can be seen, by appointment only. For further information apply to: Ms Rachel Tranter, Assistant Curator, Orleans House Gallery, Riverside, Twickenham TW1 3DJ Tel: 0191 892 0221.



*A Rage to Live: a biography of Richard and Isabel Burton* by Mary S. Lovell was published this September by Little Brown ISBN 031664385-8.

Based on a lucky find of Isabel's papers and other previously undiscovered archival source material, Mary Lovell presents a different picture of an energetic, resourceful personality, intently involved in Richard Burton's career. The author brings an insight into the humour of Richard and Isabel's relationship.

## ASTENE NEWS and EVENTS

### Meet by Soane's Alabaster Sarcophagus

There are still a few spaces for a gathering at the Sir John Soane Museum in London's Lincoln Inn Fields at 6.30pm on Tuesday 3 November to view the alabaster sarcophagus discovered in the Valley of the Kings by Giovanni Belzoni and sold to Sir John Soane by Henry Salt. John Taylor of the British Museum's Department of Egyptology and Helen Dory of the Soane will join us, and, after a buffet supper nearby, present and discuss their work. The cost is £10 to cover a donation to the Museum and to our supper hosts, and the buffet supper with wine. Please send cheques made out to the Association (members £10) to Dr Elizabeth French, 26 Millington Road, Cambridge CB3 9HP.

### Vivant Denon Exhibition in France in 1999

The Louvre in Paris is planning to host an important exhibition on Vivant Denon in the autumn of 1999. In conjunction with this the association is to host a lecture given by Professor Christopher Thompson on Baron Dominique Vivant Denon, the artist and archaeologist, who accompanied the Napoleonic invasion of Egypt in 1798, in October 1999.

### The Cambridge Conference 1999

As the Call for Papers on the front of this *Notes and Queries* indicates, the 1999 conference will follow a similar format to that held in 1997, but we will have a longer weekend period. Newnham College has good facilities and lovely gardens. There will be time for visits to local archives and museums related to our interests. We are delighted to be able to announce that Michael Wood has agreed to give the opening keynote address: 'In the steps of Alexander: using the sources'.

Booking forms will be sent out in November and we look forward to your registration. We also welcome any suggestions for the conference and its arrangements. Please send these to Deborah Manley, or Janet Starkey.

Please could members post copies of page 1, Call for Papers on noticeboards as they think useful!

### ASTENE Publications

#### *Travellers in Egypt*

edited by Paul and Janet Starkey  
Summer 1998. 256 pp. 1 86064 324 8. (hb) £25.

Described as a treasure trove in the I.B. Tauris catalogue, the edited 1995 Durham Conference papers have now been published. Whilst the wide-ranging debate and perspectives presented in the book were projected on the 1997 Oxford Conference, many contributors to this volume helped to establish the Association. This can be obtained from any reliable bookshop or direct from I.B. Tauris at Victoria House, Bloomsbury Square, London WC1B 4DZ. +44 (0) 171 831 9060. Fax: +44 (0) 171 831 9061. Email: mail@ibtauris.com.

#### *Travellers in the Near East 1997 Oxford conference papers*

Editing of the 1997 conference papers is well on course. Most contributors should have received their proofs by now. If not, please contact Dr P.G. Starkey at CMEIS or on email: p.g.starkey@durham.ac.uk for further information. The volume is planned to appear before the Cambridge Conference in 1999 and is likely to be published by Ithaca Press.

#### *Egypt Revealed*

The Folio Society have offered ASTENE members *Egypt Revealed* by Harry James, our Honorary President, at a discounted price. If you wish to take up the offer the price is £25 (normal price £31.95) + £2.95 for postage and packing. You must pay in advance and can use cheque, Visa, American Express, Access/Mastercard. Delivery is within 21 days of receipt of the order. The offer is available until 30 November 1998. All orders and payments to be sent to the attention of Colin Cudby at the Folio Society, 44 Eagle Street, London WC1R 4FS, tel: 0171 400 4200; Fax: 0171 400 4242. It is very important for members to quote on their order, 'Travel in Egypt Society Offer' and include their telephone number so they can be contacted in case of queries. The offer won't work without this!

### Development of the Society

The Association for the Study of Travel in Egypt and the Near East has now held its first AGM (see above).

Members continue to join, so it looks as if ASTENE is well on course for successful

development. If you have not yet returned your membership form, please could you do so as soon as possible, to the Treasurer, Dr Elizabeth French, 26 Millington Road, Cambridge CB3 9HP. Please keep encouraging your colleagues to join and participate in our events. We hope to improve our contacts with kindred societies such as BRISMES and the EES, as well as European, Australian and American colleagues, so if you have an idea or a contribution for a conference, or for *Notes and Queries*, the editor or the committee members listed below will be pleased to hear from you. Soon we hope to provide information on the Internet.

## Members' Questionnaires

At the end of this newsletter we include a table showing members' interests, compiled from information received from you. We should appreciate any corrections and updates of this data. Update Forms will be sent for you in November. Members are asked to let us have (or update us on) information on their interests, publications and forthcoming publications by 1 February 1999. We have found that data on forthcoming publications and research activities have been particularly useful to members. If you need information fast, you can always e-mail [j.c.m.starkey@durham.ac.uk](mailto:j.c.m.starkey@durham.ac.uk).

### Members of the Committee

Honorary President	T.G.H. James
Honorary Vice-President	Derek Hopwood
Chairman:	Paul Starkey
Secretary:	Sarah Searight
Treasurer:	Lisa French
Events organiser:	Deborah Manley
Editor of Newsletter:	Janet Starkey
Assistant Editor:	Peta Rée
Other members:	Neil Cooke, Okasha El-Daly, Brenda Moon, Jennifer Scarce, Patricia Usick
Foreign correspondents:	John Rodenbeck, Jason Thompson, Caroline Williams, Aviva Klein-Franke, Dr Paulo Belli.

## Notes and Queries

*Notes and Queries* is published twice a year and aims to keep members informed of research interests and queries in the field of travel in Egypt and the Near East. Members are encouraged to submit information and material for *Notes and Queries* relating to on-going research and interests, conferences etc. There will also be a focus on useful subject-related bibliographies and biographies. *Notes and Queries* will contain the

following regular or semi-regular features: articles — perhaps on work in progress, which should be no more than 2,000 words; select bibliographies; features on Research Resources; members' notes and queries; Association news: publications, conferences, seminars, exhibitions etc.; other exhibitions, conferences etc. of interest; announcements of relevant books/articles: in preparation, forthcoming, recently published; contact/membership list once a year in the October issue.

Clearly, most of these depend heavily on contributions from our readers. Any relevant information, queries, news and short articles should be sent to the editor.

In the next issue we hope to feature archives and library facilities in Cambridge (the Oriental Institute; Cambridge University Library including its Oriental manuscripts, the Taylor-Schechter Genizah Research Unit, the Michaelides Collection; the Ottoman archives at Newnham College etc.) In the next *Notes and Queries* there will also be an article on a possible bibliography of travellers; information about editorial styles and transliteration for contributions to ASTENE publications. Offers of articles, queries and news always welcome!

Deadline for submission of copy for No. 7:

**1 February 1999**

## Subscriptions & Back Issues of *Notes and Queries*

The levels of subscription were wrongly printed in *Notes and Queries* No. 5; in fact they are

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

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

The Treasurer will send a notice to all current members during November to up-date them on their subscription status. Full details of methods of payment will be included. The 1999 subscription is due at the beginning of January. All back issues of *Notes and Queries* are available and may be ordered from the Treasurer for £5 each (inc. postage).

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## Events

### The Louvre

The Department of Egyptian Antiquities of the Louvre in Paris has just been given an ambitious facelift, with more of its 50,000-strong collection on display than before.

The Louvre's first Egyptian objects were acquired by Jean-François Champollion (1790–1832) in time for the opening of the museum on 15 May 1826, after he had managed to decipher the Rosetta Stone but before he had visited Egypt. Other objects came from the Durand collection of about 2,150 objects, acquired in 1824. It also includes Henry Salt's collection of over 4,000 items which was acquired from Italy in 1826. A small collection from Bernardino Drovetti was acquired about the same time, though Drovetti's larger collection went to Turin in 1824. After Champollion's visit to Egypt in 1828, as head of the Franco-Tuscan mission, he gave the Louvre some fine objects, reflecting many aspects of the Ancient Egyptian way of life, eventually providing a collection of about 9,000 objects. After Champollion's death in 1832, no major Egyptological collections were acquired until the Clot Bey collection of 2,600 objects in the middle of the nineteenth century; Auguste Mariette, an employee of the Louvre (and later Director of Antiquities in Cairo), acquired about 6,000 items from the Serapeum of Memphis. Smuggled and legally acquired items were added to the Louvre collection over the years. Other items were obtained from excavation by the Cairo School, founded by Gaston Maspero in 1880, and later renamed the French Institute of Archaeology in Cairo.

In the twentieth century, a steady stream of donations such as that of Louise Atherton and Ingeborg Curtis, official gifts and the acquisition of the Musée Guimet's Egyptian collection in 1946, has increased the number of items to over 50,000.

The newly-designed labyrinthine display, designed by architects Dominique Brard, Olivier Lebras and Marc Quelen, and opened at the end of 1997, covers 30 rooms with over 5,000 objects from four millennia of civilisation and provides over 60 per cent more space than the old displays of the 1930s. At the instigation of the head curator, Christiane Ziegler, it is also innovative in approach. It preserves Champollion's interest in the everyday aspects of Ancient Egypt as well as giving aesthetic pleasure.

On the ground floor objects are presented on a scientific theme e.g. the Nile, writing—each theme reinforced with a major work, whilst upstairs the displays are given in chronological sequence, giving an impact of wealth and power. All pleasing to the eye! It has been a difficult task to balance the power of the Egyptian art on display with the heavy architecture of the old Louvre. However, the new

displays help the visitor to make sense of a complex and intriguing collection.

An exhibition of Romano-Egyptian mummies from first to 4<sup>th</sup> centuries is showing from 5 October to 4 January 1999 at the Louvre.

Jaromir Malek's description of the inauguration of the new Egyptian galleries at the Musée du Louvre on 19 December 1997 is available on the Internet on <http://www.asmol.ox.ac.uk/iae/louvre.html>

### Egyptian Galleries, British Museum

As in the Louvre, there are major developments to the Egyptian galleries at the British Museum. At present the mummies have been removed from their cases and will be moved to the new Egyptian Funerary Archaeology Galleries in early 1999. Rooms 60, 62 and 63 are closed until early 1999. Rooms 25a and 25b are also closed. In subsequent issues we will give full details of this and other Millennium developments. For further information contact [egypt@british.museum.ac.uk](mailto:egypt@british.museum.ac.uk).

### Recent Exhibitions and Conferences

*Sir John Gardner Wilkinson, traveller and Egyptologist 1797–1875*. An exhibition at the Bodleian Library, Oxford in 1997. Details of this exhibition by Jaromir Malek are available on

<http://www.asmol.ox.ac.uk/iae/wilkins.html>. A short, well-researched catalogue is available: *Sir John Gardner Wilkinson: traveller and Egyptologist 1797–1875* by Sarah J.A. Flynn (Oxford: Bodleian Library, 1997), 30pp. ISBN 1-85124-054-3, £3.

