Introduction

Harold Knox Shaw's son Peter gave the slides, their storage and viewer cabinet and the camera to me in South Africa in 2006. This was because I had suggested that they be digitally scanned to make them easier and safer to view and share. I also suggested that the unit be given to Green College (as it was called then), Oxford, which occupies the site of the old Radcliffe Observatory, which Harold had headed as Radcliffe Observer from 1924. In the early 1930s he managed its move to Pretoria, South Africa.

These slides were taken by Harold during the time he was based at Helwan Observatory in Egypt through to his retirement in Pretoria in 1950. He began working in Helwan in 1908 but probably began taking the slides in the early 1920s. They encompass his time in Helwan, Oxford and Pretoria as well as two eclipse expeditions and events associated with two early International Astronomical Union (IAU) meetings.

Harold provided the titles of the trays and descriptions of the individual slides in Tray 1. I have done my best to order them according to this information.

For the slides I could identify, the correct orientation was with the emulsion facing the person viewing them, therefore I have placed them all with the emulsion forward. There were a few cases where this was clearly incorrect, so I have placed those with the emulsion facing back. Instead of attaching physical numbers to each tray, I have placed a free-standing numbered card in front of each. In this document I have numbered the slides starting at the front of the tray. However, the viewer in the cabinet sees the slides starting at the back of the tray. There are a number of broken slides which I have placed in separate, labelled envelopes.

I began trying to identify the slides shortly after Peter gave them to me when my husband and I were living in Cape Town. After our return to Oxford in 2011 I was able to spend more time on them, both identifying and digitally scanning, finishing in late 2014. I donated the cabinet, the slides, and other items to the Museum of the History of Science in Oxford in June 2015.
The people listed below have assisted in identifying the people and locations pictured:

Peter Knox-Shaw – Son of Harold Knox-Shaw and Honorary Research Associate, University of Cape Town
Barbara Knox-Shaw – Wife of Peter Knox-Shaw
Hilary Smith – Blue Badge Guide to Egypt, specialist in the cultural history of central Asia and the Indian subcontinent
Jocelyn Gohary – Director, Talatat Project at Karnak, American Research Center in Egypt
George Miley – Professor, Leiden University
Jasper Wall – Adjunct Professor, University of British Columbia
Roger Hutchins – historian, member of the Society for the History of Astronomy
Christopher Redman – Son of RO Redman, who was an astronomer at the Radcliffe Observatory in Pretoria
Griffiths Institute, Oxford University – Cat Warsi (Administrator and Archive Assistant), Elizabeth Fleming (Topographical Bibliography and Archive Assistant), Vincent Razanajao (Editor of the Topographical Bibliography & Keeper of the Archive)
Derek Jones – Astronomer, Cambridge University
Ian Glass – Associate Research Astronomer, South African Astronomical Observatory, Cape Town
Lee Macdonald – Research Facilitator, Museum of the History of Science, Oxford

All unattributed slide identifications below are by me.

My husband Phil Charles set up the scanner (Epson V750 PRO driven by Silver Fast 8) and the scanning process.

**Tray 1 – Egypt: Selection**

The first line of the identification of every slide in this tray was by Harold Knox-Shaw. People who helped me identify slides in this tray were Hilary Smith, Blue Badge Guide to Egypt, and Jocelyn Gohary, Director, Talatat Project at Karnak, American Research Center in Egypt.

1. Wadi Hof.
   Hilary Smith explained that a wadi is a dry valley.
   Jocelyn Gohary identified Wadi Hof as being near Helwan.
2. Bedouin in Wadi Hof
3. Palm trees near river (Helwan)
4. Cairo Bazaars.
   Hilary Smith identified the red and white striped building as the Mosque of Sultan Hassan.
   Jocelyn Gohary identified this as the Mosque of Al-Muayyad near Bab Al-Zuweila.
5. Pelicans in Cairo Zoo.
   Anne Charles identified this as similar to slide Tray 5-11.
   This position is empty as Anne Charles could not find a slide in the collection which matched this description.
7. River at Barrage.
   Hilary Smith identified this as feluccas on the Nile.
8. Memphis Sphinx
9. Luxor Temple [is written but crossed out].
   Jocelyn Gohary identified this as the Luxor Temple, First Court.
10. Karnak Temple – Avenue of Sphinxes
11. Temple of Ptah – Karnak  
Anne Charles identified this as the same slide as Tray 2-6.

Jocelyn Gohary confirmed that this is the Temple of Ramesses III at Medinet Habu.  
Anne Charles identified this as the same slide as Tray 3-3.

13. Hills above Deriel-Bahri  
Jocelyn Gohary identified this as the view from the path above the Valley of the Kings.  
Anne Charles identified this as the same slide as Tray 3-11.

