

ASTENE

ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY OF TRAVEL
IN EGYPT AND THE NEAR EAST

BULLETIN



NOTES AND QUERIES

NUMBER 61: AUTUMN 2014

Bulletin: Notes and Queries

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Editor: Robert Morkot

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Bulletin 62 : Winter 2014

Submissions for the next Bulletin must be received by **15 December 2014**. We welcome articles, queries, replies and other related matters from members and interested readers. Please send contributions to bulletin@astene.org.uk.

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Please send all membership correspondence by email to membership@astene.org.uk.

Cover: Rome, the Non-Catholic Cemetery, the Meurer tomb, top of headstone. (photo: Nicholas Stanley-Price)
Bulletin lay-out by Mina Demiren

ASTENE NEWS AND EVENTS

ASTENE AGM 2014

The ASTENE AGM 2014 took place on Saturday 16th August in the Headley Lecture Room at the Ashmolean Museum in Oxford. The venue was chosen so that ASTENE members could first enjoy a lecture by Jaromir Malek about the challenges that still remain in studying the Tomb of Tutankhamun nearly a century after its discovery, followed by a group visit to the Ashmolean's newly opened exhibition 'Discovering Tutankhamun'.

The chairman, Neil Cooke, took the members present through his Annual Report (*a copy of which follows*). Janet Starkey, the treasurer, explained the annual audited accounts before they were signed and made ready for submission to the Charity Commission. Then retiring members of the Committee were thanked for their contributions to the management of ASTENE, after which nominees to the Committee were proposed and seconded.

One item on the agenda concerned the need to raise the cost of Membership fees in January 2015. The increase is needed to cover the ever-growing cost of printing and mailing the quarterly Bulletin. This is a problem being faced by many Institutions and Societies – and each has tackled it in a similar way to what the ASTENE Committee proposes. From January 2015 ASTENE will be offering members the choice of paying a higher fee for receiving a printed and mailed copy of the Bulletin plus an e-mailed pdf copy, or paying a lower fee for having the Bulletin only sent by e-mail as a pdf. Because a pdf is an electronic file it can be saved to the member's computer and printed as required. As a benefit to existing members and new members, all back issues of the Bulletin are now available in a searchable pdf format that can be downloaded from the ASTENE website.

(There are a handful of members for whom there is no record of an e-mail address. Would those few members kindly send their e-mail address to the treasurer so that in future they can receive the pdf copy of the Bulletin.)

Information was given about the next ASTENE Conference to be held in Exeter in 2015 (see further below). The chairman also announced the new

T G H James Memorial Essay Prize. The prize has been created by ASTENE to encourage young people having an interest in Egypt and the Near East to learn about the lives and challenges of those who have travelled in the area over the centuries and also the local people they met. The competition will be open to all under the age of 25 and there are two prizes: one of £250 and the other of £100. Each prize will also include a 2-year membership to ASTENE and a Bursary to attend an ASTENE Conference to collect their prize. The winning essays and all others of interest will either appear in the quarterly ASTENE Bulletin or in the next volume of Conference Papers.

The requirements of the AGM being completed, members settled down to enjoy an excellent lecture from ASTENE President Jaromir Malek about Howard Carter and the discovery of the tomb of Tutankhamun.

To set the scene for what Jaromir wanted to explain, he began his lecture by pointing out the disparity between different versions of the words that were allegedly said when the contents of the tomb were first seen through the hole made in the blocked up doorway. Having created an element of doubt, he then went on to suggest that while people may think that everything is known about the tomb and that the contents have been studied in great detail, this is far from being the case. After nearly a century only a small fraction of the items removed from the tomb have been fully researched, and in many cases these same items have yet to be the subject of modern research that can make use of a further century of discoveries. For example, it is only in recent years that by looking at the inside of the famous gold mask it was discovered it is made from several different pieces that may have been meant for other pharaohs. In fact it would appear that many other items in the tomb have been re-cycled from earlier burials or simply transferred from other planned burials.

Among the slides, Jaromir showed a small selection of the pin-point sharp black and white photographic views of the inside of the tomb from all directions taken by Harry Burton. These images were made before any of the numbered contents were either moved or removed for conservation. One of them showed the separating wall between the antechamber

and the burial chamber where Carter made a hole to take a first look. The part of this wall that had been re-plastered in antiquity following a burglary is covered with seal impressions and in Burton's photograph the boundary line between the old and new plaster and the seal impressions is very clear, whereas when this image appears in printed books they can barely be seen. Other slides showed some of Carter's watercolours of birds in poses to allow comparison with how they appear when painted on the walls of ancient tombs.

This was a thought provoking lecture and sparked a lively debate afterwards during which a lot of questions were asked to which, in many cases, there is as yet no single answer, or indeed many different answers or conjectures. Under Jaromir's expert guidance it became evident with regard to the artefacts in Tutankhamun's tomb, that to date only the surface has been scratched and if a dedicated team of researchers from many disciplines could start tomorrow it would be another century before their work was anywhere near complete. Which was the point Jaromir wanted to make.

The lecture provided an excellent background to the subject before members visited the exhibition and were able to study in greater detail Carter's original plan of his wider excavation site, his plans of the tomb itself with all the numbered items carefully drawn, and sketch drawings of artefacts on their original record cards. It was also an opportunity to view almost full sized images of Harry Burton's wonderful black and white photographs and gain a sense of what it must have been like for Carter and his colleagues to stand within the tomb chambers and wonder where to begin.

If there is anything to criticise about the exhibition, it was the final room – and rather than offering a small sample of 20th century Egyptomania, it would have been more interesting to have displayed further examples of the excavation notes and photographs, explained the techniques and problems experienced in conserving the artefacts – or indeed to have raised some of the more challenging questions there are about Tutankhamun and his tomb. For example, given how little spare space there is within the burial chamber, how was it possible to construct the multiple gold covered sanctuaries around the coffin once it was in place?

All in all it was a good day, and thanks are due to Jaromir Malek and Hana Navratilova for organising

the venue, to Jaromir for his well-constructed lecture and for guiding us through parts of the exhibition, to Cathie Bryan for providing details of the events for members that are being planned for the months ahead, to Robert Morkot for his help with checking the facilities available at Exeter University, to Janet Starkey for ensuring the ASTENE accounts have passed through the auditors and been submitted to the Charities Commission, and to the Committee members for their continuing help and guidance.

CHAIRMAN'S ANNUAL REPORT AUGUST 2014

It is hard to believe that a year has already gone by since the ASTENE Conference at Aston University, Birmingham – where over 80 members from 12 countries gave and listened to 66 lectures on a wide variety of subjects connected with travel in Egypt and the Near East. Comments by members during and after the Conference suggest that those attending had a really good time. On behalf of ASTENE members, may I thank Patricia Usick, Sheila McGuirk and Janet Starkey for their hard work in making everything run so smoothly.

Currently the Committee is in the early stages of planning the next Conference for 2015 – to be held at Exeter University over the weekend of the 17–20 July. The dates have been selected for being the closest to those of the first Conference at Durham University that was held over the weekend of the 16–19 July 1995. And this means that at Exeter we will be celebrating ASTENE's 20th birthday. The Call for Papers has been sent out and reminders will appear in the Bulletin, on the Website, and be e-mailed in the Newsletter. The Booking Form for the Conference will be available early in 2015.

This summer a number of Committee Members are stepping down – John Wyatt, Russell and Sheila McGuirk and Lucy Pollard. John suffers from back pain and was not always able to attend meetings and so felt he should step down. Sheila and Russell have over several years shared the compiling and editing of the Bulletin. The most recent Bulletin has been edited by John Chapman and the next will be edited by Robert Morkot – however ASTENE is seeking a long-term editor – so now's your chance. Also, stepping down is Lucy Pollard who is taking on the role of Book Editor for the Bulletin. Lucy takes over from Myra Green who for quite a few years has organised our book reviews and has set a very high standard. On behalf of ASTENE members may I thank all of them for their hard work.

ASTENE continues to organise events for its members. Some events are under our own steam, while others are joint affairs with like-minded societies. This last year members have enjoyed a visit to Paris with the British Egyptian Society, culminating with a guided tour of Père La Chaise cemetery. Jointly with the Egypt Exploration Society members attended a William Bankes weekend at Kingston Lacy and visited the Dorset County Archives to see drawings made by Bankes while he was in Egypt. Members also went with the Travellers Club on a visit to the Museum of the Order of St John. New events are being planned and members will be informed of these in upcoming Newsletters. On behalf of ASTENE members may I thank Cathie Bryan for giving so much of her time to organising our events.

In years when there isn't a Conference, ASTENE organises visits abroad to countries and places that are connected with our area of study. Political events of the last few years have made these trips far more difficult. That is why the next visit to the Mani will be taking place not this year but next year between 21st and 28th April 2015. Again ASTENE members have to thank Elisabeth Woodthorpe for the hard work she puts in to organising these trips, and also Malcolm Wagstaff who puts together an excellent itinerary and a matching range of talks. The trip to the Mani is also going to be joined this time by John Chapman.