*Viaggio in Egitto, racconti di donne dell'Ottocento*. A very special exhibition from 28 June in Turin at the Museo Megizio di Turino on Europeans travelling in the nineteenth century. The way of life in Cairo and Alexandria, Aswan and Abu Simbel, with the Guide Joanne of 1861, the premier practical guide on the Orient. The sea crossing, the difficulties of travel, the female angle from Olimpia Audouard (romantic and journalist), Louise Colet (poet and Flaubert's lover), Suzanne Violquin (the Saint Simonian), as well as the Swiss Calvinist Valerie de Gasparin, the Belgian Juliette de Robercart, and the Italian Amalia Nizzoli. The exhibition also includes a volume of the *Description de l'Égypte*, as well as works by Mariette and Belzoni. For further details contact Elisa Fiore Morochetti in Turin or view the web page of the International Association of Egyptologists.

A small Egyptological exhibition at Sheffield's City Museum earlier this year gave rise to enquiries about the *Reverend Greville Chester* on whose collections the exhibition was based.

According to Dr Helen Whitehouse at the Ashmolean Museum, which has a room named after him, the basic biographical information can be found in W.R. Dawson and E.P. Uphill, *Who Was Who in Egyptology* (most recent edition revised by Maurice Bierbrier). The Ashmolean collection includes objects acquired by Chester all over the eastern Mediterranean. In 1881 Chester catalogued all the objects in the Ashmolean's Egyptian collection, and battled with the University to improve the care of its archaeological collections, notably in a pamphlet, *Notes on the present and future of the archaeological collections of the University of Oxford*. The Ashmolean has letters from Chester to the Assyriologist A.H. Sayce and also some of the notebooks in which he kept account of his purchases during his winter travels.

Chester worked as a parish priest in Sheffield in the earlier part of his career, hence his donation of objects to the City Museum; these include not only Egyptian antiquities but also a marble head of Venus, 'dredged up from the Mediterranean'. He was much involved in educational and philanthropic work and also founded the Sheffield Naturalists' Society.

*Egypt and Nubia: Gifts of the Desert*. The British Museum International Colloquium on 23–24 July 1998 hosted some eminent scholars who spoke on various aspects of the deserts bordering the Nile Valley. Professor Hassan started the first session with a discussion of climatic changes in the Western desert over the past 7,000 years and the effects on social interaction and demographic movements. Professor Wendorf talked about the social structure of the Late Neolithic settlement of Napta in the south. Professor Cruz-Urbe surveyed some unknown desert temples, while Professor Joseph Hobbs gave a fascinating account of how much he had benefited from the archaeological knowledge of the Bedouin of the Eastern desert.

## Present and Forthcoming Events

### *Islamic Cairo Study Day*

12 November 1998 to be held in the Brunei Gallery, SOAS. Programme includes:

*Fatimid Cairo*, Carolyn Perry (British Museum);

*The Art of the Mamluks*, Rachel Ward (British Museum);

*The Literature of Medieval Cairo*, Robert Irwin;

*Cairo in the Ottoman Period*, Michael Rogers (SOAS);

*Nineteenth and Early-Twentieth-Century Cairo*, Sarah Searight;

*Contemporary Popular Culture*, Rosa Issa.

Cost: £20 (£15 BMS & concessions) payable in advance (payable to 'The British Museum') to Islamic Cairo, British Museum Education Service, Great Russell St, London WC1B 3DG. Tel: 0171 323 8511/8854.

*L'Égypte au regard de J.-J. Rifaud (1786–1852)*. Lithographies conservées dans les collections de la Société royale d'archéologie, d'histoire et de folklore de Nivelles et du Brabant Wallon.

An exhibition is being held from 17 October to 15 November 1998 inclusive at the Musée communal, 27 rue de Bruxelles, 1400 Nivelles, Belgium. It is open every day from 9.30 to 12.00 and from 14.00 to 17.00. The exhibition is accompanied by a substantial catalogue with sixty lithographs, including 16 in colour. In 1999 the exhibition will be on display at various locations around Belgium.

*Archaeological Artists in Egypt* 10 October to 21 November presents paintings and illustrations of Egypt's ancient temples and tombs by Egyptologists, including Howard Carter, Nina and Norman de Garis Davies and Joseph L. Smith. Ann Mary Memorial Gallery, Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island.

*Revealing the Holy Land: the photographic exploration of Palestine* 31 October to 31 December 1998 chronicles the rediscovery of Palestine and Jerusalem by the nations of the West through ninety photographs taken between 1850 and 1890. University of New Mexico Art Museum, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Museum of the Army, Hôtel National des Invalides, Paris 7e. Tel: 00 331 44 42 37 67 has an exhibition on *The Egyptian Campaign (1798–1801)* with material from the Army Museum collections from 12 May to 18 October 1998. Open 10.00–18.00.

From July 1999 to January 2000 there will be an important exhibition, with admission charge, entitled *Cracking Codes: the Rosetta Stone and Decipherment*, at the British Museum in Room 28. We will include more details of this in the next issue.

## Conferences

*International Committee for Egyptology* in the International Council of Museums are holding their 1998 annual meeting in Melbourne, Australia from 9–16 October this year in conjunction with ICOM.

*France: history and story*, 1–3 July 1999, Department of French Studies, University of Birmingham, Edgbaston, Birmingham B15 2TT. This will be an interdisciplinary investigation of the concept of French

national identity, with thematically based workshops and plenary speakers. We will be contacting Professor Jennifer Birkett, the conference organiser, early in 1999 to discover if sessions include French contact with Egypt and the Near East.

## Lecture Programmes

Royal Geographical Society, Kensington Gore, London. Programme of Meetings includes:

Tuesday 3 November at 7.00 pm. *An Evening with Bill Bryson, Nick Danziger and Colin Thubron*. A unique opportunity to hear three of the most popular travel writers and adventurers of the 1990s. Fund-raising for Sense International. Tickets: £12 (£10 concessions) to Sense International, 11-13 Clifton Terrace, London N4 3SR (tel: 0171 272 7774).

Saturday and Sunday, 28-29 November 10.30-17.00. *Journeys through the Market: travel, travellers and the book trade*. Chaired by Robin Myers and organised by Dr Michael Harris. The Annual Birkbeck College (University of London) conference on book trade history and exploration of the relation between publishing books and travel by leading specialists. Tickets £75 (to include coffee, tea, buffet lunch on both days) from Michael Harris, Centre for Extra-Mural Studies, 26 Russell Square, London WC1B 5DQ (tel: 0171 631 6680).

Arab Republic of Egypt's Education and Cultural Bureau has arranged a most interesting programme of lectures for this winter and spring. They are held on Thursday evenings at 18.30 at 4 Chesterfield Gardens, London W1Y 8BR tel: 0171 491 7720. Nearest underground stations Green Park and Hyde Park corner. Likely to be of particular interest to ASTENE members are:

- |             |   |
|-------------|---|
| 22 October  | <i>The City in Roman Egypt</i> , Richard Alston                                   |
| 29 October  | <i>Egyptology in Medieval Arabic Writing</i> , Okasha El-Daly                     |
| 19 November | <i>Agriculture and Economy in Roman Egypt</i> , Dominic Rathbone                  |
| 26 November | <i>The Art of the Mamlouks</i> , Rachel Ward                                      |
| 4 February  | <i>Islamic Scientific Instruments</i> , Silke Ackermann.                          |
| 4 March     | <i>Treasure-Hunting in Medieval Egypt</i> , Robert Irwin                          |
| 11 March    | <i>The Garden in Ancient Egypt</i> , Alix Wilkinson                               |
| 22 April    | <i>Letters from the Desert: Petrie's correspondence from Hawara</i> , Paul Robert |

They are also planning a book fair *Egyptian Titles from British Presses*. They will be organising a book launch for some new titles.

Leicestershire Ancient Egyptian Society, Leicester City Museum and Art Gallery, 96 New Walk, Leicester LE1 7EA have sent a copy of their programme for 1998-1999. Most of the topics relate to Ancient Egypt rather than the study of travel and travellers in Egypt and the Near East. For further information on their programme, please ring June Joyce on 0116 2675615.

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

Friends of the Petrie Museum. Non-members may join at the door. Events organised by the Petrie Museum of Egyptian Archaeology [University College, DMS Watson Building, Malet Pl, London WC1. 0171 387 7050 x 2884] include:

Tuesday 20 October 18.30 Joan Rees, *Amelia Edwards: Egyptologist, writer—and enigma*. Institute of Archaeology, 31-4 Gordon Sq, WC1. Lecture theatre G6.

Saturday 24 October 10.00-12.30 Museum opening and Alix Wilkinson, *Digging in the Museum for Gardens*.

Wednesday 11 November 18.30 Philip Stone, *Tat's Tat: Egyptomania before and after 1922*. Lecture theatre G6.

British Institute of Archaeology at Ankara 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Conference Wednesday 28 October *Exploring Anatolia's past* at the Brunei Gallery Lecture Theatre, SOAS, Russell Sq, London WC1. Registration £10.

Also includes Anniversary Lecture by Michael Wood, *From Anatolia to the Punjab in Alexander's footsteps* at 18.30, followed by a reception at the British Museum. Tickets £20. Contact Gina Coulthard 0171 436 8649 for full information.

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

Thursday 12 November Dr Eleni Vassilika, *Egyptian art in Cambridge: a closer look*. At the British Academy, 10 Carlton House Terrace, London SW1. This may of particular interest to those planning to attend the Cambridge ASTENE conference in July 1999.

Tuesday 15 December at 18.00 EES will hold its AGM with a lecture by David Jeffreys, *Joseph Hekekyan at Heliopolis and Memphis*. SOAS, Russell Square, London WC1, at the Brunei Gallery lecture theatre. Civil engineer and Director of the Polytechnic School in Cairo, he was of great service to many distinguished travellers to Egypt.

Society for Arabian Studies and the British-Yemeni Society joint lecture. Wednesday 2 December at 18.00 Ulrike Freitag, *The Hadrami Diaspora in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries*. SOAS, Russell Sq, London WCI. Contact Ionis Thompson 01372 842788 for further details.

## Exchanges

The Friends of the Oriental Museum, University of Durham, have agreed to exchange their biannual newsletter, *The Orient Express*, for *Notes and Queries*.

We have been contacted from Aruba (Dutch Caribbean) by Rabbi Walter Rothschild, editor of *Harakevet* with the idea that we could regularly exchange newsletters. 'Harakevet' means 'the train' or 'railway' in Hebrew. The newsletter specialises in the railways of the Middle East from the early schemes of the 1840s onwards, and covers Israel, Palestine, Lebanon, Jordan, the Sinai and Arabian peninsulas, Iraq and Iran. It is published quarterly and is available by subscription from Rabbi Walter Rothschild, c/o Joashimstaler Strasse 13, D-10719, Berlin-Charlottenburg, Germany. Series 11; issues 41 to 44 is available at £14 (overseas £17.00) and back numbers are also available at £10 per series of four, or £3 each, including postage. They contain fascinating snippets of information, maps, photos.