14. Musa with cobra, Luxor  
Anne Charles identified this as the same slide as Tray 5-16.

15. Children with Kids, Luxor  
Anne Charles identified this as the same slide as Tray 2-5.  
This slide is missing. This is a digital copy of the slide Tray 2-5.

16. Gamoose, Luxor  
Anne Charles found that a gamoose is an Egyptian buffalo.

17. Village scene near Deriel-Bahri  
This position is empty as Anne Charles could not find a slide in the collection which matched this description.

18. Boy selling antiques.  
Hilary Smith identified this as probably being in Valley of the Kings area.  
Anne Charles identified this as the same slide as Tray 3-16.

Anne Charles thinks that this slide may not belong here but as there are two copies of it she has put one of them here. It is the same slide as Tray 3-19, which Harold Knox-Shaw has identified as near Aswan.  
However, Jocelyn Gohary identified this as a courtyard of a village house, possibly in Luxor, as the curious ‘goblet’ shaped object in the centre of the picture is a kind of platform which used to be built by villagers in Upper Egypt as somewhere that they could put young animals, and even children, which was raised off the ground away from rats and snakes.

20. Aswan cataract

**Tray 2 – Luxor – Karnak Temples**

Slides 1 through 5 are country scenes. Slides 6 through 19 are temples.  
All identifications by Hilary Smith, Blue Badge Guide to Egypt, unless otherwise noted.

1. Porters or vendors or water carriers
2. Village scene
3. Same
4. Same
5. Children with kids  
Anne Charles identified this as the same slide as Tray 1-15.
6. Temple of Ptah at Karnak
7. Anne Charles identified this as the same slide as Tray 1-11.
8. Karnak
9. View of somewhere along the corniche at Luxor, probably part of Karnak.
10. Same
11. Same, view through Karnak
12. In Hypostyle Hall at Karnak
13. Karnak
14. Avenue of sphinxes at Karnak, taken from temple towards Nile and west bank
15. Entrance to Luxor
16. Luxor with later mosque within the ruins, inside the temple, probably First Pylon.

17. Luxor temple

18. Same, looking towards the corniche

19. Same

20. Jocelyn Gohary, Director, Talatat Project at Karnak, American Research Center in Egypt, identified this the Colonnade at the Luxor Temple.

Tray 3 – Thebes

Thebes is on the west side of the Nile across from Luxor.

Slide Tray 18-5 is of people by the entrance to a tomb and may have been taken at the same time as the slides in this tray may or be of somewhere else in Egypt.

People who helped me identify slides in this tray were Hilary Smith, Blue Badge Guide to Egypt, and Jocelyn Gohary, Director, Talatat Project at Karnak, American Research Center in Egypt, and staff at the Griffiths Institute, Oxford University – Cat Warsi (Administrator and Archive Assistant), Elizabeth Fleming (Topographical Bibliography and Archive Assistant), Vincent Razanajao (Editor of the Topographical Bibliography & Keeper of the Archive).

1. Jocelyn Gohary thinks this is a doorway at Medinet Habu.

2. Jocelyn Gohary identified this as the entrance to the small 18th Dynasty temple at Medinet Habu.

3. Jocelyn Gohary identified this as the Temple of Ramesses III at Medinet Habu. Anne Charles identified this as the same slide as Tray 1-12.

4. Jocelyn Gohary identified this as the Temple of Ramesses III at Medinet Habu.

5. Jocelyn Gohary identified this as Ramesses III presenting prisoners to the god, Amun, on the Second Pylon at Medinet Habu.

6. Jocelyn Gohary identified this as the Sekhmet statue at Medinet Habu.

7. Hilary Smith identified this as the head of a pharaoh. Jocelyn Gohary identified this as the Ramesseum, the Temple of Ramesses II.

8. Jocelyn Gohary identified this as the Ramesseum, the Temple of Ramesses II.

9. Jocelyn Gohary identified this as the Ramesseum, the Temple of Ramesses II.

10. Hilary Smith identified this as Deir El Bahari, the temple of Queen Hatshepsut in the Valley of the Kings.

11. Jocelyn Gohary identified this as the view from the path above the Valley of the Kings. Anne Charles identified this as the same slide as Tray 1-13.

12. Jocelyn Gohary identified this as the view from the path above the Valley of the Kings.

13. Jocelyn Gohary identified this as the Theban Peak seen from the Valley of the Kings.

14. Jocelyn Gohary identified this as probably in the Valley of the Kings, or the road leading to it, possibly with the donkey boy and the donkey Harold Knox-Shaw rode to the Valley of the Kings at the left.

15. Hilary Smith identified this as the entrance to a tomb at the Valley of the Kings. Staff at the Griffiths Institute in Oxford identified this as the entrance to the tomb of King Tutankhamun. They identified the men from left to right as probably Howard Carter, Arthur Callender (friend of Howard Carter), Percy Newberry (in charge of plant specimens and textiles), Alfred Lucas (conservator).

