



LIFE LIKE SAFARI

**Photographic Work of Bedřich Machulka and Richard Štorch:
New Findings**

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The photographic archive of the Náprstek Museum ethnologic section holds a photographic heritage of Bedřich Machulka, which he left to the museum before his death. It contains over 3000 negatives and slides Machulka gathered during his travels in Africa. Bedřich Machulka spent most of his African stay in the company of his friend Richard Štorch and they both took the photographic documentation. The negatives, which were given to the museum as a part of Machulka's heritage and were not marked by the name of an author in any way, were all identified as Machulka's work.

However, only the slides mapping the journey to the mountain Elgon unquestionably pointed to the authorship of Richard Štorch because he underwent this journey without Machulka in 1911. Equally, the pictures taken after 1927, the year of Štorch's death, are clearly Machulka's work. The pictures from Tripoli from the first years of their travels on African soil were considered to be Machulka's work. These pictures were the basis of the exhibition "The Light Over Tripoli" held in the Náprstek Museum in 2001. At that time the museum authorities were contacted by Simona Štorchová, who at home discovered a heritage of Richard Štorch, the uncle of her father-in-law. This included, among others, preserved albums with hundreds of attached photographs with handwritten notes, several dozens of stereo photographs glued to cardboard, published postcards (copyright R.Š.), the book *Sudan et Egypt*, hundreds of dated postcards that Richard sent home to his parents, both his brothers and later to his nephew Bohuslav Štorch. In the possession of the Štorch family there were also several volumes of books about Africa and most notably, a *detailed* archive of newspaper articles and photographs, including Štorch's own published ones. It was especially this archive, which revealed the original range of Štorch's heritage. In its sources we find out:

"... we hope to see in the autumn more from his plentiful sources of negatives that Štorch has brought back to his homeland." (*Fotografický obzor*, December 1915)

"...Štorch's library of African literature is of first-class quality. It contains works of enormous value; furthermore his collection of photographic plates and films is a world rarity..." (*Národní listy*, May 24, 1927)

"... his latent desire can be seen in the collections he made towards a large library of publications about Africa. After his premature death professor Švambera chose some of the volumes for the Geographical Institute of Charles University in Prague." (*Zeměpisný magazín*, 1944)

"...thoroughly processed scientific and pictorial material of Štorch..." (*Národní politika*, 1937)

"...it is a shame he did not leave a more extensive manuscript about his journeys and experience..." (J. Obenberger, *Svobodné noviny*, 1947)

The question is where are the hundreds of glass and celluloid negatives, cases with hand-coloured glass slides, handwritten diaries, texts of lectures, dozens of volumes from his precious oriental library and last but not least, the manuscript of his travelogue, which are described in the articles after his sudden death and later were claimed to be lost? The only choice seemed to accept the loss or begin to search...

Who were, as a matter of fact, these two collectors, travellers, photographers, businessmen, naturalists and hunters? Their mutually interwoven lives can be traced quite exactly in the correspondence and articles about them published by their contemporaries (Josef Kořenský, Klement Urban, J. Obenberger, E. St. Vráz).

Bedřich Machulka was born on June 22, 1875 in Kladno-Štěpánov. He attended grammar school in Prague and after graduating he continued his studies at the Higher Economy Institute in Tábor for three years. Since his childhood he had been interested in natural sciences and travelogues. He frequently attended the lectures of renowned travellers – Holub, Stecker, Kořenský, but most of all he admired Vráz and longed to become a research traveller like him. When he wanted to borrow reference books in the library of the National Museum during his studies, he was rejected with statements like "these books are just for scholars and not for children to scan through the pictures". Machulka's romantic dreams and travel plans gained a more concrete shape when he met Richard Štorch in 1896, at that time two years his junior.

Richard Štorch was born on February 24, 1877 in Horažďovice into the family of a tax collector. The family moved to Třeboň and then to Prague, where Štorch graduated from business school and became an official in the General Hospital.

Both youngsters were equally romantic and keen on travelling and exploring. Machulka desired to reach the unexplored centre of Africa, especially the mountain chain Tibesti. So they both left their boring jobs in Prague and set out for Africa.