A visit to the Pyramids at Giza today has moved a long way from the experience of early travellers. Camels and horses are to be banned from November. Harassment by horse and camel owners as well as damage from animal droppings are believed to detract from the tourist experience. Within a year, tour buses and private cars will be restricted to a ring road and associated car parks. Tourists will have to walk to the Pyramids or ride on electric-powered vehicles. Camels and horses can be hired from stables well away from the Pyramids for those who wish to ride in the desert.

## An Unwelcome Visitor

En avril 1996, Jacques Chirac, en visite au Caire, propose à l'Égypte de célébrer le bicentenaire de l'expédition de Bonaparte. Hosni Moubarak, le chef d'Etat égyptien, accueille l'idée avec sympathie. Sitôt que le président français a regagné les berges de la Seine, la polémique déferle sur les rives du Nil. Nombre d'intellectuels, parmi lesquels des francophiles, ne comprennent pas l'intérêt égyptien de célébrer une invasion. Le ministre égyptien de la Culture, Farouk Hosni, doit rappeler que les manifestations, en Égypte et en France, devaient célébrer 'non pas un colonialisme mais plutôt la culture

qui rapproche les peuples'. Aujourd'hui, un calme plat règne chez les intellectuels ... au prix de quelques marchandages. Toute référence à l'expédition de Bonaparte est proscrite. Par exemple, le 'Bicentenaire des relations culturelles entre la France et l'Égypte' est devenu 'France-Égypte, horizons partagés...'

*Historia*, 616 (April 1998).

## Useful Websites

1. Web site <http://users.ox.ac.uk/~neareast/nesp.htm>. This includes notification of forthcoming conferences and seminars in Oxford, including information about ASTENE. For further information contact Marie-Claire Bakker on e-mail: [neareast@orinst.ox.ac.uk](mailto:neareast@orinst.ox.ac.uk). Tel: 01865 288203.
2. <http://www.archivesinfo.net/uksitesb.html>
3. Centre for Computer Aided Egyptology, University of Utrecht on <http://www.ccer.ggl.ruu.nl/ccer/>
4. Webpage containing copies of Francis Frith's photographs on: [http://www.museum\\_tours.com/museum/frith/frith1.html](http://www.museum_tours.com/museum/frith/frith1.html)
5. Webpage containing copies of David Roberts' drawings: [http://www.museum\\_tours.com/museum/roberts/wall16/robert16.htm](http://www.museum_tours.com/museum/roberts/wall16/robert16.htm)
6. The *Guardian* Egyptian webpage <http://www.guardians.net/egypt/>

## Does anyone know? Some lighthearted queries!

Who was the Englishwoman who arrived in Cairo in 1805, shortly after Muhammad 'Ali's appointment as *wali* of Egypt, for whom, in order to safeguard her on a visit to the pyramids, Muhammad 'Ali provided an escort of 600 soldiers?

Who were the two Englishwomen who kept the hotel in Suez at which Harriet Martineau stayed in 1847? Could one of them have been the lady Parkyns had met?

Who were in the party of English, Scottish and Irish travellers with whom Harriet Martineau crossed Sinai and visited Petra in 1847? Is the journal kept so assiduously by Joseph E. Ewart, a Director of the P & O Steamship Navigation Company, on this trip still in existence and if so, where?

Who was the 'blooming young Englishwoman ... really pretty, and apparently of respectable origin, for she played the piano', whom Mansfield Parkyns found managing No. 6 Station, or rest-house, on the road between Cairo and Suez in 1843? She had married an Egyptian Copt sent to England to learn shipbuilding, but had not found married life in Egypt to her liking.

## An Early Scottish Traveller in Egypt

Roger O. De Keersmaecker

Researches made into nineteenth-century copies of *The Gentleman's Magazine* and *Historical Chronicle* concluded a long, and at times difficult, investigation.<sup>1</sup> It all started in 1965, when I noted down and also photographed a graffito of a certain John Gordon who had visited the location in 1804. Over the years, I found several other graffiti, made by the same person.

Born in 1772,<sup>2</sup> as the eldest of three brothers, John Gordon was well-connected and well educated. He was above average height, of stout, athletic build and possessed a hardy constitution.<sup>3</sup> His father was Charles Gordon of Braid and Cluny, Aberdeenshire, who died on 13 May 1814, and his mother was Johanna, *née* Trotter, who passed away on 7 September 1798.<sup>4</sup>

John Gordon was successively appointed Second Lieutenant in the Royal Aberdeenshire Light Infantry on 2 December 1800, Lieutenant in the 7<sup>th</sup> Company of the 55<sup>th</sup> Aberdeenshire Militia on 25 April 1804; Major on 11 August 1808; Lieutenant-Colonel on 6 June 1820 and Honorary Colonel in 1836.<sup>5</sup> Following his military career, he was M.P. for Weymouth and Melcombe Regis from 27 June 1826 until 24 July 1830.<sup>6</sup>

After the death of his father, and his uncle Alexander, John became the proprietor of large estates in Cluny, Braid, Slains and Kinstearry, along with properties in the West Indies. He built a magnificent addition to the old Cluny Castle, transforming it with a completely new castellated front. Today the exterior of the castle represents one of the finest pieces of architecture in the North.<sup>7</sup>

He also purchased the islands of Benbecula, South Uist and Barra in the Hebrides and, amongst others, the estates of Shiels, Kebbaty and Midmar. This made him the richest commoner in Scotland, leaving between two and three million pounds at the time of his death.<sup>8</sup> Although John Gordon never married, he was father of four children born out of wedlock.<sup>9</sup> He died at his home, 4 St Andrew's Square, Edinburgh, on 16 July 1858, aged 82. His final resting place is at the St Cuthbert's parish churchyard in the family vault.<sup>10</sup>

John Gordon of Cluny made a Grand Tour *avant la lettre*, travelling through Europe, the Near East and Egypt and returned home from his voyage by way of Gibraltar. There he boarded *H.M.S. Victory*, which also brought home the mortal remains of Admiral Horatio Nelson, and arrived back in England around 4 December 1805.<sup>11</sup> Gordon left no diary or letters about the voyage,<sup>12</sup> but through the diaries of the fourth Earl of Aberdeen,<sup>13</sup> we can see a clear picture of his travels in the Near East. They met in March 1803 in Naples, where John Gordon was in the company of Messrs Fenwick and Findlay, and William Drummond of Logie Almond,<sup>14</sup> who was to succeed Lord Elgin<sup>15</sup> as British ambassador to Turkey.

They embarked on the *Medusa* which set sail from Naples on 15 March,<sup>16</sup> reaching Malta five days later where the ship remained until 28 March. On 1 April, they reached the island of Melos, where they were detained for several days due to adverse winds. When the weather allowed, they continued their journey, arrived in Piraeus on 16 April, and stayed in Athens until 28 April.<sup>17</sup> On 1 May, they arrived off the Dardanelles, where they had to wait a few days for favourable winds. Everything went well and they finally arrived at Constantinople on 13 May.<sup>18</sup> On 21 May, Drummond had his formal audience with the Sultan, together with the Earl of Aberdeen who was permitted to accompany him. John Gordon was, according to Chamberlain, also invited because 'Drummond and the Vizier ate at one table, Drummond's friends at another'.<sup>19</sup> A few days later, they received letters of introduction to enable them to visit Jerusalem.<sup>20</sup>

The Earl of Aberdeen, John Gordon and the artist Preux embarked on the *Hannah* on 2 July to visit Troy. They spent some time at Bournabashi and Bayramic, and stayed at the residence of Osman Bey, the Turkish governor of the region.<sup>21</sup> On 15 July, they sailed for Mytilene and on 20 July they were lying at anchor in Smyrna harbour.<sup>22</sup> Again they continued their journey, arriving on 13 August at the nearest port to Ephesus, after which came Samos and a visit to Patmos. It was from Patmos that John Gordon and the artist Preux departed for Jerusalem, on Saturday 20 August 1803, and the Earl of Aberdeen went back to Athens.<sup>23</sup>

Through John Gordon's graffiti, we have been able to reconstruct his voyage up the Nile. Beyond doubt, we can be sure that he visited the Pyramids, and left his name on them, later obliterated by names of those that followed over the years. He visited Dendera temple where he climbed on the roof of the outer hypostyle and wrote his name and the date, with meticulously carved capital letters, in a rectangle. In Thebes, he admired the great columns of the hypostyle in the temple at Karnak, and wrote on one his name with the date, underneath the King's cartouche. From the top of the pylon of the Luxor temple, he overlooked the landscape and wrote his name but this time without a date. On the Western bank, he went into the Valley of the Kings and, during this visit, he wrote his name and date in tomb 14 (Tausert, wife of Sethos II) and tomb 15 (Sethos II).<sup>24</sup> Certainly he also visited the so-called 'Bruce of the Harper's tomb', although almost all of the travellers' graffiti have been erased. During his visit to the temple of Sethos I, he wrote his name on a column in the hypostyle hall. In the mortuary temple of Rameses II, or Rameseum, he wrote his name and date on a column of the hypostyle. In later years, the graffito was erased but is still legible. In the great temple of Medinat Habu, he put

his name and date on a column near the entrance to the first hypostyle. Further to the south, in the temple of Esna, we can see his name and date on one of the columns in the hypostyle hall. During his visit to the tomb of Paheri in El-Kab, he wrote his name twice but from the one where he mentions the date, the name 'Gordon' has been erased, albeit remaining legible. He was the first to write his name in the tomb, only preceded by some erased French graffiti. He was also lucky that, at that time, he could see the then still-standing temple remains, in the middle of the brick wall enclosure. In the temple of Edfu, he climbed on the pylon and wrote his name in a rectangle, but made a mistake when adding the last number of the date. He had to erase it and carve the correct number into the stone. When he was at Jabal al-Silsila, he left his name and date on a rock *stela*. At Kom Ombo, his name is probably on one of the redressed architraves of the hypostyle hall. We can also suppose that he was one of the first persons who wrote his name near the Desaix inscription, on the first pylon of the Isis temple at Philae, but all of the graffiti were later erased.<sup>25</sup>

Colonel John Gordon of Cluny left a Disposition and Entail (a will) which was registered in 1859, a year after his death. On page 382, he nicknamed a certain part of his property 'Egypt'.<sup>26</sup> As concerns his voyage to Egypt, his graffiti and the nickname are all that our early Scottish traveller left us.