16. Hilary Smith identified this as a boy selling antiques on the west bank at Thebes in the Valley of the Kings. Anne Charles identified this as the same slide as Tray 1-18.

17. Hilary Smith identified this as the Colossi at Memnon, statues of Rameses II, on the west bank at Thebes (the inspiration for Ozymandias).

18. Hilary Smith identified this as the Colossi at Memnon, statues of Rameses II, on the west bank at Thebes (the inspiration for Ozymandias).
19. Jocelyn Gohary identified this as the courtyard of a village house, possibly in Luxor, as the curious 'goblet' shaped object in the centre of the picture is a kind of platform which used to be built by villagers in Upper Egypt as somewhere that they could put young animals, and even children, which was raised off the ground away from rats and snakes.

Anne Charles identified this as the same slide as Tray 1-19.

Tray 4 – Aswan

All the identifications in this tray were by Hilary Smith, Blue Badge Guide to Egypt.

1. At the first cataract looking towards the west.
   The tombs of the nobility of the nome. (A nome is a province.)
2. Same, looking towards the west bank (same tower on top the same line of nome tombs).
3. Granite; Elephantine Island. The white building in the background is the Aga Khan's tomb.
4. May be on Elephantine Island looking towards Aswan.
5. Felucca under sail at one of the cataracts at Aswan.
6. In a cataract in Aswan.
7. Feluccas at Aswan. May be looking at a village on the west bank.
8. Barge, probably near the big felucca in slide 7, same prow.
9. Same looking towards the east bank. The ruins of a Coptic monastery on the west bank.
10. Children with water vessel probably in Aswan.
11. Same children
12. Same children
13. Same children
15. Philae – Temple of Isis which was drowned by the building of the British barrage, now known as the Low Dam, rescued by a UNESCO effort and put on a different island above the water level. This is in an area where another so-called Rosetta stone was found, ancient Greek and Egyptian, 1st century BCE.
16. Same. There is a pylon in background.
17. The barrage, the Low Dam, built by the British at the turn of the 20th century, slightly south of Aswan.
18. Gulls on a barge
19. Same

Tray 5 – Egypt: Animals & Country Scenes

Most of the descriptions in this tray are by Anne Charles. Some are by Hilary Smith, Blue Badge Guide to Egypt.

1. Man leading camels
2. Man riding a donkey
3. Hippo in zoo (same place as pelicans, slide 11)
4. River with birds
5. Hilary Smith identified these as cattle egrets.
6. Buffalo
7. Hilary Smith identified this as a Nile-side scene.
8. Pack donkeys carrying soil
9. Boys
10. Hilary Smith identified this as a scene near the pyramid of Zoser (a pharaoh), near Memphis.
11. Pelicans
Anne Charles identified this as similar to slide Tray 1-5.

12. Camels
13. People with camels, buffalo, kid.
14. Hilary Smith identified this as people with a laden camel, may be carrying sugar cane.
15. Looks like man with a snake and a scorpion.
16. Man with a cobra.
   Anne Charles identified this as the same slide as Tray 1-14. She thinks this was a favourite of Peter Knox-Shaw’s, son of Harold Knox-Shaw and Honorary Research Associate, University of Cape Town, when he was a boy.
17. Same
18. Same
19. Same

Tray 6 – Cairo and District

People who helped me identify slides in this tray were Hilary Smith, Blue Badge Guide to Egypt, and Jocelyn Gohary, Director, Talatat Project at Karnak, American Research Center in Egypt, also Peter Knox-Shaw, son of Harold Knox-Shaw and Honorary Research Associate, University of Cape Town.