On December 1, 1898, from the board of a steamboat they first saw the white city of Tripoli located on the western edge of the large oasis M' shíya. Tripoli was then a part of the Osman Empire and the centre of the province Tripoli. The population of Tripoli was composed of a diverse mixture of ethnic groups: Jews, Arabs, Turks, Berbers and Africans. Tripoli was a very lively city with a huge market and a small, busy port where crafts and trade flourished. The fan-shaped system of roads ran out from there in all directions. Till the end of 1890's the tradesmen of Tripoli kept in lively business touch with the Sudan, the area of Lake Chad, the mountain chain Asben and the Hausas states. Caravans that departed from Tripoli used to have 1000 camels carrying goods. At the turn of the century, as a consequence of economic and political changes, the trade was declining (especially due to the intervention of western powers - Britain and France - in northern and western Africa). The directions of business roads had changed and Tripoli stopped being the only business centre. At the time of Machulka's and Štorch's arrival the golden era of Tripoli's trade was already over, but it remained a starting point for

many caravans heading through the Sahara to central Africa towards Lake Chad and the Sudan.

Machulka also saw Tripoli as the starting point of further expeditions into the unexplored centre of Africa – to the mountain chain Tibesti, Lake Chad, and the Sudan. The government in Istanbul turned the regions of Tripoli and Cyrenaika – parts of the Osman Empire – into a penal colony particularly for convicted members of the so-called “young Turkish movement”. That is why this area was strictly guarded and inaccessible. It could be entered only with special permission from the sultan. They obviously did not have permission, so they, following the model of Vráz, attempted to join one of the caravans dressed up as Arabic tradesmen, but they were discovered. Machulka did not want to give up, so he attempted penetration several more times, however he was always arrested and sent back to Tripoli, to the Austrian consul. Finally he reconciled with the fact he would not become a research traveller.

Nevertheless, Štorch and Machulka wanted to stay in Africa and because they were not financed by anybody, they started to pursue different activities in Tripoli. At that time terraria with reptiles and smaller mammals were becoming very fashionable. This business was a source to make a very good living. They became collectors of minerals, plants and insects and they learned to prepare zoological preservations – not only of insects and reptiles – but also to hunt and preserve larger mammals. Štorch returned to Prague to establish essential business contacts and gather the necessities for hunting, travelling and also photographing. He returned to Tripoli in March 1901 and together with Machulka he continued their business.

They established contact with merchants of natural specimens (in Prague it was V. Frič and T. Veselý), zoological gardens, and also with revered institutions, such as the Museum of the Czech Kingdom in Prague, the predecessor of the National Museum. They sent both preservations and live animals to Prague. The most frequently represented species were: snakes, lizards, chameleons, desert jerboas, and among the larger animals: barbary sheep and Mendes-antelopes. Machulka's list of business partners and commodities (unfortunately not dated) can be seen in the appendix.

There was one more skill Štorch and Machulka learned to utilize frequently – photography. It became their passion as well as an important part of their business activities. Especially Richard Štorch fell for photography and the scope of his photographic interests and themes was enormous. It ranged from landscape scenes, documentation of hunting experience and the life of various African ethnic groups to studio nudes. However, the conditions in which the photographers worked at that period were very complicated. We should not forget that in the first years of the twentieth century photographers used glass negatives and heavy wooden cameras. We can read about these difficulties with photographing in Africa in Štorch's manuscripts: „I took these pictures in Egypt and they depict the seamen from a sailing boat during their common prayer. After I took the second one I had to disappear as quickly as possible to either save the camera or even myself, from injury. It is a serious offence for a Christian to disturb a native during prayer in his religious meditation and particularly photographing is seen as a crime. While taking pictures in Tripoli I have often experienced many troubles and the photographs, which are mostly my originals, were taken under difficult conditions.“

By the end of 1902 Machulka went on travelling – from Tripoli to Marseille and from there via Egypt, Somalia, Kenya, Seychelles to Madagascar. There he, together with the troops of French army, entered also so-far unexplored areas. Even there he photographed

and collected insects, small mammals and snakes. In between, Štorch ceased the business in Tripoli and set out for Egypt, where he took pictures for several months by order of J. Brázda (the owner of panorama GEA). From there he sailed to Ceylon where he was joined by Machulka (1904). He got to Ceylon from Madagascar via Mascarenes and Bombay.

Then they together made a long and very adventurous journey through India, Iraq, south Persia, Syria and Palestine to Port Said and Cairo (1904-5). From there Machulka left to the Sudan and settled down in Khartoum. Štorch returned to Tripoli and till 1906 he managed their common business and continued photographing – the city, the natural environment and portraits of inhabitants. At that time he also met German geographer Ewald Banse who was very excited about his photographs and published many of them in his books accompanied by appreciative commentary.

Afterwards, following Machulka's appeal, Štorch left his business and joined his friend. In Khartoum they established a base for hunting and collecting expeditions.