#### Notes

1. Obituary: 'Colonel John Gordon of Cluny', *The Gentleman's Magazine and Historical Chronicle* (September 1858), 310-1.
2. The contemporary newspapers wrote that he died at the age of eighty-four, which places his date of birth in the year 1774. However, his death certificate of 21 July 1858 (1858, district 685/7 Heriot & Warriston, Edinburgh, death entry 262) stated that he was eighty-two when he died. Information provided by Mr R. Fenwick.
3. *Banffshire Journal* (20 July 1858); *The Scotsman* (21 July 1858).
4. John Malcolm Bulloch, *The Gordons of Cluny from the early years of the eighteenth century down to the present time*. Privately printed 1911, 20; Stone 17, St Cuthbert's parish churchyard (GRO ref, 7.1.28), left granite tablet. Information via R. Fenwick.
5. Bulloch, *op. cit.*, 33.
6. F. Boase, *Modern English Biography*, 6 vols (1892-1921).
7. *Banffshire Journal* (20 July 1858); *The Scotsman* (21 July 1858); H. Gordon Slade, 'Cluny Castle, Aberdeenshire' in *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland* (1981), III, 454-92.
8. *Banffshire Journal* (20 July 1858); *The Scotsman* (21 July 1858); *Forres, Elgin and Nairn Gazette* (28 July 1858).
9. Bulloch, *op. cit.*, 40.
10. Death entry 262: Stone 17 St Cuthbert's parish churchyard (GRO ref: 7.2.28). Information via R. Fenwick.
11. *Banffshire Journal* (20 July 1858); *The Scotsman* (21 July 1858).

12. Information from Mr Robin Linzee Gordon, former occupant of Cluny Castle.
13. *DNB*, XXII, 200-203; Muriel E. Chamberlain, *Lord Aberdeen, a Political Biography* (London, 1983), 34.
14. *DNB*, XVI, 51.
15. *DNB*, VII, 130-1.
16. Chamberlain, *op. cit.*, 35.
17. *Ibid.*, 36.
18. *Ibid.*, 37.
19. *Ibid.*, 38.
20. *Ibid.*
21. *Ibid.*, 39.
22. *Ibid.*, 40.
23. *Ibid.*, 41; John Bramsen, *Travels in Egypt, Syria, Cyprus, The Morea, Greece, Italy etc. etc. In a Series of Letters Interspersed with Anecdotes of Distinguished Persons and Illustrations of Political Occurrences*, 2 vols (London: 1820), I, 267, 'Jerusalem Convent of St Salvador, 14<sup>th</sup> of August 1814, "the other door was also inscribed with several names, among which, John Gordon 1792, was yet distinctly legible".' We can speculate that John Bramsen made a mistake with the date, and that the date belongs to another graffiti. Another John Gordon is doubtful.
24. Jules Baillet, *Inscriptions grecques et latines des Tombeaux des Rois ou syringes à Thebes* (Cairo, 1926), vi.
25. Comptess de Gasparin (Agénor), *Journal d'un voyage au Levant*, 3 vols (Paris, 1848), II, l'Égypte et la Nubie, 171.
26. Information from the Scottish Record Office, *The Disposition and Entail of Colonel John Gordon of Cluny*, RD5/1084, ff 368-445.

#### Grffiti of John Gordon

##### Dendara

RDK 3 Outer hypostyle: roof:

JOHN GORDON  
1804

##### Edfu

RDK 71 Pylon: roof

JOHN GORDON  
1804

##### Esna

RDK 902 Hypostyle: column [PM VI, plan p.112 (8)]

JOHN GORDON 1804

##### EIKab

RDK 420 Tomb of Paheri, right side

JOHN GORDON

RDK 440 Tomb of Paheri, left side: Gordon, erased but legible.

JOHN GORDON  
1804

##### Jabal al-Silsila

RDK 535 Rock stelae

JOHN GORDON:1804

Thebes

RDK 42 Temple of Karnak—Hypostyle, great column:  
[PM II plan p. X (2)]

JOHN GORDON. 1804.

RDK 790 Temple of Luxor: Pylon, roof right side:  
Photograph Lanny Bell

JOHN GORDON

RDK 74 Temple of Medinet Habu: great temple,  
second court, portico, first column right side, near  
entrance to first hypostyle: [PM II plan p.XLVII (28)]

JOHN GORDON. 1804.

RDK 125 Ramesseum: Hypostyle, column: Gordon  
erased but legible.

I<sup>N</sup> GORDON  
1804

RDK 126 Temple of Sethos I: hypostyle, column

I<sup>N</sup> GORDON

Valley of the Kings

See J. Baillet, *Inscriptions grecques et latines des  
Tombeaux des Rois ou syringes à Thèbes* (Cairo,  
1926).

Tombeau 14 1er pillier de gauche

John Gordon 1804

Tombeau 15 mur de droite, dans la salle aux pilliers

John Gordon 1804.

## The Invention of Ali Pasha

Charles Plouviez

To say that Ali Pasha of Joannina was merely a traveller's tale is to exaggerate, but not by much. The local despot, controlling by 1800 most of what is today mainland Greece and Albania, saw his deeds enshrined in verse and folk-song; the vizier Ali of history has left his traces in the state records of Istanbul, Paris and London. But the flamboyant Ali whose Oriental wickedness thrilled Western readers was created by travellers who used him to spice up their sometimes pedestrian journals. And for most of what is known about Ali, true or false, the travel writers remain the primary source to this day.

Ali's own propaganda meshed with the demands of his Western contacts for a good story. He had gained and held on to his power by systematically projecting an image calculated to terrify his Greek and Albanian subjects. So his official history, written in bad Greek verse by an Albanian at his court, demonstrates how Ali, though of suitably noble birth, rose from rags to riches through his own avaricious cunning, cruelty, and complete lack of scruple. And Ali never denied any atrocity which would help him to rule by fear.

The first traveller in Greece to record an important account of Ali was also, in the end, the most influential. Pouqueville's *Voyage en Morée*, was published in France in 1805, and translated into English eight years later. F.C.H.L. Pouqueville was a medical doctor and a member of the French expedition to Egypt, who was captured by pirates on his way home in 1798, and taken as a prisoner to Tripolitza in the Morea (as the Peloponnese was still called) for ten months before being sent to Istanbul, and ultimately restored to freedom in 1801. His book records not only his own experience of the Peloponnese, where he was allowed to travel widely on parole, but also that of his colleagues who had

been surrendered by the pirates to Ali and kept in Joannina. Ali was a shrewd diplomat. Treading a narrow path between open disobedience to the Sultan and care for the affairs of the considerable territory over which he was effectively the independent ruler, he juggled relations with, in particular, France and Britain, both of which sought his alliance in their efforts to dominate the eastern Mediterranean. Pouqueville's first account reflects this ambivalence, depicting Ali as a tyrant, brave and often ruthless, but not yet a complete monster.

The success of Pouqueville's book may have led to his own undoing, for in the year that it was published, Napoleon sent him out as French consul to Ali in Joannina. When Pouqueville was presented to Ali by the French ambassador to the Porte, he was in for a shock. Instead of the tall, battle-scarred 'modern Pyrrhus' of his imagination, he saw a short, very fat man, much older than he expected. Worse, at this first interview Ali completely ignored him.

The hapless Frenchman was to spend the next ten years in Ali's power, played with like a cat with a mouse as the diplomatic balance swung between England and France, spending long periods under what amounted to house arrest and frequently in fear of his life. Not surprisingly, the picture he paints of Ali in his *Voyage de la Grèce*, published in 1820, is very different; but by then sundry other travellers had passed that way.

Pouqueville's first book was published in an English translation in 1813, just in time for Byron in his notes to Canto II of *Childe Harold* to sneer 'Of this extraordinary man [Ali] there is an incorrect account in Pouqueville's Travels.' In the same year, Byron's fellow traveller, John Cam Hobhouse, published his weighty journal and F.S.N. Douglas,

nephew to that remarkable philhellene, Lord Guilford, a slighter volume. In all these books, Ali made only an incidental appearance. But in 1816, there appeared an English translation of the otherwise unpublished memoir of General Guillaume de Vaudoncourt, which in spite of being entitled *Memoirs of the Ionian Islands, considered in a Commercial, Political, and Military Point of view ...* (with the *Life and character of Ali Pacha* in small type well down the title page), in fact devotes more than half of its 300 pages to Ali and his territory. And most of the second volume of the substantial *Travels in Sicily, Greece and Albania* (1820) of the Revd Thomas Smart Hughes is taken up with the most complete account of Ali by a British author to that date. After Ali's death early in 1822 the stream of memoirs and journals is joined by a series of popular biographies in both English and French; but with rare exceptions up to and including William Plomer's biography of 1936 they have no new source material to add.

The story which above all established Ali's relentless cruelty in western eyes was the tale of Euphrosyne or Frosini, a young and beautiful Greek matron who had an affair with Ali's son Moukhtar and when his wife complained to the Pasha was seized along with a number of other women and drowned in the lake. This event became so well-known that it gained a name—*la noyade* in France or the πνιξιμον ('pniximon', drowning or choking) in England. It has a precise historical date—January 1801—and many of the travellers who give an account of it claim to have heard it from eye-witnesses or participants, yet their versions differ amazingly. Frosini can be as young as seventeen or as old as twenty-eight. The other women are variously described as 'prostitutes', 'beautiful', 'respectable', 'courtesans', 'of lower rank', or 'of good family'; and their number fluctuates between nine and twenty-two. But the meticulous Colonel Leake, coming late into the publishing field in 1835 and claiming one of the bereaved husbands among his sources, compares Forsini to the *hetairai* of ancient Greece and says, with evident satisfaction, 'the whole number who suffered were seventeen, of whom five or six only were of the higher class.'

Byron and Hobhouse claimed to have heard the story from one of Ali's guards who took part in the arrest, and they tell it very simply. Pouqueville elaborates it, stressing both the romantic aspect and the horror, and he is followed—quite often *verbatim*—by most of the biographers. But from the time of Smart Hughes, many authors introduce the folklorist *motif* of a valuable ring, given by Moukhtar to Frosini, which she tries to sell; the dealer takes it to Moukhtar's wife, as the most likely purchaser, and she immediately recognises it—either as previously her own, or as one she has presented to Moukhtar—and flies to the Pasha. This theme, sounding more like the 'Arabian Nights' than nineteenth-century Joannina, may actually have come from the folk songs that were

already being sung when Hobhouse and Byron were there.

Nothing in the story stays constant except the name, the crime and the fact of execution. In Pouqueville and many of his French followers, Frosini dies of fright before reaching the water. In the more operatic versions—Smart Hughes and most British followers, including Plomer—Frosini and her maid, wrapped in each other's arms, leap into the lake before they can be tied like the others in sacks. Leake says nobody was tied in sacks. Some interpret Ali's motive as lechery or jealousy, some as political (Moukhtar's wife was the daughter of a neighbouring pasha) or religious: all the victims were Christian. Most authors point out that drowning was the regular Ottoman penalty for female adultery: none add that Britain was still hanging people in public for shoplifting, or that in France a few years before thousands had fallen to the guillotine.

The story of Frosini is the most famous of the legends of Ali. It is given, in some version, in every guidebook to Greece. A café in the walls of Joannina is named 'Kyra Frosini', and so is a tourist boat on the lake. I think it must be true that a Greek woman named Euophrosyne was drowned by Ali's orders for adultery with his son. Much beyond that it would be dangerous to venture.