1. Jocelyn Gohary identified this as Wadi Hof, near Helwan.
2. Jocelyn Gohary identified this as probably Wadi Hof, near Helwan.
3. Jocelyn Gohary identified this as probably Wadi Hof, near Helwan.
4. Hilary Smith identified this as probably in the bazaars in Cairo.
5. Hilary Smith identified this as a bazaar scene, probably in Cairo.
6. Hilary Smith identified this as a Cairo scene with the contemporary Egyptian flag.
   Jocelyn Gohary identified this as Sabil in the complex of Sultan Al-Ghuri in Cairo.
7. Jocelyn Gohary identified this as in Cairo with Bab Al-Zuweila on the right side of the Al-Muayyad Mosque.
8. Jocelyn Gohary identified this as probably somewhere near the Mosque of Al-Muayyad near Bab Al-Zuweila.
9. Jocelyn Gohary identified this as probably in Cairo in the Darb Al-Ahmar district near Bab Al-Zuweila.
10. Jocelyn Gohary identified this as probably the mosques are of Sultan Hassan (left) and Al-Rifai (right) just below the Citadel in Cairo.
11. Hilary Smith identified this as a street scene in village.
12. Jocelyn Gohary identified the church with the three domes as the Church of the Virgin Mary in Maadi, on the road between Cairo and Helwan, which is believed to be where the Holy Family embarked on a boat at the start of their journey into Upper Egypt.
13. Hilary Smith identified it as a canal on the right, likely to be in Memphis area.
   However, Jocelyn Gohary identified it as looking like a park, or formal garden, probably in Helwan.
14. Hilary Smith described this as a tower on hill behind an excavation. It looks like sarcophagi, skulls against limestone blocks.
   Jocelyn Gohary identified this as an excavation photo with the coffins. It appears to be in the area beside the south side of the Zoser Complex enclosure wall at Sakkara, between the wall and the Unas Pyramid causeway. The pyramid in the background is that of Unas, which apparently had a custodian’s hut on top of it at the time, and beside the coffins are parts of the niched construction of Zoser’s limestone enclosure wall. The coffins seem to be of the Late Period, when they were often just buried in the sand and not in a tomb, unless as intrusive burials in an earlier one.
15. Jocelyn Gohary identified this as a recumbent statue of Ramesses II at Memphis.
16. Jocelyn Gohary identified this statue in the niche as being in the Tomb of Mereruka at Sakkara.
17. Hilary Smith as a mastaba (tomb, from the Arabic word for bench). It may be near Memphis.
18. Hilary Smith identified this as a water-raising device at a well, probably in the Memphis area. It is a
Persian wheel. The pots go down and fill with water.

19. Peter Knox-Shaw identified this a probably a water pump on the Nile. Hilary Smith identified this as either a Persian wheel lying on its side or part of cog machinery for a Persian wheel. It may go with the other slide of the Persian wheel. The Nile is in the background.

20. Children

**Tray 7 – Helwan Observatory**

People who helped me identify slides in this tray were Peter Knox-Shaw, son of Harold Knox-Shaw and Honorary Research Associate, University of Cape Town, Hilary Smith, Blue Badge Guide to Egypt, and Jeremy Shears and Ashraf Ahmed Shaker from their article *Harold Knox-Shaw and the Helwan Observatory* in the Journal of the British Astronomical Association, http://arxiv.org/pdf/1305.2289.pdf

1. View
2. Peter Knox-Shaw identified the building on the centre left as the observatory residence.
3. Peter Knox-Shaw identified the building on the left as the observatory residence.
4. Anne Charles identified this as probably the main office building.
5. Anne Charles identified this as the meteorological station.
6. Peter Knox-Shaw identified this as Harold Knox-Shaw in front of his house. Jeremy Shears and Ashraf Ahmed Shaker identified this as a Buick. Anne Charles identified this as the same car in which the women are sitting in slide Tray 18-3. It is different from the car in the scan of a photograph which was given to me by scanned by Peter and Barbara Knox-Shaw in January 2013. So, Harold appears to have had two different cars over the time he was in Egypt.
7. Peter Knox-Shaw identified this as Harold Knox-Shaw's study.
8. Anne Charles identified this as a telescope dome.
9. Anne Charles identified this as a telescope dome.
10. Peter Knox-Shaw identified this as the Reynolds telescope.
11. Peter Knox-Shaw identified this as the Reynolds telescope.
12. Jeremy Shears and Ashraf Ahmed Shaker identified this as the Brunner Transit Circle.
13. Anne Charles identified this as probably meteorological work.
14. Anne Charles identified this as probably meteorological work.
15. Anne Charles identified this as probably meteorological instruments.
16. Anne Charles identified this as probably a laboratory.
17. Anne Charles identified this as probably a laboratory.
18. Anne Charles identified this as probably a clock and telescope pointing instrumentation.
19. Hilary Smith identified this as probably Helwan.
20. Peter Knox-Shaw identified this as the Anglican church in Helwan. Harold Knox-Shaw was the church warden.
21. Jeremy Shears and Ashraf Ahmed Shaker identified this as the Burndep Ultra IV radio receiver. Anne Charles commented that the slide is broken.
22. Anne Charles identified this as probably being a radio receiver. Anne Charles commented that the slide is broken.
23. Peter Knox-Shaw identified this as the Anglican and Coptic (with domes) churches in Helwan. Anne Charles commented that the slide is broken.

