

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

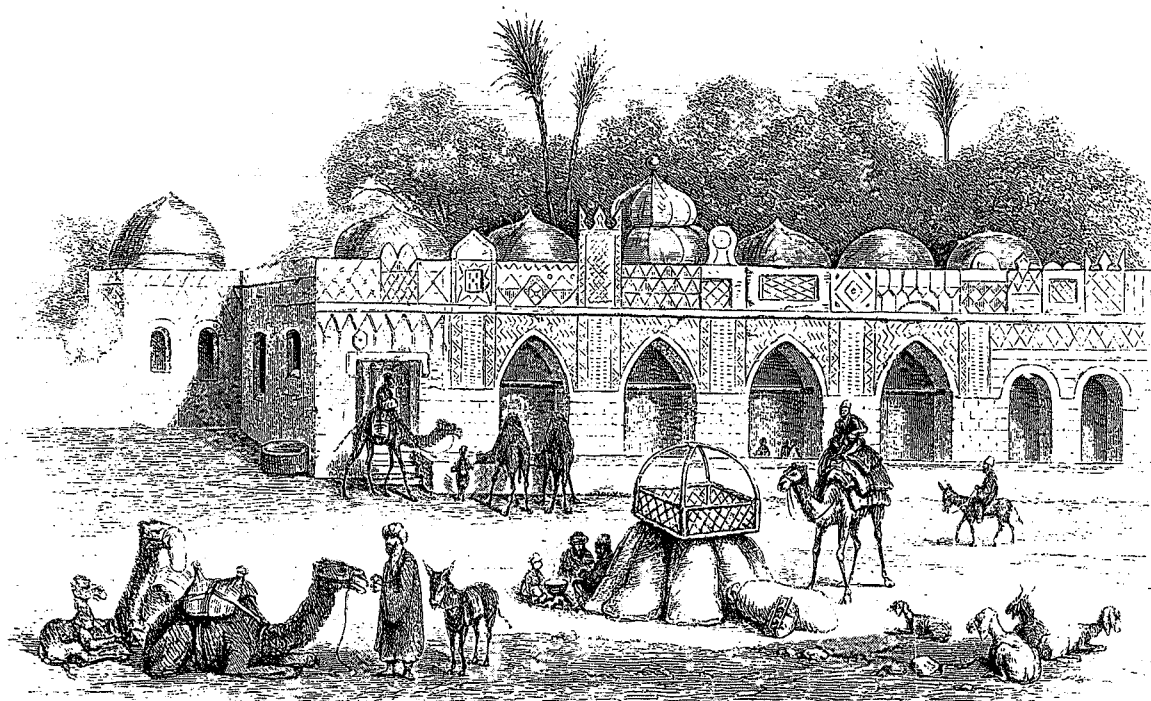
Notes and Queries

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From a Sketch by Dr. Klunzinger

THE CARAVANSERAI OF BIR AMBER, NEAR KENEH,
ON THE GREAT CARAVAN ROUTE FROM THE NILE TO THE RED SEA.

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ASTENE Information

ASTENE Website

We have set up a website for the Association. It is on <http://www.dur.ac.uk/~dml0jcs/astene.htm>. Here you will find some extracts from the *Bulletin*, a membership form and a standing order form, information about the Association, a calendar of events etc. If anyone has the relevant expertise and interest and would like to take on the management of the Website, please contact the committee.

Members' Supplement

Members should have received copies of the *Members' Supplement* (see page 21). Please do not hesitate to contact the ASTENE Office with any corrections and amendments you might wish to make for your entry. Email addresses, in particular often change —so please keep us posted! We hope you find the list useful and welcome any feedback on its format and/or future development.

ASTENE Logo

We made had several attempts to design a logo for ASTENE which can be used on letterheads and as an independent symbol for the Association. Whilst many of the ideas already submitted have many excellent aspects, we have not yet found a design which is satisfactory. As a result, we are asking members to submit their designs and ideas so that they can be displayed at the Annual General Meeting on 8 July and a vote can be cast to select the winning design. They should be readily adaptable for use on basic printers and clearly photocopyable. Please send these designs to Okasha el-Daly, 27 Solent Rd, London NW6 1TP. Fax. 0171 435 1274, preferably before 4 July. Thank you.

ASTENE Bulletin

The ASTENE *Bulletin* is published twice a year and aims to keep members informed of research interests and queries in the field of travel in Egypt and the Near East. Members are encouraged to submit information and material for the *Bulletin* relating to on-going research and interests, conferences etc. There will also be a focus on useful subject-related bibliographies and biographies. The *Bulletin* will contain the following regular or semi-regular features: articles — perhaps on work in progress, which should be no more than 2,000 words; select bibliographies; features on research resources; Association news: publications, conferences, seminars, exhibitions etc.; other exhibitions, conferences etc. of interest; announcements of relevant books/articles—in preparation, forthcoming, recently published; members' notes and queries. Especial thanks to Peter Whyte for proof reading the final proofs of this issue.

Members of the Committee

Honorary President	T.G.H. James
Honorary Vice-President	Derek Hopwood
Chairman:	Paul Starkey
Secretary:	Sarah Searight
Treasurer:	Lisa French
Events organiser:	Deborah Manley
Editor of Newsletter:	Janet Starkey
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Deadline

for submission of copy for *Bulletin* No. 10:
25 August 2000

Subscriptions & Back Issues of ASTENE Bulletin

The levels of subscription are

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

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

The Treasurer sent a notice to all current members in November 1999 to up-date them on their subscription status. Full details of methods of payment were included. Please contact her at the ASTENE Office if you have any queries about membership. All back issues of *ASTENE Bulletin* are available and may be ordered from the Treasurer for £5 each (inc. postage).

ASTENE Office,
26 Millington Rd,
Cambridge CB3 9HP.

Please note the correct Fax: 00 44 1223 462 749, not that given in the *Members' Supplement*. Apologies for any inconvenience caused.

E-mail: <LISACAMB@AOL.COM>

ASTENE Events

Astene: The Greek goddess of travel? Conference on Travellers to Egypt and the Near East, Cambridge, 15-18 July 1999

4 August 1999

I saw several people perform, in a slightly self-conscious manner, the same action I had done: they touched the lawn to convince themselves that this really was grass, not a bright green synthetic substitute rolled out by the college staff. But there was no need to worry, we were at a reception in Pembroke College at the invitation of the Master, and several hundred years of weeding, watering and mowing do make a difference ...

This was just one of several similarly enjoyable occasions during the Astene conference in Cambridge on 15-18 July, 1999. Astene should, by rights and appearances, be the Greek goddess of travel, but it is in fact an acronym of the Association for the Study of Travel in Egypt and the Near East. Some 140 participants from twenty countries gathered at Newnham College and, undeterred by the building works all around them, read, listened to and discussed papers which ranged from weighty and worthy to capricious and positively eccentric. The conference was a triumph of enthusiasm and amateurism over the dry and dull academic approach and an occasion for which, I believe, Britain is better suited than any other country in the world. How often scholarly conferences leave one drained and exhausted and keen to go home, and what a contrast this was. The best-organized events appear to be completely spontaneous, and this the conference organizers achieved with a deftness which was truly admirable.

Not that there was any lack of scholarship in the papers read at the conference. The definition of the aims of the Association, which seemed so straightforward when it was begun, is becoming somewhat more complex. It was no longer just the 19th century travellers with whom the participants were concerned, but now the focus of attention included also voyages to the Holy Land in the ninth to the twelfth centuries and slightly later *rihla* travel logs of Moslem travellers. The accounts and experiences of European travellers were still prominently represented (is it only my impression that most of them had a truly awful time?), but the range of topics gets ever wider and all-embracing. The discussion may now easily turn to Shakespeare's plays, Gerard de Nerval's Oriental novellae, Benjamin Disraeli's novels, the views of Egypt by Gérôme or paintings of Istanbul, and nobody finds this odd. Some of the figures in the early travel sessions who were presented to us in special papers, such as Avraam Norov, Archbishop Gabashvili or Jacob Jonas Björnsthål, were, at least for me, completely new.

There were little gems of detailed investigation among the topics, such as the paper on Gardner Wilkinson's house at Sheikh 'Abd al-Qurna, or on the impact of Islam on high Victorian architecture transmitted through travel in the Near East. Having listened to a splendidly factual paper on the two businessmen, John Sanderson and George Baldwin, I appreciate just a little more that it was not just the yearning for the spiritual which helped Napoleon to make

up his mind about invading Egypt. Sometimes the definition of a traveller was stretched to its limits: the Egyptologist Samuel Birch was so busy studying ancient Egyptian monuments that he never found time to go to Egypt, and Egyptian mummies travelled in the direction opposite to that taken by most people talked about at the conference. But let us not be too pedantic. All these were pieces of a larger mosaic picture which was being created at the conference. And there were some unexpected moments, too. I shouldn't have put my money on the workshop on graffiti but few discussions proved to be more enthusiastic (and also, I have to say, few fluctuated so wildly).

This was a most informative and enjoyable event. The next such occasion, in Edinburgh in 2001, will be hard put to outstage it.

Jaromir Malek

Visit to the Palestine Exploration Fund

The doors of the Palestine Exploration Fund, at 2 Hinde Mews, London were opened on Wednesday, 12th January 2000, at 6 pm. For those who could find it. No brown Heritage road sign pointed the way, no cabbie had heard of it—while even the London A-Z kept a discreet silence. Somehow it was deeply appropriate that the Palestine Exploration Fund, such a store-house of knowledge about the Holy Land, should be so reclusive.

Aside from a spacious library, its high walls packed with towering shelves that are lit by a long skylight, it is a rather cramped institute. The basement, filled with heating pipes and display cases, held the real treasures: stuffed birds, bits from archaeological digs (including two magnificent Canaanite fakes), a neglected model of Herod's temple, cases of rare books and drawer upon drawer of late 19th century photographs, watercolours and meticulous field surveys. It was these surveys, published in 1880 as a set of 26 sheets (at a scale of one inch to one mile), that are the great glory of the Palestine Exploration Fund. The survey was created from a fusion of disinterested scholarship, national self-interest and such talented Royal Engineer officers as Kitchener, Wilson and Conder, all then at the start of their careers. It was the first such survey and remains a lodestone of dispassionate information in a still all too passionate landscape. This quiet and very British achievement was discussed over wine and sandwiches laid out in the library. Curators, scholars, bronze-age archaeologists, travellers, writers and committee members dug into the rich layers of history and biography preserved by the Palestine Exploration Fund until the wine ran dry. If anybody found my silk scarf, bought in Cairo a fortnight before, will they please keep it.

Barnaby Rogerson

ASTENE is very grateful to Dr Rupert Chapman, Executive Secretary, and the Committee of the PEF for hosting this occasion, and to Felicity Cobbing, the Curator, for her introduction to the maps, books and other documents; Briony Llewellyn, Honorary Keeper for Paintings and Drawings, for her presentation of two of the artists, and Nigel Hepper, Honorary Keeper for Natural History, for his remarks in that context. Note that The PEF was also featured in *Bulletin* 7, p 21.

The Palestine Exploration Fund is to be found (by the persevering) at 2 Hinde Mews, Marylebone Lane, off Marylebone High Street, London W1M 5RH. Telephone: 0171 935-5379, fax: 0171 486 7438. The PEF also invites members to visit its website: <<http://www.PEF.org.uk>>. One can become a subscriber to the Fund for £25: apply to the Fund's Secretary for details.

'Itineraries to Jerusalem'

It was a reference in Rosamund Mitchell's *The Spring Voyage* (1965) that started Deborah Manley on this search. As an interesting prelude to the Day Meeting the next day, she asked the Bodleian Map Room under Nick Millea whether we could see the William Wey map which was thought to accompany the text of his pilgrimage. As with so many ASTENE enterprises we got much more than we anticipated. Roger Mason, an expert on early cartography, had kindly agreed to instruct us but had been very doubtful whether the 'Wey map' was really Wey's. So a group of twenty (both members and their Oxford friends) was given a fascinating account on the history of map-making in the Middle Ages illustrated from the map room reference volumes and treasures, on 18 February.

After a brief look at illustrations of the well-known Tabula Peutingeriana of the 13th century (but based on a 4th century Roman original), we passed on to our lecturer's hero, Matthew Paris, the 13th century chronicler at St Albans Abbey. He travelled hardly at all but by interrogating visitors to the Abbey made the first European national maps from their reports—we were reminded by Okasha El-Daly that Ibn Hawqal and al-Magdisi had made such maps in the 10th century—and also compiled an actual genuine pilgrim map from Newcastle to Otranto and beyond. This, which must be dated to 1250–1251, worked as a strip map just like a modern AA route map. Of particular interest was the section on the Holy Land with its emphasis on the details of Acre where at that date, as Jerusalem was no longer in Christian hands, the pilgrim would have had to seek information and help for the last stage of his journey.

We then passed on to the maps that followed: the Hereford Mappa Mundi with its fantastic animals and the Catalan successor of 1385 where the Mediterranean at least was accurate, based on portolan charts. There followed the highlight of the evening as we were shown an actual unpublished portolan map with its leather case (with sockets for the dividers one needed to use the map), beautiful endpapers of relevant saints, and the maps themselves in vellum pasted onto wooden boards; we were even shown how to use it if our vessel was driven off course in a storm.

Finally as a tail piece we went through into the stacks to see the 'Wey' map displayed on the wall under a black curtain and were able to ask for the latest ideas on its date and origin. Last of all we made our way to a recently opened Lebanese restaurant for a delicious selection of *meze* (and Arab dancing) that rounded off the evening with the opportunity for talk. Our thanks to all for a fascinating and delightful evening.

E.B. French

A fascinating list of maps and books seen at the Bodleian Library Map Room is to be listed in *Bulletin* 10 [Ed.].

Report on the Travellers in Egypt Day School organised by the Oxford University Department for Continuing Education together with ASTENE, held at Rewley House, Oxford on 19 February 2000

Derek Hopwood, introducing the theme of the day, suggested that the purpose of travel could be exploration, diversion, to escape from personal restrictions in the home country, or to seek expiation through religious pilgrimage. Until the twentieth century, private travel had been the privilege of the few who had sufficient means to compensate for the difficulties and uncertainties that covering long distances entailed.

Deborah Manley gave an overview of the 'Why, when and how' of travel in Egypt over the past thousand years. Until about the 1850s, the methods changed very little. Then the advent of the steam boat and the train made journeys more reliable, and predictable as well as comfortable and accessible for an increasing number of Western visitors to Egypt. Merchants, traders and pilgrims from the classical period onwards recorded their travels but, following Napoleon's military and scholarly invasion in 1798, Egypt experienced a Renaissance in Western eyes. Deborah sketched the broad variety of Westerners who arrived in search of material or spiritual wealth and values. They ranged from wealthy aristocrats such as the Earl of Belmore to clerics such as Canon Rawnsley—who advocated travelling in 'English style', not, like Richard Burton and John Lewis Burckhardt, following the 'native' style of dress. Whatever the reasons for travelling, a mass of drawings, letters, diaries, maps, photographs and published accounts leave a valuable record. As Isabel Romer exclaimed, of the British, 'What a nation of wandering vagabonds we are!'

Okasha el-Daly gave us a view from the inside out, which he had uncovered in the records of Arab travellers from the sixth to fourteenth centuries. He discovered that their knowledge of Ancient Egypt was already as accurate in medieval times as that achieved by Western scholarship in the nineteenth century. Arab travellers had the advantage of not being 'foreigners'; they spoke the same language and shared the same cultural values as the Egyptians. They based their knowledge on observation, enquiry and accurate research. Okasha suggested that their views were possibly more balanced than those of the West; they were not seeking to verify 'Biblical truths' or give accounts of an alien culture. Okasha stimulated much interest in his sources, which, usually still only in Arabic, are inaccessible to most Westerners.

Patricia Usick painted a three-dimensional portrait of William John Bankes, whose collection of drawings of Egypt and Nubia between 1815 and 1822 represent a valuable and unique source for research. Although some sources dismissed him as a wealthy dilettante, Bankes was responsible for collating over 1500 drawings of sites such as Abu Simbel and Philae, and many others in Nubia now submerged under Lake Nasser. By using stylistic criteria, Patricia had been able to identify the works of the various artists commissioned by Bankes. For example, Alessandro Ricci developed a 'colour-coding' system so that he could accurately reproduce wall-paintings away from site, while

the work of Henry Beechey, the only 'trained' artist, has atmosphere as well as accuracy. These early records are very important, as they reveal much that has disappeared or been destroyed, and are a valuable complement to written texts.

Anna Piussi explained the concept of 'Exotic antiquity' suggesting that early in the nineteenth century, Western imagery had not yet acquired the Orientalising form which was to be seen in later high Victorian or French art. Images from the Napoleonic invasion reproduced in 'La Description de l'Égypte' still carried the imprint of Western imperialism, in the 'classical' way Egyptian monuments were presented. Anna suggested that the Western stance was a belief that their 'superior' civilisation could be superimposed on the 'barbaric degradation and poverty' which was perceived in the East. To an extent, this formed a justification for the French to be in Egypt—their aim to 'return the muses' by colonising or 'civilising' a country which had become 'the greatest museum in the world'.

In his closing remarks, Derek Hopwood emphasised the significance of the attitudes of those who confronted the 'East' for the first time; how Eastern and Western cultures could each identify 'loose behaviour' in the other, and also how a previous civilisation could be perceived or misconceived by different peoples.