The next ASTENE book is now in the planning and editing stage. Eighteen papers have been selected by myself, Lucy Pollard and Morris Bierbrier from those presented at the Aston Conference and they cover a variety of topics and also a wide range of places from our area of interest. The papers will be edited over the coming months and ASTENE will be working with Oxbow, its regular publishers, with a view to publishing the book in time for the Exeter Conference in 2015.

While on the subject of publishing, the Committee has decided that in the year between conferences ASTENE will hold *The T G H James Memorial Essay* Prize competition. The aim of the competition is to encourage young people under the age of 25 having an interest in Egypt and the Near East to learn more about the lives and the challenges of those who have travelled in the area over the centuries. The winner will receive a cheque for £250, 2 year's membership of ASTENE and a Bursary to attend the next Conference. The winning essay and others of interest

will either be published in the Bulletin or the next volume of conference papers.

Over the last few years the Committee, with the help of the Treasurer, has been comparing our annual costs to ensure we are not spending more than our income. Although the cost of the Annual Membership was increased last year to cover the cost of printing the Bulletin and mailing it to members, the cost of printing and postage has again risen in the last year. In addition, ASTENE now has to maintain Liability Insurance to cover our Conferences and our events. This means that **from January 2015 the Annual Membership fee will need to increase to £35 for an individual member, £40 for joint membership, and £25 for students.** The Committee has also considered the need for future increases and feels that it is better value to members that the Annual Membership fee remains low, therefore members will be able to choose a cheaper option of only receiving the Bulletin as a .pdf sent out with the Newsletter. With a .pdf version the editors will be able to include coloured illustrations. By using a .pdf version the costs of printing and postage will be greatly reduced, and in future printed copies would only be sent to library subscribers around the world – thereby leaving more money to support the educational aims of ASTENE. The Committee hopes members will find this acceptable.

Over the last year of being ASTENE Chairman, I have benefited from the advice and help from our President, Jaromir Malek, and our Vice Presidents, Lisa French and Malcolm Wagstaff. I have also been greatly supported and helped by the Committee members: Hana Navratilova, Cathie Bryan, Janet Starkey, Emmet Jackson, Jacke Philips, Lucy Pollard, Sheila McQuirk, Russell McQuirk, Morris Bierbrier and John Wyatt.

Lastly, on behalf of ASTENE members may I thank two committee members who stood down soon after the Aston Conference. The first is Janet Rady, who put in a great deal of effort into creating our new Website, and worked with Emmet Jackson to launch our e-mailed Newsletter. The Website had to change because the original software was unable to cope easily with changes whereas with the new Website I hope members now feel the information is being regularly up-dated. The second is Patricia Usick, who stepped down immediately after the Aston Conference. Having already agreed to run the Aston Conference, Patricia also took over as Acting Secretary and Acting Treasurer to fill in a

gap between two Committee members who were stepping down having served for their maximum of two terms, and other members joining the Committee to take on these roles. On behalf of ASTENE members I would like to thank them both for all their hard work.

I look forward to seeing many of you in Exeter next summer.

Members of the Executive Committee

At the AGM the Executive Committee officers were confirmed as: Neil Cooke (Chairman), Hana Navratilova (Secretary), and Janet Starkey (Treasurer). The other Committee members: Cathie Bryan (Events Organiser), Emmet Jackson (IT Manager), Jacke Phillips and Morris Bierbrier were re-elected as Committee Members and Trustees. The AGM also elected John Chapman, Faye Kalloniatis, Lee Young, and Sue Kentish as Committee Members and Trustees.

ASTENE Conference, Exeter, 17–20 July 2015

The next ASTENE Conference will be held at the University of Exeter between Friday 17th and Monday 20th July 2015. The Streatham Campus is built within the landscaped grounds of a large house and is close to Exeter St David's railway station – although with a suitcase, a taxi ride may be required as there is a steep hill between the two. The Reception, Lecture Theatre, and Dining Room are all adjacent to each other on the ground floor within the 'Xfi' building. The lecture theatre accommodates over 100 people, is entered from ground floor level, and has tiered seating with good leg-room. It is equipped with just about every item of modern technology you could wish for, including an adjustable table that is raised and lowered by pressing a button!

Accommodation is all en-suite and provided in residential blocks overlooking lawns that are a five-minute walk away. Every block has a lift and en-suite rooms are available on the ground floor for members who are less mobile. Parking is provided adjacent to the blocks and this is free on Saturdays and Sundays but not on weekdays. Although it is an easy walk between the accommodation blocks and the building containing the lecture theatre and dining room, reserved parking spaces can be arranged near the entrance to the buildings for less mobile members wishing to drive between the buildings.

A first Call for Papers has been sent out through the ASTENE eNewsletter and several eager members have already submitted the title and a brief summary of their proposed talks. The Conference Booking Form will be available early in January 2015.

Correction

In the last *Bulletin* it was announced that a Study Day on *Women Archaeologists in Egypt and the Near East* would be taking place in 2015 jointly with the Petrie Museum. This Study Day has not yet been organised.

Request!

Are there any ASTENE bikers out there? The reviews editor is looking for someone to review J. Hopkins, *White Nile Diaries*, forthcoming from I B Tauris, about two Americans who rode across N Africa by motorbike. Please reply directly to Lucy Pollard.

Donald (Don) Bailey (1931–2014)

Classical archaeologist and a long-term ASTENE member Donald (Don) Bailey passed away on 15 August after a period of illness. Fellow members who remember him may wish to be aware of the sad news.

Don Bailey joined the British Museum in 1955 as a Museum Assistant in Greece and Rome and went on to become a curator in the department. He was the author of a series of British Museum Catalogues of Lamps and Terracotta Figures and also published on finds from the Egyptian site of Hermopolis Magna – Ashmunein. His work on Greek material outside of Greece and on Roman provincial material in Egypt often followed routes of ancient travellers. Even closer to interests of ASTENE, he published collections originating in the ASTENE territory and was interested in collections history, as well as in Roman Egyptomania. Don Bailey also continued to volunteer with the department following his retirement in 1996.

The Costas and Rita Severis Centre of Visual Arts and Research, Nicosia, Cyprus

ASTENE members, Costas and Rita Severis, will be well-known to many through their attendance at Conferences, and their hosting of the ASTENE tour to Cyprus. After many years of hard work, they have opened their Centre and invite any ASTENE members who are visiting Cyprus to contact them.

The Centre of Visual Arts and Research (CVAR) contains numerous works of art, costumes and

memorabilia, along with thousands of books and archival material from all over the world. Even though these were intended to be personal collections, both Costas and Rita Severis decided that the collections should not be limited to the confines of their home, since it soon became evident that the story of these objects was also the story of Cyprus. They portray the island from multiple aspects, architecture, landscape, religion, monuments and, most significantly, people. In these depictions, Cypriots are peacefully living, working and enjoying themselves together, in hardship and in joy. Costas and Rita decided to share this historical reality with everybody. Visitors will be able to observe and enjoy these pictures and artefacts, learn about the development of Cyprus in the past three centuries, the island's modern history, without prejudice and bias. At the same time, they will be able to view different foreign perspectives of the island, and judge how these foreigners' cultural backgrounds influenced their perception.

The Traveling Artists Collection contains more than 1,000 works of art created by foreign artists during the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries. These works on Cyprus depict sociological and historical aspects of the island and its people. Visitors can appreciate and understand the rapport of the various communities of the island through scenes of everyday life, street sights and peopled interiors. Representations of monuments, villages and landscapes enable the viewer to follow the architectural development of towns and villages. At the same time, changes in the countryside and the transition from the traditional to the modern also become apparent. The artwork reflects the attitudes and prejudices of the artists, and well as their inspirations and influences.

The costume Collection comprises of 500 pieces of costume, clothes, shoes, hats, bed linen, curtains and embroidery, spanning three centuries. The collection concentrates on influences from the East and West on the development of the local Cypriot dress. The many original costumes of the collection range from clothing worn by High Commissioners, consuls, pashas to wedding dresses, furs and christening robes. The Colonial Collection includes Government House (1878-1950) memorabilia like guest books, dinner services, and furniture. It also features cigarette boxes, travel labels, souvenirs, maps, handkerchiefs and much more.