**Tray 8 – Radcliffe Observatory, Oxford**

The identifications are by Anne Charles unless otherwise noted. Where noted, Peter Knox-Shaw, son of Harold Knox-Shaw and Honorary Research Associate, University of Cape Town, assisted me with the identifications in this tray.
1. View from the top of the Tower towards the east and Woodstock Road
2. View from the top of the Tower towards the east. The astronomer's house is on the right.
3. View from the top of the Tower towards the south.
4. View from the top of the Tower towards the south.
5. The south side of the Observatory building.
6. The south side of the Observatory building.
7. The south side of the Observatory building.
8. The south side of the Observatory building with the astronomer's house on the right and a telescope dome on the left.
9. The southern entrance to the Observatory building.
10. The view from the Tower towards both extant domes. The larger one was given to University College London and removed to Mill Hill when the Observatory went to South Africa. The smaller dome now (in 2014) contains offices.
11. The interior of the larger dome with its double-barrelled telescope.
12. The interior of the larger dome with its double-barrelled telescope.
   Peter Knox-Shaw commented, "Must be Arthur Rambaut, Harold's predecessor at Oxford who died in office in 1923. On the face of it this presents a problem since my father only took on the job in 1924, but it's more than possible that he would have visited the observatory earlier than this. After all, his father Charles Knox-Shaw lived in Oxford."
   Anne Charles commented that in the photo of Rambaut in the Radcliffe Observatory Bicentenary booklet he doesn't have a beard, however, the man in this photo has a beard. Of course, it could still be Rambaut.
13. The Astronomer's house with the smaller dome on far left.
14. The Astronomer's house on far right.
15. The Astronomer's house.
16. The Astronomer's house.
17. Peter Knox-Shaw identified this as Harold's father Charles Knox-Shaw with Charles' second wife Winifred.
18. Peter Knox-Shaw identified this as Harold's father Charles Knox-Shaw.
19. Peter Knox-Shaw identified this as Harold's step-mother Winifred Knox-Shaw.
20. Anne Charles identified this as probably Harold's study.
   When Anne showed this slide to Barbara Knox-Shaw she exclaimed, "That's my dining room table!"
   Anne Charles commented that she has seen these prints of physicists and astronomers in Peter Knox-Shaw's home in South Africa.

Tray 9 – British Columbia: Banff
No notes

Tray 10 – British Columbia: Lake Louise
No notes

Tray 11 – Norway: Balhomen, Bergen, Tysse-Norheimsund, Oslo
No notes

Tray 12 – Stockholm, Saltzebaden, Danzig, Copenhagen
No notes

Tray 13 – Leiden, Hague, Rotterdam, Rhine and Heidelberg
Anne Charles identified the slides in this tray as probably having been taken at the time of the 1928 IAU
meeting in Leiden.

**Tray 14 – Eclipses: Southport 1927, Magog 1932**

(Southport, Lancashire; Magog, Quebec)

Anne Charles identified the first eight slides as having been taken during the Southport Eclipse in 1927. For a description of the event see the following articles:

- Sylvia Seeley – *As seen by a spectator* – http://adsabs.harvard.edu/full/1927JRASC..21..328S

Anne identified the remaining slides as having been taken at the Magog eclipse in 1932. For a description of the event see the article:


Peter Knox-Shaw, son of Harold Knox-Shaw and Honorary Research Associate, University of Cape Town, commented, “The Magog photos of 1932 are fascinating, but I can’t be of much help here I’m afraid. Stratton, Redman, and Gwyn Williams were all present at this eclipse. It was (Evan) Gwyn Williams who later joined the Radcliffe and who died in Pretoria at the age of 34 in May 1940 after an operation. My parents were extremely fond of him.”

1. Southport Eclipse
   - Peter Knox-Shaw identified the figure on the left as JH Reynolds.
2. Southport Eclipse
3. Southport Eclipse
4. Southport Eclipse
5. Southport Eclipse
6. Southport Eclipse
7. Southport Eclipse
   - Roger Hutchins identified this as H.H. Turner, director of the Oxford University Observatory.
8. Southport Eclipse
9. Magog Eclipse
10. Magog Eclipse
11. Magog Eclipse
12. Magog Eclipse
13. Magog Eclipse
14. Magog Eclipse
15. Anne Charles has no idea where or when this was. She thinks that it has a Magog feel to it.
16. Anne Charles has no idea where or when this was. She thinks that it has a Magog feel to it.
17. Magog eclipse
   - Anne Charles commented that this slide is broken.

**Tray 15 – Astronomers and Observatories**

Jeremy Shears, Vice President of the British Astronomical Association, sent me (Anne Charles) a link to a group photograph from the 1925 IAU meeting in Cambridge in which many of the participants were wearing the same five-pointed stars as the people in a number of the photographs in slides 1 through 8:

https://www.repository.cam.ac.uk/handle/1810/238507?show=full

This assisted me in identifying slides 1 and 2 as having been taken during the 1925 IAU meeting in Cambridge. Slides 11 and 12 in Tray 16 also appear to have been taken at the time of the same meeting. This article describes the events at the Cambridge meeting:
With the help of George Miley, Professor, Leiden University, I identified slides 3 through 8 as having been taken at the time of the 1928 IAU meeting in Leiden.