As we re-tuned to the travails of the twenty-first century, our minds remained full of the sights and images of an earlier Egypt, and of the people who explored it. Perhaps it is only through the experience of travel that we can begin to examine and understand our own perceptions and cultures. Courses such as 'Travellers in Egypt' are a valuable contribution to this journey of knowledge. Much appreciation was expressed by those who attended, both of the speakers and the organisers. *Megan Price*

21 March 2000: Cairo Meeting

Around 20 ASTENE members and guests, including the outgoing Chairman (PGS), Events Secretary (DM) and joint *Bulletin* Editor (PR) were present at an informal reception on the evening of 21 March 2000 at John Rodenbeck's house in Cairo. There was a friendly, relaxed atmosphere and the occasion provided a useful opportunity to reflect on past events, contemplate new ones, and of course enquire about the progress of the Ithaca volume! To remind the British guests of home, Cairenes had just been drenched in a heavy rainstorm. A number of possibilities for events in Cairo itself were discussed, of which more later, *in sha' Allah*. In the meantime, ASTENE extends grateful thanks to John and Elizabeth Rodenbeck for arranging the gathering and for providing such splendid refreshments. *Paul Starkey*

ASTENE Research Resources Project

For some time ASTENE has been considering assembling and publishing some sort of resource archive for those who, for various reasons, are trying to clarify the movements and records of individual travellers (Ed.). A first meeting of the ASTENE Research Resources Project

group consisting of Patricia Usick (Chair), Neil Cooke, Okasha el-Daly, Brenda Moon, Morris Bierbrier and Jaromir Malek, took place on 24 February 2000. It was decided to set up a database on a website to provide easily accessed, cross-indexed information on research resources which reflect the needs of our membership, thus continuing, in a permanent form, the networking and sharing of information which has been such a valuable feature of ASTENE. The resources will include archives of all types of material (published and unpublished) held by universities, museums, societies, private and public collections, etc., which fall within the ASTENE geographical area, regardless of date. The names of travellers, dates of travel, places visited, and subject matter are primary concerns, but there will also be room to include as much detail as possible. The aim is, for example, to be able to find all travellers at a certain place at a specific date, or to find all references to 'crocodiles'. The subject index will not be superimposed on the database but will arise from the material.

We hope that the main input will come from our members who will be provided with specially designed forms and asked to enter information as they discover and study source material, and to tell us about the research resources of their own cities. The project group will form an Editorial Board which will check the forms and pass the information on to an IT specialist who will be in charge of putting it onto the database and the web. We shall be putting out proposals to appropriate bodies for funding for the IT expertise.

It will never be possible for us to have consistent amounts of information on each subject but this is not important. We are concerned to have something up and running as soon as possible in a simple format which can be adapted and developed in the future. We will begin with the rich sources already contributed by the membership and mentioned in past *Bulletins*. By harnessing the research powers of the membership it should be possible to assemble an important, useful, and accessible archive which will benefit, not just present members, but future research work in many disciplines. We have all stumbled upon caches of remarkable and interesting material, often over and above the needs of the subject in hand, when trawling through books and archives. The project will ensure that others (or even yourself at a later time when following a different trail!) will benefit. *Patricia Usick*

ASTENE Publications

Travellers in Egypt, edited by Paul Starkey and Janet Starkey (London: I.B. Tauris, 1998)

The book is based on the 1995 Durham conference. According to I.B. Tauris, the volume continues to sell well and has acquired a good reputation. It was recently reviewed by H.T. Norris in the *SOAS Bulletin*. The statement that 'The publication of the book within three years and to a high standard of editing, is in itself a feat worthy of praise' is a comforting one for the editors of the subsequent volumes agonising over the apparent slow speed of progress! He continues 'The volume approaches

from many angles and in many aspects, and the style is inviting with not a dull page anywhere.'

It is interesting that some of the other points he makes have been addressed to a degree at subsequent conferences. However his comment that it would be useful to have included Carsten Niebuhr (1733–1815), 'the most important Western traveller in Egypt and Arabia at the time' should be addressed at the next ASTENE conference. Norris draws attention to Husain Hadawy's critical reassessment of Edward Lane (*The Arabian Nights* (New York and London, 1990).)

He concludes: 'This book explores with an admirable clarity the works that flowed from travellers' pens, some of them scholars, or pretenders to the title: their work presents a mixture of fascination, delight, hate, greed, prejudice, idealism, the loneliness of a Manfred searching for his lost Astarte, of the scientific pursuit in Egypt itself and ultimately penetrating deeper into Africa towards the source of the Nile.' With such an encouraging review, the ASTENE adventure is set to continue!

Travellers in Egypt and the Near East edited by Paul and Janet Starkey (Reading: Ithaca, 2000)

The collection of papers in the volumes has its origin in the conference 'Travellers to Egypt and the Near East' held at St Catherine's College, Oxford in July 1997. Paul has been in regular contact with Ithaca and the 2 volumes are scheduled to be published around 28 April 2000 (originally scheduled for November 1999). Order details: Volume I, *Unfolding the Orient*, 352 pp., 235x155 mm, cased £35.00. ISBN 0 86372 257 1; Volume II, *Interpreting the Orient*, 352 pp., 235x155mm, cased £35.00. ISBN 0 86372 258 X. For any enquiries about orders already placed with Ithaca and to make orders please contact Ithaca Press, 8 Southern Court, South Street, Reading RG1 IQS, UK. 44 (0) 118 959 7847, fax +44 (0)118 959 7356, email: <enquiries@garnet-ithaca.demon.co.uk>. Members can obtain a discount so that each volume will cost you £30. Order forms will be available at the AGM and with *Bulletin* 10.

Three books to be published by ASTENE 2000–2001

Following correspondence with contributors to the 1999 conference, it has now been decided by the ASTENE Committee to proceed with the publication of three volumes of papers from the conference (provisional titles):

Travellers in Deserts of the East (to be edited by Janet Starkey and Okasha El-Daly) . [Note: Okasha El-Daly's email is now <okasha.eldaly@talk21.com>]; *Travellers to the Near East and Balkans* (to be edited by Sarah Searight and Malcolm Wagstaff). [Note: Malcolm Wagstaff should now be contacted 16 Oakmount Avenue, Highfield, Southampton SO17 1DR. Email: <jm_wagstaff@yahoo.co.uk>]. *Egypt through the Eyes of Travellers* (to be edited by Deborah Manley and Anna Puissi, snailmail please for this volume only).

Editors have already been in contact with the contributors and please use them as the first point of contact. One advantage of publishing in smaller volumes is that we shall be able to allow contributors more flexibility in regard to word limits. The upper limit has accordingly

been set at 12,000 words per paper — although in practice we expect most contributions to be in the range 4,000 to 8,000 words. Papers can be submitted in English or French. Each editor has a full style sheet and a summary version is available on the website. Contact your editors for further details.

If you have any further queries or if you still wish to contribute but have not yet contacted me on <paulstarkey9@hotmail.com> or the editorial address, please do so as soon as possible, and no later than **10 May 2000**. The schedule for production is as follows: **By 15 May**: Contributors to deliver chapters to the relevant editor. **15 July**: Editing to be completed by editors, and text and disks submitted to typesetter. **2 September**: Typeset text to be returned to editors for comment, then sent to authors for proof reading. In order to meet a very tight deadline we expect proofs to be sent to contributors by 15 September, with a view to your returning them to the editors by 15 October. **15 October**: Preparation of final copy. **10 November**: First completed volume to be sent to the printers. The books will be available in paperback and the retail price kept as low as possible. **15 December**: Distribution of first completed volume. The American University in Cairo and the Museum Bookshop, Great Russell Street, London WC1 have agreed to act as distributors for ASTENE, but I should be very pleased to hear from anyone else with expertise in marketing and distribution! **15 January 2001 and 15 March 2001**: Second and third completed volumes to be sent to the printers. Contributors will receive one free copy of the relevant volume and editors will be entitled to three copies.

While we recognise that the above schedule is quite ambitious, we should be very grateful if all contributors could do their best to adhere to it, since in an enterprise of this sort progress is inevitably at the pace of the slowest. In the meantime, please do not hesitate to contact me, or your volume editor, at any time, should you have any further queries — and good luck! *Series Editor: Paul Starkey*

Survey of Western Palestine

10 volumes of text and 3 boxes of maps and plates

The Survey covered 6000 square miles and includes a set of 26 highly detailed maps and 50 plates supplemented by 9 volumes of extensive writings on all aspects of Palestine: Memoirs on the topography, orography, hydrography and archaeology of Galilee, Samaria and Judea respectively; Special Papers on topography, archaeology, manners and customs; a volume concerning Jerusalem; one on Fauna and Flora; one on Geology; also Arabic and English Name Lists and a complete General Index. Only one volume on Eastern Palestine was ever published, and has been included here also. For full details of this title please look it up on our website www.archiveeditions.co.uk

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Forthcoming ASTENE Events

For further information on any of the events, contact the Events Organiser, Mrs Deborah Manley, on Tel/Fax: 01865 310 284.

Tuesday 4 April 2000 at 14.30. Outing to the Myers Collection at Eton College

Introduction by Christine Ovenden at the Museum. The exhibition of Egyptian antiquities, which is highly recommended, closes for a time from June and opens temporarily at the Metropolitan Museum in New York in the autumn.

Saturday 8 July 2000 from 10.30 to 15.30. Annual General Meeting and Day Conference

at the School of Oriental and African Studies, Malet Street, London University. Nearest tubes are Russell Square, Euston Square, Euston, Warren Street. Only a short distance from King's Cross, St Pancras and Euston mainline stations.

The Programme will be as follows:

10.30 Coffee and Registration

11–12 noon Session I: *Travellers as Archaeologists and Collectors*.

Morris Bierbrier, 'The Unknown Collector: Colonel William Lethieullier (1701–1756).' A member of the Egyptian Society, Lethieullier bequeathed the collection he made in Egypt to the British Museum.

Jacke Phillips, 'Petrie in Palestine and the Aegean (1853–1942).' Petrie, who was a splendid traveller, is best known for his work in Egypt; Dr Phillips looks at his work elsewhere.

12 noon Third Annual General Meeting of the Association for the Study of Egypt and the Near East, chaired by T.G.H. James CBE, the Association's President.

12.45 Lunch at Senate House canteen or in the locality.

14.00 Session II. Anthony Sattin seeks to answer the question 'Did the culture and customs of ancient Egypt survive into later centuries?'—using travellers' accounts as evidence.

Questions and discussion of the day's papers.

15.00 Tea and depart. Followed by committee meeting.

To register (and it would help if you could do so as soon as possible), please send the appropriate cheque to Deborah Manley, 57 Plantation Road, Oxford OX2 6JE. Members £10; student members £5. Non-members £15. For members attending the AGM only there is no fee.

**Autumn 2000
The Pre-Raphaelites at Birmingham**

A number of Pre-Raphaelites visited Egypt and the Near East and painted scenes basined on their experiences. In association with Birmingham Art Gallery, we are planning a half-day session (probably on a Saturday early in November) looking at the paintings and drawings of Egypt and the Near East in their collection. These include works by Lord Leighton, Thomas Seddon, William Holman Hunt, George Howard, 9th Earl of Carlisle, William Dyce, Henry Wallis, David Roberts and J.F. Lewis. In addition, ASTENE member Diane Wardle has offered to introduce the Balkan dress brought back to Britain by the Cadbury family for ASTENE members to view. Full details at the AGM on 8 July and in *Bulletin* 10 in October 2000.

We would like to encourage **pre-Edinburgh** events to be held in northern Britain to encourage more members to join there and to come to the Conference. Any offers of suitable events or venues welcome!

Early 2001. Travellers to Palestine and the Levant Day School, Oxford

Following the success of the 'Travellers in Egypt' day school on 19 February 2000, we are planning a second day school with the Oxford University Department for Continuing Education, early in 2001, this time concentrating on 'Travellers in Palestine and the Levant'. The programme will include: Professor Martin Biddle on 'The Way of the Pilgrims'; Briony Llewellyn on 'Traveller-artists to Palmyra and Petra'; Nigel Hepper on 'The Cedars of Lebanon and travellers' Gardens'; Professor Derek Hopwood on 'The Great Lady Travellers of the Levant: Lady Hester Stanhope, Lady Ellenborough, Isabel Burton and others'. Further information in *Bulletin* 10.

Viewing a copy of the *Description de l'Égypte*

On the eve of this day-school, we are negotiating for a viewing of the first edition of the *Description de l'Égypte* in the Great Library of All Soul's College, Oxford. Details at the AGM and in *Bulletin* 10 in October 2000.



HED-HOOD.

11 to 15 July 2001
The Fourth Biennial ASTENE Conference in
Edinburgh

It seems a long time yet until the Conference in Edinburgh from 8 to 11 July 2001, but it is not, and this very early call for papers to members only suggests some areas of study that might be offered. The selection is arbitrary and eclectic—there will be many, many other offerings when we make the official Call for Papers in the Autumn. Suggestions include:

Scottish travellers (as listed below) and members of the Scottish regiments in Egypt in 1801 and 1807; Travellers to Jerusalem at Eastertide; travellers with the pilgrim or merchant caravans; Lady Ellenborough in Syria; Sarah Belzoni in the Holy Land; Lady Hester Stanhope in Egypt; the great French travellers, Lamartine and Chateaubriand; the role and character of the dragomans; travellers' experiences of the Lazaretto; John Lewis Burckhardt; the 'indefatigable' Captain Cavaglia; Byron in Greece; George

Robbins Gliddon; Lord Cochrane in Greece; Friar Felix Fabri, twice to Jerusalem; Friedrich Hornemann in Egypt; John Ledyard, from Cook to Cairo; crusaders as travellers ... Gardner Wilkinson in the Balkans, the naval chaplain Charles Swan ... We also hope to include a paper on Carsten Niebuhr (1733–1815), as recommended by Professor Norris (see pp. 5–6 above).

If you want to make a proposal, please send it either to Janet Starkey on <j.c.m.starkey@durham.ac.uk> or to Deborah Manley, 57 Plantation Road, Oxford OX2 6JE or Fax: 01865 310 284.

Please note that we plan to publish abstracts in time for the conference, possibly on the Web, so we are limiting their word length to no more than 100 words (though you may also supply a longer version if you wish) and we ask you to give permission for your abstract to be published for the conference.

The formal Call for Papers will appear in the *Bulletin* in October and will then be released more widely. We have indications that there will be many contributions offered, so please submit your proposals early.

Some Travellers Associated with Scotland

As the 2001 ASTENE conference will take place in Edinburgh, it would be especially appropriate to have at least some papers on Scottish travellers—and there are plenty of them! The following is only a very partial list.

- Abercrombie**, Sir Ralph (1734–1801). Born: Menstrie, Clackmannanshire. In command of the British Expedition to Egypt, killed at the Battle of Aboukir.
- Aberdeen**, 4th Earl of, George Gordon (1784–1860). Born Edinburgh. Travelled in Greece, disapproved strongly of Lord Elgin's removal of the marbles from the Parthenon.
- Adams**, Andrew Leith (1827–1882). Born Aberdeenshire. Army surgeon, served in Egypt, travelled with Henry Rhind.
- Anderson**, John (1833–1900). Born Edinburgh. Professor of Anatomy, Superintendent Calcutta Museum, made scientific expeditions to Arabia and Egypt.
- Bruce**, Sir Frederick (1814–1887). Born Fife. Son of Lord Elgin (see below), Consul General in Egypt, 1855–1862.
- Bruce**, James (1730–1794). Born Canard. Traveller in Abyssinia and Egypt.
- Bruce**, Thomas (1766–1841), 7th Earl of Elgin. Born Fife. Ambassador to Constantinople, collector of the Elgin Marbles.
- Campbell**, Sir Archibald (1835–1908). Born Florence. Scots Guards officer, astronomer. Served in the Crimea, observed the transit of Venus in Egypt, 1870 and 1874.
- Campbell**, Rev Colin (1848–1931). Born Argyll. Visited Egypt several times; some of his collection is in the Royal Museum of Scotland.
- Campbell**, Patrick (1779–1857). Born Duntroon. Consul General in Egypt, 1833–1840. Associated with Howard Vase in exploration of the Pyramids of Gaza, 1837.
- Christie**, Alexander (d 1833) Physician, visited Egypt to study epidemic diseases, collected zoological specimens and antiquities.
- Colquhoun**, Sir Robert (1804–1870). Consul General in Egypt, 1858–1865.
- Elphinstone**, George Keith, Viscount Keith (1746–1823). Born Elphinstone Tower, Stirling. Admiral in command of the British Expedition to Egypt, 1801.
- Esdaille**, James (1808–1859). Born Montrose. Surgeon and hypnotist, East India Co. Medical Service, visited Egypt between 1836–1838, published *Letters from the Red Sea, Egypt and the Continent* (1839).
- Gordon**, John (1772–1858) of Cluny. Army Officer. In Egypt 1804, his voyage up the Nile can be reconstructed from the graffiti he left behind. See *Bulletin* 6.

- Grant, James (1840–1896).** Born Methlick, physician and collector. Went to Egypt to deal with an outbreak of cholera, later was given a government appointment in Cairo and made Bey by the Khedive. He bequeathed his collection to the Museum of Aberdeen University.
- Hay, Robert (1799–1863).** Born Duns Castle, Berwickshire. In Egypt in 1818 and from 1824–1828, 1829–1834. Antiquarian and collector. Published *Illustrations of Cairo* (1840). Papers and drawings in the British Library.
- Hogg, Edward (1783–1848).** Physician, travelled to the Near East 1832–1833, ascended the Nile to Wadi Haifa, wrote his name on the rock of Abu Sir. Published *Visit to Alexandria, Damascus and Jerusalem, etc.* (1835).
- Lindsay, Lord Alexander (1812–1880),** later Earl of Crawford and Balcarres. Born Cumberland. Visited Egypt and Palestine 1836–1837, published *Letters from Egypt, Edom and the Holy Land* (1838).
- Lithgow, William (c.1582–c.1645).** Born Lanark. In Egypt and Palestine c.1610, published *Rare Adventures and Paineiful Perigrinations* (1632).
- Maxwell, Sir John (1859–1929).** Born Liverpool. Army officer and collector, served in Egypt and South Africa. Portrait in Glasgow.
- Mure, William (1799–1860).** Born Caldwell, Ayrshire. Classical scholar, travelled in Greece and Egypt. Criticised Champollion's chronologies of the Egyptian dynasties.
- Murray, Sir Charles (1806–1895).** Consul-General in Egypt, 1846–1853. His brother Henry, a naval officer, was also in Egypt, travelling with Mansfield Parkyns in the late 1840s.
- Pringle, John Watson (1791–1861).** Army officer, visited Egypt en route for Ceylon, 1824; published *Route de l'Inde par l'Egypte et la Mer Rouge* (1826) (in *Bull. Soc. Géogr. Paris*)
- Quibell, Annie, née Pirie (1862–1927).** Born Aberdeen. Went to Egypt in 1895 as assistant to Petrie, married J.E. Quibell, 1900. Published *Egyptian History and Art* (1923), *A Wayfarer in Egypt*, 2nd ed. (1926). Arranged the Grant-Bey Collection in Aberdeen.
- Ramsay, William (1812–1837).** Accompanied Lord Lindsay to Egypt, 1836–1837, carved his name on the rock of Abu Sir. Lindsay's book quotes his journal.
- Rhind, Alexander (1833–1863).** Born Wick, Caithness. Lawyer, ill health took him to Egypt, 1855–1857; excavated at Thebes and Gaza. Bequeathed his collection to the National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh (now National Museums of Scotland). Published *Egypt: its Climate, Character and Resources as a Winter Resort, etc.* (1856) and *Thebes; its tombs and their tenants* (1862).
- Richardson, Robert (1779–1847).** Born Stirling. Physician, travelled to Egypt and Palestine with the Earl of Belmore, 1816–18. Published *Travels along the Mediterranean and parts adjacent, etc* (1822).
- Roberts, David (1796–1864).** Born Edinburgh. Artist, worked in Egypt and the Near East among other countries.
- Smyth, Charles Piazzi (1819–1900).** Born Naples. Professor of Astronomy, Edinburgh University, 1845, Astronomer-royal for Scotland. Surveyed the Great Pyramid, 1865, taking some of the earliest photographs. Published *Our Inheritance in the Great Pyramid* (1864), and *Life and Work at the Great Pyramid* (1867). His wife, Jessie, accompanied him to Egypt.
- Stratton, Sir Joseph (d. 1840).** Born Scotland, surname originally Muter. Army officer. In Egypt 1817, after touring Palestine.
- Thurburn, Robert (1784–1860).** Born Keith. Secretary to Missett, British Consul General in Egypt, then partner in the merchant house of Samuel Briggs. British Consul in Alexandria 1833–1838.
- Webster, James (1802–1828).** Born Inverary. Lawyer, travelled to the Levant and Egypt 1825–1828. Went as far south as Philae, died in Cairo. His journal later published as *Travels through the Crimea, Turkey and Egypt* (1830).
- Wilson, Robert (1787–c.1865).** Born Banffshire. Surgeon in East India Company ships from 1805. Travelled in the Levant, visited Egypt and Nubia in 1820. His papers are in the University of Aberdeen, where he had studied medicine, and his antiquities are in the Anthropological Museum, Marischal College.
- Wilson, William Rae (1772–1849).** Born Paisley. Visited Egypt and Palestine. Published *Travels in Europe, Egypt and the Holy Land* (1823).
- Yates, William Holt (1802–after 1845).** Studied medicine in Edinburgh. Visited Egypt and Nubia, 1829–1830. Member of the Syro-Egyptian Society, for which he published a memoir on obelisks, 1845. Published *Modern History and Condition of Egypt* (1843).