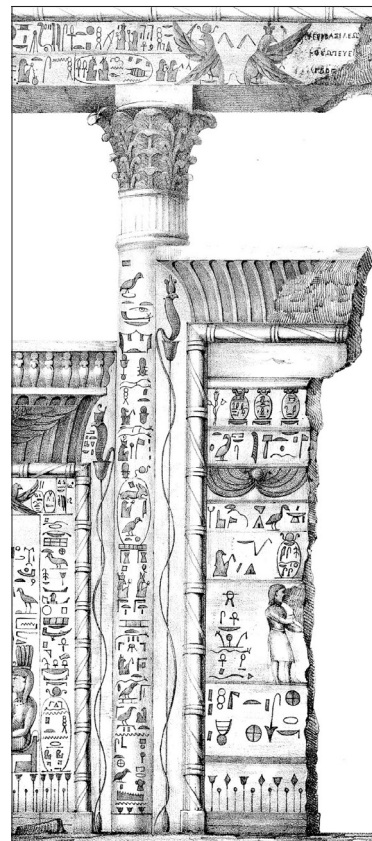
The Research Collection includes more than 5,000 books on art and travel, diaries and travelogues to

Cyprus, Greece, Turkey and the Levant. Many old and rare books, as well as a large number of modern books, particularly reference books, are available to scholars and researchers. Archival material on many historical subjects, newspapers (1880-1950), manuscripts and information on artists, can be found in the Research Centre. The Research Centre also houses a large number of photographs and films from 1880-1960.

Smaller collections include posters of Cyprus, political cartoons, botanical illustrations, and an important collection of paintings of the last tragic queen of Cyprus, Caterina Cornaro. Visitors can also view a rare collection of depictions and memorabilia from the Cyprus Internment Camps of 1946-59 that provides a unique insight into that period.

The CVAR is at 285 Ermoustreet, Nicosia1017, Cyprus. For further information: info@cvar.org

We all wish Rita and Costas well in this venture and look forward to being able to visit!



Part of J.-J. Rifaud's illustration of the Temple of Dakka in Nubia.

OTHER NEWS AND EVENTS

The Archaeology of Lawrence of Arabia: A joint ASTENE event with The Petrie Museum and CBRL

Saturday 6 December 2–5pm & 6–10.30 pm.
Gustave Tuck Lecture Theatre, UCL Wilkins'
Building.

The Petrie Museum / ASTENE / CBRL (Council for British Research in the Levant) presents an afternoon and evening exploring the legend of 'Lawrence of Arabia', meant to commemorate the beginning of World War One.

The afternoon seminar includes a lecture by writer and historian Anthony Sattin, author of new book *Young Lawrence: a Portrait of the legend as a Young Man* (published by John Murray October 2014), as well as and archaeologist Dr Neil Faulkner (Great Arab Revolt Project) on the archaeology of T. E. Lawrence's guerrilla warfare.

After a short break there will be a drinks reception and Lawrence themed display in the Petrie Museum at 6pm, followed by a key scenes guide by Cathie Bryan (ASTENE) and screening of *Lawrence of Arabia* (1962) at 7pm. For the film, we ask for a £5 donation per person, payable on the night.

£5 for the seminar and reception.

Book via eventbrite:

<https://www.eventbrite.co.uk/e/the-archaeology-of-lawrence-of-arabia-tickets-12316768787>

LONDON: Royal Geographic Society, Kensington Gore, London

Twentieth Century Women Travellers

Monday 17 November 2014 at 2.30pm–4.30pm

Explore women's 20th century involvement with the Society, from well know travellers like Gertrude Bell and Freya Stark to almost forgotten women: Katherine Routledge, Lucy Evelyn Cheesman, Isobel Wylie Huthinson, and Rosita Forbes. Led by a member of the Collections team, this Showcase is an ideal way to learn more about the Society's unique collections.

Booking essential – £5 for non-members (including refreshments). Tel 020 7591 3044

Arabia Deserta

Friday 17 October 2014 at 2.30pm

Following an introduction, view an unparalleled collection of maps, photographs, artefacts, and archival materials relating to European travellers and their exploration of the Arabian Peninsula, including Charles Doughty's influential *Arabia Deserta*.

Booking essential – £5 for non-members (including refreshments). Tel 020 7591 3044

The tribulations of Victorian Nile exploration through the eyes of Sir Samuel and Lady Baker

Monday 27 October 2014 at 2.30pm–4pm

Join David Baker, great-great grandson of Sir Samuel Baker, and the noted author Mei Trow as they tell the story of these Victorian explorers' expeditions through the diaries of their travels.

Booking essential – £5 for non-members (including refreshments). Tel 020 7591 3044

Yemen and the Hadhramaut a talk by Alasdair Macleod

Monday 8 December 2014 at 2.30pm–4pm

Led by the Head of Enterprise and Resources this session profiles early travellers in the region, as represented in the Society's Collections, and explores how their historical legacy is used today.

Booking essential – £5 for non-members (including refreshments). Tel 020 7591 3044

LONDON: The Queen's Gallery, Buckingham Palace

Cairo to Constantinople: Early Photographs of the Middle East

Friday, 7 November 2014 to Sunday, 22 February 2015

This exhibition follows the journey of 1862 taken by the Prince of Wales (later King Edward VII), as he travelled on a four month tour around the Middle East.

Seen through the photographs of Francis Bedford (1815–94), the first photographer to travel on a royal tour, it explores the cultural and political significance Victorian Britain attached to the region, which was then as complex and contested as it remains today.

The tour took the Prince to Egypt, Palestine and the Holy Land, Syria, Lebanon, Turkey and Greece. He met rulers, politicians and other notable figures, and travelled in a manner unassociated with royalty – by horse and camping out in tents. On the royal party's return to England, Francis Bedford's work was displayed in what was described as 'the most important photographic exhibition that has hitherto been placed before the public'.

Opening times: Open daily, 10.00–17.30

Admission prices: Adult £9.50 Concessions £8.75

www.royalcollection.org.uk/exhibitions/cairo-to-constantinople-early-photographs-of-the-middle-east

Conference:

Orientalism: Beyond Foreign Affairs

The Orientalist Museum (Doha, Qatar) curatorial team is currently preparing for our next biennale conference Orientalism on the 2–3 June 2015, scheduled to take place in London, at the NPG. The theme and the title of our second conference is "Orientalism: Beyond Foreign Affairs". Among our speakers are Dr. Doris Behrens-Abouseif, Dr. Firuza Melville, Professor Gerald MacLean, Ruth

Brimacombe, Professor Jean Michel Massing and others.

Study Day on Rifaud, Paris 31 October

Un explorateur dans la vallée du Nil au XIXe siècle.
Jean-Jacques Rifaud et sa «Description de L'Égypte»

Hélène Virenque has sent details of this study day that has been co-organised by her and Marie-Cécile Bruwier, the director of the Musée royal de Mariemont (Belgium). It is being held in memory of Jean Yoyotte and Michel Azim both of whom contributed enormously to the study of travelers and early Egyptology. The subject is Jean Jacques Rifaud (1786–1852) whose antiquities are scattered in collections, notably Turin and Munich, and whose papers are in Geneva.

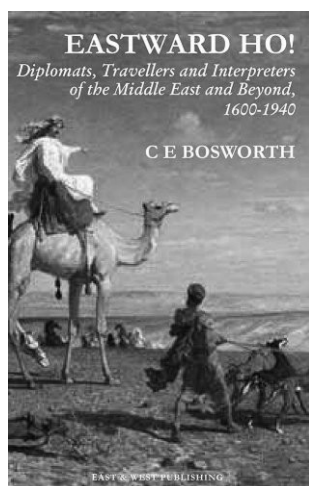
There will be a number of speakers from Paris, Geneva, Belgium and Oxford. It takes place on 31 October 2014 at the École pratique des Haute Études, Bâtiment le France, 190 avenue de France, Paris. Métro ligne 6, station «Quai de la Gare» Room 121 and begins 9.00 am.



Lawrence of Arabia: the man himself (left) and Peter O' Tool's cinema version.

BOOKS AND REVIEWS

Edmund Bosworth: *Eastward Ho! – Diplomats, Travellers and Interpreters of the Middle East and Beyond, 1600-1940*. East & West Publishing, London 2012, pp xxvii + 280. 1 page b/w plates. Hb £25. ISBN 978 1 907318 11 5



Writings about the Orient vary between the absurdly escapist Victorian romanticism of roses, nightingales and diaphanous odalisques on the one hand to acerbic accounts of verminous caravanserais, grasping officialdom and deceitful natives on the other. Somewhere in between, or rather, somewhere else entirely, lies the truth. This collection of fifteen articles about travellers in the East by Professor Bosworth, that most distinguished mediaevalist of the Islamic world, goes a long way towards giving a properly balanced view of the Orient seen through European eyes.

The earlier articles concern little known travellers; the later articles concern travellers, no less doughty, whose adventures are well known to orientalists and whose writings or biographies are still in print.