The whole area of Sudan used to be inaccessible because it was controlled by Mahdists and the British isolated this area from the rest of the world. After the Mahdist uprising had been suppressed in 1898-9, the Sudan, still rich in game, became literally a fashionable centre for hunting frenzies. Machulka and Štorch fully dedicated themselves to organising and leading hunting expeditions. They thoroughly got to know the whole region; they frequently took photographs and collected ethnographic material, which they sent to the Náprstek Museum, the National Museum and other European museums. The expeditions were undergone either as walking caravans with carriers, donkeys and camels or by steamboat on the Nile and its tributaries. The use of cars in Africa only began after 1920.

In the first two years they led their business together, then each of them independently.

Machulka made seven hunting expeditions to the White and Upper Nile, eight camel caravan expeditions to the southern border of the Sahara and in 1927 a film expedition with Austrian ethnographer Hugo Bernatzik to the southern Cordovan, which resulted in two books and the film *Gari-Gari*. The customers of Machulka's safaris were, among others: the Sachsen King Friedrich August III (1911), and the aristocrats Černín, Thurn-Taxis, Esterházy, Schwarzenberg, Auesperg.

Štorch led, for example, an expedition of Prince and Princess Hohenlohe-Oehringen in 1909 and in 1910 Frankfurt banker Rothschild-Goldschmidt. After his return he was supposed to participate in a long-planned (and in the end, because of the local unrest, unrealized) expedition of O.C. Artbauer to the so-far unknown Sahara highland Tibesti. In 1911 he organised a hunting safari for the renowned hunter and donator of the National Museum Filip Oberländer, which, however, due to the lack of discipline of the customer ended up with the death of Oberländer. In winter 1911-1912 Štorch led an Austrian scientific expedition of the architect Kmunke whose plan was to explore and map the area of the northern Uganda. The journey took them from Mombassa via Nairobi to Kampala, then with a walking caravan of 200 native carriers and the ascent of the mountain Elgon (4321m) to Gondokoro on the Nile, then by ship to Khartoum, finishing in Cairo. During the seven-month journey Štorch took dozens of stereo photographs. Before the start of the First World War he led two more hunting expeditions – in 1913 a steamboat safari to the Upper Nile with a group of Austrian hunters, and in 1914 the expedition of Parisian banker H. Rothschild. Štorch spent the years of the First World War in Prague. There, as well as in the countryside, he gave hundreds of successful lectures about Africa

with screenings of "light pictures" – glass hand-coloured slides, which he had made from his photographs. Between 1919 and 1925 he visited Egypt only for business purposes because his health started to fail. He alternated between Paris, Cairo and especially Prague, where his articles and photographs were published in magazines and where he mainly worked on an extensive travelogue for publishing, the one he prepared throughout his whole stay in Africa. The manuscript of his travelogue was rewritten by his friend from Africa Jiří Wachtel, from Jindřichův Hradec, a former forest inspector in Bor on the Nile. In 1921 he published two series of postcards *The Sudan* and *Egypt* and a book of printed photographs *Sudan et Egypt*. While staying in Prague, since the beginning of his travels, he visited almost every day the Academic café in Vodičkova street, where he used to sit at the round table and join the company of people interested in Africa including professor Švampera, Pantoflíček, Brázda, PhD Heller, Kořenský and of course Machulka, amongst others. He went back to the Sudan and organised a camel expedition to the river Dinder for two Parisian hunters, but he was forced to finish the journey prematurely because of his health problems. He once more attempted to organise a safari for Baron H. Rothschild but he never realized that. After his arrival to Khartoum in January 1927 he fell ill and after the stay in hospitals in Khartoum and Cairo he came back to Prague seriously ill and died soon after his arrival on May 22, 1927. He was only 50 years old.

Since 1910 Machulka used to visit Prague periodically to recover his health. He was in Prague when the First World War broke out and he spent its years at the Italian and Russian front. After its end Machulka held many lectures all over Bohemia. In 1923 he returned to Khartoum to live. After 1925 he focused his interest on eastern Africa and he moved his base to Nairobi in Kenya. However, his personal need to lead and organise hunting expeditions gradually faded away. He said himself: „Throughout the years I have had my fill of game hunting – as most of the people like me will when they grow older...“ He returned to collecting natural specimens and organising study safaris aimed at observing game. Machulka gathered natural specimens, especially large animals and insects, but also ethnographic objects for various museums and institutions (notably the National and the Náprstek Museum) on the recommendation of Prince PhD Adolf Schwarzenberg. Machulka also studied other regions – the north of Tanganyika, Kenya (surrounding areas of Victoria lake and the Rift Valley) and Uganda. He spent his last years in Africa (1931-36) in the territory of the former Belgian Congo, specifically the area of the forest Ituri.

