

DEVELOPING GUIDELINES ON HENNA: A GEOGRAPHICAL APPROACH

Chapter V:

Conclusion: The Potential of a Geographical Approach to Henna

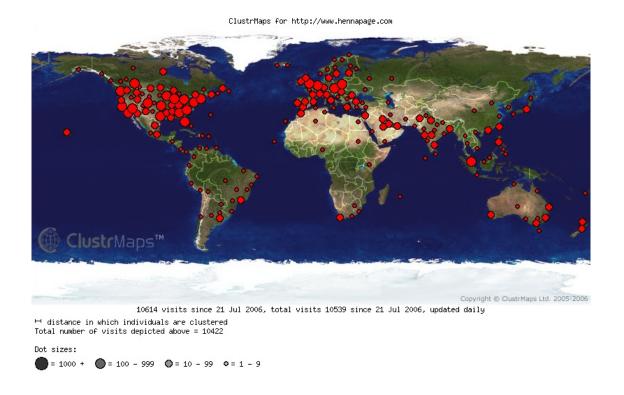


Figure 105: A dynamic map of accesses to http://www.hennapage.com for nine days in July 2006 (Clustrmaps TM Beta, 2006) For larger map, see page 174.

The dynamic map of accesses to http://www.hennapage.com between July 21 and 30, 2006, Figure 105, clearly shows the new global interest in henna. People access Hennapage.com to get information about henna art, science, history and traditions. Interest is clearly no longer limited to henna's indigenous geographies. To serve this dispersion into new areas, there must be systematic investigation of henna to support the inquiry.

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When there is no systematic investigation of a particular subject, laws, regulations,

pronouncements and claims will be made in error and ignorance. During my sixteen

years as a professional henna artist and teacher, researcher, consultant, Webmaster, and

business owner, I have seen how much misinformation is circulating about henna, and

the damage it can do.

Vacationers purchase "black henna" tattoos from sidewalk artists around the world,

unaware that there is no such thing as "black henna", and subsequently develop severe

allergic reactions. I get emails from these people almost daily, frantic because they or

their children (as young as two years old) have blistering, open sores, or worse, full

body allergic reactions. I forward them the information to take to their physicians for

treatment, when their doctors do not appear to know the difference between para-

phenylnenediamine and henna. I have worked with the State of Florida and Health

Canada to implement legislation and enforcement to prevent these injuries. I forward

injury reports to Edith Coulter, the Environmental Manager of the Florida Board of

Environmental Health, so the "black henna" artists can be prosecuted. I worked with

Health Canada to set up guidelines for recognizing the difference between safe, natural

henna and para-phenylenediamine (Health Canada, 2003).

I have taught henna in a Hillel in Los Angeles where two rabbis were deeply concerned

that Jews could not henna because they believed it might be a tattoo or sacred Hindu

ritual. They were unaware that Jewish people in Morocco, Algeria, Yemen, India and

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Iraq have used henna since the Song of Solomon was written. I have received emails

from Christian girls who were chastised for wearing henna to church, and told that

henna was heathen and sinful, even though it was clearly used in the Holy Land at the

time of the birth of Christ, and continues to be used by Coptic and Armenian Christians.

I have had conversations with South Asians who cannot believe there is henna outside

of India, nor that a non-Indian could do henna. I have been contacted by clerics who

doubt that hennaed hands can be properly washed for prayer. People hoping to open

henna parlors in Lebanon and Jordan have contacted me for products and information,

thinking that they are bringing henna to their countries for the first time in history.

Once, when handing money over the counter for a fast food meal with my hennaed

hand, the cashier leapt back, fearing that the henna was a Voodoo curse.

There has been no systematic study of the history, traditions, art and science of henna

up to this point. The investigation of body marking as part of material culture, and its

function in social hierarchy, cultural reproduction, and ritual is relatively new in

academic studies. There has been a strong prejudice against studying body marking,

probably because western academics carried the classic Greek and Roman attitude that

body markings are "frivolous" and "barbaric", and not worthy of serious attention.