Dr Henry Stubbe wrote on Islam in Restoration times. Europe had until then suffered from an inferiority complex against Islam, the religion whose advance into Europe had been halted only at the gates of Vienna, whose cities of Cordoba, Cairo, Aleppo, Baghdad and Constantinople glittered with science and military might. Islam was a threat, and had to be found in error. With the confidence abroad after the Restoration, a more detached view of Islam could be taken. Stubbe pleaded for a rational look at

Islam against its historical context and derided the rabid and irrational attacks on it. Not bad for 1670.

Henry Salt was Consul in Cairo for ten years from 1816. Untroubled by heavy consular duties, he devoted himself to removing Pharaonic antiquities to England, including the alabaster sarcophagus of Seti I, now in the Soane Museum. The removal of non-Islamic antiquities caused no uproar at the time: the Egyptian historian Al-Jabarti wrote of his astonishment that Europeans could spend so much effort and money on such useless objects.

William Burckhardt Barker wrote of Cilicia, the land in modern SE Turkey famous for its independent *derebeys* – Lords of the Valleys – described much later by Yaşar Kemal in *Mehmet my Hawk*. The Ottoman government's authority in the mid-1800s did not extend far out of the cities; the British consuls had therefore to deal with the *derebeys* to ensure safe passage of goods, which thus strengthened the hand of the *derebeys* against the Ottomans.

At about the same time the Holy Land became more stable under Ottoman rule; shipping was safe and railways began to appear, bringing European visitors. Guide books were written for them. The traveller was advised to stay in pilgrims' hospices or monasteries, or with village headmen. If in the desert, they should ride boldly up to the biggest tent in a Beduin camp and ask the sheikh for some milk. Once it had passed his lips, he would be safe. They should take their own saddles, with stout girths. A local *dragoman* or guide should be employed but, '*Beware of allowing your dragoman to become your master! Treat him always with civility... but never with familiarity or timidity.*' John Murray's guide books were full of detail, not only about the places to be visited, but about the different people who lived there.

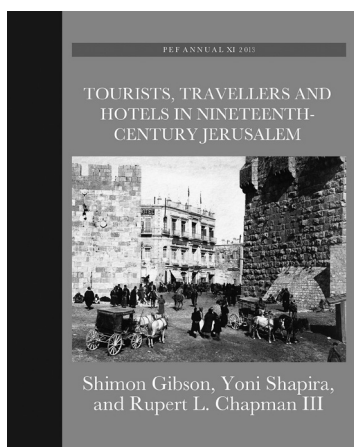
The combination of lack of opportunity for younger sons and a sense of adventure drew many Englishmen to the East. One such was C.J. Wills who, with a minimum of medical knowledge, secured himself a position as physician to Nasir al-Din Shah of Persia, a contemporary of Queen Victoria. He described his efforts at producing wine in Shiraz, under the expert guidance of a mulla who did not wish to be seen doing so in his own house.

Isabella Bird was a more than doughty traveller in Persia and elsewhere, going through some very wild tribal country. She was an astute observer of the political scene, at a time when the Russians dominated northern Iran and the British, to prevent their advance into India, exercised much influence over the south: 'Most men... would prefer an English occupation, but everyone says, "England talks and does not act. Russia will pour 100,000 troops into Persia while England is talking in London."

The excellence of Bosworth's writing is that he places the adventures of his subjects against the context not only of local history but also that of Europe at the time. This is the work of a polymath indeed, and a delight to read.

Antony Winn

Gibson, S., Shapira, Y. and Chapman III, R. L.,
2013, *Tourists, Travellers and Hotels in Nineteenth-Century Jerusalem*
Palestine Exploration Fund Annuals, Volume 11.
Leeds: Maney Publishing. ISBN: 978 1 907975 28 8
Hardback 304 pages £47.31



The preface of the Palestine Exploration Fund (PEF) publication sets the stage with a review of what sort of accommodation travellers to the Holy Land could expect before the 1840s, when there were no hotels in Palestine. Travellers were limited to Christian monasteries, pilgrims' hospices, the hospitality of local sheikhs, private accommodation or a caravanserai (khan) --often secured with the assistance of dragomans. The preface continues with a high level preview of the contents of the book and the objectives of the study.

To appreciate how this book and its subjects of the growth of secular tourism, hotels and travellers in nineteenth century Jerusalem came to light, it is helpful to know the research interests, previous publications and credentials of its three authors. Rupert L. Chapman III is the Honorary Secretary of the PEF; Shimon Gibson is the Head of the Archaeology Department at the University of the Holy Land in Jerusalem. Gibson published *Jerusalem in Original Photographs, 1850–1920* (2003) and, with Chapman, 'The Mediterranean Hotel in Nineteenth Century Jerusalem' (1995) for the PEF. The third author of this work is Yoni Shapira, an Israeli guide and the founder of Landmark Heritage Services, Jerusalem, who specialises in architectural-historical research.

Chapman and Gibson's longstanding interest in documenting the locations of the Mediterranean Hotel over time lay at the heart of the book's subject matter, particularly detection of the elusive second location between 1866 and 1870. There was a clue in writings of Lieutenant Charles Warren R.E., explorer and archaeologist with the PEF, who worked out of the Metropolitan between 1867 and 1870: he described the hotel as looking like a khan. Fortuitously, Chapman discovered in the PEF archives a sketch by the German architect and antiquarian Conrad Schick (1822-1901) that showed the Metropolitan located at el-Wad Street in the Moslem Quarter of Old Jerusalem, not far from the Austrian Hospice. This breakthrough was complemented by the research of Shapira based on letters and diaries of Mark Twain, who stayed at the hotel in 1867.

Using all the evidence, together the three authors identified a building near the Damascus Gate, by the Austrian Hospice, where the Metropolitan Hotel operated between 1866 and 1870. Research included consultation of aerial photographs of Old Jerusalem and GIS maps of the area, and visual examination by Shapira from the roof of the Austrian Hospice of possible buildings that housed the hotel. The Schick drawing confirmed the second location of the hotel as the 'Wittenberg House', which was once the residence of Ariel Sharon, the former Prime Minister of Israel.

The book opens with a chapter about tourists and pilgrims in nineteenth century Jerusalem, including the observations and trials and tribulations expressed in the writing of various travellers. The Revd. George Fisk details difficulties with quarantine

procedures in 1842, and Revd. Stuart (1854) shares his observations about antiquities and fakes available in Jerusalem. The reader is introduced to the early and important travel guides, such as John Murray's *Handbook for Travellers in Syria and Palestine* (1858) and Karl Baedeker's *Palestine and Syria, Handbook for Travellers* (1876). (A most useful history of all of the early guidebooks used as references for the book appears in Appendix I.) The advances shaped by Thomas Cook for the growth of professional tourism are traced, which lead to a virtual monopoly within Jerusalem. The maps, photos and plans make it clear where the tourist action was developing, and that the prime location for a hotel was near Thomas Cook & Co just within the Jaffa Gate.

The combined authors' interest in the history of the Mediterranean Hotel was expanded to include an extremely useful history of all nineteenth century hotels within the walls of Old Jerusalem, and particularly those set up within the vicinity of the Jaffa Gate. For this reviewer, the chapter dedicated to this topic, the longest in the book, was of particular interest. Michael Portillo's TV efforts with Bradshaw's guide book to re-visit Victorian rail journeys and cities in Britain pale beside what these researchers have done with numerous famous guide books to Jerusalem in various editions, maps, travellers' accounts, old photos and ephemera, plus matching hotels from the early guides with buildings still standing. Historic photographs of Jerusalem's hotels are compared with modern photographs of the structures that survive. Entries for each hotel include information about the proprietors and famous visitors, such as the Melita Hotel where Anthony Trollope stayed in 1858 and mentioned in *A Ride Across Palestine*, and the Fast Hotel that had T. E. Lawrence as its guest. Descriptions of aspects of the hotels and tourism experiences of travellers abound. A useful map of Old City Jerusalem and vicinity locates all the hotels, hostels and other places mentioned in the book, summarising for each establishment the successive names, and for some, the different locations over time.

Several chapters of the monograph deal with the history of the Metropolitan in each of its three locations. The first Metropolitan (1850s – 1866) was located within the Christian Quarter near the Patriarch's Pool, and the building was marked on the Ordnance Survey Map of 1866. Its roof gave a good location and height from which travellers could enjoy panoramic views of Jerusalem.

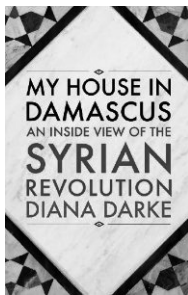
Herman Melville stayed at the hotel in 1857. Traveller Archibald Pollok Black, staying in 1864, provided a description of the interior, which is quoted in full because such detailed accounts of Jerusalem hotel interiors are rare.