After this expedition Machulka returned to Prague to recover from an illness but he was planning to go back to Africa soon in 1936. His health condition suddenly got worse though and Machulka never again returned to his beloved Africa. He had to stay in Prague and made his living giving lectures, writing articles and compiling his memoirs. He was encouraged to write his memoirs by the members of the Geographic Society and other friends who were always enamored with his wonderful stories about his African experiences and wanted that he preserve at least some of it for the future. The first part of his memoirs called *In Africa on the Paths of Game*, edited by Alois Kaiser, was first published after Machulka's death. He did not manage to write the second part.

Bedřich Machulka died on May 6, 1954. He died in poverty because as a private entrepreneur he could not claim pension. In spite of this fact he refused to sell his collection and he donated it to the Náprstek Museum.

The collection of Machulka's and Štorch's photographs from Africa possesses an immense documentary value. It records phenomena, which disappeared a long time ago,

and moreover, their development is preserved in plenty of them. In the pictures, taken over a span of 30 years, we can trace the changes and evolution of particular phenomena – for example the susceptibility of African hairstyles to the whims of fashion.

During the years in Africa they worked with diverse photographic material. In the beginning they used glass plates of various proportions, including stereo negatives. Soon they changed to celluloid material, of various proportions too, according to the particular type of camera. A huge number of pictures come from 1927, when Machulka took part in an expedition with Austrian ethnographer H. A. Bernatzik. During this expedition Machulka used only the 8x14 cm films. In the aftermath of Štorch's death till the end of his stay in Africa Machulka took photographs using exclusively the 6x6 cm format.

Through studying and comparing Machulka's collection in the ethnographic section and the library of Náprstek Museum and the Štorch family heritage, the allegedly lost glass and celluloid negatives, the cases with glass coloured slides for his lectures, and the texts of lectures and manuscripts of diaries of Štorch were all identified in Machulka's collection in the museum. However, the fate of so-far undiscovered manuscript of his travelogue, rewritten by his friend from Africa, Jiří Wachtel after Štorch's return home, remains shrouded in mystery. After the death of Wachtel the manuscript disappeared...

Based on these studies and comparisons Štorch can be claimed to be the author, until now unmentioned, of at least 25 photographs in the book of Bedřich Machulka *In Africa on the Paths of Game*, published in 1955 by the publishing house ORBIS in Prague.

The above-mentioned facts prove that Richard Štorch is the author of the majority of pictures from the period 1899–1927 in Machulka's collection in the ethnographic section of the Náprstek Museum.

Appendix:

The Lectures of Richard Štorch:

- I. Lovecké výpravy a dobrodružství ve Střední Africe (150 glass slides)
- II. Afrikou od Indického oceanu ke Středozemnímu moři (170 glass slides)
- III. Z Tripolisu do oas a pouští (150 glass slides)

The list of published articles and photographs of Richard Štorch

- R. Š.: Z loveckých potulek Sudanem, Zlatá Praha, 1911
R. Š.: Kmen Bagišu v Ugandě, Sborník České společnosti zeměvědné, 1913
R. Š.: Zum Berge Elgon, Die Erde, 1913
R. Š.: Z poslední lovecké výpravy do afrického Sudanu z deníku cestovatele R. Š., Český svět, 1913
R. Š.: Mombasa, Týden světem, 1913
R. Š.: Židé v Tripolisu, Týden světem, 1913
R. Š.: Ze zapomenutého bývalého římského města Leptis Magna v severní Africe, Týden světem, 1913
R. Š.: Elgon, Alpský věstník, 1913
R. Š.: Návštěvou u krále Bagandu v Ugandě, Zlatá Praha, 1915

Publications with photographs of Richard Štorch:

- Ewald Banse: Tripolis, foto: R. Š., Weimar, 1912

Ewald Banse: Das Orient Buch, foto: R. Š., Strassburg/Leipzig, 1914

Bedřich Machulka: V Africe na stezkách zvěře, Orbis Praha, 1954 (autorství nepřiznáno)

Two series of postcards /copyright Richard Štorch/ :

Sudan (120 photographs), V. Neubert Publishing, Prague, 1921

Egypt (180 photographs), V. Neubert Publishing, Prague, 1921

Albums of photographs:

1. Tripolis 1900–1906

2. Cairo 1902–1904

3. Cejlon 1904–1905

4. Poslední lovecká výprava 1926

List of firms Machulka was in business contact with (not dated):