There are other tales of Ali's brutality or avarice which are nearly as popular as the story of Frosini, and nearly as elaborated in the telling. But with a different reading, the travellers tell another tale. After 1795, scores of Europeans—diplomats, soldiers, scholars, merchants and more than one poet—trekked across perilous country to visit Joannina. They could do this because Ali had made the roads safer for foreign visitors than ever in modern times. And they *wanted* to do so, because Ali had made Joannina the chief commercial and intellectual city in Albania or Greece. A few of the travellers noted this, though they failed to reconcile it with the picture of the pantomime villain they outvied each other to depict. The apprentice architect, C.R. Cockerell, put it in his journal like this:

We understood that when the vizier first settled at Janina in '87—that is, twenty-seven years ago—there were five or six shops in the place: now there are more than 2,000. The city has immensely increased ...

But then his journal did not get published until 1903.





## Resources for Research into Travels in Egypt and the Near East

Peta Rée

### The Public Record Office

Ruskin Avenue, Kew, Surrey TW9 4DU  
Tel: 0181 876 3444 Fax 0181 878 8905

The Public Record Office (PRO) was set up by Act of Parliament in 1838, mainly for the use of lawyers. It is now the national archive of the United Kingdom, especially England and Wales, and is open to all. The PRO holds records created or acquired by central government and the central courts of law from the eleventh century to the present day.

The records most likely to be of use to us are:

1. *Foreign Office* papers relating to the archives of embassies and consulates, which include reports from ambassadors and consuls and FO responses, and correspondence with government authorities of the foreign state, with other British representatives and agents and with private individuals. Records before 1906 are found under FO1-FO84, FO90-FO92 and FO95-FO111, mostly arranged by country.
2. Records of *Army officers*, for which the starting place is the printed Army Lists, published since 1759; those from 1798 are on the open shelves. It is almost impossible to find an officer unless his regiment is known.
3. Records of officers in the *Royal Navy* are easier. The starting place is the Navy Lists, published quarterly from 1814, which give seniority lists of all officers and lists of naval ships, with their officers, and their whereabouts in that quarter. These, too, are on the open shelves. There are also service registers, often covering an officer's entire career from entry until retirement or death. Most are under ASDM196 and run from the 1770s to the 1920s, but few of the series begin before 1840.
4. *Maps, plans and architectural drawings*: under Public Buildings Overseas 1852-1952, are drawings of embassies, consulates and legations (WORK 4, also WORK 10, and photographs WORK 55). Also the original correspondence of the Colonial Office contains numerous drawings of official buildings and civic amenities overseas (WORK 10). The third volume of the printed catalogue covers Africa, and the fourth volume, Europe and Turkey, can be seen in typescript in the Map and Large Document Room. For more details on the architectural drawings, see Deborah Manley's article in the third issue of this newsletter.
5. *Photographs*—those most likely to be of interest to us are under INF10, the British Empire collection, 1945-1965 and CN13, photographs abstracted from the Foreign Office classes.

Once you are in the PRO, you will find numerous leaflets giving far more detailed information than is possible here. The staff seem knowledgeable and helpful.

Entrance to the PRO is free, but to be issued with a reader's ticket you must, on your first visit, bring a formal document bearing your name and signature (e.g. driver's licence, Visa card); if you are not a British citizen, you will need your passport or national identity card.

The PRO is open Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday from 9.30 to 17.30, Tuesday from 10.00 to 19.00 and Thursday 9.30 to 19.00. The nearest underground station is Kew Gardens, from where you are signposted to the site—about ten minutes walk away. By car, access is off the Mortlake Road (A205), then from Kew Bridge, take the first turning on the left after Ruskin Avenue.

There is a large car park—there are also a great many people who use the PRO!

There is a licensed self-service restaurant, where (good) institutional food is served in a superior setting.

The PRO has plans to develop a range of Internet services which will, they say, 'provide remote users with up to date 24 hour access to our services' and much more. Up-to-date news of progress in setting up AD 2001 will be posted on the PRO website.

[Http://www.open.gov.uk/pro/prohome.htm](http://www.open.gov.uk/pro/prohome.htm)

*Record Repositories in Great Britain*, ed. Ian Mortimer (London: PRO Publications, 1997), 10<sup>th</sup> edition. ISBN 1 873 162 54 5, obtainable from PRO Publications, Public Record Office, Ruskin Avenue, Kew, Surrey TW9 4DU £3.99 +£2pp. The pamphlet contains addresses and access details of 'those institutions in Great Britain whose objectives include the systematic collection and preservation of written records other than those of their own administration and which also make regular provision for their public use.'

The usefulness to us is limited by the fact that the book does not (could not!) indicate the subject matter of any records—but if you have reason to suppose records relevant to your purpose are in a certain institution, you will probably find its address here.

### British Library, Manuscript Collections Great Russell St, London WC1B 3DG

The Students' Room of the department of manuscripts will be closed from 28 August 1998 to 4 January 1999. Some materials may be unavailable for a short period prior to these dates.

Tel: 0171 412 7513

Fax: 0171 412 7745

email [mss@bl.uk](mailto:mss@bl.uk)

## The National Register of Archives

The Register (NRA) was set up by the Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts in 1945 to collect and make available to the public information about manuscript sources for British history. The NRA consists of more than 40,000 unpublished lists and catalogues of major manuscript collections, including holdings in local record offices, national and university libraries, specialist repositories, museums and other bodies in the United Kingdom and abroad. Also covered are papers held privately by individuals, firms and institutions, and in such cases the Commission is often able to provide further information about the accessibility of the papers for research.

Indexes enable readers to have access to the range of information available in the lists and in the many guides, surveys and other works held or published by the Commission. Listed are substantial groups of correspondence and papers of over 30,000 men and women of importance in British history, including politics and government, diplomacy and colonial administration, law, military and naval affairs, religious life, arts, literature and sciences. For example:

Poole, Reginald Stewart (1832-1895) EGYPTOLOGIST  
1851-1852: letters to Sir Austen Layard, British Library, manuscript Collections Ref Add MSS 38980-81 passim  
1851-1857: letters to Sir J.G. Wilkinson, British Library, Manuscript Collections Ref: Add MSS 50952

The Repositories File of the NRA holds up-to-date details of the addresses, telephone numbers, opening hours, reprographic and other facilities offered by over 1,800 national, local, specialist and other repositories which contribute to the NRA. The NRA database is available on the Internet on <http://www.hmc.gov.uk>. Direct telnet access: [public.hmc.gov.uk](http://public.hmc.gov.uk). It is also possible to ask for information in the old-fashioned way, and my experience shows that answers are prompt, intelligent and helpful. The address is

The Secretary,  
Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts  
Quality House  
Quality Court  
Chancery Lane London WC2A 1HP  
Tel: 0171 242 1198 Fax 0171 831 3550  
email [nra@hmc.gov.uk](mailto:nra@hmc.gov.uk)

The Royal Commission also acts as central clearing house for information about the nature and location of historical manuscripts and papers outside the Public Records. It maintains ARCHON, the archival gateway for Internet resources for British archivists and researchers.

Personal searches can be made, free of charge, at Quality Court. Opening hours: 9.30 -17.00 Mondays

to Fridays, except public holidays. Closures may be longer over Easter, Spring Bank Holiday and Christmas. Nearest underground station is Chancery Lane.

## Family Records Centre

The Office for National Statistics and the PRO have recently established the new Family Records Centre (FRC) at 1 Myddelton St, London EC1R 1UW. Tel: 0181 392 5300; Fax: 0181 392 5307.

Internet: <http://www.open.gov.uk/pro/prohome.htm>.

These research facilities were previously provided at St Catherine's House and the Census Reading Rooms in Chancery Lane. The Family Records Centre is conveniently near the London Metropolitan Archives (off Rosoman Street) and the Society of Genealogists (off Clerkenwell Road). Nearest underground stations are the Angel and Farringdon.

The Family Records Centre provides a family history service to visitors and holds indexes of births, marriages and deaths in England and Wales since 1837; indexes of legal adoptions in England and Wales since 1927; indexes of births, marriages and deaths of some British citizens abroad since the late eighteenth century, including deaths in the two World Wars. Certificates can be purchased of any of these entries. In addition it holds microform copies of Population Census Returns from 1841 to 1891; of Estate Duty Office death duty registers from 1796 to 1858, with indexes from 1796 to 1903; non-parochial registers from 1567 to 1858; miscellaneous foreign returns of births, deaths and marriages from 1627 to 1960. Certificates can be ordered by post, fax or phone. Details of fees are available on 0151 4714800. You can also call 0181 392 5300 for information about the paid search service.

*Censuses* have been taken in the UK every ten years since 1801, but until 1841 it was literally an enumeration, with no individual names recorded. In 1841 each person was named, with sex and occupation; ages for those under 15 were given exactly, ages over 15 were rounded down to the nearest five years (i.e. 54 would appear as 50, 59 as 55). Information on place of birth is limited to whether born in the county enumerated (Yes/No) or in Scotland (S), Ireland (I) or foreign parts (F). From 1851 to 1891 (the last census at present open to the public), the information recorded is name, exact age, relationship to the head of the household, sex, occupation, parish and county of birth, various medical disabilities such as blindness or lameness.

To find a particular individual it is necessary to know at least the name of the town and county. For large cities more detail may be needed. There are some surname indexes, for some places, mainly compiled by local family history societies. An index to the entire 1881 census, county by county, has been compiled by the Church of Latter Day Saints' Family History Library, on microfiche.

Wills proved in England and Wales after 12 January 1858 are comparatively easy to find, for a copy of all such probated wills is held at First Avenue House, 42-49 High Holborn, London WC1V 6NP, tel: 0171 936 7000, nearest underground stations, Holborn or Chancery Lane. If a visit to London is not possible, a search can be made by writing to the Probate Registry, Duncombe Place, York or by telephoning Search Queries on 01904 624210. At present it costs £2 for a search over a 5-year period and a photocopy of the will. The indexes at York are not open to the public and searches must be applied for even if you call in person. They used to be open, and many a happy hour have I spent among the great, tightly-packed volumes—most crumbling away alarmingly, so that the present exclusion of the public is understandable.

For wills before 1858 the picture is more complicated. Our travellers, not being on the whole low on the income scale, will have had their wills proved either in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury (PCC) or the Prerogative Court of York—most likely the former. The records of wills and administrations up to 1858 from the PCC are held at the Family Records Centre. If a person died intestate, letters of administration were granted to the next-of-kin and these also are recorded.

Wills proved in the Prerogative Court of York are held at the Borthwick Institute, St Anthony's Hall, York YO1 2PW, and include the probate records of the diocese of York, the northern province and various 'peculiar' jurisdictions within the diocese. The institute is open 9.30-12.50 and 14.00-16.50, Monday to Friday, closed on public holidays and over Christmas and Easter. Tel: 01904 642315

## Books

The editors would have liked to have included details of all publications submitted by ASTENE members over the last year in this issue. Due to shortage of space, however, this item is now to appear in a subsequent issue. We are very interested to hear of any relevant recent and forthcoming publications, research projects or associated queries. We also welcome book reviews. Is anyone interested in being Review Editor for *Notes and Queries*?—or has easy access to recent publications? Please keep us updated!