TOMB OF ABSALOM.

Recent Conferences and Exhibitions

The Collector's Art: Ancient Egypt at Eton College

Not quite everything in the exhibition comes from the bequest to his old school of Major W.J. Myers (1858-1899). There are also a few items otherwise acquired by the College over the past 150 years— but the overall impression is consistent, of a collection made with a sensitive and discriminating taste. Nothing is monumental, nothing is grotesque, the objects are mainly pottery, small figures, amulets and beads. For Myers, perfection and colour were the essence of Egyptian decorative art. He was particularly attracted by blue faience, and the examples on show are quite stunningly beautiful.

The exhibition is very well worth a visit. It runs at the Broomhouse Gallery, Eton College, Windsor, Berkshire SL4 6DJ, until 30 June, and moves on to the Metropolitan Museum of Modern Art, New York, in the autumn. Open daily 14.00-17.00. Windsor may be reached by train and coach (for details see *Bulletin* 8, page 11 or telephone/fax Eton on 01753 671212).

Peta Rée

Dominique-Vivant Denon, L' il de Napoleon at The Louvre, Paris 20.10.1999-17.1.2000

The exhibition, spread out over three different parts of the Louvre (much climbing monumental staircases required), was a comprehensive compliment to a man of diverse talents. For those whose main interest was his year in Egypt (1798-1799), there was only one gallery, plus some objects from his own collection of Egyptian antiquities. These included artefacts gathered in from museums around France and also from the Soane Museum in London. The 'allegorical scene' of Denon sorting himself out in the

midst of multifarious antiquities seemed to epitomise one's impression of an enthusiastic and erudite collector, who enjoyed his work, while in the many portraits of him one saw a man with a humorous — and sometimes lecherous — twinkle in his eye!

Deborah Manley and Peta Rée

L'Orient des Femmes Colloquium

A delightful colloquium was held from 26 to 27 November 1999 on a variety of themes relating to the representation of women in the Orient. It successfully succeeded in avoiding a feminist agenda.

Presentations entwined a superb mix of English and French, German, Arabic and Persian and included sessions on 'Aesthetic Representations of Oriental Woman', 'The Spirit and Feminine Letters in the Orient', 'Snippets of Sociology of Women of the Orient', 'Oriental Travellers and Orientalist Visions of the Feminine'. Topics ranged from Victorian photographs, painting, poetry, to Moroccan and Egyptian women in the imagination of Europeans; from the 'cure de soleil et de vent sec' to 'bédouinothérapie' (Marie-Elise Palmier-Chatelain: the organiser who worked hard to achieve such a wonderful event), to perceptions of women in the Eastern Desert (Janet Starkey) and Jennifer Yee's delightful paper on 'L'Orientale: l'être de fuite par excellence'. Other papers covered travellers such as Lady Mary Wortley Montagu (Leyli Anvar-Chenderoff), le chevalier d'Arvieux (Régine Goutalier) and Lady Hester Stanhope (Edmond Bosworth). The papers are to be published by the Université de Marne-la-Vallée in the near future.

We dined well and were royally entertained—and the enthusiasm generated in the new university of Marne-la-Vallée is likely to open up exciting possibilities for future co-operation with French colleagues.

Janet Starkey

Dominique Vivant Denon, *Vivant Denon at the ruins of Hieracopolis*, 1798-9. Pen and wash. London, British Museum.



Forthcoming Conferences and Lectures

Please let the editors know about forthcoming conferences, lectures and exhibitions in plenty of time so that we can include them in the *Bulletin*.

2000

- 1-4 April **Travel in the Byzantine World**. 34th Spring Symposium of Byzantine Studies, Birmingham UK. The symposium is held by the Centre for Byzantine, Ottoman and Modern Greek Studies at the University of Birmingham for the Society for the Promotion of Byzantine Studies. There are several papers which may well be of interest to ASTENE members. Further information from Dr Ruth Macrides or <G.E.Bye@Bham.ac.uk> Bye, Centre for Byzantine, Ottoman and Modern Greek Studies, School of Historical Studies, University of Birmingham B15 2TT. Tel 0044-121-414-5775; fax 0121 414 6866. An exhibition of the Gertrude Bell archives from Newcastle university will be on display at the Byzantine Studies conference. Programme details via the ASTENE website.
- 4 April 18.00 open evening: 'The rise and fall of great empires' British Museum, Free to BM Society members. tickets £5, contact 020 7323 8605.
- 13 April 17.30 Dr Jenny Balfour-Paul on 'Pursuing indigo from the Levant Eastwards' at the **Royal Asiatic Society**, 60 Queen's Gardens, W2. Contact 020 7724 4742.
- 13 April 18.30 Bob Partridge on 'Photographing ancient Egypt' at the Egyptian Embassy, Culture and Education Bureau, 4 Chesterfield Gardens, W1.
- 9 May 17.30 David Edwards & John Hawthorne on 'Excavating an archive: unpublished discoveries in the C.M. Daniels' papers, Lecture theatre, British Academy, 10 Carlton Terrace, London SW1 to the Society of Libyan Studies.
- 12-14 May **Beyond the Grand Tour**: Weekend school at Oxford University's Department of Continuing Education. Cultural tourism whether at home, in Europe or in a wider world has held a deep fascination for English society ever since it became possible in the 16th century. It is now available to a wider range of people than ever before and this weekend will provide an opportunity to explore many of its different manifestations. Papers will include: Jeremy Howard: 'From the Grand Tour to Cook's Tours: the lure of Italy'; Edward Chaney: 'The Origins of the Grand Tour'; Joachim Strupp: 'Marbles, loos and guided tours: visiting Venice in the Renaissance'; Nicola Smith: 'Goths and Vampires: the pleasure of ruins'; Luke Herriman: 'William Gilpin and the discovery of the Lake District'; Timothy Mowl: "'Imminent for his vices": the travels of William Beckford'; Peter Mandler: 'A short history of country house visiting'; Briony Llewellyn: 'Aristocrats, artists and amateurs: travellers in Egypt and the Levant c.1840-1870'; Bruce Collins: 'Grand Tours of duty: the British in nineteenth century India'; Tony Crawforth: 'Nineteenth-century Scientific Expeditions'; Tom Hassall: 'Tourism and the global village'. Those interested should apply to the Administrative Assistant, Day and Weekend Schools, OUDCE, 1 Wellington Square, Oxford, OX1 2JA. Tel: 01865 270368, or email <ppdayweek@conted.ox.ac.uk>.
- 9-11 June **Terms of Empire: Landscape & Writing, 1800 to the Present**. University of Aberdeen. Throughout the 19th and 20th centuries, writers of Empire have variously interpreted landscape. This conference seeks to explore the relationship between landscape, writing and empire at a time of intense political and historical change. Suitable themes might include—cities and settlements—the politics of locale—regional rivalry—terror and territory —landscapes of desire—cartography and writing. Other topics will also be considered providing they address the overall conference theme. Papers should be 20 minutes long, and should be emailed to Glenn Hooper at g.hooper@abdn.ac.uk.
- 24 June **Orientalism: The West's Response to the Muslim World Study Day**. Royal Museum of Scotland, Chambers St., Edinburgh. This Study Day, organised by the Scottish Society for Art History in association with the National Museums of Scotland, will look at the impact of Muslim art and culture on the West. Papers will cover many aspects of Westerners' travel in, and study of, the Muslim world, such as collecting and cataloguing Muslim art, painting or photographing the people and places, or otherwise interpreting or appropriating Muslim culture. Topics range from British artists in the Muslim world, Europeans dressed up in Turkish costume and the romanticisation of the Alhambra, to Muslim-inspired interiors in the West and 20th-century mosque design by Western architects.
- Contributors include well-known scholars such as Professor Robert Hillenbrand and Jennifer Scarce, as well as doctoral students engaged in new research into Orientalist topics. Most importantly, the Study Day will provide an opportunity to bring together people from a wide variety of disciplines and communities:

historians of Western art, architecture and design with their counterparts in the Islamic fields; students and specialists in Islamic Studies and Middle Eastern Studies; and more generally, people of Muslim, Christian or other backgrounds with an interest in the theme of Orientalism. The Royal Museum of Scotland's outstanding collections of Muslim art will provide an appropriate context for the Study Day. Many of the papers will later be published in the *Journal of the Scottish Society for Art History*.

For further information or suggestions for papers, contact Hilary Macartney Scottish Society for Art History, 22 Exeter Drive, Glasgow G11 7UX, tel. 0141 334 5636 or Ulrike Al-Khamis, Curator for South Asia and the Middle East, National Museums of Scotland, Chambers St., Edinburgh EH1 1JF, tel. 0131-225-7534.

- 29 June **Egypt Exploration Society**. Dr Jaromir Malek, Egyptology in the twenty-first century. British Museum lecture theatre, Great Russell St, London WC1 at 18.00. For security reasons all attending the EES lectures at the British Museum must obtain and show an 'EES Lectures admission Ticket', obtainable from the EES Office.
- 2-5 July **BRISMES Conference 2000: Writing the Middle East** to be held at the Centre of Middle Eastern and Islamic Studies, University of Cambridge, Faculty of Oriental Studies, Sidgwick Avenue, Cambridge CB3 9DA with accommodation at Peterhouse, Pembroke and St Catherine's Colleges. See <<http://www.cmeis.cam.ac.uk>> or contact email: <oriental-mes-admin@lists.cam.ac.uk> for further details.
- 5 July The Middle East Libraries committee of the United Kingdom (**MELCOM-UK**) in conjunction with the Islamic Bibliography Unit of Cambridge University Library will host the First Pearson Memorial Lecture at 12.00 in the Morrison Room of Cambridge University Library, West Road, Cambridge. The speaker will be Paul Auchterlonie speaking on 'Victorian Periodicals and the Middle East'. For further information contact Geoffrey Roper, Islamic Bibliography Unit, Cambridge University Library, Cambridge, CB3 9DR. Email: <gjr@ula.cam.ac.uk>
- 6-8 July The Call for Papers for the conference on **Borders and Crossings II**, to be held at the University of Brest, in France, has met with a great response so far. Guest speakers include Mary-Louise Pratt, Peter Hulme, Tim Youngs and Jean-Didier Urbain. For further information contact Jan Borm <Jan.Borm@sudam.uvsq.fr>, Université de Versailles Saint-Quentin-en-Yvelines or jean-yves.ledisez@univ-brest.fr .
- 30 Aug to 1 Sept. **The Fifth International Conference on Sudan Studies** is to be held in the Castle, University of Durham. With as many as 16 panels, associated exhibitions, musical events and film shows. If you are interested in presenting a paper on any subject relating to the theme *Sudan: Past, Present and Future* please contact Justin Willis, Sudan Conference, Department of History, 43 North Bailey, Durham DH1 3EX. email: <Justin.Willis@durham.ac.uk> 0191 374 2437. Costs: lunch £6, dinner £8. Accommodation standard room £18, twin room with private bath £28; single room with private bath £30. Conference dinner £25. Conference fee £60 or £20 for daily attendance. A student rate of £35 for the whole conference or £12 for daily attendance for those on full-time courses of study. Bookings received after 30 May 2000 will be subject to a £10 booking fee. See <http://www.dur.ac.uk/~dhi0jw/> or. If you would like to contribute to the session on *Travellers in the Sudan*, please email Janet on <j.c.m.starkey@durham.ac.uk> .
- 26 Sept Professor A.J. Mills, 'The Dakhleh Oasis Project: new discoveries', at the EES Northern Branch. Contact the Hon. Sec. Dr Rosalie David, The Manchester Museum, University of Manchester, Manchester M13 9PL. <R.david@man.ac.uk>
- 15-18 Dec **Encounters with Ancient Egypt**, UCL Institute of Archaeology, 31-34 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PY. The conference will examine the ways in which the cultures of Egypt (predynastic, dynastic, Hellenistic, Roman, late-antique, Islamic and colonial) have perpetually been re-configured in response to changes in ideologies and strategies for appropriating the past. See <<http://www.ucl.ac.uk/archaeology/general/enco/>> , email John Tait on <ancient-egypt@ucl.ac.uk> or contact Dominic Montserrat, Department of Classics and Ancient History, University of Warwick, CV4 7AL for further details.
- 2001
- 5 to 7 Oct **The International Society for Travel Writing** (tentative name) announces that its biennial North American Conference--"In Transit: A Conference on Travel Writers and Travel Writing"--will be held at Youngstown State University, Youngstown, Ohio, from Friday 5 October through Sunday 7 October 2001. Details to follow - from James Schramer <jjschram@cc.ysu.edu> .

In subsequent *Bulletins* we hope to give you information about local societies on related subjects such as Egyptology, Near East Area Studies etc. in both Britain and abroad so we would welcome any relevant information from readers.

For example:

The North Yorkshire Ancient Egypt Group organises talks, social events, museum visits, evening lectures and day schools, and issues a quarterly newsletter. They meet on the last Wednesday of each month from September to June, 19.30 to 21.30 in the Board Inn, High Street, Knaresborough, North Yorks. The 1999-2000 programme has so far included: Professor B.S.J. Isserlin on Egypt and Israel; Carole Walker on Queen Hatshepsut; Dr John Fletcher on Amenhotep III, the Sun King; Neil Spenser on Forgotten Dynasties; Peta Rée on the Life and Travels of Henry Salt; Peter Phillips on the Pillars of Egypt. Still to come are Dr Stephen Snape on the ostrich in Ancient Egypt (26 April), and Dr Barbara Watterson (31 May). For further information, please phone Anne Murray (10423 861 604), Jo Hirons (01937 580 703) or Lesley Rhodes (10937 581 384).

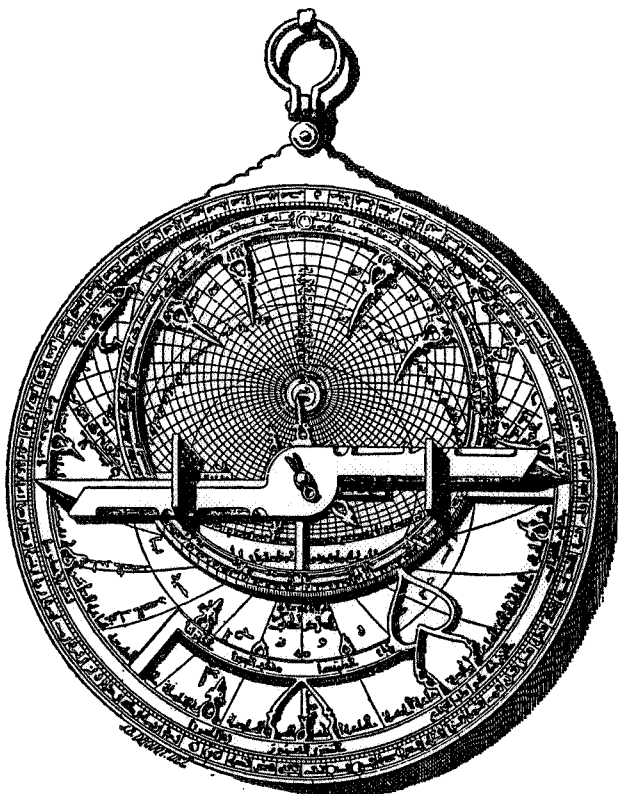
Exchanges

If you run a magazine or newsletter on a subject relating to ASTENE and would like to set up an exchange with the *Bulletin*, please contact the editors or a member of the committee. We are particularly interested in societies with an Egyptological and/or Middle Eastern basis.