- 1) Weisse a Bitterlich, Ebersbach (Německo) – antilopí rohy, levhartí kůže
- 2) H. Hirsch, Hamburg – antilopí rohy
- 3) Ed. Curjar, Hamburg, Rathausstr. č. 15 – antilopí rohy a všechny předměty, které se exportovati dají
- 4) **T. Veselý, Praha II**, palác hr. Šlika, č. 57 – antilopí rohy, živé reptilie a malé savce, etnografické předměty - platí těžce
- 5) Max Gutte, Görlitz in Schles. – antilopí rohy
- 6) A. Fuhrmann, Berlin, W. Passage – stereonegativy
- 7) A. F. Döring, Hamburg, č. 22 - stereoskopické negativy, vede málo pohledů z Afriky
- 8) H. Schmidt, Berlin N.W. 5, Wilhelmshavenerstr. č.3 3 – stereoskopické negativy, hl. novinky časové
- 9) A. Nimptch & Comp., Photographische Gesellschaft, Berlin N., Schönhauserallee č. 31 – desky stereoskopické a vyměňoval by je za pikantní stereoskop. fotografie
- 10) Th. Kapff Nachf., Ludwigsburg (Německo) – aquaria
- 11) A. Jung, Heidelberg – anatomické předměty
- 12) Wilh. Schlüter, Naturwissenschaftliches Institut, Halle a.S., Ludwig-Wuchererstr. č. 9 – zoologické preparáty v lihu
- 13) Georg Riedel, Laasdorf bei Roda S. R., Thüringen – kostry, lebky savců a ptáků, sušená zvířata
- 14) I. F. G. Umlauff, Museum Naturalien Handlung, Hamburg, Spielbudenplatz č. 8 - antilopí rohy a zoologické preparáty v lihu
- 15) Friedrich Theuer, Wien III, Hauptstr. č. 67 – hmyz sušený
- 16) Petit Ainé, Naturaliste-Préparateur, Paris, 21 Rue du Caire – letky mořských vlaštovek a volavek
- 17) J. Buissan, Naturaliste, Paris, 4 Place Saint Michel – letky mořských vlaštovek a volavek
- 18) Fd. Soulé, Naturaliste-Importateur, Marseille, 1 Rue de la Maitrise – též živá zvířata
- 19) Les Fils d'Emile Deyrolle, Paris 7e Arrt, 46 Rue du Bac – kůže a kostry
- 20) Dr. P. Siepi, Naturaliste-Préparateur, Marseille, 7 Rue Buffon – kůže, kostry, hmyz
- 21) Albert E. Jamrach (late Charles Jamrach), Naturalist, London E., 180 Saint George Street – živé savce
- 22) H. Lhotte, Naturaliste-Préparateur, Paris, 3bis, Rue d'Athenes – sušený hmyz
- 23) **V. Frič, Praha II**, Vladislavova ul. zoologické preparáty – solidní firma, dobře platí

- 24) **Gustav Hofmann**, Praha II, Vladislavova č. 8 – zoologické preparáty – platil by dobře
- 25) Karl Gudéra, Tier-Grosshandlung, Wien VII, Zollerstr. č. 31 – živé velké savce a užítkové ptáky
- 26) Egm. Carl Zweier, Tierhandlung, Triest, Via Remota – všechny druhy savců a ptáků živých. Rohy chce do komise
- 27) Emerich Häusler, Zoologische Handlung „Ornis“, Wien I, Annagasse č. 18 – malé i velké savce živé, platí těžce
- 28) Carl Hagenbeck, Hamburg (Handels-Menagerie u. Tierpark) – všechna živá zvířata
- 29) Hans Stüve, Tierhandlung, Hamburg č. 9, Johannis Collwerk č. 17 – zvířata pro terária a akvária
- 30) Daniele Schiavetti, Genova, Porta dei Vacca 4–73 – užítkové a ozdobné ptáky, zvířata pro zvěřince
- 31) Romeo Roari & Co., Bologna – užítkové ptactvo, zavádí reptilie
- 32) A. Böttcher, Naturalien-Handlung, Berlin, Brüder-Str. č. 15 – zoologie: všeho druhu preparáty, hmyz, biologie, mineralogie, etnografika, antilopí rohy
- 33) „Linaea“, Naturhistorisches Institut, Berlin 4, Invaliden – Str. č. 105 – všechny živočichy jakýmkoli způsobem konservované, antilopí rohy
- 34) Friedr. Schneider, Naturhistorisches Institut, Wald (Rheinland) – kupuje brouky
- 35) Biologische Versuchsanstalt „Vivarium“, Wien II, Prater – všechny druhy živých zvířat – savce, ptáky i hmyz
- 36) Dr. O. Staudinger & A. Baug-Haas, Blasewitz/Sa – hmyz