Western academics have rarely taken notice of henna, though it is several millennia old

and widespread practice. Not only does the general prejudice against body art incline

them against investigating henna, but approaching this body art would have been

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hindered because it was largely out of reach of male researchers; henna was primarily a

women's art in countries where women's seclusion from men, especially foreign men,

was the rule.

This absence of investigation and information may be the reason for the lack of any

organized and rigorous approach to the academic study of henna. The criteria groups

and geographies of henna that I've proposed in this essay are an attempt to provide a

basis for arranging the scraps of information that we do have, so the body of knowledge

on this subject can be organized and expanded. An enlarged collection of artifacts and

texts about henna can be mapped further, to provide information about the spread of

religious and cultural rituals, gender and class, climate and cultural migration or

dispersion, particularly in the late Bronze age development of henna traditions around

the southern and eastern Mediterranean, and the flowering of henna technique in the

Safavid, Turkoman and Ottoman courts. Mapping of henna body markings in the last

two hundred years would provide information on the effect of westernization on henna

and related body arts in South Asia, the Middle East and North Africa, as people

adapted their construction of beauty from an indigenous model to a western model.

Mapping the spread of henna body markings in the last thirty years would provide

information on the effect of immigration patterns from South Asia, the Middle East and

North Africa into Europe and the USA, the adaptation of henna into the body model of

immigrant communities of the west, and the western adaptation of henna as a

"temporary tattoo", a novelty to be purchased on vacation.

Taken together, a geographic approach to henna should provide a systematic structure

within which the serious study of henna's science, art, traditions and history may begin.

Appendix:

Larger versions of maps included in Chapter IV:

Mapping the Historical Regions of Henna

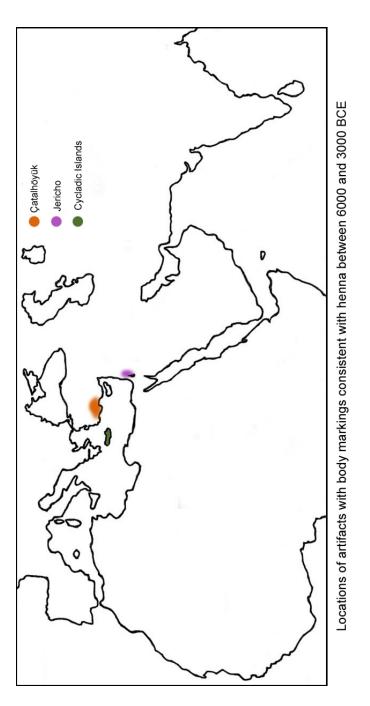


Figure 106: Areas of possible henna use between 6000 and 3000 BCE, based on artifacts that have body markings consistent with henna

(Kartographisches Institut Bertelsmann, 1989: 179)

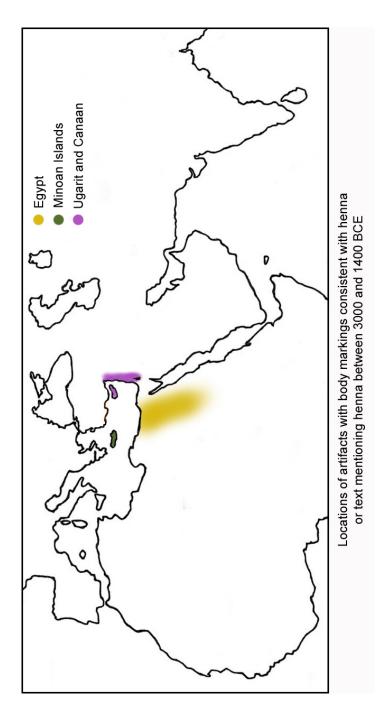


Figure 107: Areas of possible henna use between 3000 and 1400 BCE, based on artifacts that mention henna or body markings consistent with henna (Kartographisches Institut Bertelsmann, 1989: 179)