Research behind the discovery of the location of the second location of the Metropolitan near the Damascus Gate (1866 – c. 1869) has been mentioned earlier in this review; further detail is given in this chapter, supported by many maps, plans and historic photography of the Old City showing the hotel, contrasted with current photography by S. Gibson. The famous posed photos of local Jewish models in the 'Jews in Jerusalem' series by Corporal Henry Phillips (1867) are reproduced. The authors were able to pinpoint the location of Phillips' photography in the central courtyard of the hotel. His composition of peasants grinding wheat is shown with a similarly posed photograph of the authors plus Dr. Kay Prag in the same spot. A further chapter about the second location of the Metropolitan profiles famous people who stayed during the period: Mark Twain, Charles Warren and the dragoman Rolla Floyd. All three were Freemasons, and the chapter also recounts the beginning of Freemasonry in the Holy Land, with the Metropolitan serving as an early meeting place. The academic monograph is meticulously referenced and it has been written in a lively and interesting manner, thus making it accessible to a wider audience interested in the history of tourism, hotels and travellers to Jerusalem. The book is lavishly illustrated with maps, plans, drawings, letters, engravings, travel advertisements, and photographs of 19th and early 20th century Jerusalem, its hotels and travellers, many previously unpublished and from a wide variety of sources, including the PEF archives.

This review could have been easier to write for someone who knows the city of Jerusalem and its history well. However, although I have not visited Jerusalem, with a degree in archaeology and a masters degree in Public Administration, concentration City Planning, this reviewer could bring a special and personal appreciation to bear on the authors' work. I enjoyed reading the PEF Annual XI and highly recommend it, thus fulfilling the authors' hope that their work would appeal to a broad audience. For those interested in 19th century Jerusalem, this book is not to be missed.

Cathie Bryan

Diana Darke, *My House in Damascus. An inside view of the Syrian Revolution.* Haus Publishing, London. 2014. Pb. £14.99. ISBN 9781908323644



This is the third of Diana Darke's books to be reviewed by ASTENE (See Bulletins 32, 34 and 49). One of these was a travel guide to Syria (banned in that country), a precursor to the current book because it was while researching the travel guide that Darke fell upon the possibility of owning a house in Damascus. The Bradt guide to Syria explained the sights and sites of Syria and how to visit them; this book describes Syria's heart and character; it is also personal.

The Beit Baroudi is part of an originally much larger Ottoman courtyard house in the Muslim quarter of the Old City, the sort of house Richard Burton would have lived in, and a humbler version of the sort of house from which Burton sent tiles, fountains and artefacts back to Frederick Leighton for his house in Holland Park. Darke's mission was to restore the Beit Baroudi to its former glory, though retaining the patina of its years in human occupation. It was a lengthy and convoluted process which is described in the book. After the revolution, when Darke could no longer let it to foreign diplomats nor live in it herself, the house became a refuge for several families, because the Old City was the safest place to live during the fighting.

Over four years, starting in 2010, the book had to be revised and re-written as events evolved and played havoc with the tone and balance of what Darke was reporting. Even for those of us with the courage to follow the dreadful events in Syria, there is much in this book one could or should have known but didn't; the real situation in the Golan Heights; the volume of Iranian pilgrim/tourist traffic; the complexities of the Kurdish situation; the dispersal of the 10% Christian population across the country. They live in small villages throughout the countryside both near and far from abandoned Byzantine towns, not just concentrated in a few strongholds, and they are well integrated in the

big cities (though this may all now be in the past). One whole chapter is devoted to the Christian monasteries of Syria, of various denominations and at varying degrees of risk.

By buying a house in Damascus in 2005, with the delicate negotiations which that entailed, and through the subsequent renovations, Darke came as close as any foreigner can to the people of Syria and their true mood and feelings. She has been visiting the country since 1978, and has studied its history. Being there as the owner of the Beit Baroudi enabled her to view the revolution of 2011 and the subsequent civil war from within, in all its immediacy. She continued to visit and travel to and in Syria as late as 2013 on the pretext of Tourist Ministry business, though finally she could only view things remotely from Lebanon. Her analysis of recent events is so much more acute because of her own stake in the outcome. She has pulled no punches in talking about the regime of Bashar al-Assad – the endemic corruption, the nepotism, the inefficiency, how the West was seduced by the Asma PR machine. But if dissent is put down ruthlessly internally, it is not liked externally either so Darke must know that by writing clearly of things about which she feels passionately, she is taking risks.

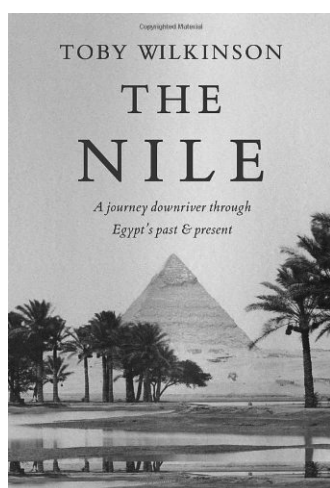
This is no rushed journalist's cobbling together of dispatches from the front. It is sensitive, steeped in the history and culture of the country and as accurate as any account can be which describes a moving target. The revolution and ensuing chaos and disorder unfold through the lives of the people to whom she is closest: the tour guide; the architect; the bank manager; the young playboy befriended on a plane; the caretaker of the house; the local shopkeeper. Though she wears her scholarship lightly and writes for the non-specialist, there is no doubt that Darke knows her subject when she muses about Islamic art, philosophy and literature. And throughout her time in Damascus the courtyard of her house provides an inner space of calm for contemplation, theorising and dreaming, somewhere to make sense of and accept the ways of the people, and of Damascus as an idea, rather than just a place.

Inevitably the legal position on ownership of the house was never resolved – another moving target. So whether threatened by revolution, changing laws, or opportunistic sequestration by someone in the know, Darke's struggle for the house and the tale of the Beit Baroudi is far from over.

The book has no index and sadly no illustrations, though there is a good map of Damascus at the beginning. But the Glossary and *Dramatis Personae* are useful and informative. Darke's message for readers is that for the sake of those wonderful Syrians who helped her, many now in internal or external exile, all those who love the country must stick by it and keep alive a flame of hope, whatever happens next. Part of any profit from the book is being donated by Darke and her publisher to a foundation to provide Syrians with higher education; one more reason for lovers of the Levant to buy and read this excellent book now.

Sheila McGuirk

***The Nile: Downriver through Egypt's Past and Present*, by Toby Wilkinson. Bloomsbury, hardback, February 2014. 352pp. ISBN 978-1408830093. £20.00.**



Books about Egypt and the Nile are not in short supply, especially among ASTENE members, so what to say about this latest addition to the oeuvre, from the Cambridge Egyptologist, Dr Toby Wilkinson. Having already written a number of books about Ancient Egypt, Wilkinson is obviously well placed to draw on a substantial body of knowledge pertaining to the Nile in that long ago era: among his other titles are the *Thames and Hudson Dictionary of Ancient Egypt* (2nd ed., 2008) and *The Rise and Fall of Ancient Egypt: the History of a Civilisation from 3000 BC to Cleopatra* (2010), winner of the 2011 Hessel-Tiltman Prize.

Of *The Nile* itself, one should be aware that it might more accurately have been entitled The Egyptian

Nile as this is the only stretch of the river covered in this book. Generally regarded as the world's longest river, at 4,258 miles (6,853 km), there are ten Nilotic nations in existence today, and it easy to forget that less than a quarter of the Nile's total length passes through Egypt. Being written up by an Egyptologist, the author's bias towards the Nile north of Wadi Halfa is perhaps understandable.

Most readers too may share this inoffensive prejudice, seeing Egypt's historical and cultural record as second to none, which it may be. However, this should not allow us to overlook the fact that, in the past and more importantly in the present, the Nile and its waters do not belong to Egypt alone. The Nile is an international river, and all nations it touches have a legal and moral responsibility to work together to share its life-giving resources as equitably as possible. Any book that even touches on the Nile today, as this volume does, should not forget this.

The author is, of course, fully entitled to include or exclude whatever he sees fit, but in writing a history of the Egyptian Nile only to end the journey in Cairo struck this reviewer as both regrettable and confusing. Not only are the Nile Delta's two extant branches – Rosetta and Damietta – important and fascinating parts of that river in Egypt, but so too are the stories surrounding the Nile Delta in history, and the seven distributaries that existed in ancient times.

If this seems overly critical, it is not meant to. *The Nile* also includes much that helps it stand out among the slew of similar titles, not least Wilkinson's inclusion of, as far as possible within constraints of space, many places that are not on the agenda for most tourists. In this regard, chapters 6, 7, and 8, which deal with Qift and Qena, Abydos, and Middle Egypt respectively, were most diverting.

The Nile is an enjoyable and well-written book, which, like the best Nile journeys, is made in the company of an informed and engaging guide. While there may not be much within these covers that will be new to ASTENE members, this is not necessarily a bad thing. On more than one occasion this reviewer was reminded of some historical titbit that had otherwise been forgotten, so that overall it was a relaxing and enjoyable read, which pleased rather than challenged.