Adresář z r. 1909

- 1) Rowland Ward, Piccadilly 167 “The Jungle”, London – souroží a etnografika
- 2) Scholtze a Pötzschke, Otto Preusse Nachfl., Alexanderstr. 28a, Berlin O 27 – reptilie
- 3) John B. Russel, 253 Goldharbour Lane, Longborough Junction, London S.W. – rohy, etnografika
- 4) Paul Ringler, Zool. Institut, Halle a. S. – reptilie, kostry, kůže, vejce
- 5) Dr. F. Krantz, Rheinisches Mineralien Kontor, Fabrik u. Verlag, Bonn a. Rh. – mineralogie a geologie
- 6) A. Müller, Fröbelhaus, Dresden – zoologické preparáty
- 7) Fr. Carl Wöbke, Brühlstr. 55, Leipzig – zoologické preparáty
- 8) W. Riess, Spezialmakler animalischer Producte, Hamburg 13
- 9) S. Capitelli & Sons, 20 Kirby Str. Hatton Garden, London E. C. – reptilie etc.
- 10) Robert Steller, Petersburgerstr. 76, Berlin O. – zoologické preparáty, reptilie
- 11) Christian Gebel, Zoologische Handlung, Tieboldstr. 19, Köln a. R. – reptilie
- 12) J. C. H. Eckert & Sohn (Inh. Heinrich Platow), Naturalie & Muschel Hdlg., St. Pauli, Spielbudenplatz 11, Hamburg
- 13) E. Grell & Co. Raubtierfallenfabrik, Haynau [Schles.]
- 14) Julius Böhm, Mineralien Comptoir, Mayerdergasse 3, Wien I
- 15) Hermann Rolle, Zool. Institut, Königsgrätzer Str. 89, Berlin S.W.

1/ Woman with scarification on her face and rich necklaces, Omdurman/Umm Durman, Sudan.



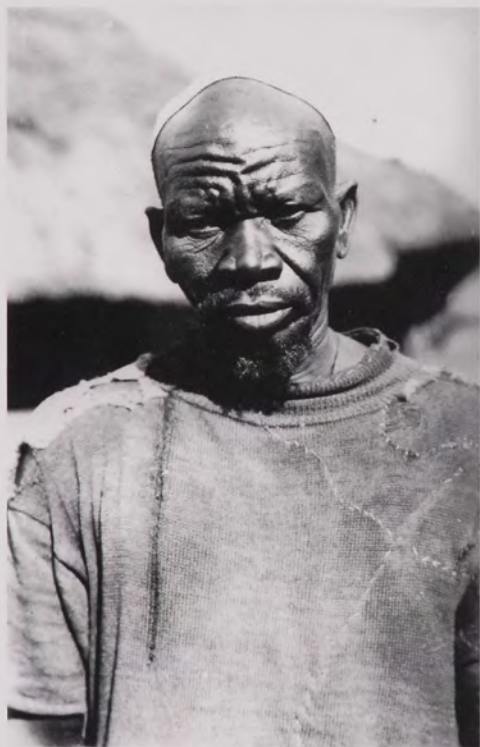
a/ Negative stored in the NpM (Af I 413)



SUDAN. Beauty of Omdurman. - Beauté de Omdurman.

b/ Postcard published by R. Štorch, in the series Sudan in 1921, V. Neubert Publishing, Prague. Property of the Štorch's family.

2/ Half-figure of an old man in sweater, west Sudan.



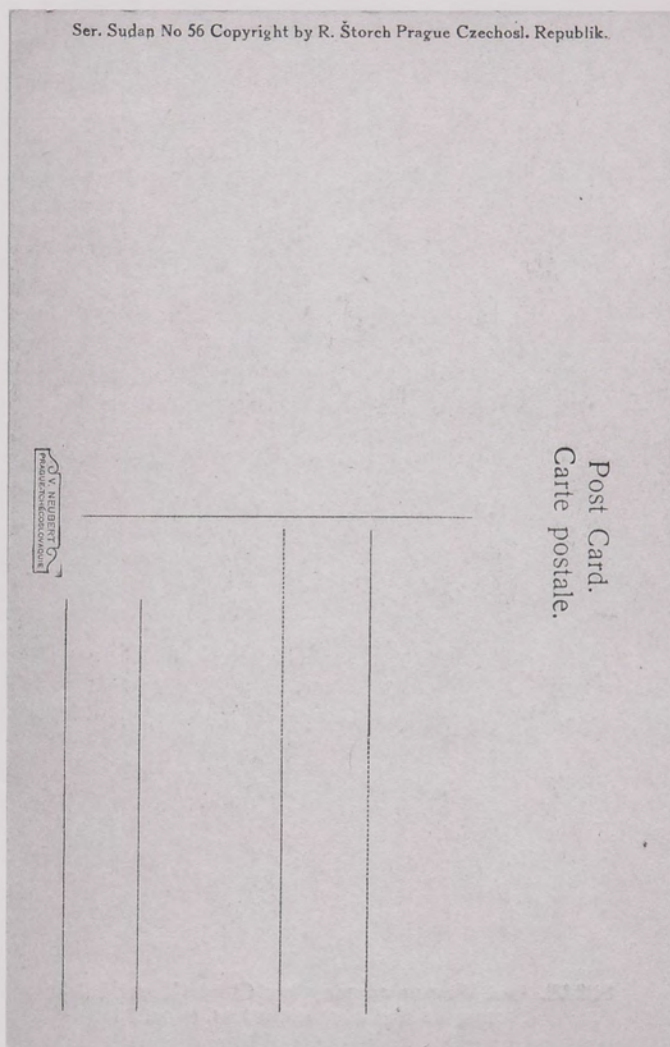
a/ Negative stored in the NpM (Af I 417)