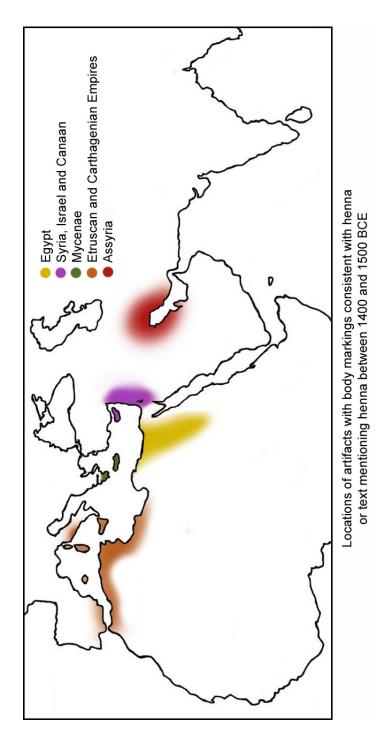


Figure 108: Areas of henna use in 1400 – 500 BCE, as supported in ancient texts and artifacts that have body markings consistent with henna

(Kartographisches Institut Bertelsmann, 1989: 179)

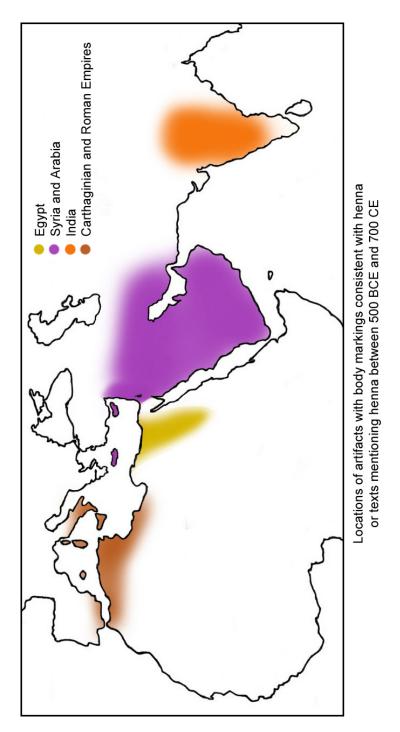


Figure 109: Areas of henna use in 500 BCE – 700 CE, as supported by Roman texts, Pre-Islamic texts, Indian texts, and artifacts that have body markings consistent with

henna (Kartographisches Institut Bertelsmann, 1989: 179)

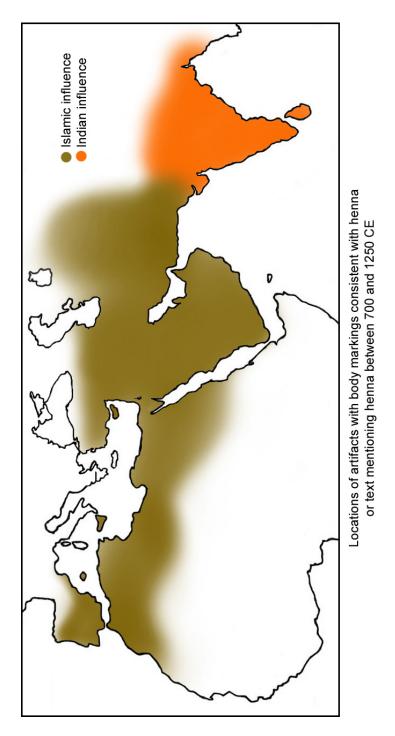


Figure 110: Areas of henna use in 700 CE – 1250 CE, as supported by European,

Arabic, and Indian texts, and artifacts that have body markings consistent with henna

(Kartographisches Institut Bertelsmann, 1989: 179)

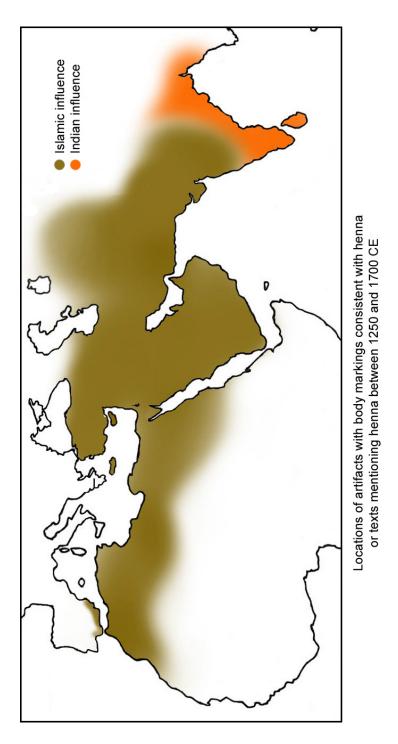


Figure 172: Areas of henna use in 1250 BCE – 1750 CE, as supported by Arabic, Persian, Indian, European texts and artifacts that have body markings consistent with

henna (Kartographisches Institut Bertelsmann, 1989: 179)