The Association was pleased to receive a copy of Jürgen Horn's 'Kleine Bibliographie zur Erschließung der Literatur der Reiseberichte über und Landesbeschreibungen von Ägypten' published in *Aspekte Spätägyptischer Kultur: Festschrift für Erich Winter* (Mainz: Philipp Von Zabern, 1997?). It is a most useful compilation of annotated bibliographic sources in European languages.

Jason Goodwin, *Lord of the Horizon*. Chatto and Windus 368pp £18. This book, part travel, part history, covers the Ottoman empire from 1300 to 1928 and is full of fascinating information. The chapters are arranged thematically, based on thorough research. A lively read.

The R.S. Surtees Society is in the process of reprinting the Finden brothers' popular picture book of the Near East, *Landscape Illustrations of the Bible*, first published in 1836, with text by Thomas Hartwell Horne. The original edition, being reproduced in two 'near-facsimile' volumes with a foreword by Charles Newton of the Victoria & Albert Museum, contained engravings by Turner, Barry and other famous artists, from 'sketches taken on the spot' by the less famous. The Findens acted as both publisher and engraver. The first volume is available this year, the second in 1999. For more information contact the Society at Manor Farm House, Nunney, Frome BA11 4NJ (tel. 0044-[0]1373-836937).

Napoléon Bonaparte, *Campagnes d'Égypte et de Syrie*, presented by Henry Laurens, 428pp. (Paris: Imprimerie nationale, 1998). Printed to celebrate the bicentenary of the French expedition to Egypt and Syria.

Geoffrey Nash's book on *The Arab Writer in English: Arab themes in a Metropolitan Language, 1908-1958* (Brighton: Sussex Academic Press, 1998). 224pp, £39.95 (h/c) \$59.95 ISBN 1 898723 84 2. The book looks at the English writings of four twentieth-century Anglo-Arab and Arab-American writers: Ameen Rihani (who wrote an interesting account of Yemen), Khalil Gibran, George Antonius and Edward Atiyah (who wrote on Palestine). Themes include Amin Rihani's discourse of decolonization written in terms of Edward Said's perspectives.

Theodore Vrettos, *The Elgin Affair* (Secker, 1997) £17.99. Theodore Vrettos carefully presents the story of Thomas Bruce, seventh Earl of Elgin, and the removal of the Parthenon marbles in 1805.

Michele Membré, *Mission to the Lord Sophy of Persia 1539-1542*. London: SOAS, 1994. 109pp. Translated from Italian with notes and introduction by A.H. Morton. Among the few European accounts of

sixteenth-century Safavid Iran by a Venetian. An informative and lively narration.

Bryan F. le Beau and Menachem Mor (editors), *Pilgrims and Travelers to the Holy Land*, 1996 284pp (Studies in Jewish civilization, 7). Omaha, Nebraska: Creighton University Press. Hard cover, \$28.00. A 1994 symposium is the source of this collection of scholarly papers, all with extensive bibliographic notes, which include as topics: pilgrims in late medieval Palestine and in later eras, and women in travel literature. This—and many other titles—can be obtained from Middle East Bibliographic Services, 2272 Colorado Boulevard, Suite 1183, Los Angeles, California 90041, USA.

Régine Goutalier, *Le Chevalier d'Arvieux: Laurent le magnifique, un humaniste de belle humeur*. Paris: l'Harmattan. 256pp. ISBN 2-7384-5869-6. 130FF (+ 19 FF postage and packing). Leaving Marseilles in 1653, the Chevalier d'Arvieux spent twelve years in Smyrna and Sidon, travelled in the Holy Land, then returned to France. On government business he set out again to Tunisia and to Constantinople. In 1669 he was a guide to Sulieman Pasha; in 1674–1675 he was consul in Algiers and from 1679 to 1685 consul in Aleppo. His insatiable curiosity and free spirit, as well as his good humour and knowledge of Levantine languages, are revealed in this book.

Under the direction of Régine Goutalier (IHPOM, University of Provence), *Mémoires de la colonisation: relations colonisateurs colonisés*. Paris: L'Harmattan. 232pp, ISBN 2-7384-2885-1. 140FF. Based on written sources, this book presents a wide geographical range of former French colonies, including Algeria, Morocco, French Soudan. In addition it provides useful papers on suggestions for the collection of documents relating to colonisation and after. Obtainable from L'Harmattan, 7 rue de l'école-Polytechnique, 75005, Paris. Fax (1) 43 29 86 20.

Christoph Bode (ed.), *West meets East: Klassiker der britischen Orient-Reiseliteratur* (Anglistische Forschungen, Bd 246) 234pp. Heidelberg: Universität Carl Winter, 1997. DM 58. 'West meets East is a combined study of the works of six 'classical' British travellers whose masterpieces have, for varied reasons, become milestones in the literature of British travel writing...' from the review by H.T. Norris in the *Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies* 61:2 (1998), who also draws our attention to Alistair Hamilton's excellent *Europe and the Arab World* (London: OUP, 1994; reviewed in *BSOAS*, 59:1 (1996), 155.). Writers include Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, Alexander Kinglake, Richard

Burton, Freya Stark, Robert Byron, and Wilfred Thesiger. Edward Said's controversial views in his *Orientalism* perhaps dominate the book.

Joan Rees, *Amelia Edwards: Traveller, Novelist and Egyptologist*. London: Rubicon Press, 1998, 112pp. £11.95. 'Isn't it amazing,' someone commented, 'that no one has written Amelia Edwards' biography before?' This book is not, in fact, a full biography but an assessment of Amelia's interests. Joan Rees, as Emeritus Professor of English Literature at Birmingham University, is particularly interested in Amelia as a writer, devoting a substantial section to her fictional works.

Having first looked at Amelia alongside Harriet Martineau and Florence Nightingale in *Writings on the Nile* (Rubicon, 1995), Professor Rees now widens her view of Amelia to cover her life up to when, at the age of forty, and already a seasoned traveller, she set out on the first of her two great expeditions, to the Dolomites. From her experiences in these mountains, she wrote *Untrodden Peaks and Unconsidered Valleys*, which was to set the tone for her later *A Thousand Miles up the Nile*. This still works as a guidebook on the Nile today and Jane Robinson in her *Wayward Women: a guide to women travellers* (OUP, 1990) calls it 'one of the most inspiring travel books in the language'. Read Amelia's description of Karnak as you stand beneath the great pillars of the Hypostyle hall and you will understand what she means!

In Egypt, Amelia became increasingly aware that 'The work of destruction (of the ancient monuments) goes on apace ... There is no one to prevent it; there is no one to discourage it'—and so the seeds were sown which were to lead to her becoming a founder, and the first joint secretary, of the Egyptian Exploration Society.

Professor Rees has provided an interesting and useful bibliography—always welcome to those studying the travellers—and she has, in this memoir, introduced us to Amelia's background, yet ensured that we will want to know more. *Deborah Manley*

Ronald T. Ridley, *Napoleon's Proconsul in Egypt: the life and times of Bernardino Drovetti* (London: Rubicon Press, 1998) ISBN 0-948695-59-5 paperback £20. Drovetti was in Egypt for most of the first three decades of the nineteenth century and played an important part in politics, exploration and the collection of antiquities. We hope to have a review of this book in our next issue.

Colin Osman, *Jerusalem Caught in Time* (Reading: Garnet Publishing, November 1998) ISBN 1-85964-120-2 148pp. Cased £19.95. The great majority of the photographs in this book, capturing Jerusalem from the middle of the last century until the

First World War, are taken from the archives of the Palestine Exploration Fund. Not a political, religious, or missionary organisation, the PEF was motivated by the desire to record everything, from archaeological digs to the ordinary people going about their daily business, and was also able to acquire collections from many different sources, covering both amateur and commercial photographers. Many of the 12 colour and 148 duo-tone photographs are published for the first time.

*The Missionary Herald Reports from Syria 1819–1870* edited by Kamal Salibi and Yusuf K. Khoury. Between 1819 and 1870, when the American Syria Mission was operating under the direction of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions in Boston, the reports arriving from different Syrian Mission stations were regularly published in *The Missionary Herald*, the official mouthpiece of the Board. Apart from speaking of the progress of Protestant missionary activity in their respective Syrian stations, these reports present first-hand—often intimate—accounts of local conditions and developments in practically every field, in area covering what is today Syria, Lebanon, Jordan and Palestine/Israel.

5 volume set (approximately 450 pages per volume), published by NABU for The Royal Institute for Inter Faith Studies, Jordan 1996 ISBN 1-897750-51-X \$300 £200. NABU Booksellers & Publishers, 147 Valley Drive, London NW9 9NT Tel/Fax: 0181 204 8094 nabu@werr.global.cc.uk

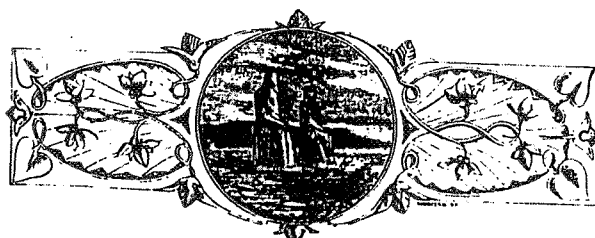
*The Missionary Herald Reports from Northern Iraq 1833–1870* edited by Kamal Salibi and Yusuf Khoury. Between 1833 and 1870, when the Nestorian Mission (renamed the Mission to Persia in 1969) was operating under the director of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions in Boston, the reports sent from different Nestorian Mission stations in northern Iraq and the adjacent Persian, Turkish, Armenian and Kurdish regions were regularly also published in *The Missionary Herald*. Today, these reports remain a unique source of first-hand information on parts of the Middle East little known in the outside world. This invaluable source material on the area in a forgotten period of its history is published by NABU, for the Royal Institute of Inter-Faith Studies, Jordan in three volumes (an average of 600 pages per volume), reset in modern font, with the original maps and engravings. 1997 ISBN 1-897750-53-6 \$230 £154.

Charles Nicholl, *Somebody Else: Arthur Rimbaud in Africa 1880–91*. Vintage. 336 pp., May 1998. £7.99. ISBN 0 09 9767716 and Arthur Rimbaud, *A Season in Hell and Illuminations* translated by Mark Treharne. Dent. 167 pp. £18.99. June 1998 0 460 879588. Jean-Nicholas-Arthur Rimbaud, poet, visited Alexandria in the 1870s, then travelled on to Abyssinia, Djibouti and Aden. With a penchant for hardship, he spent the last eleven years of his short life in the Horn of Africa as a trader (coffee, fabrics and rifles). He died in Marseilles in May 1891 at the age of thirty seven.

Max Rodenbeck, *Cairo: the city victorious*. Picador, 1998. 395pp. £20. This is a wonderful book presenting the rich history of Cairo and travellers' experiences combined with the author's own personal account of a cacophony of characters. Antony Sattin selected the book as 'Book of the Week' in the *Sunday Times* (25.9.98) saying it 'stands alongside Jan Morris's Venice, William Dalrymple's Delhi and Philip Mansel's Constantinople as a brilliant biography of one of the world's great and most exotic cities.' Philip Mansel's book is entitled *Constantinople: city of the world's desire, 1453–1924* (Penguin: 1997). We hope to have reviews of both Max Rodenbeck and Philip Mansel's books in the next issue.