Negro Type of Western SUDAN.
Type nègre du Soudan Occidental.

b/ Postcard published by R. Štorch, in the series Sudan in 1921, V. Neubert Publishing, Prague.

3/ Example of author's label (copyright) of Richard Štorch on the series of postcards, Sudan, V. Neubert Publishing, Prague, 1921



4/ Woman of Luri tribe with a child, Sudan.



a/ Negative stored in the NpM (Af I 117)



SUDAN. Bari Woman carrying her Child. (Upper Nile).
Femme de Bari avec son enfant. (Haut Nil).

b/ Postcard published by R. Štorch, in the series Sudan in 1921, V. Neubert Publishing, Prague. Property of the Štorch's family.



c/ Photograph presented in Bedřich Machulka's book „In Africa on the Paths of Game“, Orbis Publishing, Prague, 1954, after page 128.

5/ Two standing men, Negro and Tuareg, west Sudan.



a/ Negative stored in the NpM (Af I 92)



Tuaregovi.
Rochard
Tripoli 5/10 05.

b/ Postcard sent by R. Štorch to his family from Tripoli, 5/10/1905. Property of the Štorch's family.



Tuareg nižší kasty (s bílým zvojem) a domorodec ze západního Súdánu

c/ Photograph presented in Bedřich Machulka's book „In Africa on the Paths of Game“, Orbis Publishing, Prague, 1954, after page 32.

6/ Irrigation wheel (saquieh) powered by cattle, Sudan.



a/ Negative stored in the NpM (Af I 107)



SUDAN. Saquieh (Arrangement for artificially watering the Fields).
Saquieh. (Inondation artificielle des champs).

b/ Postcard published by R. Štorch, in the series Sudan in 1921, V. Neubert Publishing, Prague. Property of the Štorch's family.



šagija, zavodhovaci kolo v Chartúmu

c/ Photograph presented in Bedřich Machulka's book „In Africa on the Paths of Game“, Orbis Publishing, Prague, 1954, after page 64.

7/ Jewish married couple in typical costumes, Tripoli, Libya.



a/ Negative stored in the NpM (Af I 1503)



Tafel IV



Jüdisches Ehepaar in tripolischer Tracht. Der Mann ist gekleidet in den langen schwarzen Kabäl und die faltige Hoje Sjeruäl Bäruufst. Die Frau trägt das langärmelige Sturia (Hemd) und schließt über die Sjeruäl (Hoje) das (hier gestreifte) Tsch Esbäd oder Heffamisse, das seinerseits vom (hier dunklen) Häll verbedat wird. Den Hals schmücken österreichische Goldbublonen.

b/ Photograph featuring in Ewald Banse's book „Tripoli“, Weimar, 1912. In the preface, Banse thanks Štorch for collaboration and names him as the author of pictures.

c/ Photograph from the album *Tripoli 1900-1906* with Štorch's description. Property of the Štorch's family.