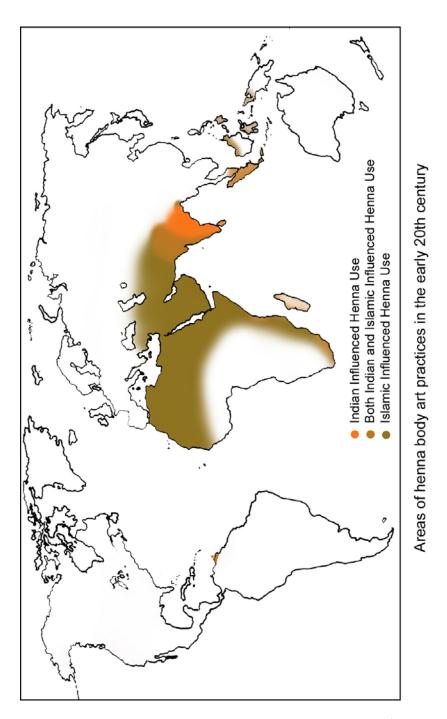


Figure 112: Areas henna body art practices in the early 20th century (Kartographisches Institut Bertelsmann, 1989: 211)

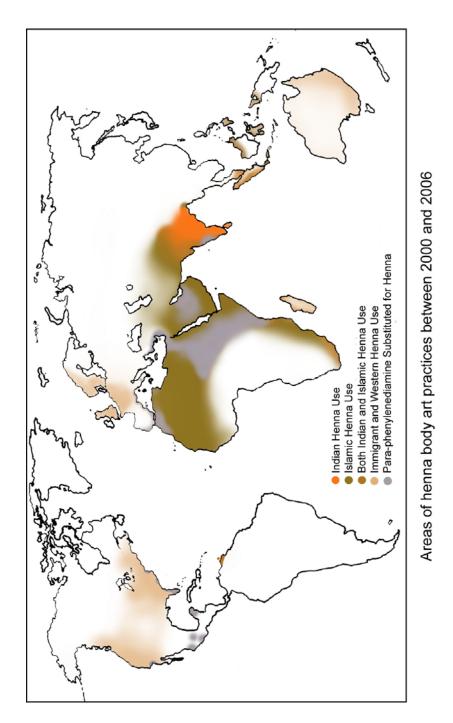


Figure 113: Areas of henna body art practice in the early 21th century (Kartographisches Institut Bertelsmann, 1989: 211)

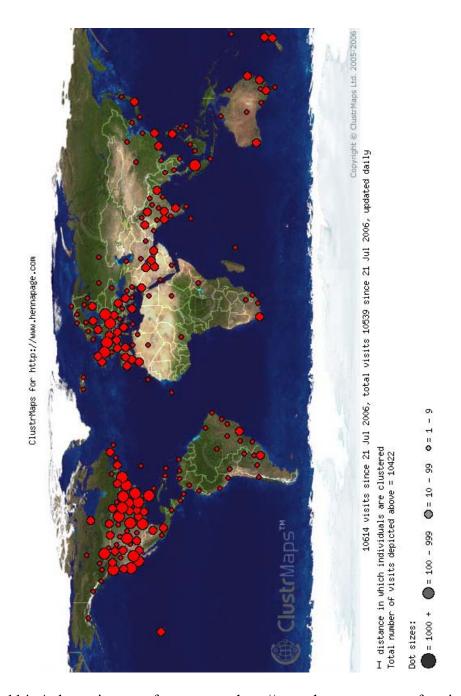


Figure 114: A dynamic map of accesses to http://www.hennapage.com for nine days in July2006 (Clustrmaps TM Beta, 2006)

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