Eamonn Gearon

ARTICLES

In Town Tonight: Some of the interesting people in Cairo and Alexandria in the 1870s

Ian Pearce ASTENE Conference Paper (July 2013)
Part 2

This second article of extracts from the letters Waynman Dixon sent from Egypt covers his encounters with some of the better known personalities of the period 'in town tonight'.

The military men

Col. Stanton

Dahabeeah Griffin, 28 January 1873:
I informed Col. Stanton & asked him to bring it to the knowledge of his Excellency, & also of the Khedive if necessary asking also for permission to prosecute my labours. This had been delayed by Col. Stanton and but little done since then except measurements, but hearing of his displeasure I came to explain & apologize etc. etc.

Sir Edward Stanton (1827–1907) was a British Army officer and diplomat. From 1865 to 1876 he was Agent and Consul-General in Egypt. He conducted the negotiations for the British Government's purchase of the Khedive's shares in the Suez Canal, and was the British signatory to the agreement of 1875. There is a reference to Colonel Stanton in a letter Edward Lear wrote from Cairo in 1867's Letters, page 65:

The Consul General here, Colonel Stanton, R.E. and Mrs. S. are very good natured ...

General Stone

Shepherd's Hotel, Cairo, 11 May 1873:
I spent the evening on Wednesday at the Freeland's whom I have mentioned before as such charming people. And last night went with Dr. Grant into General Stone's house where we sat talking till 1:30 a.m. He is an American officer the chief of staff here, a most intelligent & agreeable man & not possessing many of the offensive traits of most Yankees.

General Charles Pomeroy Stone (1824–1887) was a United States Army officer, a civil engineer and surveyor. In 1868 General Sherman (who had earlier visited Egypt) recommended Stone to the Khedive, and he was appointed chief of staff in the Egyptian Army. Waynman's view of the Americans in Egypt at that time was shared by Edward Lear. In a letter from Cairo dated 9 March 1867 Lear wrote:

You can't imagine the extent of the American element in travel here! They are as twenty-five to one English. They go about in dozens and scores – one dragoman to so many – and are a fearful race mostly.

Col. Arendrup

Shepherd's Hotel, Cairo, 20 July 1874:
One evening on my return I called at Col. Arendrup's where I spent an hour or two, but didn't see Mrs. Arendrup who is not yet well again having had an attack of pleurisy after her confinement.

Colonel Søren Adolph Arendrup (1834–1875) was a Danish army officer. In 1868 his wife died from tuberculosis, leaving him to bring up two daughters and with signs of the disease himself. His doctors recommended the warm, dry climate of Egypt. General Charles Pomeroy Stone, the American soldier who was chief of staff at the time, offered him the post of Lieutenant Colonel in the Egyptian army.

Edith Courtauld (1846–1934) was a member of the wealthy Courtauld family. She was a keen amateur artist and had a strong desire to see the lands of the Bible at first hand. In 1872 she accompanied her father in his yacht on a voyage to the Eastern Mediterranean, but her plans to spend the winter painting were disrupted when she met the dashing Adolph Arendrup. They were married at London in August 1873 and returned to Egypt. In 1874 they had a baby daughter, but after two months she died, the third tragedy in the series of tragedies that marked Edith's life (her mother had been killed in a riding accident and her only brother had committed suicide).

Egypt and Ethiopia had a long-running border dispute, and the Khedive had territorial ambitions. In September 1875 the Khedive instructed Arendrup, promoted to Colonel, to take a substantial

force by sea to Massawa (now in Eritrea), where he would join up with other men from the Egyptian army, and proceed into the Ethiopian highlands. After ten days they came upon the entire Ethiopian army at Gundet on 16 November 1875. Of his 3,000 men, 2,200 were killed, including Arendrup himself. A survivor stated that the Egyptians started the battle (the official view at the time was that Arendrup's troops had been taken by surprise in an ambush) and that the Egyptians had been 'out-numbered and out-generalled'. In January 1876, the Khedive sent an Egyptian army of over 6,000 to avenge Arendrup's massacre.

At the time of her husband's death, Edith was pregnant and a son, Axel, was born two months later. Edith returned to live in England, where she was joined by her two step-daughters. The tragedies continued with the death of her father and concerns over Axel's health. He died aged twenty. Now with the two girls married, Edith was alone. She converted her house into a Catholic convent and devoted the rest of her life to working for the church and charities.

Lieut. Watson

Shepherd's Hotel, Cairo, 17 August 1874:

We are somewhat more lively in the Hotel again having actually got eight names on the board, among others Gen. Stanton our Consul General here who has come up with two young fellows who are going up to Central Africa to join Col. Gordon's expedition. One of them a Lieut. Watson, an Irishman, has been here a week or more & seems an exceedingly nice fellow. How I should like to be going with them.

Charles Moore Watson (1844–1916) was an army officer born and educated in Dublin. In 1874 two Royal Engineer officers, Lieutenant Watson and Lieutenant Chippindall, were detached to General Gordon and proceeded up the Nile to Khartoum. In 1882, as Major Watson, he led the advance on Cairo, part of the British invasion in support of Tewfik after the Orabi uprising. He then held several positions in the Egyptian Army, finally retiring in 1902 with the rank of colonel, and was knighted in 1905.

Sir James Alexander

Kom el Dikkeh, Alexandria, 26 April 1875:

... to discuss & elaborate a scheme of mine for a simple & inexpensive means of removing &

transporting to the Thames Embankment the fallen obelisk of Alex. which is the companion to the so called Cleopatra's Needle, a project which is very likely to be carried out before long, for there is an old Engineer Officer here, a certain Sir James Alexander who is out here investigating the possibility of removing it. I got an introduction to him the other day & we had a long talk, he being astonished at the simplicity of my scheme.

Sir James Edward Alexander (1803–1885) was a British army officer who led the campaign to have Cleopatra's Needle brought to England. When he learned of rumours that the prostrate obelisk might be broken up he was outraged, and began a ten year campaign for its transportation to England. In 1875 he went to Egypt, where the consul, Colonel Edward Stanton, arranged a meeting with the Khedive. The Khedive agreed that Henry Frederick McKillop Pasha (1825-1879) should facilitate Alexander's endeavours, and McKillop arranged an introduction.

Col. Gordon

Kom el Dikkeh, Alexandria, 8 November 1875

Having just finished a long letter to Col. Gordon, the Governor Gen. of the Soudan

Charles George Gordon (1833–1885) was the charismatic British Army officer, and deeply committed Christian, held in higher esteem by the public than by the politicians of the day. Bored with duties at home, in 1873 he took up an offer from the Khedive to go to Egypt. During an uprising by the Mahdi in 1881 an Egyptian force sent to quell the insurrection was wiped out. The British government was loath to intervene but the public clamoured for Gordon to be sent to sort out the mess, and he duly arrived in Khartoum in 1884 where he took control of the small Egyptian force remaining there. Gordon and Khartoum resisted the Mahdi's siege for 317 days, waiting in vain for a British relieving force. On 26 January 1885 Khartoum was over-run and Gordon was murdered by Dervishes. Two days later the British force came within sight of Khartoum.

There is no doubt that Waynman greatly admired Gordon. In 1929 he wrote to a biographer of Gordon, Bernard Allen, including the following:

... at that time (1872) I used frequently to meet General Gordon who was then negotiating with the government of Ismail Pasha for his (Gordon's) expedition to the Sudan. We used to meet of an

afternoon at the Rooms of a Mr. Curzon Thompson. Thompson had acted for Gordon as his social agent in getting out his belongings but had become negligent or careless and Gordon wanted me to act as his agent in Cairo when he himself went on his expedition to the Sudan. This idea however came to nothing.

Famous Egyptologists

Mariette Bey

Dahabeeah Griffin, 28 January 1873:

Now as to Mariette Bey, – knowing that my time was getting short & I might have to return home when I get back from Thebes, I went out to “my tomb” one evening intending to stay a day or two and complete my ascending passage measures. But on arrival there I found the whole village in a state of excitement – & you know what that means – for on the previous day two “minions” of Mariette Bey had been there – brother of Brugsch Bey and Mariette’s servant – to see further into & report upon the dreadful things that I had been doing. They had made terrible complaints against the Sheiks for letting me “break the pyramid”, reprimanded them severely enquired who had been my accomplices, and most awful of all had written the names of the Sheiks Reis Alee with Ali Dobru Omar & Swyne – in a book, which in their opinions meant the most terrible consequences.

François Auguste Ferdinand Mariette (1821–1881) was a French archaeologist appointed as conservator of Egyptian monuments by the Khedive. Waynman Dixon was greatly concerned at accusations that he and his servants had been ‘breaking the pyramid’. He ‘bearded the lion in his den’ with Dr Grant, and were surprised to have a pleasant and agreeable interview with Mariette to clear up the issue.