This article which describes the events at the Leiden meeting:

The International Astronomical Union at Leiden by Curvin H. Gingerich, Popular Astronomy, vol XXXVI, No 9, November 1928
http://adsabs.harvard.edu/full/1928PA.....36..511G

The following descriptions helped to identify the slides:

Page 512 – Talks about people wearing five-pointed stars at the reception in the Hague – “a star-shaped emblem, bearing the name and country of the individual wearing it”

Page 514 – Picture of people wearing five-pointed stars

Page 518 – Talks about a garden party at the Hortus Botanicus in Leiden on July 10 “assisted... by a score or more of young ladies dressed in the costumes representative of the several provinces of Holland”

Page 516 – Picture of the “young ladies”

The article also talks about a steamer trip on July 11 to the Zuiderzee.

1. 1925 IAU meeting in Cambridge
   This slide was taken on an excursion to Ely.
   Derek Jones, Astronomer, Cambridge University, found in Kelly's directory for 1922 in the Cambridgeshire Collection "Morgan, Henry, plumber, Market Place" in the Isle of Ely. He also found in Aubreys Cambridge, Norfolk & Suffolk directory of 1928-29 "Painter & Plumber, Morgan H, Ely, Market Place".
   "City Temperance Hotel" doesn't appear in either directory.
   However, in "Britain in Old Photographs, Ely & District" there is a clearly labelled "City Temperance Hotel" dated 1935. The neighbouring business had changed to H.Sykes where Morgan used to be.
   He identified the man facing the camera as possibly being Trumpler.

2. 1925 IAU meeting in Cambridge
   This slide was taken on an excursion to Ely.
   Anne Charles identified this as the same man as in slide Tray 14-7 at the Southport eclipse whom Roger Hutchins, a historian and member of the Society for the History of Astronomy, identified this as HH Turner.

3. 1928 IAU meeting in Leiden
   George Miley, Professor, Leiden University, identified this as outside the entrance of the old observatory in Leiden.

4. 1928 IAU meeting in Leiden
   Anne Charles identified this as the open-air reception at the Hortus Botanicus in Leiden.

5. 1928 IAU meeting in Leiden
   Anne Charles identified this as the open-air reception at the Hortus Botanicus in Leiden.

6. 1928 IAU meeting in Leiden
   Anne Charles identified this as the open-air reception at the Hortus Botanicus in Leiden.

7. 1928 IAU meeting in Leiden
   George Miley identified this as at the old Leiden Observatory seen from the adjoining Hortus Botanicus. Rudolf Le Poole told him that the dome you see on the far right was rebuilt in the fifties.

8. 1928 IAU meeting in Leiden
   Peter Knox-Shaw, son of Harold Knox-Shaw and Honorary Research Associate, University of Cape Town, found a print of this group with Harold's annotation on the back:
   On Rhine Steamer 1928
   Plaskett, Spencer Jones, Robbins, Innes, Stratton, H-K-S
   Mrs Eddington, Comrie, Mrs Jackson, Mrs Spencer Jones, Mrs Plaskett & Eddington, Jackson, Dingle, Carrock

Ian Glass, Associate Research Astronomer, South African Astronomical Observatory, noticed that the man on the right of the back row of the slide is not Harold.

Anne Charles commented that the slide must have been taken by Harold and the man in his position
on the slide took the print.
Lee Macdonald, Research Facilitator, Museum of the History of Science in Oxford, has identified him as WH Steavenson.

9. Jasper Wall, Adjunct Professor, University of British Columbia, identified this as the observatory in Heidelberg, the Landessternwarte Heidelberg-Koenigstuhl. Anne Charles wonders if this might have been visited at the time of the 1928 IAU meeting in Leiden.

10. Anne Charles identified this as probably John Stanley Plaskett and his wife Rebecca Hope Hemley. If it was taken at the time of the Magog eclipse, he was the Director of the DAO. It accords with the picture in the article *Memories of the Plaskett Era of the Dominion Astrophysical Observatory, 1931-1934*, by Helen Sawyer Hogg, J. Roy. Astron. Soc. Can., Vol 82, No 6, 1988, http://articles.adsabs.harvard.edu/full/1988JRASC..82..328S/0000328.000.html

11. Anne Charles identified this as probably the Dominion Astrophysical Observatory, taken at the same time as slide 10.

**Tray 16 – England**

Unless otherwise specified, all the descriptions and identifications are by Anne Charles.