8/ Weighing of halfa (a type of grass used for production of cords, mats, etc.), Tripoli, Libya.



a/ Negative stored
in the NpM
(Af I 327)

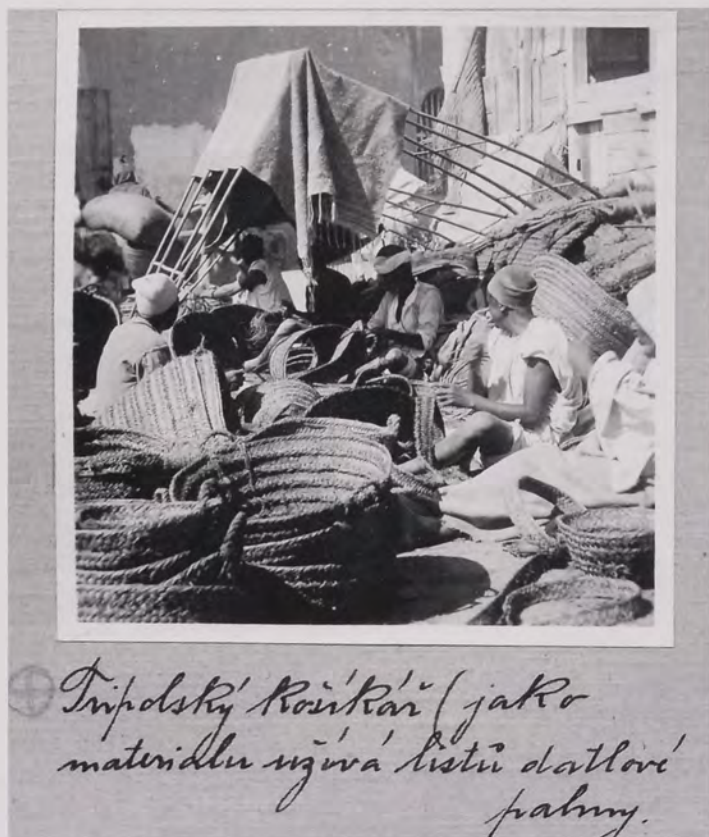


b/ Photograph from
the album *Tripoli*
1900-1906 with
Storch's
description.
Property of the
Storch's family.

9/ Production and sale of baskets on a market, Tripoli, Libya.



a/ Negative stored in
the NpM (Af I 533)



b/ Photograph from
the album *Tripoli*
1900-1906 with Storch's
description. Property
of the Štorch's family.

10/ Group portrait of three Arabic girls, Tripoli, Libya.



a/ Negative stored in the NpM (Af I 570)



b/ Photograph from the album *Tripoli 1900-1906* with Štorch's description. Property of the Štorch's family. Štorch's family.

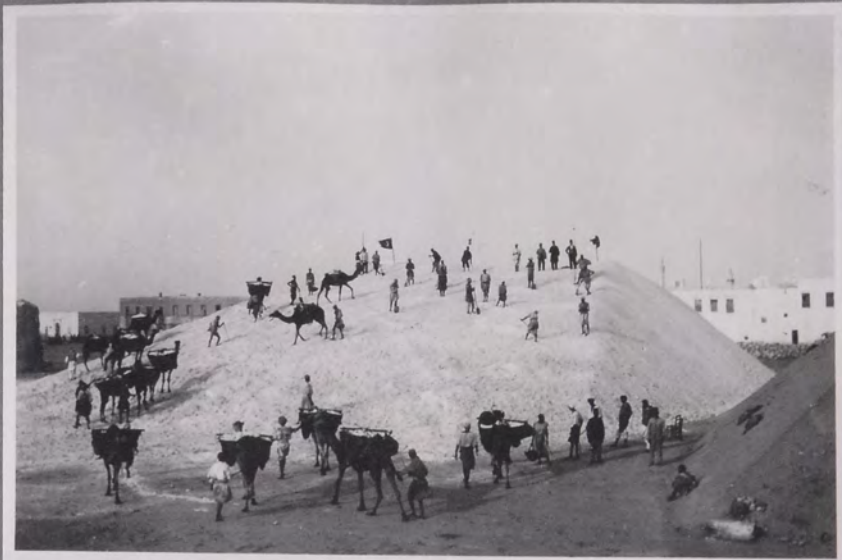


c/ Postcard published by R. Štorch, in the series *Sudan* in 1921, V. Neubert Publishing, Prague. Property of the Štorch's family. By mistake, the picture from Tripoli is marked as from Cairo (referring to original Štorch's description in the album).

11/ Salt brought from inland salt lakes, Tripoli, Libya.



a/ Negative stored in the NpM (Af I 573)



*Shromajzdovani' soli dobývání z jizer ve vnitrozemí /pro Tureckou
solní říši.*

b/ Photograph from the album *Tripoli 1900-1906* with Štorch's description. Property of the Štorch's family.



a/ Negative stored in the NpM (Af I 568)



b/ Photograph from the album *Tripoli 1900-1906* with Štorch's description. Property of the Štorch's family.



c/ Postcard published by R. Štorch, in the series *Sudan* in 1921, V. Neubert Publishing, Prague. Property of the Štorch's family. Also this portrait from Tripoli is marked by mistake as from Cairo (referring to original Štorch's description in the album).