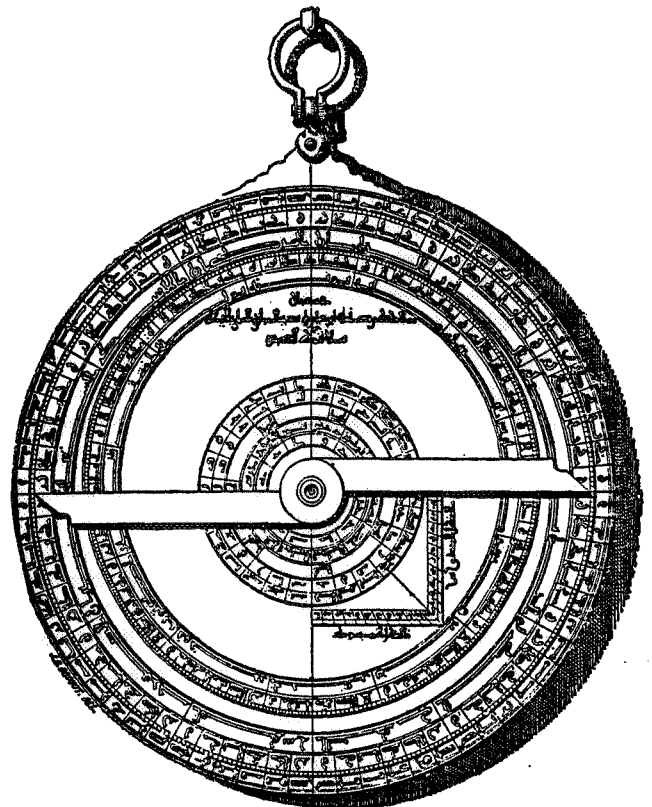
There is a new editor for the Friends of Pitt-Rivers Museum's newsletter, *Pitt-Rivers Friends' Magazine*, another ASTENE member, Mrs Deborah Manley, who is setting up an exchange with the *ASTENE Bulletin*.

The Oriental Museum, Durham has now closed for six months for refurbishment as they won a lottery bid to build a mezzanine floor, students' room, coffee room and other facilities. They aim to improve the displays, for example, the Fourth Duke of Northumberland's Egyptological collection. At the same time the Friends of the Oriental Museum are hoping to relaunch their image. Arrangements to exchange its newsletter *The Orient Express* have been made with its new editor, Janet Starkey.

Issue 46 of *Harakevet* received. Please note that the correct address to contact Rabbi Walter Rothschild is at Judische Gemeinde zu Berlin, Joachimstaler Strasse 13, D-10719, Berlin-Charlottenburg, Germany. fax: (+49)-30-214-73889, email: <Rothschild-Berlin@t-online.de> for further information. As usual crammed with fascinating information about Middle Eastern railways and the areas they served. Apologies, as his address was listed incorrectly in the *Members' Supplement*.



ARABIC ASTROLABE.



ARABIC ASTROLABE.

News

National Museum News of Lebanon

Claude Doumet-Serhal, a new member of the Association, edits the *National Museum News* of Lebanon. Their Millennium issue was the tenth issue of this journal which is usually devoted to archaeological subjects. The September issue will focus on travellers in the area and Mme Doumet-Serhal will welcome suggestions for articles on this subject. Please contact her on 0171-591-0875 or <Claude.LEBNM@BTInternet.com> if you have a paper to offer.

Desert trek

Two charities are searching for volunteers to exchange the dull and wet of English winter for the extremes of the Egyptian desert. *Survive the Sinai* is a trek organised to raise money to provide hospice care and support in the UK and Romania. Adventurous types should phone Ann Frampton on 01 590 61 22 27 if they are free for the fundraising event in November 2000. [Taken from a free press newspaper, this appeal was targeted at North Yorkshire, but presumably the charities would welcome hardy and charitably-minded volunteers from other places.]

Building work in Oxford

Readers should note that the Upper Reading Room of the Old Bodleian Library will be closed for renovation from Sunday 25 June to Sunday 8 October inclusive. Alternative arrangements will be made. The Lower Reading Room, Duke Humfrey's Library, the Radcliffe Camera and New Library reading rooms will be open.

It appears that renovation will include the provision of an outlet for a laptop computer at every desk. The many readers who object to the idea of having to sit next to the inevitably disturbing users of these machines can only hope that the authorities will ensure that there is some part of the Reading Room in which these outlets, though present, are not activated. Readers who are concerned should write to the Librarian, Bodleian Library, Broad St, Oxford, to see if they can elicit an assurance that this will be so.

At the Griffith Institute, the Sackler Library building is behind schedule. It now looks as though the Archive might be operational in Summer 2001.

Sale of Robert Michael Burrell Library

The Sale of the Middle Eastern library of Robert Michael Burrell held on 14-15 October was intriguing, for this lifetime collection of 10,000 volumes was in large part sold to one man, phoning from Qatar in a £1.9m sale. A mixed owner sale of Mediterranean and Middle Eastern pictures and books held by Sotheby's on the previous day contained 2 copies of Theodore and Mabel Bent's 1900 book on Southern Arabia, both first editions. One of them, being first owned by Lt Nevill Smyth of the Queens Bays, who had accompanied the Bents on a journey to the Sudan and contributed a map to the book, made £575 and the second, in better condition, reached £690. On the very next day the Burrell copy, in poor condition, sold for £4,830.

Istanbul Libraries

Zeynep Inankur has sent us the addresses of two useful libraries in Istanbul where they have a rich collection of travel writings. One is the library of the Bo'aziçi Üniversitesi (Bo'aziçi Kütüphanesi 80815 Bebek, Istanbul. Internet <www.libraries.boun.edu.tr> and the second is Atatürk Kitaplıo'du Mete Cad 45 Taksim 80091. Fax 2517972.



Obituary

RICHARD LAMB, who died on 28 November 1999 aged 88, became known to the Association when he drew Deborah Manley's attention to some letters written from the Near East in 1818-19 to his great grandfather Joseph Lamb by a Cambridge friend John Bowes Wright. He was also a relation of Winifred Lamb, pioneer female archaeologist in Turkey and Hon. Keeper at the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge.

Glancing through the letters it is clear that Richard Lamb and his ancestor would have had much in common: the two Cambridge friends were as scholarly and well read, with an active interest in the world around them, as was the 20th century Lamb. In Joseph's case this was Europe and the Near East immediately after the Napoleonic wars; in fact he and Bowes Wright had left England together in the brief period between Napoleon's exile to Elba and his return in 1815. In Richard's case it was the Europe of World War II and the decades immediately before and after which he described so lucidly in a series of books which he began writing in his seventies. These include *Montgomery in Europe 1943-45: Success or Failure?* (1983), *The Ghosts of Peace* (1987), and books on the Churchill, Eden and Macmillan years.

His fascination with the war stemmed from his experiences with the Eighth Army in Italy; after Victor Emmanuel took Italy out of the alliance with Germany in 1943, Lamb had served as liaison officer with the Italian units who put on British uniform. Close to his experiences was *War in Italy 1943-45: a brutal story*, which described the terrible consequences suffered by the Italians; published in 1993, it was short-listed for the Duff Cooper prize. His post-war career included standing unsuccessfully as both Liberal and Conservative candidate, finally becoming a leading Liberal and the party's spokesman on agriculture and economic affairs.

At the age of 88 he had just finished a *Companion Guide to the Gulf of Naples* (which awaits publication); he had signed a contract for a book on the 1942 war in Syria and was discussing the publication of the letters his great grandfather received from Egypt and the Near East—an example and an encouragement to us all.

Sarah Searight

Queries — and some answers

American artists in Egypt — Does anyone know anything about **Roderick Newman** (1843–1917), a painter in the Pre-Raphaelite style, who wintered in Egypt in his later years, and whose painting of Philae of 1905 is in the Smithsonian?

Also, the well-known portraitist, **John Singer Sargent** (1856–1925), was in Egypt in 1891; does anyone know the whereabouts of paintings he did there?

NB. Paintings by our travellers turn up in some unlikely places. A small 'View of Philae' (not showing the buildings) by **Edward Lear** (1812–1888) was spotted by a member in 'Colonel Fife's bedroom' at Nunnington Hall, North Yorkshire, a house given to the National Trust by Mrs Margaret Fife in 1952. If anyone should see any other artworks relating to Egypt or the Near East, in stately homes, galleries, museums, or even sale rooms, perhaps they would make a note and let us know. Ed.

Dear Sir,

I am editing a diary from **F.M. Hessemer** who was sent to Egypt by a certain **Lord Henry Gally Knight**. Knight lived in Rome about 1829 and wanted Hessemer to make drawings for a book he wanted to publish about the oriental influence on European architecture. Do you know more about Knight? His life dates, occupation, published books and perhaps you have also heard about Hessemer through his name. I got your address from Mr. Bommas from Heidelberg University and would be very obliged if you could answer some of my questions.

Yours sincerely KB "Bott" <bott&bott@pmi.at>

Edmond Diemer is working with Professor Theodore Monod, a 97-year-old naturalist who still travels twice a year through deserts, on problems related to the Libyan Desert and its many mysteries. Publications they have studied include **Harding King's** *Mysteries of the Libyan Desert* and his various papers published in *The Geographical Journal*. The Royal Geographical Society has a few of his letters in their archives which can only be consulted by prior arrangement, at their offices. Does anyone know Harding King's profession? Arita Baaijens suggested that Edmond contact ASTENE members to see if anyone can help him. If you can, please contact Edmond Diemer at 149 rue du Murger Papillon, 77350 Le Mee sur Seine. Tel/Fax 33 (0) 1 64 37 32 31. <edimer@aol.com>

In the 1830s, when **James Wellsted** visited the convent of St Catherine at Sinai, he found, in the travellers' room, a few books deposited by former visitors. Among them was a register of the names of those travellers 'who for several years past arrived here'. (*Travels in Arabia*, II, 79). The names of Henniker, Wolff and Finati were included (and with whom was the last travelling, one wonders?). Deborah Manley and Peta Rée, at St Catherine's Monastery in 1998, enquired if the names of travellers inscribed on the wall of the guestroom, as recorded by many visitors, still existed. A young monk said he thought not, but there was a visitors' book going back many years. Has anyone seen it?

Visiting the Valley of the Kings in 1823, **Moyle Sherer** saw in a tomb this inscription, written 'in a small, neat hand in pencil': '*Ibrahim—post Reditum suum a Limitibus Regni Dongolae.*' Is this inscription by **John Lewis Burckhardt** still there and is so, in which tomb?

On the journey of Miss Webb and her companions in the winter of 1861–1862 (recorded by **Dean Burgon** in letters and pictures) a **Captain Bayley** took, on the way up the Nile and in Nubia, more than a hundred photographs—some 'exquisite ones'. Are the whereabouts of these photographs known?

Alec Conn <aleconn@teesdaleonline.co.uk>, 3 Brancepeth Grove, Bishop Auckland DL14 6NA, is interested in hearing from other ASTENE members with extracts from travellers' reports, whether or not he/she visited the **Funerary Temple of Hatshepsut**, with their impressions and descriptions of the area and building as they saw it at the time, their thoughts and how they perceived the area. The travellers' records are particularly valuable as most of the travellers would probably have visited the area at a time when restoration had not begun or was in its infancy. Alec Conn is particularly interested in the views of the layman and the manner in which they recorded their experiences. This may only amount to a few words, a sentence or two—maybe while they were there having a picnic champagne lunch!

Henrietta McCall (see *Members' Supplement* page) is researching **Max Mallowan** and would be grateful for any members' help.

Kees van der Spek (see *Members' Supplement* page) has asked if we can recommend programs to include diacritical marks in English text for the purpose of **Arabic-romanised transliterations**? Something that is user friendly and compatible with the Times-Roman font? He is also looking for a program which allows him to insert Arabic fonts into my English Office 97 word document. He uses a PC. He is aware of Arabic enabled Office 97 and Word 95/98 programs as used in the Middle East, but these are 'overkill' for my present needs and in any case too expensive at this stage.

[We have experimented over the years and find that Corel Word Perfect does everything one needs. It has an excellent international character set including Arabic (ظ سد ش ث ء ع ى َ etc.), Polish (Ł, ł etc), Turkish (ğ, ğ, ı etc), Greek (λ ε α 'O etc.), Cyrillic, Hebrew (א ב ג etc), has characters suitable for transliteration e.g. long vowels (ā, ē, ī, ō, ū etc), has a phonetic character set (č, 3, ʏ, ʒ etc.) and is easy to use. It will place dots under the text (đ, s, ı etc). It will be reasonably compatible with Word. We have used it for typesetting many camera-ready publications and it has been more than satisfactory. *Janet Starkey.*]



An Anecdote of Admiral Gibraltar

Died lately. In a skirmish with the Greeks, the Turkish Admiral Ishmael Gibraltar, who has a command in the Pashas of Egypt's fleet. He will be much missed, and even regretted by the English traveller; being as remarkable for his attachment to our nation, as for his splendid dress, and his constant good nature and open-hearted manners.

A few years ago Ishmael was sent on some mission to England, and sailed in a Turkish frigate which he commanded from Constantinople. After a voyage of two or three months, for it was the longest and most perilous he had ever undertaken, he arrived safely in the river. On landing, he sought out a place of refreshment and rest, but with little hope of finding one suited to his Oriental taste; and, after parading through several narrow and dirty streets he at last entered the *Hog in Armour* in Wapping, and going into a parlour that was well carpeted, and in whose chimney an excellent fire was blazing, he was quite delighted, and instantly squatted down on the floor, in his rich dress of light blue velvet, cashmere shawl and Damascus sabre at his side, declaring he had no idea the Giaours were so well off. His long pipe, that was brought by one of his attendants, was instantly in use, and the volumes of smoke, the coffee, and the various paraphernalia, soon convinced the landlady that the stranger intended to monopolize the whole of her apartment. The next day he got into a hackney coach, and proceeded to present his letters of introduction at the West end of the town. The first was to the Duke of Kent, who, having heard much of Ismael's character, received him with the greatest kindness, and on his departure, asked at what hotel he lodged, that he might have the pleasure of calling on him, and showing him those attentions he would stand in need of in London. Ismael replied that he lodged at the *Hog in Armour*, where he should feel great pleasure in seeing His Royal Highness. The Duke smiled at the simplicity of the reply, and went early the following morning in his carriage to the quarters of the noble Turk, whom he brought off bodily, and saw him installed in a more stylish, if not more comfortable, abode.

The Gentleman's Magazine, August 1826.

Does anyone know the date of Ismael's visit to England? It must have been made before the end of 1819, for Edward, Duke of Kent, fourth son of George III, died only eight months after the birth, in May 1819, of his only child, the future Queen Victoria.

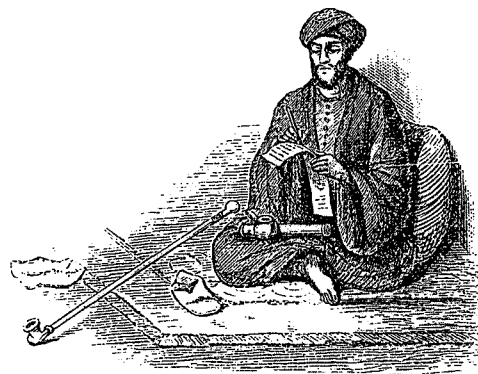
Ismael Gibraltar played a pivotal role in the career of Giovanni Belzoni. Acting as an agent in Malta for the Pasha of Egypt in recruiting engineers and industrialists to come and help modernise Egypt, he met Belzoni there in 1815, who told him he could build a waterwheel which, harnessed to only one ox, would lift as much water as the four traditionally required. And so, Belzoni gave up his scheme of going to Constantinople as an entertainer, and instead sailed for Alexandria and fame.



Thomas Burgon (1787–1858)

Donald M. Bailey, formerly of the Department of Greek and Roman Antiquities at the British Museum, has provided the following concerning Thomas Burgon (1787–1858) about whom Dr Krzyszkowska asked in *ASTENE Bulletin* no. 8. Thomas Burgon was a merchant in Turkey and a member of the court of assistants of the Levant Company employed in the coin department of the British Museum (1841), according to the *Concise Dictionary of National Biography*.

Burgon's collection of antiquities was purchased by the British Museum in 1842 and drawings of them are in the Ashmolean Museum. After his bankruptcy, he was employed to catalogue his collection of coins in the British Museum. Readers of the *Bulletin* might be amused and possibly appalled by the following letter from Burgon to an unknown correspondent, in the British Museum Correspondence 1826–1860, Volume 1 a–B1, no. 734. Donald Bailey has not yet been able to trace Lieut. Graves but presumes he was a naval officer rather than in the army.



Brunswick Square, 5 March 1839.

My dear Sir,

I don't know that I can suggest anything in the shape of hint or instruction which will not immediately occur to Lieut. Graves' mind, as soon as he knows what he is required to do, -& I feel the more difficulty in venturing any remark on the subject, as I don't know the locality—never having been on the spot. I should say however that he must first and foremost have on board his vessel *a proper interpreter*, a man from the establishment of some English Consul—accustomed to intrigue & negotiate with Turks & of some nerve, standing and experience. This I think of absolute necessity to prevent any broil or dispute. Next he must have on board his vessel some loaf sugar & coffee (raw) for presents, as well as some broad cloth, some pilots day & night telescopes—a showy plated telescope or two—perhaps a Turkish watch or two—a few pairs of long Turkish pistols—and an English double barrell'd fowling piece. Gunpowder of course he would have.

These would serve for presents, but I would leave him the choice of them—& the interpreter would direct and suggest the use to be made of them. He must also be

provided with a bag of Spanish Dollars which the interpreter would suggest the mode of applying.

The spot and the marbles wanted being particularly indicated, of course Graves would first carefully *reconnoitre the territory* & inform himself very carefully under whose immediate authority the district was & and of the character of the person in authority—*whether timid & in fear of the Porte, or the contrary*, and how far from the ruins he resides &c &c.