1. A bridge over a river probably in the Cotswolds
2. River
3. Garden and pond
4. High country view of a river
5. Flowers
6. Possibly Bibury in the Cotswolds
7. Path in woods with boy
8. Peter Knox-Shaw, son of Harold Knox-Shaw and Honorary Research Associate, University of Cape Town, commented, "The house is one in the Cotswolds that the family rented for a succession of summers. I think the shirt-sleeved figure is the same person as Tray 16 Slide 13. He looks very like Keith Henderson, the artist who married my father’s sister Helen and had – at some period during the twenties – a house nearby. He also commented that, “The moment one starts digging into the past one encounters problems. I was always told that the family took the same house every year in the Cotswolds but yesterday I turned up photos of two different houses at Amberley, a village bordering the Minchinhampton Common, neither of them the same as the one in the slides! These summer holidays seem to be a decade earlier however.”
9. The same Cotswold house as in slide 8. (It is also the same as slide Tray 18-11.)
10. The same Cotswold house.
11. Ely Cathedral, probably from the time of the 1925 IAU in Cambridge. See the article http://adsabs.harvard.edu/full/1925Obs....48..241. Excursions are mentioned on page 249. There was one to Ely Cathedral. Google Street View enabled me to identify this and the next slide as being from the street called The Gallery.
12. Similar to slide 11. People with five-pointed stars walking along the street called The Gallery, probably the same excursion to Ely during the 1925 IAU in Cambridge. See the comment about name tags for Tray 15.
13. The same Cotswold house. Peter Knox-Shaw identified the man sitting outside the house as Keith Henderson. See the description for slide 8 above. This slide is broken.

**Tray 17 – English Animals**

Unless otherwise specified, all the descriptions and identifications are by Anne Charles.
Peter Knox-Shaw, son of Harold Knox-Shaw and Honorary Research Associate, University of Cape Town, commented that probably all the slides were taken in the Cotswolds.
1. Geese
2. Goat
3. Bird
4. Goat
5. Cows
6. Calf
7. Peter Knox-Shaw identified this as Helen Knox-Shaw, Harold's sister, the wife of Keith Henderson, with a goat.
8. Goats
9. Peter Knox-Shaw identified this as Winifred Knox-Shaw, Harold's step-mother, with chickens.
10. Hen with baby chicks
11. Same in cage
12. Sheep
13. Dog
14. Sheep
15. Sheep

Tray 18 – People

Peter Knox-Shaw, son of Harold Knox-Shaw and Honorary Research Associate, University of Cape Town, suggested that where relevant I (Anne Charles) could put these slides in the trays where they belong. But I've decided to leave most of them here as I thought that as Harold had put them here it may indicate that they were people of importance to him nationally, internationally, or personally.

People who assisted me in the identifications in this tray were Peter Knox-Shaw and Jocelyn Gohary, Director, Talatat Project at Karnak, American Research Center in Egypt. Also assisting were staff at the Griffiths Institute in Oxford: Cat Warsi (Administrator and Archive Assistant), Elizabeth Fleming (Topographical Bibliography and Archive Assistant), Vincent Razanajao (Editor of the Topographical Bibliography & Keeper of the Archive)

Peter Knox-Shaw said that this was probably taken in 1923 or early 1924 in Egypt.

Anne Charles speculated that it could have been a day excursion to Wadi Hof.

The Griffiths Institute staff suggested that it could be Wadi Degla, which is also near Helwan.

1. Peter Knox-Shaw thought that this could be the same excursion as slide 1.
   Anne Charles commented that the people were wearing different clothes and hats. She couldn't tell if they were the same women.

2. Peter Knox-Shaw thought that this could be the same excursion as slide 1.
   Anne Charles thought that they looked like the same women, clothes and hats as in slide 2. The car is the same car Harold was driving in slide Tray 7-6.

3. Jocelyn Gohary identified this as the entrance to a tomb in the Valley of the Kings. However, she did not know which one.
   Jocelyn Gohary and the Griffiths Institute staff commented that the man on the right is not Howard Carter and they don't know who he is.
   The Griffiths Institute staff thought that the man on the left with the grey beard could be the French Egyptologist Pierre Lucien Lacau. It could be a tomb in the Valley of the Kings or at Sakkara. They noted that a man at the back is holding a mirror to reflect light into the dark tomb.
   Peter Knox-Shaw commented that, "There is a good chance of the figure on the right being JH Reynolds, but the angle makes it difficult to be certain."

4. Unknown family
   Anne Charles commented that no one she has asked knows who they are.

5. Peter Knox-Shaw identified these people as possibly JH Reynolds and his wife. They are with Peter and his mother Maisie at the Radcliffe Observatory in Pretoria. Peter thought that the woman's name was Kitty and that she had a withered hand.
   Anne Charles commented that as far as she could tell Kitty was not the name of Reynolds’s wife. However, it could have been her nickname.
6. Peter Knox-Shaw commented, “The elderly pair standing in the centre are my grandfather Charles with his second wife Winifred, step-mother to Harold, Tom, and Helen (none of whom are present).” Anne Charles identified this as being by the south entrance to one of the wings of the Radcliffe Observatory in Oxford.