Mr. Petrie

Dahabeeah Griffin, 28 January 1873:

Remember me to Mr. Day, Mr. Petrie & other Pyramidists ...

Sir William Matthew Flinders Petrie (1853-1942) initially went to Egypt to follow up an interest in Piazzi Smyth’s ideas about the pyramids. His detailed surveys disproved Piazzi Smyth’s theories, but started his long fascination with Egyptology. In a letter to Charles Piazzi Smyth, dated 13 September 1882, Waynman wrote:

As to Pyramid exploration, I am anxious to know what was the outcome of young Petrie’s residence and work there. I wrote him once while still at East Tombs directing him to many interesting questions for investigation, but had no reply. I suppose he was too busy upon his own lines.

What might happen to these letters of Waynman Dixon?

Bob Brier and I hope to publish the letters, accompanied by explanatory notes on the people referred to, the ceremonies and events described, and the historic sites visited. The text could be illustrated by reproductions of paintings by the many artists known to Waynman and John Dixon.

Ian Pearce

Additional Note:

In Bulletin 40 Robert Morkot reviewed some of the Waynman Dixon archive before it was dispersed at auction, as mentioned by Ian Pearce in Part 1 of this Article. See also Bulletin 43 for the incident of Waynman Dixon writing to Colonel Gordon about a peculiar Fish which the collector John Hancock hoped Gordon would get for him from the swamps of the Sudan.

Readers will notice that Ian Pearce has not yet written mini-biographies for a few other people who were also ‘in town’ according to Waynman Dixon’s letters quoted in these articles. These include: Swyne; Reis Alee; Haynes; Dr Grant; Mr Day; Mr Curzon Thompson. Perhaps we can look forward to snippets of information about these characters in future Bulletins and anyone with any information should contact Ian Pearce via the Bulletin Editors.

Luther Bradish

Luther Bradish was born on September 15th 1783 in Cummington, Hampshire County, Massachusetts, as the son of Colonel John Bradish and Hannah Warner. He became a lawyer and politician, and served in the U. S. Army during the war of 1812. In 1814, he married Helen Elisabeth Gibbs, who died in 1816 in childbirth. Bradish visited the West Indies, South America, and Great-Britain. During the years 1820-26 he was sent by John Quincy Adams, U.S. Secretary of State, to Asia as a semi-official agent on a special mission to the Sublime Porte in Constantinople. Of his sojourn in Egypt Bradish himself informs us that he spent

five months there in 1821. During that time he visited the temple of Dendara and saw the French archaeological expedition led by the engineer Jean Baptiste Lelorraine who was engaged by Sébastien Louis Saulnier, collector and antiquarian, in the operation of preparing to remove the bas-relief zodiac and smuggling it to Paris. Bradish carried this news to Cairo, where Henry Salt and Bernadino Drovetti, the English and French Consuls-General in Egypt at that time, did all they could to prevent Lelorraine from shipping his antiquities to France. But Lelorraine succeeded in transporting the Circular Zodiac to France. The story is also related in the book by Saulnier, "Notice sur le voyage de M. Lelorrain, en Egypte; et observations sur le zodiaque circulaire de Denderah", p. 45 and 48.



Luther Bradish

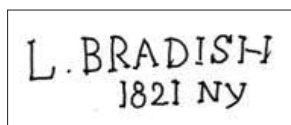
He died on August 30th 1863 in Newport, Newport County, Rhode Island, and was interred on September 20th 1863 at Green-Wood Cemetery, Brooklyn, Kings County Brooklyn, New York.

Bibliography:

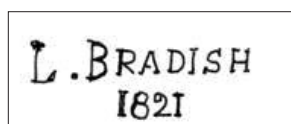
Morris L. Bierbrier, *Who was Who in Egyptology*, Fourth revised edition, London 2012, p. 77, 322, 487.



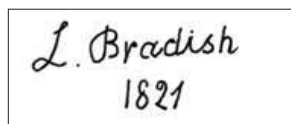
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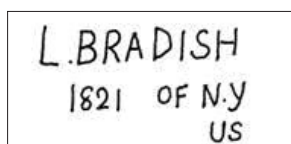
Abu Simbel, great temple, sanctuary. RDK 360



Qertassi, kiosk, entrance. RDK 513



The Ramesseum, entrance to astronomical room. RDK 911



The temple of Dendûr, Aylward M. Blackman, Le Caire 1911, plate XXXIX; Andrew Oliver, *Beyond the Shores of Tripoli*, American Archaeology in the Eastern Mediterranean 1789–1879. New York 1979

**SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF
LUTHER BRADISH
SON OF
COL JOHN AND
HANNAH WARNER BRADISH
BORN AT
CUMMINGTON MASSACHUSETTS
ON THE
15 OF SEPTEMBER A.D. 1783.
DEPARTED THIS LIFE
AT NEWPORT RHODE ISLAND
AUGUST 30. A. D. 1863
AGED 79 YEARS 11 MONTHS
AND 15 DAYS.**

Roger O. De Keersmaecker

WHERE ARE THEY BURIED?

IN THE NON-CATHOLIC CEMETERY IN ROME

Dominated as it is by the pyramid that was built between 18 and 12 BC as the tomb of Caius Cestius, the Non-Catholic Cemetery (also known as the Protestant Cemetery) has many graves of people with a connection to Egypt who had settled in Rome¹. Some of the best-known are:

Scholars

David Randall-MacIver (1872–1945). British archaeologist who excavated with Petrie at Abydos and Dendera, 1898-1901, and then for the University of Pennsylvania in Egypt and Sudan, 1907–11. After WWI he settled with his wife in Rome where he became a generous benefactor of the Cemetery.

Gustav F.C. Parthey (1798–1872). German classical scholar and author of a Coptic-Latin dictionary (1844). His headstone shows war damage.

Moritz Meurer (1839–1916). German artist, professor at the Königlichen Kunstgewerbemuseum in Berlin, and author of studies of plant forms as ornament. His headstone is crowned by a female Egyptian head, with a snake above and a scarab pendant to a necklace below.



The Meurer tomb, top of headstone. (photo: Nicholas Stanley-Price)

Artists

Johann Jakob Frey (1813–1865). Swiss painter who took part in the Lepsius expedition in 1842-43 before ill-health forced his return to Rome. His Egyptian days are alluded to in the Sun-Disk relief on his tomb, which was restored in 2013 with a grant from the Swiss Embassy in Rome.



The Frey headstone after restoration, 2013. (photo: Cecilia Berardini)

Elihu Vedder (1836–1923). American painter, based in Rome, who kept a diary during a visit to Egypt in 1889–90 and made some 200 drawings, many of them exhibited in 2012 at the Hudson River Museum, NY (Elihu Vedder: Voyage On the Nile).

Hermann Corrodi (1844–1905). Swiss painter born near Rome, who produced many paintings in Orientalist style following a tour of Constantinople, Cyprus, Syria and Egypt in 1877.

Gotthard Werner (1837–1903). Swedish painter, a convert to Catholicism, who spent two years in Egypt in the 1880s before settling in Rome².

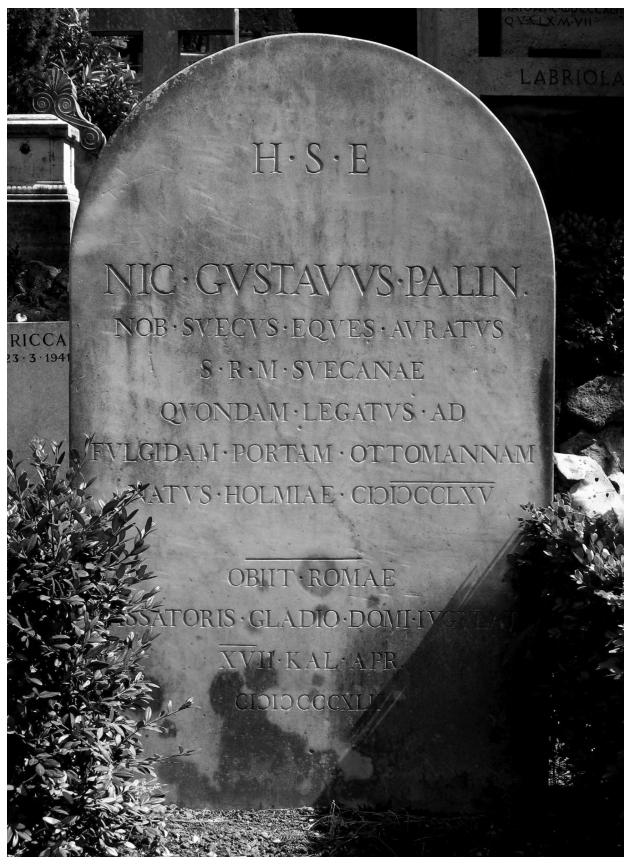
George Alexander Hoskins (1802-1863), British traveller in Egypt and Sudan, author and draughtsman³.