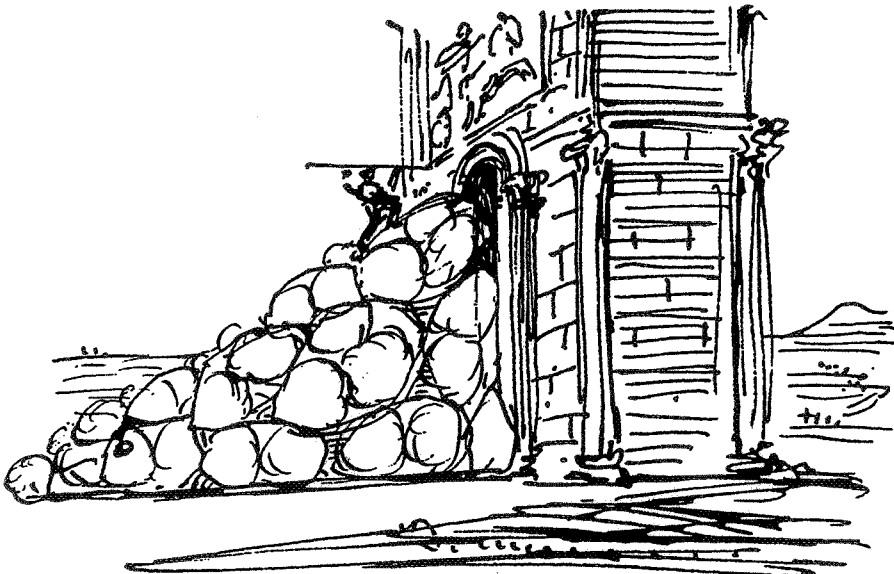
If the ruins are in a place absolutely deserted & Graves should be of the opinion (after reconnoitring) that the objects wanted could be taken by a *coup de main*—I would land people enough to take away in the least possible time the objects wanted most. For instance the long bi-lingual inscription, a perfect tomb, or the finest sculpture—after getting those safely on board—I would go on with others. Any single person coming by accident & seeing the proceedings must be tackled by the interpreter & civilly treated & if intractable be bribed to assist & kept with the party. I think, at any rate, if bribed and well treated, any person might be prevented from needlessly meddling & giving information to the authorities, which would most probably speedily give rise to—at least—a *warning off*. Then the *interpreter's province* would be called into action, & if presents, & gentle means, should be of no avail—as with a *timid person in authority would be the case*—and no quiet willing consent can be brought about by any bribery or presents—then—I presume we should do nothing without the Porte's firman. This the ambassador at Constantinople must be moved to procure, and the affair will then (I should fear) be more slow and difficult and after all will probably require as many presents and petty local bribery as if the firman had not been granted.


If the ruins are not deserted & Turks numerous about, of course, without permission nothing can be done. Their all will depend on the character of the party in authority & and the address of the interpreter. I would recommend him to ask first for *one stone*, & that, of the person who is *lowest in authority*, if he will consent to its removal. The request must be *casually made at a visit, during the pipes & coffee*. The stone *bagged* & the presents taken—ask for *another & another, & another*—always for one or two—new presents everytime—I am sure Graves will know how to do all this—especially aided by a very clever interpreter who can speak and understand English well. Graves speaks a *little French Greek & Italian*, but the matter would be much facilitated by an interpreter who not only speaks but understands English.

Recurring to the *coup de main*, Graves should have on board all needful tools & apparatus—& should *loosen & prepare quietly before hand all that he means to carry off suddenly*. One thing just occurs to me, *to prevent injuring & fracture to the marbles at their falling down*, sundry hair cloth, long bags should be prepared *filled hard* with straw, or some similar material, to break the fall of the slab of marble. I mean something like the long bales of Turkey cotton which Graves knows full well—by forming an inclined plane, of bags of straw tied together, the large heavy slabs were lowered with ease and safety [when?] from the top of the high archway at Ephesus of which an engraving may be seen in [Pitton de] Tournefort [*A Voyage into the Levant*, Vol 2, London, 1718, opp. p. 388 and p. 392]. The following *beautiful sketch* [drawn in the letter; copy appended] slightly helps to make the plan intelligible, only I would in practice, of course, make the plane more inclined thus [here a sketch; copy appended]. I was told that *most readily and easily* by this simple plan all the fuss of poles, tackles, ropes &c &c was avoided.

Graves is full of love for antiquity, full of invention, courage, & energy, & has had so much practice in the Levant, among the Turks, that I think he would conduct such a job with all needful skill & prudence. He is also so scientific & mathematical that he would bring you a beautiful ground plan of your locality & map of the surrounding country, which would add to the value and interest of the marbles. He has also some knowledge of art which would be useful. I feel so much ashamed of having expressed my own zeal for antiquity to have led me over these 2 sheets to say that which Graves knows better than I, that I must say no more except that

I am very dear sir
Yours most truly
Ths. Burgon

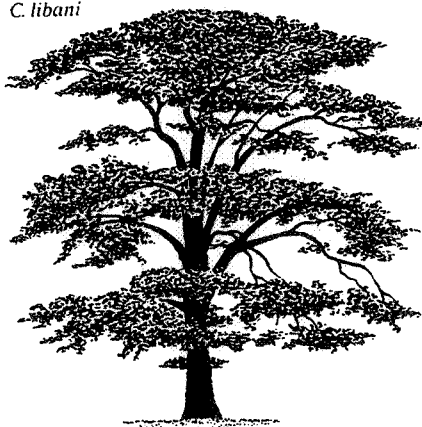


plan intelligible, only I would in practice, of course, make the plane more inclined thus 

I was told that *most readily & easily* by this simple plan all the fuss of poles, tackles, ropes &c &c was avoided.—

Cedars of Lebanon in British Estates: a request for historical information

C. libani



Cedar of Lebanon, *Cedrus libani*: in maturity the tree has a flattened head and branches in distinctively horizontal layers.

Scattered across Great Britain and Ireland are great houses with stately trees in their grounds, including noble cedars of Lebanon. Even when the mansions have been demolished the cedars remain in the parkland, but their history has been forgotten. Were these raised from seeds brought back by landed gentry who either sponsored expeditions or went to Lebanon themselves? For example, at Kingston Lacy in Dorset it is recorded that the cedars were raised by William John Bankes' mother from seeds he sent back from his Syrian expedition in 1814 (Dorchester CRO).

W.J. Bean in his *Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles* (8th ed, revised Vol I: 560-1, 1970) includes a list of such sites where notable cedars had been measured prior to publication. It is said there that some of the planting dates are known. The list is as follows: Petworth, Sussex; Fort Belvedere, Windsor; Highclere, Hants; Bowood, Wilts*; Cobham Hall, Kent; Claremont, Esher, Surrey; Peper Harrow, Surrey; The Whittern, Hereford; Dogmersfield Park, Hants; Wilton House, Wilts; Bayfordbury, Herts; Powderham Castle, Devon (perhaps a Duke of Devonshire); Whitfield House, Hereford; Blenheim Palace, Oxon. Information on the origin of these trees would be welcome. No doubt there are many others, such as Sutton Park, N. Yorks; Crichel House, Dorset; Syon House; Alnwick Castle, and National Trust properties, that could be investigated with profit.

Although cedars inhabit high altitude slopes in Lebanon where they are subject to annual snowfall, in Britain they suffer severe damage from accumulation of snow and ice on their horizontal branches. I recall in the winter of 1980-1981 after an ice storm, seeing several old trees in Petersham Park (part of Richmond Park) standing denuded of their branches which lay round about them. They were 'probably planted as seedlings in about 1740 by John, second Duke of Argyle' (M.B. Brown, *Richmond Park* (1985), p.92) near the former Petersham Lodge that was demolished in 1835. The tree ring count suggested that one

of the cedars 'was between 230 and 250 years old' which accords with the supposed planting date.

Unfortunately it is likely that other 200-year-old cedars have suffered the same fate and we are losing historic trees. There is no time to be lost in recording such cedars before they, too, disappear. Any information would be gratefully received by the writer at the address given below. Please restrict it to the cedar of Lebanon (not Atlas or Deodar). At the suggestion of Deborah Manley, such information would be used by the writer for a forthcoming ASTENE lecture.

F. Nigel Hepper

25a Montague Rd, Richmond, Surrey TW10 6QW

Note

*There is a connection between the Marquesses of Lansdowne, owners of Bowood, and Admiral Keith, Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Forces in Egypt in 1801. Keith's granddaughter married the Fourth Marquess in 1843, and the family have the jewels and orders given to Keith in gratitude by the Sultan of Constantinople—unfortunately, as this marriage occurred twenty years after Keith's death, it is unlikely seeds for the Bowood cedars came from him. Ed.

Nubia, Somers Clarke and Hassan Fathy

The architect and archaeologist Somers Clarke worked in Upper Egypt from the early 1890s to 1926 and remains one of the few foreign Egyptologists to have been genuinely interested in the architecture and living and working conditions of his Upper Egyptian contemporaries. He lived close to Nubia, where there were settled Nubian communities with traditional Nubian buildings, and his village of Mehamid is known for its fine mud-brick masons. He was almost certainly the first to record, with detailed drawings and descriptions, the structures and materials of both ancient and contemporary mud-brick structures. In particular he recorded and drew simple but detailed architectural drawings of the traditional methods of domed and vaulted buildings, and their construction without the use of timber. *The Use of Mud-brick in Egypt* was published as an article in the *Cairo Scientific Journal*, 11:21 (June 1908). This describes experiments with brick making, the construction and uses of the continuous vault, different types of dome, and ends with a design for a simple four bay domed building. As Architect to the Dean and Chapter of Chichester Cathedral and from other previous work in England he was very familiar with vaults, arches and domes.

In his important work, *Christian Antiquities in the Nile Valley*, published in 1912, most of the information from the 1908 article is reprinted. Somers Clarke, though clearly a very modest and self-effacing man, must have been a well-known architect/archaeologist on the Egyptian cultural scene and his ideas would probably have been known by a fairly wide intellectual circle even before publication. It is also not unlikely that he gave talks to students and learned societies in Cairo. It would have been surprising if his interest in and appreciation of *modern* as against purely antique culture had gone unnoticed in Cairo, and by 1912 he was an Honorary Member of the *Comité de Conservation des Monuments de l'Art Arabe* in Cairo.

One gathers from his writings that Somers Clarke was a very practical chap. He built himself an amazing, river-side, mud-brick, palace of a house with domes, vaults and battlements at Mehamid close to El Kab, which is still used as the home for archaeological 'missions'. Winifred Blackman took some lovely evocative photos when she stayed with Somers Clarke in March 1925.¹ The Cairo-Aswan railway was relatively new in 1908, with stops at many stations on the way south to Aswan—you can see the house from the train. Even in winter it can get blisteringly hot and Somers Clarke saw and felt the necessity for real station buildings that would provide an office for station staff, and give shelter and shade to waiting passengers. Naturally he designed a practical solution that could be replicated at any station—simple, functional, cheap buildings using local materials and local techniques built by local craftsmen. 'I venture to hope I may be forgiven if I make a practical application of the system and show how a small railway station might easily be built.' He then gives us the design for a basic four bay building with domed roofs which rest on arches sprung from solid 0.75m square piers—all made from mud-brick and requiring no timber. He also explains how the building could be enlarged, almost indefinitely, in any direction.

At least two of these mud-brick, multi-domed station waiting rooms and offices were built at Edfu and Silsila, by the side of the track where everyone in an up or down train would see them. The building at Silsila, with six domes, still exists—or it did in April 1999. Now it is a small part of the modern station jumble, but in the 1920s and 1930s they would each have stood out like beacons. Foreign visitors may have travelled by Nile steamers, but most Egyptians went by train. These very special new buildings would not have been missed. It is highly likely that they featured in contemporary Egyptian newspapers. They were newsworthy. Architects and engineers would surely have heard of this eccentric Englishman building modern buildings for rural people in Upper Egypt using styles and techniques with an unbroken lineage of thousands of years.

The archaeologists working at the Theban sites on the West Bank at Luxor erected buildings to accommodate the visiting teams, their work and finds. Perhaps encouraged by their colleague and friend Somers Clarke, they also used local forms and materials. By the 1930s there were a number of these mud-brick 'mission houses', using a variety of designs which included domes and vaults—The Carter House (1911), The American (Metropolitan) House (1912),² and the first base of Chicago House (1924).³ (Was the 'old' Chicago house demolished in 1940 or is it now Marsam or Sheikh Ali Hotel?) These buildings were conspicuously different from the rest of the small buildings in the area which made up the hamlets of the village of Qurna (Gourna).

The traditional house form in 'old' Qurna village is a collection of square cornered structures with flat roofs. Half a mile East, towards the river, is what remains of the village of New Qurna, built 1945–1948, with its continuous vaults and small domes. Designed by Hassan Fathy it is a world-renowned destination for architectural pilgrims and a much quoted model for 'sustainable' buildings. It was intended to re-house the population living on and beside the Theban Hills—an early chapter in the on-going and

unresolved saga of heritage management practice versus the needs of local communities.

Hassan Fathy had been an architecture student in Cairo and graduated in 1926. He was a remarkable man, and when he died in 1989 he was internationally respected and much loved for his creative genius, his intellectual honesty, his sympathy for the poor and poorly housed and as a great teacher. In his long working life he created many superb buildings and complexes using, and derived from, traditional mud-brick buildings with domes and vaults. In his book *Architecture for the Poor* or alternatively *Gourna—A Tale of Two Villages*, written many years after his early work in New Qurna and published in 1969, he tells us how he was inspired by his trip to Aswan in 1941 when he saw Nubian architecture at Gharb Aswan, first hand, for the first time.

In 1945 when Hassan Fathy was commissioned to design the relocation village of New Qurna he needed to create something practical and cheap, using local materials, local labour and without the use of expensive timber. With the craft skills of imported Nubian masons, and local Qurnawi labour, he created what are now often cited as the among the first modern, architect designed, 'sustainable' buildings. They are similar to Nubian houses and similar in many respects also to the stations of Somers Clarke. The domestic buildings are beautiful, fascinating and considered 'revolutionary'; the mosque in New Qurna is a masterpiece, as is the school further south at Fares—the only remaining one of the three village schools that were built—but they are inspired variations on a theme, and the simplest form of that theme was, I believe, first played on the 20th century architectural stage by Somers Clarke.

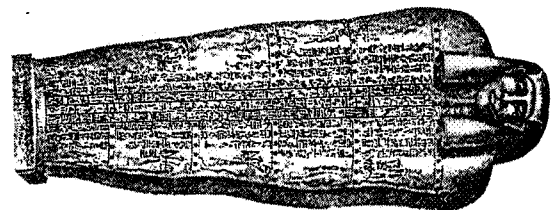
The remaining station at Silsila is a small but important part of Egypt's architectural heritage. It is also solid proof of the remarkable work of an almost forgotten and much upstaged figure.

Caroline Simpson

Caroline has pointed out that it is the centenary of Hassan Fathy's birth in March 2000. Ed.

Notes

1. Winifred Blackman's negatives, especially Nos. 1775, 1777 & 1779, University of Liverpool, School of Archaeology and Oriental Studies.
2. 'a rather palatial mud-brick affair which had been built in 1912—the building constructed in the Coptic style was designed by Winlock and Walter Jones, influenced by their archaeological work at such sites.'
3. Luxor House, later 'Old' Chicago House, designed by James Henry Breasted, whose drawings for it are in the Oriental Institute Archives, University of Chicago.



Other Interesting Projects

The Gayer Anderson Museum in Cairo: its Preservation and Presentation

The Gayer-Anderson Museum in Cairo (Bayt al-Kritiliyya) is unique for the diversity of its collections (a fascinating mixture of Pharaonic, Islamic and British art) and the charm of its setting in two Ottoman courtyard houses dating from the 16th and 17th centuries. These houses, which are now registered monuments in the care of the Supreme Council of Antiquities, were adapted as a museum in 1945 by a British army doctor, R.G. Gayer-Anderson, and are among a handful of such houses that survive to this day. The museum is located immediately beside the 9th century mosque of Ibn Tulun and is on many tourist itineraries through the old city as well as being a favourite haunt of local residents.

A major preservation and presentation programme is now under way, supervised by a grandson of the Museum's founder, Theo Gayer-Anderson who is also a stone conservator, and Nicholas Warner, an architect resident in Cairo documenting and restoring Islamic monuments. The programme is urgently in need of funds totalling some £200,000. Although the fabric of the Museum is sound, the displays within are now in urgent need of upgrading with new cabinets and lighting, improved exhibition layouts, object conservation, visitor information and security and fire alarm systems. Many rooms that were once part of the visitor's experience are now closed and the objects they contain are unseen. There are plans, for instance, for a special Egyptological room. An objective of the project is to return all rooms to use as exhibition spaces.

An example of how exciting and how urgent the project is, is the recent discovery of much of the original library, crammed into cupboards in the Sabil room and the Persian room, many of which were nailed shut. According to the project organiser, Nicholas Warner, the collection is particularly strong on travel and other literature about the Levant and Egypt. There are about 2,000 books which divide into early, possibly 17th-century translations, of the Qur'an into English, Athanasius Kircher on hieroglyphs, Heylyn's *Microcosmos*, Pory's 1600 translation of Leo Africanus, plus much 18th-century and 19th-century material. Gayer Anderson was clearly fond of collecting first and second editions.

To conserve such material is a top priority of the project but obviously extremely expensive. The aim with the books is to refurbish the library room itself with better bookcases, as well as a single freestanding case for a rotating book exhibit of 'prizes' of the collection. Warner is compiling a list of the best volumes with costs for cleaning and rebinding. It might be possible to copy the British Library's 'Adopt a Book' campaign.

To carry out such essential tasks and to renovate the interior while simultaneously keeping the Museum open requires the construction of a new conservation workshop and storage facility. This has been designed to be located in an unused and largely unseen residual space adjacent to the Museum; it will serve not only the long-term needs of the Museum but also act as a resource for other monuments in

the surrounding area, and serve as a training facility for conservation technicians. The final component of the project is landscaping around the Museum to improve its immediate environment and to provide an outdoor venue for cultural events. The newly built but currently unusable cafeteria and bookshop will be remodelled to make them relate more closely with the garden.

Total costs of the project are estimated at £200,000; a detailed budget and project documentation may be obtained from Nicholas Warner at 18 Sharia Ismail Mohamed, Zamalek, Cairo (fax +20 2 355 3052). Some £68,000 has already been promised from the Foreign & Commonwealth Office and it is hoped to attract commercial sponsorship from foreign companies operating in Egypt; BP-Amoco for instance are helping to fund cases and a guidebook. It is also proposed to set up a UK-based charity, 'Friends of the Gayer-Anderson House' Further information from Sarah Searight, ASTENE secretary, tel/fax +44-207-622-9407.

The Robert Hay Drawings in the British Library

We have received a request from Bernard Griffin for information about the history of Robert Hay and his work in Egypt, with a view to possible publication of the Robert Hay drawings of Amarna in the Manuscripts Department of the British Library. As many of you are aware, many of these splendid drawings were secured with the aid of the camera lucida by Robert Hay and his team of copyists working in the rock tombs at Amarna in 1830 and 1833. This vast collection of drawings and notes fills no less than 49 volumes, many of which run to over 100 folios and the Library has no specific catalogue of the drawing, descriptions or scene locations. The majority of the Amarna drawings can, however, be identified by reference to the *Topographical Bibliography* (Porter and Moss) Volume IV (1934), to be updated in the next four years.