*The Library of Peter Hopkirk* Sotheby's, 34–35 New Bond Street, London W1A 2AA, 1998. £18 post free. On 13 and 14 October, Sotheby's, London, are auctioning this library of books on Central Asia, the Balkans and the Middle East. The sale may be over, the books dispersed by the time you read this—the catalogue is still a bibliographical treasure.

Peter Hopkirk learned very early that collecting rare books can be 'as ferociously competitive as the Great Game, and almost as exciting.' His collection of 3000 titles was made over forty years mainly in Britain, but also in Cairo, Jerusalem, Belgrade, Moscow and elsewhere. The catalogue divides into three sections: Persian works relating to the Great Game, Tibet and Himalayan India; the Balkans; and a final section embracing the former Ottoman empire in Asia and the whole present-day Arab world. The books are catalogued with knowledge and care, giving an appetising insight into content both broadly and, often, in detail. For those interested in travel in the area, it is not only a good read, but also a book to refer to again and again. Deborah Manley



# ASTENE MEMBERS' INTERESTS

Please contact ASTENE Office with updates and amendments

17 October 1998

NAME	CITY	COUNTRY	PERSON(S)	PERIOD	SUBJECT	PLACES
Abdel Hakim, Dr Sahar Sobhi	Cairo	Egypt	Gordon, Lucie Duff; Flaubert, G.; Gliddon, G.; Kinglake, A.; Lane, E. W.; Martineau, H.; Poole, S	early-mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century	English discursive representation of Egypt from a colonial-gender perspective	Egypt
Altola, Dr J.P.	Turku	Finland		c.1882-1914	British travel paying special attention to development of organised travel	Egypt
Allen, Ms Lindsay	London	UK			history of travel and 'discovery' in Persia women travellers in Near East; the development of archaeological excavation	Persia; Near East
Allen, Ms Susan J.	New York	USA	Bell, John, artist in Egypt c.1838	1850-1940	Thomas Cook private hire steamers	Egypt (Lisht, Dahshur, Thebes)
Anckaer, Jan	St Gen Rode, Brussels	Belgium	Belgian travellers	Middle Ages to 18 <sup>th</sup> century	travellers from the Southern Low Countries	Palestine; Syria; Egypt
Anderson, Mrs Dorothy	Bath	UK				Egypt; Sudan; Turkey
Arnott, Mr R.G.	Birmingham	UK			ancient medicine	Near East
Azim, M. Michel	Valbonne	France	travellers to Upper Egypt	18 <sup>th</sup> - 19 <sup>th</sup> centuries	visitors to Karnak (has database)	Egypt (Karnak)
Bachmann, Friederike	Saarbrücken	Germany				Near East, especially Mesopotamia; Turkey; Iraq
Bailey, Dr Donald M.	London	UK		Classical		Egypt
Baroni, A.	Pisa	Italy			Greek and Roman history	Greece; Turkey; Near East
Bartlett, Revd Prof John R.	Dublin	Eire			travel and archaeology	Jordan; Eastern Mediterranean, especially ancient Edam
Beeston, Mr W.J.A.	Ormskirk	UK			archaeology and travel	Near East
Belli, Dr Paulo	Rome	Italy				Near East; Greece
Brancaforte, Elio	Cambridge	USA	Olearius, Adam	17 <sup>th</sup> century		Middle East; Persia
Breem, Mrs D.A.	London	UK		ancient	ancient history and travel	Mediterranean, esp. Egypt; Levant; Sudan
Bruwier, Marie-Cécile	Marcq	Belgium	Daninos, A.; Bortelli, D. Martette, Aug; Empain, Edouard	Middle Ages to 19 <sup>th</sup> century	Egyptology, Egyptomania, Egyptophilia	Egypt (Heliopolis); France, Belgium

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Chubbuck, Katharine	Oxford	UK	Disraeli, Benjamin; Burton, Richard; Bell, Gertrude; Byron; Roberts, David	19 <sup>th</sup> century (Victorian era)	British literature, art history	Egypt; Near East
Clayton FLA, Dip. Arch, FSA, FRNA, Mr Peter A.	Hemel Hempstead	UK	Belzoni, Giovanni; Roberts, David	19 <sup>th</sup> century (1798-1898)	military and naval	Egypt; Sudan
Clegg, Ms Tamsin	London	UK		ancient to modern	history, archaeology, anthropology, geology, theology	Egypt (esp. Sinai)
Conn, Mr Alexander	Bishop Auckland	UK	Queen Hatshepsut, Tutmose II and III ; Elliot, Sir George		early travellers	Egypt (Thebes)
Cooke FRGS, Mr Neil	London	UK	Burton, James; Felix, Orlando; Prudhoe, Lord	19 <sup>th</sup> century	slavery	Egypt
Davis, Mr D. John	Upton Snodsbury	UK		1801-1950	postal history, including military	Egypt
Day, Stephen P.	Esher	UK		historical and contemporary	Palestine Exploration Fund; British-Tunisian Society; British Yemeni Society; Turks and travellers.	Palestine; Tunisia; Yemen; Turkey
Dixon, Dr David M.	London	UK			Egyptology	Egypt
Dodson, Dr A.M.	Bristol	UK	Wilkinson; Rhind; Vyse; Perrins		tombs and furnishings	Egypt (Thebes, Memphite Necropolis)
El-Daly, Dr Okasha	London	UK	Arab medieval travellers			Egypt; Near East
Ellis, Mrs Marianne	Salisbury	UK		Mamluk and Ottoman	costume and furnishings, embroidery	Egypt
Farquhar, Ronald J.	London	UK			archaeology	Arabia
Fay, Ms Mary Ann	Lexington, Va	USA	Montagu, Lady Mary Wortley; European travellers	18 <sup>th</sup> century	travel and gender, households, <i>wagf</i>	Egypt; Ottoman empire including Balkans
Fiechter, Dr J.-J.	Preverenges	Switzerland				Egypt; Near East
Foster, Mr Charles A.	London	UK		19 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> centuries	Levantine political history	Levant
French, Dr Elizabeth	Cambridge	UK	Lear, Edward	any	visits to Mycenae (database available)	Greece (esp. Mycenae); Turkey
Gaur, Dr Albertine	Surbiton	UK	Burton, Isabel	19 <sup>th</sup> century	biography; German travellers	Syria; Egypt
Geffler-Loehr, Dr Beatrix	Ladenburg	Germany			travels in Egypt	Egypt
Gindi, Prof. Hoda	Cairo	Egypt		18 <sup>th</sup> - 19 <sup>th</sup> centuries	travel and fiction; perception of Copts	Egypt; Arab world

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Gindy, Dr Nadia	Cairo	Egypt		18 <sup>th</sup> - 19 <sup>th</sup> centuries	travel and fiction	Egypt; Arab world
Goldstein, Rabbi Andrew	Northwood	UK	Montefiore, Sir Moses		travel, biography	Near East
Goren, Dr Haim	Upper Galilee	Israel		Ottoman rule	travellers and scientific study	Holy Land; Syria; Jordan; Egypt (Sinai)
Goutalier, Mme Régine	Marseilles	France	le Chevalier d'Arvieux	17 <sup>th</sup> century	travel, biography	Levant; Turkey (Constantinople), Algiers, Tunisia, Syria
Graz, Dr. L.	Epalinges	Switzerland			socio-political analysis of the experience of going there and being there	The Gulf; Arabian Peninsula; Middle East
Greeves, Dr John	London	UK	Budge; Carter, Howard	New Kingdom	Egyptomania	Egypt
Gullen, Mrs Susan	Chingford	UK				Near East
Hallof, Dr Jochen Hallof						Near East
Hamilton, Professor Alistair	Leiden	The Netherlands			Egyptian travellers in Europe; relations between Copts and Europe	Egypt; Europe
Harlé, Mme Diane Sarofim	Paris	France	L'Hôte, Nestor; Horeau, Hector; Lehoux, Pierre-François; Laborde, comtes de; Bertin, François Edouard Duschesne, Alexandre Adolphe	1780-1870	French painters and photographers, postcards	Egypt
Hart, George	London	UK				Egypt; Middle East; North Africa; Mediterranean world
Healey, Professor John	Manchester	UK	Euting, Julius	19 <sup>th</sup> century	epigraphic research	Arabia; Syria; Turkey
Hepper, Frank N.	Richmond	UK			Systematic Botany; exploration	Africa; Near East
Holaubek, Dr Joanna	Vienna	Austria	Austrian women travellers	18 <sup>th</sup> century	life and work of Austrian women travellers	Egypt; Sudan; Austria
Hopkins, Ms Liza	Elwood	Australia			ethnographic description	Turkey
Hopwood, Prof Derek	Oxford	UK	Lane, Edward W.; Nerval, de Lamartine; Flaubert, G.; Forster etc.	1800-1952	working on a wider survey of certain Arab/Anglo/French social relations, impressions of relations with local inhabitants particularly across the sexes	Egypt (Cairo, Alexandria); Near East
Horn, Dr Jorgen	Göttingen	Germany	Wanstebein, J.M.; Bellerbeck, F van; Huntongton, Robert	1501-1825	bibliography of travel reports; travellers and the Rosetta Stone	Egypt (Ashunein to Asyut)



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Irby, Mrs Charles	London	UK	Irby, Commander the Hon. Charles Leonard; Mangles, Capt James			Middle East
Irwin, Jeffrey	San Diego	USA				Near East; Egypt
James CBE, MA, FBA, T.G.H.	London	UK		18 <sup>th</sup> - 19 <sup>th</sup> centuries	traveller-epigraphers, texts, papyri	Egypt
Jones, Ashley	Teddington	UK				Near East; Egypt
Kararah, Prof. Azza	Alexandria	Egypt	Poole, Sophia; Gordon, Lucie Duff	19 <sup>th</sup> century	Egyptian society; letters from Egypt	Egypt
Kark, Prof. Ruth	Jerusalem	Israel			Thos Cook	Egypt
Keersmaecker, Dr Roger O De	Berchem-Anterpen	Belgium				Near East, Egypt
Kettel, Prof. Jeannot	Vichten	Luxembourg	Champollion; Rossellini; Salvolini; Ungauli; Seyffarth; Bove, Nicholas; Capus; Guillaume	18 <sup>th</sup> - 19 <sup>th</sup> centuries	Champollion in Egypt; Hieroglyphic decipherment; Capus' travels and mss.	Egypt; Central Asia; Asia Minor
Khatib, Dr Hisham	Amman	Jordan	painters and travellers to Jerusalem and Holy Land	19 <sup>th</sup> century	topographical paintings and photographs; also books	Jerusalem, Holy Land; Near East
Klein-Franke, Dr Aviva	Cologne	Germany	Wolff, J; Stern, H.	19 <sup>th</sup> century	missionaries	Yemen
Kokkinos, Dr Nikos	London	UK		before mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century	travels in the area of Suez	Egypt (Suez)
Kozloff Brodkey, Ms Arielle	Cleveland, Ohio	USA	Perkins, Lucy Olcott	1900-1914	the art market in Egypt	Italy; Egypt; New York
Lewis, Norman N	Croydon	UK	Bankes, William John; other travellers to Syria; Bruce of Kinnaird, James	1600-1980, especially early 19 <sup>th</sup> century	history of settlement	Syria; Palestine; Lebanon; Jordan (Petra)
Linant de Bellefonds, Dr/Mme Pascale	Paris	France	Linant de Bellefonds and those he met, including Laborde, Léon de	19 <sup>th</sup> century	biography	Egypt; Jordan (Petra)
Llewellyn, Ms Briony	Newmarket	UK	Lewis, J.F.; Wilkie, David; Roberts, David; Müller, W.; Dillon, F. etc	18 <sup>th</sup> - 19 <sup>th</sup> centuries	artists in the Near East, also travellers who drew places and people	Near East, esp. Egypt
Lovell, Mary S.	Chepstow	UK	Burton, Lady Isabel and Sir Richard	19 <sup>th</sup> century		Near East, esp. Syria etc
Loveridge, Emma	London	UK		all periods		Egypt (Sinai)
Malachi, Dr Zvi	Tel Aviv	Israel				Near East; Egypt
Manley, Deborah	Oxford	UK	Salt, Henry; Belmore, Lord; Baldwin, Mr and Mrs; women travellers	19 <sup>th</sup> century	women travellers; support staff (dragomans etc)	Egypt; Sudan; Nubia