7. Peter Knox-Shaw identified this as being in the Cotswolds near Minchinhampton.

8. Peter Knox-Shaw commented, “Definitely my aunt Helen, sister to Harold, married to Keith Henderson. And I suspect the dwelling in the background is the cottage they had in Gloucestershire (near Minchinhampton) before their move to the Highlands.”

9. Peter Knox-Shaw commented, “My grandfather, Charles Knox-Shaw; and the house is one in the Cotswolds that the family rented for a succession of summers.” Anne Charles identified this as the same house as Tray 16 slides 8 through 10 and 13.

Tray 19 – South Africa 1930

These descriptions were by Anne Charles unless otherwise noted.

1. Peter Knox-Shaw, son of Harold Knox-Shaw and Honorary Research Associate, University of Cape Town, commented that this may be a mine or constructing the observatory. Anne Charles commented that it could be at the Kimberley Big Hole. Look closely at the geology in the background to the right.

2. Kimberley Big Hole

3. Kimberley Big Hole

4. Kimberley Big Hole

5. Peter Knox-Shaw identified this as the site of new Radcliffe Observatory in Pretoria, South Africa.

6. Peter Knox-Shaw identified this as the site of new Radcliffe Observatory in Pretoria, South Africa.

7. The observatory site beginning to be laid out.

8. A conduit

9. The observatory site laid out: a road, weather station, temporary structures.

10. The observatory site laid out: a telescope with a slide-off roof.

11. The Radcliffe Observatory sign.

Tray 20 – Erection of Telescope

All descriptions are by Anne Charles unless otherwise noted. This is during the erection of the building to house the new telescope at the Radcliffe Observatory in Pretoria, South Africa.

1. Men with a box attached to a crane

2. Pointing mechanism attached to a crane

3. Similar

4. Another box attached to a crane

5. Same

6. Peter Knox-Shaw, son of Harold Knox-Shaw and Honorary Research Associate, University of Cape Town, identified this as the view into observing floor with Harold.

7. Installing the dome track

8. Men pulling a rope

9. Mirror support

10. A box with a crane

11. Same

Peter Knox-Shaw identified this as the astronomer David Evans in the foreground in the white shirt.

12. Lots of men standing around; box on crane
13. Similar
14. Similar, box lifted
15. Installation of the pointing mechanism
16. Same
17. Men working on something on the observing floor
18. Looks like the counter-weight about to be lifted in
19. Another box on the crane

Tray 21
All the identifications are by Peter Knox-Shaw, son of Harold Knox-Shaw and Honorary Research Associate, University of Cape Town.

1. Harold and his wife Maisie. She was born in 1911.
2. Same
3. Same
4. Maisie and a dog
5. Same
6. Oswald Weir, Maisie's brother
7. Dogs
8. Oswald and Maisie
9. Keith Henderson (artist husband of Harold's sister Helen) painting
10. Zoo in Pretoria – baby rhino
11. Same
12. Same – elephant
13. Radcliffe Observatory, Pretoria
   Miriam Redman, Christopher Redman, Maisie
   David Redman (identified by Christopher Redman, son of RO Redman who was an astronomer at
   the Radcliffe Observatory in Pretoria), Peter Knox-Shaw,
   John Weir
15. Doreen, Peter Knox-Shaw, Constance Stuart (photographer, married Larrabee, moved to Maryland,
   USA), Marda Vanne, Maisie, unknown

Tray 22
Peter Knox-Shaw, son of Harold Knox-Shaw and Honorary Research Associate, University of Cape Town,
identified all of these slides as of or including himself as a child at the Radcliffe Observatory in Pretoria. They
are described by Anne Charles unless otherwise noted.

1. Peter very little
2. Same with a cat
3. Same sitting on a wall
4. A little older with a stick, dog and wicker basket
5. Same with Harold
6. Same age, on a rocking horse
7. Same age with an upside-down wicker basket
8. Same with Maisie and a dog
9. A little older with a wheel barrow
10. Similar with a watering can
11. Peter Knox-Shaw identified this as himself with a watering can and Constance Stuart taking photo of a dog named Dow.
12. A little older with a hose
13. Same
14. Peter Knox-Shaw identified this as himself with Dame Edith Evans the actress.
15. Peter Knox-Shaw identified this as himself with Dame Edith Evans the actress.

Tray 23
All the slides in this tray are described by Anne Charles.
Slides 1 through 9 are at a game reserve, perhaps Kruger Park.
1. Giraffes
2. Same
3. Probably impala
4. Giraffes
5. Hippos
6. Giraffes
7. Zebra
8. Baboon
9. Baboons
10. Probably Victoria Falls
11. Same
12. Same
13. Same