Cyril Aldred's *Akhenaten* refers to the exquisite art of these drawings and they are clearly superb examples of the art of the Amarna period. As these drawings have never been published they are unavailable to students of Egyptology, excepting those able to visit the Library. It is apparent that many of the drawings are the individual pieces of a number of jigsaw puzzles which, when and if assembled, may depict the full scenes from tomb walls. Some of these scenes may have been destroyed and have therefore never been seen by anyone less than 170 years old!

Bernard Griffin is preparing a computerised database catalogue of the Hay Amarna drawings detailing British Library/*Topographical Bibliography* cross-references, locations and descriptions, perhaps for eventual publication, with copies of the scenes. The British Library is able to provide digital copies of the drawings and some of the drawings are on microfilm, some of which (the Theban necropolis) were studied by Lisa Manniche. *The Topographical Bibliography* at the Griffith Institute, Oxford may well have a list of Hay drawings. Any ASTENE members who can provide Bernard with advice on computer imaging, possible publishing and finance for the project can contact him direct on Bernard Griffin, 22

Newberry Crescent, Windsor, Berks. fax:/Tel: 01753 864256 email: <bernard.olwen@ukf.net>

Robert Hay's 'Panoramas of Thebes'/Qurna

'The Panoramas of Thebes' were drawn in 1826 by Robert Hay, one of the finest draughtsmen and artists ever to work in Egypt. The two 360 degree panoramas and additional drawings are a unique record of the Theban Necropolis and of the community that lived there, and that still lives and works in the many hamlets that make up the village of Qurna.

Museums and libraries around the world hold collections of treasures, pictures, and other records from Thebes/Qurna, that Qurnawi people never see. The originals of Hay's drawings are in the British Library and have never been published. When I saw the drawings I thought it would be wonderful to have them on display in Qurna, where they came from. The Library has generously given a set of photographic copies to the people of Qurna for display in the village.

The best venue is one where both locals and visitors pass by, and ideally a good building in its own right. The Omda House by the Post Office and Tomb of Ramose is perfect, just metres from where one panorama was drawn. It has a small modern craft gallery in two rooms, and a local sculpture shop in another. At present three rooms on the ground floor are empty and will be restored to hold an exhibition of the history of Qurna featuring the Hay Panoramas. The owner has agreed to have the exhibition there, and the contract is agreed. Entry will be free to all.

All we need now is the money to pay to make the pictures into an exhibition, to repair the rooms, pay a small rent, and for a guardian to look after it. The total cost for the first two years is £10,000. A charity account has been opened in the UK, and a registered NGO in Egypt will accept donations from within Egypt. I firmly believe that there are many people who would like to see these remarkable drawings displayed in this way: people who love Egypt, people who have visited Thebes, people who understand what one's history means to a community.

Imagine never having seen any pictures from the past of your family, or anywhere in your immediate environment. Imagine no family photos, none of those little heaps of sepia prints, those black and white ones of sporty looking young things in long bathing suits or taking tea on long gone lawns. Imagine never having seen any old photos or pictures of the town or village where you live, and there is no written history either; also you are a village woman and can't read anyway. Then, all of a sudden, someone shows you lovely detailed drawings of where you live, but one

hundred and seventy-five years ago. Here, every hump and bump, is the land your house is built on, the granaries that still stand in the back yard; here are men, women and children who must be relatives: all the sites around which your family has lived for generations. Suddenly you have a visual history, as strong and valid as the paintings and carvings on the ancient tombs scattered in your village. That is what the Hay drawings mean to the Qurnawi, and much more.

Please help give the Qurnawi back their history and visitors to Thebes a rare treat. A brochure and further information available. All help and donations gratefully received, send to Robert Hay's Panoramas of Thebes/Qurna, co-ordinator Caroline Simpson BA, 9 Whittington Road, Bounds Green, London N22 8YS. Cheques to be made payable to Hay's Theban Panoramas.

Useful Websites

Please note the very useful *Guardian* website on Egyptology run by Nigel Strudwick at <http://www.newton.ac.ac.uk/egypt/society.html> >. The ASTENE website is now up and running on <http://www.dur.ac.uk/~dml0jcs/astene.htm> >. Bloomsbury Book Auctions are at <www.motoc.com/BBA>. The EES now has an email facility <eeslondon@talk21.com> for Dr Patricia Spencer, the EES Secretary and general mail; <eeslibrary@talk21.com> for the Librarian (Carla Gallorini) and non-financial membership enquiries; subscriptions and accounts on <eesfinance@talk21.com>. *Studies in Travel Writing*, Tim Young <Tim.Young@ntu.ac.uk> Website <http://human.etc>; *Journal of African Travel-Writing*, Amber Vogel <ottotwo@email.unc.edu>, <<http://www.unc.edu/~ottotwo>>; *Journeys. The International Journal of Travel and Travel Writing* <journeys@roehampton.ac.uk>; *Literary Traveler*, Francis McGovern <<http://www/literarytraveler.com>>; *Society for American Travel Writing*, Jeffrey Melton <meltonj@strudel.aum.edu>; NRA Hist Mss Comm 'Accessions to Repositories' Annual added to Database (Duke Humphrey) Held by all major libraries and is on line. We welcome any additions to this information.

Any volunteers for a Website watchman to co-ordinate and surf the web in search of suitable sites which might interest ASTENE members?

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Research Resources

Winifred Blackman's Papers

Winifred Blackman worked in Egypt in the early twentieth century, and mainly lived close to where her archaeologist brother, Aylward, was working. I went through her papers in Liverpool searching for photos or information on Qurna and found none, but there is much which will be of interest to others. There is an extensive collection of her notebooks, book drafts, papers and letters. There is also a remarkable collection of 3517 photographs with negatives, and—also remarkable—a typed catalogue.

The photos printed in *The Fellahin of Upper Egypt* (1927) are all here plus many others taken at the same times and on related topics. Mainly village and family scenes, houses, rituals, domestic artefacts, local people. In her book she does not say where photos are taken, but there are provenances on many of the negatives/prints. Places and topics mainly 1923–1925: El-Gherak, Girga, Gowazi Arabs, El Haraga, Hawara, El-Lahun and Meir, the Monastery of Mari Girgis Sedment el Gebel, El Kab and surrounding villages, potters at Edfu, and a collection in the Fayum, a collection in Nubia 1907–1908. There are none of Qurna, Armant, Ballas, Qena or Aswan city—all of which I wanted. It is clear she recorded very close to home, things and places she knew well and understood.

The 'Manuscript of her Travels' covers mainly El Lahun, Naslet el Abid and Meir (modern Egyptian Saints), and is actually the draft for an unfinished book on medicine and health and not a travel diary. It covers the full range of local healing from detailed descriptions of herbal remedies to rituals, magic and charms, with a section on fertility rights. Her position as an acknowledged healer and wise woman, Sheikha Winnie, and being an Arabic-speaking European and thus a sort of honorary man as well as a woman, meant that she had great knowledge of these things not often known by non-locals or by women. Her collections of charms and magic objects are also at the university. It is a great pity she never finished the book and that it was not printed.

Her personal and chatty letters are mainly to her family back home, and are charming and worth a browse, but there is very little hard information except on the Bahr al Yusuf. A few snippets—she had a 'cinema camera' but it was very defective—what a shame! She writes a reply from Upper Egypt on April 26th to a letter written in the UK on the 10th. Her nickname was Bobs. She stayed with the Omda of the Gahama Arabs in Kusiye. She had obtained three spears, 'I will not give them to the Pitt Rivers; they will look very well in the hall at No 17.'

The Archaeology Museum Registrar and Librarian, Miss Winker, is most helpful, and can supply a four-page Archive Information Sheet on the collections. Photos, MSS and artefacts at the University of Liverpool, School of Archaeology and Oriental Studies, 0151 794 2467. Letters at Sidney James Library, just across the road.

Notes by Caroline Simpson taken in 1998

Inventaire de la collection M. Pillet: Archives égyptologiques de Maurice Pillet

This catalogue of the remarkable collection of documents stemming from Maurice-Louis Pillet's lifetime of involvement in the archaeology of the Near and Middle East has been meticulously compiled by M. Michel Azim of CNRS's Centre de Recherches Archéologiques (CRA) at Valbonne in France.

Maurice Pillet trained as an architect and archaeologist and worked in many parts of the region for forty years, between 1911 and 1951, particularly in Egypt. He was first attached to the French Institut d'Archéologie in Cairo in 1911, the following year worked in Iran on the palace of Darius at Susa, and after World War I (he was wounded in 1916) he was director of antiquities in Marrakesh. From 1920 to 1925 he served as director of excavation and restoration at Karnak, and between 1927 and 1931 he was in charge of the French team working at Dura Europus with the Yale University team. Throughout the 1930s, however, and again in 1951 Pillet was in charge of the French archaeological mission in Egypt. His Egyptian archives have been deposited at the CRA in Valbonne since 1995. They consist of excavation reports from Karnak, publications on innumerable ancient Egyptian sites, but they also include the extremely interesting photographic archive of both ancient and medieval sites (many of which have since disappeared), including a 1912 voyage upriver from Cairo to Philae, many of Karnak, Luxor and Thebes, others of the Delta area. There are several boxes of correspondence between Pillet and colleagues, bibliographical notes on various sites, notes of discussions on Akhenaton (including that favourite topic of Akhenaton's craniology) and a multitude of other Egyptological topics.

The inventory is an extremely valuable resource in itself, obtainable from M. Azim at the CRA, 250, rue Albert Einstein, Sophia Antipolis, F-06560-Valbonne, France; email azim@cra.cnrs.fr. It is also available on disk (format Word) and can be consulted on the Internet: <http://www.cra.cnrs.fr> >

Michel Azim

Charles Lang Freer and Egypt: a little known collection newly displayed

Charles Lang Freer (1856–1919), the American manufacturer and founder of the delightful Freer Gallery of Art within the Smithsonian complex in Washington DC, discovered Egypt late in life. He visited the country three times between 1906 and 1909, first as a tourist by train and Nile steamer, then, convinced that what he was seeing was 'the greatest art in the world', as a collector. He made most of his purchases on his final visit, haunting dealers in and around Cairo, and forming a collection of glass vessels, faience amulets, bronze figurines and sculptures in stone and wood.

In celebration of the Freer's Gallery's 75th anniversary, nearly seventy items from this collection are exhibited at

the Gallery, guarded by the two great stone hawks from the Nile delta, which Freer wishes 'to nobly defend my little group of Egyptian art when permanently housed.'

The exhibition also includes photographs and quotations from letters housed in the Gallery's archives which document Freer's Egyptian travels. It is because of this archive that we have included this item in the resources rather than the exhibitions section. Would anyone be interested in offering a paper on Freer for the Edinburgh Conference?

The Freer Gallery of Art, Jefferson Drive at 12th Street, Washington DC is located near the Smithsonian Metrorail station. Hours are from 10.00 until 17.50 daily. Admission is free, and free tours are offered daily. For more information about the Smithsonian, telephone 202 357-2700 or 202 357 1729 (TTY). The gallery's website is at <<http://www.si.edu/asia>> .

NB. We owe the report on the Freer collection and archive to one of our members who recently visited Washington. We would like to emphasise again that the richness and usefulness of the Resources section of the *Bulletin* is heavily dependent on members giving us information on libraries, archives, etc. which they have either used or come across. The *Bulletin*—and the Association as a whole—needs your input on your favourite research resource!

Artists, Draughtsmen and architects on the Prussian expedition of 1842-1844

When the Prussian expedition went to Egypt under the direction of Dr Richard Lepsius (1810-1884), it included a team of artists. Is anyone working on the illustrative and architectural drawings from this expedition? If so, it would be most interesting to have a session on the expedition at the Edinburgh conference. The men in question were: Ernst and Maximilian Neidenbach (1818-1882) and (1823-1890) from Nauberg. Maximilian died in South Australia. Johann Fey (1813-1865) from Basel. Though he had to leave the expedition in August 1843 after a series of mishaps, he contributed to the folio plates in *Denkmale aus Aegypten und Aethiopien*, compiled by Lepsius and published in 1859, and had success with Egyptian subjects painted after his return to Europe. He died in Italy. I Georgi, a moulder, made plaster casts for the expedition—again there is not further information. Two British artists Joseph Bonomi (1796-1878) and the architect James Wild (1914-1992) were also on the expedition. Many Egyptian landscapes are acknowledged to Lepsius in modern books. How many are actually from his hand? The journals of Lepsius are in the Berlin Museum, apart from one in the Griffiths Institute, Oxford.



Amendments to *Members' Supplement*

Members should have received copies of the *Members' Supplement*. We hope you find the list useful and welcome any feedback on its format and/or future development. We rely on you to provide up to date information about yourselves! Obviously this was a first attempt, so apologies for any errors, especially to Dr Geoffrey Nash who is erroneously listed Paul Nash! Just a reminder: the fields we are using are as follows: 4. Name and address: 6. Background: 7. Tel: Fax. 8. email: 9. Languages: 10. Subjects: 11. Persons: 12. Periods: 13. Places: 14 Publications include: 15. Work in Progress: 16. ASTENE Conferences: 17. Resources: 18. Advice. Please do not hesitate to contact the ASTENE Office with any corrections and amendments you might wish to make for your entry. We also welcome any ideas about how to develop this useful research aid. We will include some new data in the *Bulletin* as it comes in and will present a full amended version in 2001.

Dr Janne Ahtola

14. 'The British travel to Egypt, 1882-1914: paying special attention to the development of the organised travel and the attractions', PhD thesis.

Dr Donald M. Bailey

74 Ferme Park Road, London N8 9RY

6. Formerly Dept of Greek and Roman Antiquities, British Museum.

7. 020 8340 3726

9. English

12. Greek and Roman periods; 17th to early 20th century

13. Egypt, particularly Middle Egypt (Hermopolis Magna, Antinoopolis, Oxyrhynchus), the Fayum, the Eastern Desert; Libya, esp. the Cyrenaica.

14. 'Gunboat Archaeology', *British Museum Colonnade* (Summer 1966), 9-10; 'Crow's tomb at Benghazi', *Annual of the British School of Archaeology at Athens*, 67 (1972), 1-11; 'Some Beechey Plans of buildings at Apollonia', *Libyan Studies*, 12 (1980-81), 61-74; 'Glass Plaques from a Foundation deposit at Canopus, Egypt', *Antiquaries Journal* 64 (1984), 289-93; 'The Great Portico at Hermopolis Magna: present state and past prospects' (London, 1988) with S. Snape; 'Crowe's Tomb at Benghazi-a Postscript', *Libyan Studies*, 19 (1988), 87-94; 'Classical Architecture in Roman Egypt', M. Henig, ed., *Architecture and Architectural Sculpture in the Roman Empire* (Oxford, 1990), 121-137; 'Photographs of Libya 1', *Libyan Studies*, 26 (1995), 79-81; 'Photographs of Libya 2', *Libyan Studies*, 27 (1996), 67-70; review of H. Vischer, 'Across the Sahara from Tripoli to Bornu', *Libyan Studies*, 28 (1997), 73-74; 'A Lost Barbarian': M. Krause and S. Schaten, eds, ...*Spatantike und koptogische studien Peter Grossman zum 65. Geburtstag* (Wiesbaden (1998), 25-30.

15. 'A Barbarian Found'.

17. Help with archive material in the Dept of Greek and Roman Antiquities, British Museum.

Dr Okasha El-Daly 8. <okasha.eldaly@talk21.com>

Dr Mary Ann Fay

6. PhD from Georgetown University; no longer associated with college in Lexington, Va.

7. Office number 971-6-505-5525; fax: 971-6-558-5066.

9. English, Arabic, French

15. Editor *Auto/Biography and the Construction of identity and Community in the Middle East from the Early Modern Period to the Present* (St Martin's Press, dop Autumn 2000).

Dr E. French fax number is 00 44 1223 462 749.

Harry James is Chairman of the Egypt Exploration Society {Not the Fund!! Apologies , Ed.]

Kees van der Spek

Centre for Arab and Islamic Studies, The Australian National University, Canberra, Australia 0200

6. Luxor West Bank Ethnographic Research Project, an anthropological study towards doctoral dissertation of the community of Qurna located in the Theban Necropolis

7. Tel. +61 2 6249 4982; Fax. +61 2 6249 5410

8. <Kees.Vanderspek@anu.edu.au >

9. Dutch, English, French, German, Spanish, working knowledge of colloquial Egyptian Arabic

10a. Observations of an anthropological nature on the Qurnawi of the Luxor West Bank by travellers and Egyptologists, either in writing (eg. Sir John Gardner Wilkinson, Howard Carter, etc.) or illustrations (eg. the drawings of Robert Hay; photographs of Harry Burton); 10b History & contemporary expressions of Qurnawi-Egyptology induced labour relations (Travellers and Egyptologists' accounts, records, photographs); 10c. History of the Service des Antiquités (under its various names): interaction of its staff with the people of the Luxor West Bank: employment opportunities provided by the heritage management of the Theban Necropolis and in the form of the various antiquities laws which impact on the lives of indigenous communities inhabiting protected archaeological zones; 10d. Anthropological studies of Egyptian rural communities; 10e. Egyptian expressions of mud-brick vernacular architecture both past and present: Nubia, Qurna, Hassan Fathy, Somers Clarke; 10f. Demographic history of Bedouin dispersal throughout Egypt following the Arab conquest; 10g. Archaeological evidence for continuity of occupation in rural areas from times Pharaonic, Greek, Roman, Byzantine, Coptic and Arab through to the present; 10h. Political economy and material culture of contemporary Egyptian rural communities.

11. Predominantly those who lived in Qurna: Wilkinson (including Catherwood, Bonomi, Hay and Lane), Yanni, Piccinini, Carter, etc. Also the wives of some of the travellers and Egyptologists who may have made observations on their own account: Sarah Belzoni, Madame Lefebvre.

12. As per 10g. and travellers' observations 15th-20th centuries.

13. Qurna and nearby West Bank communities (el Taref, Beirat, etc.) and all other rural communities which may display ethnographic parallels (eg. Balat, Mari Girgis).