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Mansel, Philip	London	UK	ambassadors in Constantinople; Chaiseul-Gouffier, comte de; Fouad, King; Asmahan	1699-1914 1770-1800 1900-1945	diplomacy, power, Grand Tour travel; collecting	Turkey (Constantinople); Ottoman empire; Egypt
Marshall, Ms Eileen	Wakefield	UK			general interest	Egypt; Near East
Megaw, Basil	Edinburgh	UK	great grandparents' journal of travel	1850-1852	travel, photographs	Greece; Palestine; Egypt
Moon, Miss Brenda E.	Edinburgh	Scotland	Edwards, Amelia B.; North, Marianne; other 19 <sup>th</sup> c travellers	19 <sup>th</sup> century	biography, art; bibliography, books and libraries	Egypt; Syria; Holy Land
Onley, James A.	Oxford	UK	Indian Political Service	early 20 <sup>th</sup> century late 19 <sup>th</sup> - mid 20 <sup>th</sup> century	British involvement in the Persian Gulf European involvement in the Middle East	Gulf; Iraq; Kuwait; Bahrain; Qatar; UAE; Muscat; Persia; from Morocco to Iran. Sudan; Jordan; Palestine; Egypt
Perkins, Kenneth J.	Columbia S.C.	USA	European and American tourists	c. 1870-1955 (Colonial Era)	tourism	North Africa (Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya)
Petricioli, Dr Marta	Florence	Italy	Italian travellers in Egypt	19 <sup>th</sup> century		Egypt
Pickavance, Mrs Kathleen Mary	St Leonard's on Sea	UK	Early British travellers to Egypt	before 1800	historio-geography, commerce, espionage, politics etc.	Egypt
Piussi, Dr Anna	Oxford	UK		19 <sup>th</sup> century	French expedition to Egypt; European/French perception and representation	Egypt
Plouviez, Mr Charles	London	UK	Ali Pasha career and reputation; Byron	18 <sup>th</sup> - 19 <sup>th</sup> centuries	British and French travellers in Greece; topography of the Argolid	Ottoman empire; Balkans; Greece
Postgate, Prof Nicholas	Cambridge	UK			Assyriology	Iraq; Turkey
Price, Ms E.M.	Oxford	UK	Belzoni; Banks; Ramesses II; Nefertari		Banks & Kingston Lacy	Egypt (Valley of the Kings)
Qu'aiti, Ms Muzna al-	London	UK				Near East
Ragan, John David	Paris	France	Voilquin, Suzanne; d'Ivray, Jehan; Urbain, Ismayl; Thomas; Saint-Elme, Ida; Garbati	1830-1920	French women travellers; marginal or alternative travellers; French travellers	Egypt; France
Rammant Peeters, Mrs Agnes	Brussels	Belgium	Sébah, P.; Fontaine, C.G.	19 <sup>th</sup> - early 20 <sup>th</sup> centuries	photographs, art	Near East esp. Egypt
Raymond, Prof. André	Aix-en-Provence	France		16 <sup>th</sup> - 19 <sup>th</sup> centuries	Urban history Ottoman history	Egypt (Cairo); Syria (Aleppo); Arab world
Rée, Peta	York	UK	Salt, Henry; Pearce, Nathaniel; Coffin, William; Clarke, E.D.	1800-1850		Egypt; Ethiopia

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Rees, Prof. Joan	Powys	Wales	Edwards, Amelia; Martineau, Harriet; Nightingale, Florence	19 <sup>th</sup> century	Literature and travel; life and work of named women travellers	Egypt
Rennie, James	London	UK				Near East
Riottot, Alain	Bassette, Barbentane	France	Tourtechot <i>alias</i> Granger	18 <sup>th</sup> century	Traveller and naturalist; French consulate in Benghazi	Barbary coast; Benghazi; Cyrenaica; Cyprus; Egypt; Near East
Robinson, Thurstan Henry	Oxford	UK			Classical archaeology; Ottoman history and archaeology	Turkey; Near East
Rodenbeck, Prof. John	Cairo	Egypt	Lane, E.W.; Lane-Poole, Sophia and Stanley; Prisse d'Avennes; Lewis, J.F. Blunt, W.S.; Linant de Bellefonds	1798-1914	modernisation under Muhammad 'Ali and Ismā'īl; social life during the occupation; evolution of tourism; <i>Description de l'Égypte</i>	Egypt
Sadgrove, Dr P.C.	Manchester	UK	Salt, Henry; Belotti, Don Carlo Caviglia, Giovanni; Bouquet-Deschamps; Turles, Camille	19 <sup>th</sup> century	printing; European and Arabic press; European and Arab drama; theatrical troupes; Egyptian associations.	Near East; Egypt (Cairo, Alexandria)
Sattin, Mr Anthony N.	London	UK	Nightingale, Florence; Lane, E.W.; Wilkinson	18 <sup>th</sup> century on	history, biography, travel literature; survivals from ancient Egypt	Near East; Egypt
Scarce, Ms Jennifer	Edinburgh	Scotland	Loti, Pierre; Lane, Edward W.; Lewis, J.F.	Ottoman 1600 on	ethnography, material culture, dress and ornament	Ottoman empire; Egypt
Schut, Dr H.W.	Brummen	The Netherlands	Dutchmen in the Levant; Reuvens, C.J.C.; Leake, William; Hamilton, William; Champollion	18 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> centuries	Rebirth of Egyptology; Dutch in the Levant	Egypt; Levant
Scott, Jane Ayer	West Newton, MA	USA	Borra, G.B.; Wood, Robert; Peysonell; Dilletanti society members	15 <sup>th</sup> - 19 <sup>th</sup> 18 <sup>th</sup> - 19 <sup>th</sup> centuries	ancient sites and society influence on architecture and design	Asia Minor; Turkey; Sardis; Lydia
Searight, Ms Sarah	London	UK	Martin, Capt Henry Byam; Waghorn, Thomas	18 <sup>th</sup> - 19 <sup>th</sup> centuries	Searight collection; postal communications	Near East; Red Sea
Shehadi, Dr Nadim	Oxford	UK		19 <sup>th</sup> centuries	travellers and missionaries	Lebanon; Syria; Palestine
Simpson, Mrs Caroline	Canterbury	Kent		18 <sup>th</sup> - early 20 <sup>th</sup> centuries		Egypt (Gurna, Aswan)
Smith, Mr Paul	London	UK	Cook, Thomas; Cook, John Mason	1869 on	travel and tourists	Egypt (esp. the Nile); Holy Land
Starkey, Mrs Janet	Durham	UK		19 <sup>th</sup> - early 20 <sup>th</sup> centuries	ethnographic description	Egypt; Sudan (Beja); Jordan (Petra)

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Starkey, Dr Paul	Durham	UK	Egyptian and other Arab travellers esp. Ahmad Fāris al-Shidyāq	19 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> centuries	Modern Arabic literature, esp. novel and drama; European influence on Egyptian literature and culture	Egypt and Middle East
Thompson, Prof. Christopher W.	Coventry	UK	Denon, D. Vivant	1811-1852	French Romantic Travel Writing	Near East
Usick, Mrs Patricia	London	UK	Banks, William John; Linant de Bellefonds; Ricci, Alessandro Beechey, Henry William; Salt, Henry	1815-1825	their circle, their work and esp from an Egyptological point of view	Egypt; Nubia; Sudan
Van Rinsveld, Bernard	Brussels	Belgium	Belgians in Egypt; King Leopold II (prev. Duke of Brabant)	19 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> centuries		Egypt; Belgium
Vernon-Jackson, Dr Hugh	Cairo	Egypt	Thurburn family (Alexandria); Levinge, Godfrey (Levinge of Knockdrin); Pückler-Muskau, Prince Hermann von; Whiteley	1800s - 1830s	Nile tours, travellers, family history; trade, commerce, consular, community, tourism	Egypt (Alexandria to Wadi Halfa en route to Nubia and further south to Musarawat)
Vivian, Cassandra	Monessen	USA			desert travellers	Egypt
Wagstaff, Prof. J.M.	Southampton	UK	Leake, William Martin	Apr 1801- Apr 1802	travel, military and topographical activities	Egypt (Nile valley and Delta, Cairo and Alexandria)
Wallace, Miss K. Janet	London	UK	Woolley, Sir C.L.; Hogarth, D.G.; Mallowan, M.E.L.	c. 1840-1940	Archaeological expeditions to various sites	Egypt; Syria; Mesopotamia
Wardle, Dr/Mrs D.E.H.	Birmingham	UK			travellers with reference to archaeology and costume	Greece; Turkey; Balkans
Weeks, Ms Emily M.	New Haven, Ct	USA	Lewis, John Frederick (1841-76); Wilkie, David; Newnan, Henry Roderick; Blunt, Lady Anne; Merrick, E.; Lear, Edward; Goodall, F.	c. 1830-1910	British artists in Egypt; Egyptian revival architecture; landscape interpretations; gendered geography; female travellers; postcards as travel narratives etc	Egypt
Wells, Dr Berit	Athens	Greece	Swedish travellers			Greece; Turkey
Williams, Mrs Caroline	Williamsburg	USA	European artists esp. Gérôme; Roberts, David; Deutsch, L.; Erust, R. Architects.	19 <sup>th</sup> century	Orientalist artists and photographers; American Orientalist artists; Islamic Cairo	Egypt; North Africa; Turkey
Wolff, Mrs Anne S.	Liverpool	UK		1300 - 1600 World War I	European travellers; Western Front	Egypt
Yoder, Mrs Elizabeth	Ichenham	UK			archaeology and art	Near East