14. 'Another Place, A Different West Bank...' *The Centre for Middle Eastern and Central Asian Studies Bulletin*, 4:1 (1997), 3-6, The Australian National University; 'Dead Mountain versus Living Community: The Theban Necropolis as Cultural Landscape'. In: *Proceedings of the Third International Forum UNESCO University and Heritage Conference*, Deakin University, Melbourne and Geelong, 4-8 October 1998'. Melbourne and Geelong: Deakin University, pp.176-182.
15. PhD thesis currently being written: 'Making a Living in the City of the Dead: The Political Economy of Sheikh Abd el-Qurna and Dra Abu el-Naga' (working title).
18. Qurna, Qurnawi

Mary S. Lovell is (15.) Researching Lady Anne Blunt with a view to producing a definitive biography (dop likely c.2003) and a further edition of her diaries and letters (d.o.p. c.2002).

- Henrietta McCall, Sphinx Hill, Ferry Lane, Moulsoford-on-Thames, Oxfordshire OX10 9JF
6. BA Oxford Egyptology-with-Akkadian 1986
7. London 0171-405 2999; Moulsoford 01491-652162 fax 01491-652172
8. <nineveh@waitrose.com>
10. Egyptian and Mesopotamian revival, 19th and 20th centuries.
14. *Mesopotamian Myths* (BMP, 1990), contributor to S.M. Dalley *Legacy of Mesopotamia* (OUP, 1998), *Fast Forward: Pyramids* (Salariya 1999) and forthcoming *Fast Forward: Mummies*
15. Biography of Max Mallowan.

Apologies to Dr Geoffrey Nash, who has recently moved from Qatar to Department of International Studies, Sunderland University for calling him after the famous painter, Paul Nash!

8. <geoff.Nash@sunderland.ac.uk>.

Professor Joan Rees (14.) The correct title of her biography of Amelia Edwards (1998) is *Amelia Edwards, Traveller, Novelist and Egyptologist*.

Rabbi Walter Rothschild's address is Joachimstaler Str. 13, not 4., Berlin.

John Ruffle (14.) Add: 'Lord Prudhoe and his lions', *Sudan and Nubia*, 2 (1998), 82-87.

Caroline Simpson (8.) <Caroline@forbury.demon.co.uk>

Professor Malcolm Wagstaff
16 Oakmount Avenue, Highfield, Southampton SO17 1DR
8. <Malcolm Wagstaff <jm_wagstaff@yahoo.co.uk>

Emily Weeks
7. work Tel: 203-432-2818; home: 203-387-4110; NO FAX

8. <emily.weeks@yale.edu>
10. 19th c. British Orientalism (painting, drawing, literature)
11. John Frederick Lewis (1805-1876)
12. 19th c.
13. Egypt

14. 'The School of London and Their Friends', exhibition catalogue, co-editors Emily Weeks and Patrick McCaughey (Yale University, 2000); 'Imperial Peripheries: John Frederick Lewis (1805-1876) Inside and Out', paper given at INCS conference in April 2000; 'The Kind of Picture Men Love to Linger Around: John Frederick Lewis's 'The Reception' of 1873' - lecture given at Yale Center for British Art in February 2000; 'John Frederick Lewis (1805-1876): Mythology as Biography' - paper given at ASTENE conference in Cambridge 1998; 'About Face: Sir David Wilkie's Portrait of Mehemet Ali' in *Orientalism Transposed*, eds. Julie Codell and Dianne Sachko Macleod (Aldershot, Eng.: Ashgate, 1998); 'About Face: Sir David Wilkie's 1841 Portrait of Mehemet Ali' - paper given at BOTH ASTENE conference in Oxford 1997 and CAA Conference in Boston February 1996 (In *TeaNE*).

15. Dissertation is in Progress: 'The Egyptian Years of John Frederick Lewis (1805-1876): An Orientalist Painter Reviewed'

17. Yale University libraries: Yale Center for British Art Reference and Rare Books; Sterling Memorial Library; Beineke Rare Books and Manuscripts

Caroline Williams (8.) "Caroline H. Williams"
<ccwill@rcn.com>

Anne Wolff
7. Tel./ Fax: 0151 728 8991
8. <johnedwin@hwolff.freeseerve.co.uk>

15. Book now complete in draft and submitted to a publisher: *How Many Miles is Babylon? European Travels and Adventures AD 1300-1600*. 9 chapters and introduction, maps, illustrations including some rare gouache from the V&A.



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Media Section

Book Reviews

Bruce-Lockhart, James and John Wright, eds, *Difficult and Dangerous Roads; Hugh Clapperton's Travels in Sahara and Fezzan* (Sickle Moon Books in association with the Society for Libyan Studies), pb 365 pp. ISBN 1-900209-06 3.

John Wright's valuable introduction sets the scene for this strange story of exploration. Hugh Clapperton (1788-1827), Dixon Denham (1786-1828) and Walter Oudney (d.1824) left Tripoli in March 1822, set on reaching Central Africa across the Sahara, their principal instruction from John Barrow, Second Secretary of the Admiralty, being to trace the course of the Niger and ascertain where it entered the sea. The expedition was to prove difficult not only geographically but also because of the intense personality clashes and leadership disputes between the members.

In 1996, E.W. Bovill, in *Missions to the Niger*, painstakingly examined the known Mission papers. Then Clapperton's unpublished diary came to light. Professor David Mattingley, of the Society of Libyan Studies, writes in his preface, that this diary 'adds to our knowledge of Libyan history, society, geography and antiquity'—this at a time when Libya is opening again to travellers.

Appendices to Clapperton's diary include unpublished letters (three from Clapperton and Outney to John Barrow, two from Denham to his brother); Clapperton's Toureg word list; his itineraries, with dates; a list of merchants, camels and slaves from Bornu to Fezzan; and notes on Clapperton's maps. After all the hardships and miseries, Clapperton's diary ends on Tuesday 25 January with the words: 'When we arrived at the Well we found a carpet spread toast, sandwiches and coffee ... it proved to us a princely feast.'

Deborah Manley

Anyone interested in Clapperton, and other explorers sent out to discover the source of the Niger (not to mention the supposed North West Passage) would probably enjoy Fergus Fleming's *Barrow's Boys*, recently republished in paperback by Granta Books at £8.99. Its subtitle gives the flavour of this well-researched but irreverent, often caustically humorous book: 'A stirring story of Daring, Fortitude and Outright Lunacy'.

James Bruce-Lockhardt gave a lecture on 'Travels in Fezzan in 1823: the diaries of Lieut Hugh Clapperton, RN' on Tuesday 25 January at the Society for Libyan Studies meeting. The book is obtainable from Sickle Moon Books, 3 Inglebert St, Clerkenwell, London EC1R 1XR. [Eds]

Loutfy Boulos, *Flora of Egypt*, Vol 1 (Azolloeae-Oxalidaceae) (Cairo: al-Hadara, 1999), i-xvi, 4199 pp, 67 pp of drawings, 96 colour photographs, hb, US\$85 inc airmail. ISBN 977-5429-14-5.

This is a weighty volume in more senses than one. On quality paper and hardboard, the standard of printing is equal to the best. The contents are also of high quality. The

author is well known in Egypt and the Middle East, having written several other botanical works and founded six herbaria. He follows on a long tradition of publishing on the Egyptian flora, both ancient and modern. When this three-volume work is complete, it will supersede Vivi Tachholm's one volume *Students' Flora of Egypt*, second edition, 1974. The line illustrations have been specially drawn, representing 544 species—some two thirds of the 719 species covered in this volume. The colour photographs will be especially useful to non-botanists.

Although this Flora deals with native plants, archaeologists will recognise numerous plants found in the tombs. Tour guides and visitors to Egypt who seriously want to learn about the flora will find this an essential reference. The book can be obtained from Al-Hadara Office, 7 Abou el-Seoud St, Dokki 12311, Cairo.

F. Nigel Hepper

Nigel Hepper has kindly agreed to be the *Bulletin* reviewer of any book concerned with botanical matters in Egypt and the Near East, so any of our members who have written such books and would like them reviewed in the *Bulletin* should ask their publishers to send a copy to: Nigel Hepper, 25a Montague Road, Richmond, Surrey TW10 6QW.

Nigel Hepper is himself the author of *Pharaoh's Flowers: the botanical treasures of Tutankhamun* (London: HMSO, 1990); *The Plants of Pehr Frosskal's 'Flora Aegyptiaco-Arabica': collected on the Royal Danish Expedition to Egypt and the Yemen, 1761-63* (Kew: Royal Botanic Gardens, in association with the Botanical Museum, Copenhagen, 1994); *Luigi Balugani's drawings of African plants: from the collection made by James Bruce of Kinnaird on his travels to discover the source of the Nile 1767-73* (New Haven: Yale Center for British Art, 1991).

Lisa Manniche, *Sacred Luxuries: fragrance, aromatherapy and cosmetics in ancient Egypt* (London: Opus Publishing, 1999), 160 pp with numerous colour photographs by Werner Forman; large format, hardboard. ISBN 0 9535546-0-0.

Anyone who thought that aromatherapy was a recent invention should consult this book and revise his opinion! Like many ancient and not so ancient civilisations where evil smells predominated, fragrance was a coveted property of plants in the broad sense. Then, the wealthy were at a considerable advantage, even more so than today, when designer perfumes command outrageous prices, for the less wealthy can pop into the nearest chemist for a cheaper one, and in any case we are blessed with decent sanitation. The equivalent practice in Ancient Egypt was to collect certain plants growing along the Nile, crush them, stew them for medicine or just strew them for their fragrance.

This is a fascinating book by a well-known Professor of Egyptology at the University of Copenhagen (and member of ASTENE), author of other works on Egyptology. It is liberally and beautifully illustrated by a wealth of specially taken photographs of objects, many of which have not been reproduced before in books on Egyptology. The text is very

readable, but also useful for reference. It is divided into seven chapters: Ingredients; Scents in the Temple; Kyphi and Tiryac; Recipes for Luxury; Scent for Love and Rebirth; Fragrant Remedies; The Art of Cosmetics.

F. Nigel Hepper

Addy, Shirley, *Rider Haggard and Egypt* (AL Publications, 1998).

Shirley Addy brings together the holiday snaps of the tourist (both in image and word), the ideas and romance of the novelist and journalist, and the excitement of new discoveries. Haggard was thirty-one in 1887 when he first went to Egypt, but already an established author, who had treated an ancient Egyptian theme in *She*. He formed a friendship with Wallis Budge, with whom he spent happy afternoons at the British Museum, 'looking at Egyptian things'. In Egypt, Haggard's itinerary, compared to the more leisurely earlier nineteenth-century travellers, makes one breathless:

3rd February, arrived—drove round Alexandria—went up to Cairo. By 28th February he was at Aswan 'digging up mummies' and by 12th March, after visiting Deir al Bahri and the pyramids by moonlight and going quail shooting, he was sailing from Alexandria, bound for Cyprus.

As soon as he was home he began work on *Cleopatra* (1889) and in 1900 published another Egyptian novel, *The World's Desire*, with Andrew Lang as co-author. In 1904 he returned to Egypt, and his writing about that and later trips must have done much to attract other travellers, From this trip came *The Way of the Spirit* (1906) and *Morning Star* (1910). His acquaintance with Howard Carter gave him a continuing interest and he was delighted to be shown the exhibitions in the Museum by Quibbel on his next Egyptian visit. In 1924, the year before he died, he completed two further Egyptian books, *Queen of the Dawn* and *Belshazzar*.

Shirley Addy (a member of ASTENE) has done more than tell her readers about Haggard's life and writings. She has provided the evidence in extracts from catalogues of his collection, copies of his letters and articles and illustrations and descriptions of his finds, now in the Castle Museum, Norwich. Mrs Addy has analysed his ten novels and reproduced some of their illustrations and the whole of his novella *Smith and the Pharaohs*. *Rider Haggard and Egypt* is £25 post free, from AL Publications, 7 Alder Grove, Huncoat, Accrington, Lancashire BB5 6TX.

Deborah Manley

Anderson, Dorothy, *Baker Pasha: misconduct and mischance* (London: Michael Russell, 1999). £20.00.

The sixty-four-year reign of Queen Victoria seems to have produced an unusual number of 'larger-than-life' characters, some of them flamboyant, eccentric, and publicity-conscious men who excelled in more than one field of endeavour. From the latter half of the period in the areas of geographical exploration and military activity the names of Richard Burton, John Hanning Speke, John

Rowlands (alias Henry Morton Stanley), Frederick Burnaby, and Samuel White Baker spring readily to mind, and these were but a handful. It is with another such notable figure that this book is concerned: Valentine Baker (1827–1887), the third of the four talented sons of Samuel Baker. The most well-known of the brothers was undoubtedly the eldest, Samuel; explorer, big-game hunter, anti-slavery campaigner and sometime Governor-General of the Egyptian Sudan; but his brother Valentine ran him close. By his mid-forties he was a distinguished traveller, author and soldier—a full colonel in the 10th Hussars, married with two young daughters, and every prospect of rising high in his chosen profession. Then disaster struck.

It was not uncommon for 'young blades' of the time to spend their leaves in London sowing their wild oats in the dubious environment of music halls, gambling places, and clubs, some of which were little more than high-class brothels. Usually the phase passed, or at least such activities were kept within bounds, but not in every case. Money and sex were, as always, the major temptations and the potential cause of ruin.

It was sex that suddenly and dramatically brought down Valentine Baker. On the 17 June 1875, while on his way to London to dine with the Commander-in-Chief, the Duke of Cambridge, he allegedly indecently assaulted a young woman in the railway compartment. A great deal of ink has been spilt on this traumatic incident in Baker's life and a brief review is not the place to examine the case. Suffice it to say that difficult, perhaps impossible, as it is to form a judgement on precisely what occurred in an incident involving just two persons in a darkened railway compartment 125 years ago, there was no doubt in the minds of the jury that Baker was guilty. Fortunately for him, he was acquitted of the most serious of the charges brought against him, attempted rape. The lady in question was an educated, articulate and socially well-connected young woman, the daughter of a doctor and sister of an army officer (whom Baker knew, or so he claimed). All this, from Baker's standpoint, was probably his misfortune. One does wonder whether, had the victim been an uneducated, inarticulate barmaid or servant girl, the verdict might have gone the other way. Be that as it may, Baker's conviction for indecent assault, his twelve-month prison sentence and heavy fine, finished his career in the British army. He was cashiered and on release from jail he was obliged to seek military employment in the service of the Ottoman sultan. In the Turkish army he served with distinction, rising to the rank of general.

On leaving Turkey and arriving in Egypt, then a province of the Ottoman Empire, he was, despite the support of senior British officers and other prominent people, denied appointment as Sirdar (Commander-in-Chief) of the reconstituted Egyptian army and obliged to settle for command of the Egyptian Gendarmerie, a rag-tag-and-bobtail outfit. He led the gendarmerie in a disastrous attempt to relieve Tokar in the Eastern Sudan (1884); his force was virtually wiped out, he himself escaping only after a desperate fight. Baker's appointment as Intelligence Officer to the Gordon Relief Expedition under Wolseley was vetoed by the British government.

The personal side of Baker's life was further marred by the death from typhoid of one of his daughters, 16-year old

Hermione, who was, apparently, intended as the future bride of Herbert Horatio Kitchener. Baker's wife died soon after. Baker, himself, died in Egypt on 17 November 1887, just too late to learn that Queen Victoria had forgiven him his lapse of twelve years earlier. He did, however, receive a full military funeral. Baker's disgrace should not be allowed to obscure his undoubted services to the British army; even his trial judge, in his remarks before passing sentence, acknowledged what he called his 'brilliant services' to his country.

The story of Valentine Baker's life, well presented in Mrs Anderson's balanced and objective account, is indeed a sad tale. But he was the author of his own misfortune. He almost certainly did do *something* very wrong on that fateful day in June 1875, and human though he was, he should have been able to exercise the self-discipline and restraint of a man who had all his life been subject to, and exercised, discipline. Virtually nothing is heard, subsequent to the trial, of Miss Dickinson, the lady in the carriage. Thus, it seems, it has always been: then as now too little regard is given to the victim.

Some minor slips may be noted: p.192 the medal awarded to Trooper Hayes was the Distinguished Conduct Medal (not the Distinguished Service Medal, a naval award instituted only during the Great War). Bibliography, p.242, s.v. Broadley, A.M. ... For 'defeated' read 'defended'!

David Dixon



New Journals

Medieval Encounters. Jewish, Christian and Muslim culture in conflict and dialogue is a journal published by Brill which promotes discussion and dialogue across cultural, linguistic and interdisciplinary boundaries on the interactions of Jewish, Christian and Muslim cultures from

4th to 16th century AD. Vol 5 includes a serial collection of articles on 'Orientalism and Medievalism', including crusader art, and Arab and Orientalist reactions to Orientalism. Published March, July and November at 62 Euros.

Journeys: International Journal of Travel and Travel Writing reflects the rich diversity of travels and journeys as social and cultural practices as well as their significance as metaphorical processes. It will be a broad-based interdisciplinary journal of particular interest for those interested in the studies of travel writing from the perspectives of, for example, anthropology, social history, religious studies, human geography, literary criticism and cultural studies. Travel writing and other representations of journeys as cultural practice and product are engaging the attention of scholars and commentators in a wide range of disciplines and its study is becoming recognised as an important academic field. In part this is a recognition of the existence of a broad range of texts which can be examined and interpreted in terms of their social and cultural significance. It is also related to the fact that, in recent years, the writings about travel have become ever more sophisticated - reflecting the diversity and sophistication of modern travellers and tourists. People are encouraged to seek out new experiences in different countries and cultures through what they have read and their experiences feed back into written commentaries on travel and tourism. So popular is travel writing as a genre that major bookshops have entire sections devoted to the area and there are even bookshops which stock nothing but books of this type. The first edition of *Journeys* will be published in Spring 2000 and then, for the first two years, twice a year. It is hoped that this will increase to three times a year. Whilst there are no articles specifically on the Middle East or Egypt in the first issue, I have been in touch with the editors, who are happy to review ASTENE publications in future issues, to advertise ASTENE and consider relevant papers from our members.

Manuscripts and requests for further information can be directed to: The Editors, *Journeys*, Roehampton Institute London, 80 Roehampton Lane, London, SW15 5SL, UK. Tel: +44(0)1865-392 3170; Fax: +44(0)1865-392 3518. For further information please contact your nearest Berghahn Books office: UK/Europe: BerghahnUK@aol.com North America/Rest of World: BerghahnUS@juno.com

Books

Asterixed * publications were recently seen in the Magasin des Livres at the Louvre, Paris.

Iradj Amini, *Napoleon and Persia: Franco-Persian Relations under the First Empire* (Curzon), 228 pp, £35.00 ISBN 0 7007 1168 6. Napoleon never reached Persia but was fascinated briefly with the country between 1802 and the Treaty of Finkenstein signed on 27 April 1807. Napoleon, modelling himself on Alexander the Great, began his conquest of the East with Egypt and then planned to continue to Persia 'crossing the Indus river where Alexander had crossed it'. His final goal was British-

dominated India. The book recounts the intrigue of the adventure, its importance to the Persian court and the hazards to emissaries and princes alike. Translated from the original French and beautifully illustrated, it is full of charming vignettes and entertaining story-telling.

Frederick Anscombe, *The Ottoman Gulf* (New York, Columbia University Press). £14.00

Sylvie Aubenas and La Carrière, Jacques, *Voyages en Orient*, 320 FF.* Photographs of Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Lebanon, and Turkey 1850–1880.

Sylvia Auld and Robert Hillenbrand, *Ottoman Jerusalem: the living city, 1517–1917*, with architectural survey by Yusuf Natsheh (London, Altajir World of Islam Trust on behalf of the British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem, 2000) £145.00. ISBN 1–901435–03–2. This extensive and detailed work presents for the first time a wide-ranging study of various facets of the Ottoman city. Of interest to members will be chapters on the leading intellectuals of late Ottoman Jerusalem (Khairia Kasmieh), the place of Jerusalem in Ottoman perception (Klaus Kreiser), Ottoman Jerusalem in the writings of Arab travellers (Abel-Karim Rafeq), Ottoman Jerusalem in Western eyes (Ernst Axel Knauf), as well as many other chapters on intellectual, commercial, musical, architectural and urban perspectives on the city. A wealth of socio-historical research is supplemented by an important architectural survey. A standard work on the subject for the foreseeable future and a complementary volume to WIFT's *Mamluk Jerusalem*.

Warwick Ball, *Rome in the East: the transformation of an empire* (London, Routledge, 1999) £60.00. ISBN 0–415–11376–8. The Roman East had an immense impact on Europe in a way that no other part of the empire had. This account presents a comprehensive and coherent study of the history, archaeology and architecture of the Eastern provinces of the Roman Empire and of the cultural interchange that brought about Rome's own transformation. Well illustrated and good site plans by someone who knows the ground well.

Miles Bredin, *The Pale Abyssinia: a Life of James Bruce, African Explorer and Adventurer* (HarperCollins, 2000). 290 pp. £17.99. Miles Bredin makes good use of Bruce's unpublished archives held by Yale University to produce a sympathetic picture of James Bruce of Kinnaird. A full review will be given in *Bulletin* 10.

Engin Çizgen, *from Sébah Joaillier to Foto Sabah* (Orientalism in Photography) (Istanbul: Yapı Kredi Yayınları, 1999).

Vivant Denon, *Voyage dans la Basse et la Haute Egypte etc* (Paris: Gallimard, 1998). 150 FF. * A new edition of Denon's account of his travels with Napoleon's Expedition to Egypt.

Edhem Eldem, *French Trade in Istanbul in the 18th century* (Leiden: Brill, 1999) 324 pp. US\$94.50. This work deals with French trade in Istanbul in the 18th century using French and Ottoman sources and integrating political and social aspects of the question.

Isobel Grundy, *Lady Mary Wortley Montagu: comment of the Enlightenment* (OUP, 2000), 703 pp. £30.00 ISBN 0 19 811289 0. 'An accomplished and scholarly biography of a compelling individual ... the study carries conviction because Isobel Grundy does not exaggerate the importance of her subject ... fine study ends with the subsequent fate of the papers ... a wealth of information and reflection, and a careful piecing-together of a fascinating life.' (Jeremy Black's review in the *Times Higher* 25 February 2000.)

Erlich Haggai and Israel Gershoni, eds. *The Nile: histories, cultures, myths* (Boulder, Co; Lynce Rienner, 1999) ca 300 pages ISBN 1 –55587–672–2.

Derek Hopwood, *Sexual Encounters in the Middle East: the British, the French and the Arabs* (Reading: Ithaca Press, 1999). ISBN 0 86372 253 9. The BRISMES 1999 Annual Lecture entitled 'Close encounters of the imperial kind: the British, sex and the Arabs' was given by Derek Hopwood on 16 November 1999 at SOAS, University of London.

Léon de Laborde et Linant de Bellefonds, *Pétra Retrouvée: Voyage de l'Arabie Pétrée, 1828*. Preface and notes by Christina Augé and Pascale Linant de Bellefonds. (Paris: Pygmalion Press, 1994), 119 FF. ISBN 2-85704-425-9.* Includes the accounts of John Lewis Burckhardt, *La Découverte de Pétra* (22 August 1812); Léon de Laborde and Linant de Bellefonds. In Pygmalion's 'Les Grandes aventures de l'archéologie' Series. Also in the same series: Giovanni Battista Belzoni, *Voyages en Egypte et en Nubie* (Pygmalion Press). pp.336 ISBN 2.85704.316.3. 119 FF.*; Jean-François Champollion, *sa vie et son œuvre*, pp.624, ISBN 2.85704.317.1. 165 FF; Vivant Denon's *Voyage dans la Basse et la Haute Egypte*, pp.328 ISBN 2.85704.333.3. 119 FF.

Yves Laissus, *L'Égypte, une aventure savante 1798–1807* (Fayard). 170 FF. * An account of the Savants' activities in Egypt, including the work of Berthollet, Cuvier, St-Hilaire, Monges, Conte and Denon.

J. Lassner (ed.), *S.D. Goitein's A Mediterranean Society* (Berkeley, University of California Press, 1999) £27.50. ISBN 0–520–21734–9. Goitein's *Mediterranean Society* was a landmark description of the commercial relations in the Mediterranean region in the 11th and 12th centuries, based on a vast accumulation of Jewish material. This is a collection of essays commenting on Goitein's conclusions.

Shireen Mahdavi, *For God, Mammon and Country: A Nineteenth-Century Persian Merchant* (Boulder, Colorado: Westview Press, August 2000). This book is the first major account of the life and times of a merchant in nineteenth-century Iran or in the Middle East. Haj Muhammad Hassan Amin al-Zarb (1834–1898) rose from humble beginnings to become one of Iran's wealthiest and most prominent merchants. He built up his wealth as a money changer, a trader in textiles, precious stones, opium, carpets, agricultural products and staple foodstuffs amongst other goods, and judicious transactions in land. Adept at cultivating powerful connections, he became the principal supplier of luxury goods to the Shah, his court, and members of the ruling elite, served as private banker to the Shah, his Prime Minister, influential bureaucrats, and became Master of the Mint. He had agents in all the main

towns of Persia and Europe with correspondents in Asia and America.

He was also an entrepreneur, industrialist and innovator. Determined to bring to Iran the advances he had witnessed in Europe, he invested in mining, established factories with imported machinery such as glass, china and silk reeling, built a railway line and urged the Shah to establish a national bank. He also became an advocate of reform and curbs on arbitrary rule. He befriended the famous Islamic reformer, Jamal al-Din Afghani. An innovator in business, Amin al-Zarb led a very traditional life at home. Gifted at making money, he was also a pious man who contributed generously to religious and charitable causes. Shireen Mahdavi draws on hitherto unpublished family archives to write not only a biography of a fascinating nineteenth-century merchant but also a social history of the period. Her portrait of Amin al-Zarb also provides important insights into the economic, social and political role played by merchants in Iran and elsewhere in the Middle East in the nineteenth century.

Published by Westview Press, 5500 Central Avenue, Boulder Colorado 80301-2877; Tel 303 444 3541; Fax 303 449 3356; U.K. and Europe, Westview Press, 12 Hid's Copse Road, Cumnor Hill, Oxford OX2 9JJ. Tel. 01865 865466 Fax 01865 862763. For further information contact Shireen Mahdavi on < SKhistory@aol.com >

Auguste Mariette Pacha, *Voyages dans la Haute-Egypte etc* (Pau: Editions Errance, 1999). 250 FF. * Mariette was convinced of the value of photographs in archaeology. 83 photographs with commentary.

Colin Osman, *Jerusalem Caught in Time* (Garnet, 1999). £19.95. Most of the photographs in this book are from the archives of the Palestine Exploration Fund. 'As well as presenting a unique record of the great city, Osman has given us a history of photography in the Holy Land, from the early days of calotypes and Francis Frith's 1860 images, to the American Colony photographers of the early 20th century,' said Anthony Sattin in his review in the *Sunday Times*.

Thomas Pakenham, *The Mountains of Rasselas, an Ethiopian adventure* (London: Weidenfeld & Nicolson, 1998). £25. Inspired by the description in Samuel Johnson's romance *Rasselas* of how the royal princess of Abyssinia were condemned to be imprisoned in a mountain fastness until they died or were called to the throne, in 1955 Pakenham set off for Ethiopia to discover whether the tale was true. The account of his journey and of his discovery of a previously unknown medieval church was first published in 1959. Nearly forty years later, Pakenham retraced his footsteps, adding historical insight and new colour photography to the original story.

Richard Parkinson, *Cracking codes: the Rosetta Stone and decipherment* (London, British Museum Press, 1999), £16.99. Publication to accompany the exhibition at the British Museum, celebrating the bicentenary of the Stone's discovery and including a selective catalogue of the exhibits. It also examines the wider issues of script and writing in ancient Egypt and beyond. Other issues in decipherment are also discussed, such as Linear B and Meroitic, a language which still remains to be read.

Jean Potocki, *Voyage en Turquie et en Égypte*, Collection Romantique, no. 7 (José Corti) 100 FF. * Letters about the travels of Jean Potocki (1761-1815) in 1784.

Eugene L. Rogan, *Frontiers of the State in the Late Ottoman Empire: Transjordan 1850-1921*, Cambridge Middle East Studies, 12, (Cambridge University Press, 1999), 291 pp. hb £40. In a time of European challenge to Ottoman integrity, Transjordan's strategic location, linking Syria to Palestine and Arabia, motivated the Ottoman state to extend direct rule over this region. Using new archival material from Ottoman, Arabic and European sources, Eugene Rogan documents the case of Transjordan to provide an account of how the Ottoman state restructured and redefined itself during the last decades of its empire, exploring the idea of frontier as a geographical and cultural boundary, shedding light on the processes of state formation which ultimately led to the creation of the Middle East as it is defined today, and concluding with an examination of the Ottoman legacy in the modern state of Jordan.

G.J. Roper and C.H. Bleaney (eds), *Index Islamicus: a bibliography of books, articles and reviews on Islam and the Muslim World* (London: Bowker Saur; 1999). This current bibliography is published as an annual volume, each of which is preceded by three advance issues. It lists publications in European languages on all parts of the Near East and Muslim world. The most recent volume, covering publications of 1997, among its 14832 entries has 250 items relating specifically to travel and travellers. The name index for that year includes Robert Byron, L. d'Arvieux, A. Kinglake, G. Flaubert, Lucy Duff Gordon, E.W. Lane, T. Waghorn, David Roberts, Amin al-Rihani, C.M. Doughty, W. Thesiger, Richard Burton, C.S. Sonnini, Lady Mary Wortley Montagu and other ASTENE favourites, as well as many lesser known figures.

G.J. Roper, 'Turkish painting and publishing in Malta in the 1830s' (Résumé: Imprimerie et publications turques: ... dans les années 1830.) *Turcica*, 29 (1997), 413-421. The Church Missionary Society printed a number of Ottoman Turkish books in Malta, 1834-39. They were prepared at the mission station in Buca, near Izmir, by the Swedish missionary Peter Fjellstedt and his Turkish assistant Yusuf Efendi, and subsequently distributed by Fjellstedt and other travelling missionaries and colporteurs in Western Anatolia, Istanbul and Macedonia.

G.J. Roper, 'al-Shidyaq and the libraries of Europe and the Ottoman Empire', *Libraries and Culture*, 3:3 (1998), 233-248. An account of the travels of the Lebanese writer and scholar Faris al-Shidyaq (d.1887) to visit libraries in Cairo, Valleta, Cambridge, Oxford, Penrith, Edinburgh, London, Paris, Tunis and Istanbul, and his experiences therein.

G.J. Roper, 'The Beginnings of Arabic printing by the ABCFM', *Harvard Library Bulletin* (1999). The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions (ABCFM) sent missionaries to the Mediterranean and Near East from 1818 onwards, and this is an account of their early efforts to print and publish Arabic books for distribution in Arab countries. Their first efforts in Malta, 1822-1824, were a

failure, and they produced no Arabic books at their press there. Then they moved to Beirut, where after a very slow start they eventually became, in the second half of the 19th century, major Arabic publishers and printers. The story involves some notable travellers and travel-writers: Levi Parsons, Pliny Fisk, Daniel Temple, Homan Hallock, Jonas King, Isaac Bird, Eli Smith and the Englishmen George Percy Badger and George Hurter, who by travelling to Lebanon in the 1830s and 1840s, played a vital role in establishing a viable Arabic printing operation.

Naomi Shepherd, *Ploughing Sand: British Rule in Palestine 1917-1948* (London: J. Murray, 1999). £20. At present, the definitive account of the British Mandate period.

Raghid el-Solh (ed.), *The Sultanate of Oman 1914-18* (London, Ithaca, 1999) £35.00. ISBN 0-96372-242-3. This was a time of intense political and commercial struggle between Britain, France and a number of Arab players over the Sultanate of Oman; this account presents key official documents and archival material illustrating the manoeuvring that was taking place.

Ronald St. John, *Historical Dictionary of Libya* (Lanham, Maryland & London, Scarecrow Press, 1999). ISBN 0-8108-3495-2. This 3rd edition updates and expands earlier editions and includes a bibliographical overview of available material as well as essays on specific topics such as the Ottoman Empire.

Anthony Sattin, *The Pharaoh's Shadow: travels in Ancient and Modern Egypt* will be published by Gollancz on 6 April 2000. In it he asks the question: 'Have the culture and customs of Ancient Egypt survived into the present?.' We will review *The Pharaoh's Shadow* in *Bulletin* 10 and Anthony Sattin will discuss the question at the AGM conference.

Y.K. Stillman and N. Stillman, *Arab Dress: a short history* (Leiden: Brill, May 2000), c.250 pp, approx US\$66. A comprehensive illustrated survey of the fascinating history of Arab dress, based on articles in the *Encyclopaedia of Islam* from medieval Spain to the Ottomans.

Ahdaf Soueif, *The Map of Love* (Bloomsbury, 1999), £18.99 (hb). It may be strange to find a novel listed in this *Bulletin*. However, Ahdaf's fourth novel, which was short-listed for the Booker Prize, explores the differences between England and Egypt from 1901 to 1998. It is full of accurate historical details as she weaves a sophisticated picture of the expectations and tribulations of love — incorporating perceptions from both Egyptian and Western points of view as they developed over time. Ahdaf is one of the few Egyptian women presently writing in English. Her last book, *The Eye of the Sun*, was originally banned in the Arab world for its portrayal of sexuality in the harem.

Francesco Tiradritti, *The Cairo Museum Masterpieces* (London: Thames and Hudson, 1999), £45. The Cairo Museum is home to over 150,000 Egyptian antiquities. The finest are included in this feast of a book, illustrated with over 600 photographs. An excellent reference book but lacks an index. Nevertheless, certain to become one of the key books in Egyptophile libraries.

Viscount George Valentia, *Voyages and Travels to India, Ceylon, and the Red Sea, Abyssinia and Egypt in the years 1802 - 1806*, 3 vols of text, 1, larger, of plates and maps (reprint of the 1811 edition, Asian Educational services, New Delhi, 1993), £79.95. ISBN 81 206 0870 4. This can be ordered from good English bookshops. All the plates, some maps and a geometrical survey of Alexandria in 1806 are by Henry Salt, as is some of the text.

Microfilms, Videos, CD-Roms

John Taylor <John Taylor@Ashmolean-Library.ox.ac.uk> has alerted us to two PhD theses which may be of interest to readers, both available through University Microfilms International.

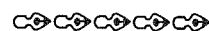
Lockwood, Ann M, 'Voyagers out of the harem: British women travel writers in the Middle East' (Greensboro: University of North Carolina, 1997). UMI order no. 9818230.

Ziter, Edward, 'The invention of the Middle East in British scene painting and *mise-en-scène*: 1798-1853', (Santa Barbara: University of California, 1997). UMI order no. 9804296.

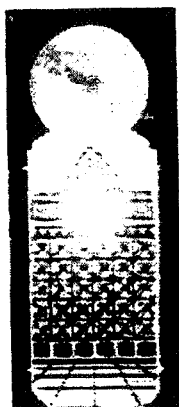
Cost c. £40 (paperback). UK orders to Bell & Howell Information and learning, International Sales HQ, The Old Hospital, Ardingly Rd, Cuckfield, West Sussex RH17 5JR. Tel: +44-1444-445000; fax: +44-1444-445050; email <UMI@umi.uk.com>

G.J. Roper. and C.H. Bleaney, eds, *Index Islamicus on CD-Rom: a bibliography of publications on Islam and the Muslim world since 1906* (East Grinstead: Bowker-Suer, 2nd edition). A searchable database containing bibliographical records of 92 years of articles on the Near East and Muslim world, 1906-97, and books since 1980. System requirements: IBM PC using 80386 processor or better running at 25 MHZ or faster; 4 MB of RAM; 10 MB hard disc storage; MS-Dos (Pc-Dos) 5.0 or higher; MS Windows 3.1 or higher; CD-Rom drive (fast); video adapter for more than 16 colours at 640 x 480 pixels; mouse. See above for details of accompanying book.

Caroline Williams and Henry Gray, *Cairo: 1001 years of Islamic art and architecture* (4-part video presentation distributed by Fons Vitae, 49 Mockingbird Drive, Louisville, KY 40207, \$39.95). The Video, Cairo: 1001 Years of Art and Architecture, is 110 minutes long in 4 Parts; the total cost is \$39.95. It is in VHS and PAL format. It is distributed by: Fons Vitae, 49 Mockingbird Valley Dr., Louisville, KY 40207 tel/fax (502) 897-3641. There is a web site: <http://www.fonsvitae.com>. They will give you costs and charges. Part I: The Grandeur of Cairo (16 minutes); Part II: The Word, the Vine and the Stars: Spiritual Dimensions of Islamic Art in Cairo (20 mins) Part III Survivors in Stone (51 mins) (this is an architectural overview in 7 Dynasties) and Part IV: Some Saints of Cairo (13 mins). This presentation offers an introduction to the art and architecture of a great medieval city.



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