Antiquarians, collectors and diplomats

Johan David Åkerblad (1763–1819). Multilingual Swedish diplomat, antiquities collector and student of Egyptian hieroglyphs and Demotic. His death passed un-noticed in Sweden and only five years later was a gravestone erected, on which his name is spelt 'Ackerblad'.

Nils Gustav Palin (1765–1842). Swedish diplomat, posted for many years to Constantinople, and student of Egyptian hieroglyphs. He was murdered at home by an intruder who stole much of his antiquities collection. The year of death (1842) was added to the inscription only in 1967 on the initiative of the Swedish Institute in Rome. The reverse of the headstone displays mock hieroglyphs which perhaps read 'Palin'⁴.

Jacob Salomon Bartholdy (1779–1825). Prussian Consul-General in Rome from 1816, patron of the Nazarene painters and owner of a large antiquities collection, later acquired by Berlin.



The Palin headstone (photo: Nicholas Stanley-Price)



'Hieroglyphs' on the reverse. (photo: Nicholas Stanley-Price)

August Kestner (1777–1853). Hanoverian diplomatic representative in Rome, 1816–1849, who amassed a large collection of antiquities, now housed at the Kestner Museum in Hanover. The medallion on his tomb was designed by the sculptor Christian Lotsch.

Hussey Crespigny Vivian (1834–1893). British diplomat appointed acting agent and consul-general at Alexandria in 1873 and again in 1876. Died while British Ambassador in Rome.

E. Herbert Norman (1909–1957). Canadian diplomat and scholar of Japanese history. Victim of a McCarthyist witch-hunt, he took his own life while Ambassador to Egypt in 1957⁵.

Record photos and texts of the inscriptions on the tombs mentioned here can be found at :
www.cemeteryrome.it/graves/databases.html

Nicholas Stanley-Price

Notes:

- 1 N.Stanley-Price. *The Non-Catholic Cemetery in Rome. Its history, its people, and its survival for 300 years*. Rome: Non-Catholic Cemetery, 2014. www.cemeteryrome.it
- 2 Per Eriksson in *Newsletter, Friends of the Non-Catholic Cemetery in Rome* 28 (in press).
- 3 R.G.Morkot, 'George Hoskins, *Travels in Ethiopia and the History of Meroe*.' In *Souvenirs and new ideas. Travel and collecting in Egypt and the Near East* (ed. Diane Fortenberry), Oxbow Books, 2013, 98–118. For details of the tomb ledger, see *ASTENE Bulletin* 49, 20 and 51, 22.
- 4 If any ASTENE Egyptologists have suggestions on the reading of the hieroglyphic text please send them to the Editor.
- 5 N.Stanley-Price in *Newsletter, Friends of the Non-Catholic Cemetery in Rome* 27 (2014), 2.

QUERIES AND REPLIES

Ian Pearce and Nicholas Stanley-Price are interested in additional information on the less well-known people in the Waynman Dixon letters and the Rome cemetery: reply to the editor.

David Kennedy ask about Sarah Haight's Dragoman 'Giovanni':

In her *Letters from the Old World* (1840) about her tour of Europe, Egypt, the Holy Land and Syria, she refers frequently to their prized dragoman variously called Giovanni/ Don Giovanni/ Signor Giovanni. Later she introduces him more fully: A Slavonic-speaker, an Austrian subject from Transylvania, speaks ten other languages, served as

soldier in Russo-Turkish War of 1828-9, transferred to Ottoman service, then shifted to Egypt to serve with Ibrahim Pasha, served in Egyptian navy then became a sort of superior 'dragoman, janizary, *chef de batallion*, bully, and scarecrow, and could, no doubt, do at a pinch for *bravo* (p. 304) with various European visitors and travellers. The Haight's hired him in Odessa and when they ended their need of him in Greece he 'immediately entered the service of two English gentlemen, who sailed the same day for Egypt.'

Has anyone encountered this man elsewhere?
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FOOTPRINTS

Dickens and Egypt

Neil Cooke writes :

When the author Charles Dickens moved into Tavistock House (now site of the British Medical Association – and there are salvaged bricks from Dickens's house in the garden walls) he soon found he did not have sufficient books to fill the many built-in bookcases. To overcome this problem he got his bookbinder to make false books to fill the shelves and sent him a list of the titles he wished to have gold leafed on the spines. Among them was a 3-volume set with the title '40 Winks at the Pyramids'. You have to wonder what the contents would have been if the books had been real.

Interestingly, Tavistock House had been built by James Burton, father of James Burton the Egyptologist, as a home for his large family. (In the attached picture it is the centre house with the columns). It was in this house that Dickens wrote *Bleak House*, *Little Dorritt* and *A Tale of Two Cities*. Perhaps he knew of the connection between Burton and Egypt when he thought of adding an imaginary book about pyramids to his library.

(Dickens included various references to Belzoni and other Egyptian allusions in his works – reflecting the interest of the period.)

In praise of serendipity: the connections of Henry Beechey

I have frequently justified bits of research that are not perhaps *strictly* what I should be doing (!) with the comment 'it will all tie-up eventually': a justification based on experience. The *Genealogists' Magazine* of September 2013 (vol. 31.3, Library supp 20) carried a photograph of a marriage certificate of James William Worthington and Juliet Mazzinghi which took place at Paris in 1828. The certificate is in the Worthington file in the documents collection of the Society of Genealogists (SOG). I have a longstanding interest in the Mazzinghi family, and although familiar with the Worthington descendants, had not pursued them far, as I regarded them as tangential.

In the 'good old days' at SOG it was possible just to rummage through the numerous boxes with their files of bits of paper, but now they have to be requested; so I requested the Worthington file. Within is a collection of notes including some written by Juliet (Mazzinghi) Worthington (1805–1885), and the original of her will. Working my way through some rather interesting material, I was surprised to come across a double foolscap sheet of heavy blue ledger paper headed 'The Beechey Family': not perhaps the place one would naturally look. This is "a copy of details given to Mary A.S. Worthington grand-

daughter of Abigail C. Worthington (née Jessop) by Edith Maria Nelson Beechey". It begins with: William Jessop of Bishop Gate Norwich married --- Hart. They had two daughters Abigail and Phyllis Jessop: Abigail married James Worthington and they were the parents of James William Worthington (1799–1879) who married Juliet Mazzinghi; Phyllis Jessop married the artist Sir William Beechey (1753–1839). The document then gives paragraph-long biographies of all of the Beechey children: all of this is well-known information, but it is interesting to have a family view. Of Henry Beechey, we are told (as we know well):-

Henry was a "rolling stone". Talented; – might have become a first rate artist – but could not go through the "drudgery". Travelled with Salt and Belzoni on Egyptian Explorations also together with Frederick on Royal Geographical explorations of Zanzibar. Married a working class girl – (respectable) – had several children – some sons. Whole family went to New Zealand, about 1850 – got on very well with sheep farming. I believe the children are still settled out there.

Well, a black sheep probably knows how to look after sheep; and it's good to know a working class girl can be respectable ...

In the Account Books of Sir William Beechey, entries record: July 24 1822 (W. Roberts, 1907, *Sir William Beechey*, R.A. London: Duckworth and Co., p.255): 'Of Mr. Wm. Banks, as a loan to Henry, in order to enable him to prosecute his discoveries in Africa £100 0 0; 16 Oct Of Mr Worthington, for a portrait of Mrs W., with hands £73 10 0' and 15 Mar 1823 'Of Mr Worthington, for frames £15 0 0'

Amongst the numerous bequests listed in Juliet Worthington's will is the portrait of her by Sir William Beechey, and a self-portrait by Lady Beechey (herself a talented professional artist); and a portrait of Juliet's mother (Mary Mazzinghi née Minshull, 1776–1857) by Henry Beechey – perhaps significantly it is described as 'unfinished'; she also had a 'valuable collection of autographs'. James and Juliet Worthington moved quite frequently, but lived mostly in the same area of legal London around Guilford Street, Mecklenburgh Street, Doughty Street (where Charles Dickens lived 1837–39), and its southern continuation John Street.

Although these notes do not tell us anything that is not already known about Henry Beechey, they place the Beechey family in a rather interesting social context. The Mazzinghis had been in London

for several generations and (as well as running an Italian delicatessen in Dover Street) were musicians known to Handel, Mozart and Haydn. Juliet's uncle, Joseph Mazzinghi (1765–1844), despite being an 'unimaginative' composer, was a leading figure in the musical life of London in the late 18th and early 19th century. He had studied with J.C. Bach amongst others, and was at various times director of the Pantheon (now M&S in Oxford Street) and the King's Theatre, Haymarket. Mazzinghi was later placed in charge of the musical entertainments of the Prince Regent, and taught the young (Queen) Victoria: he would have encountered Sir William Beechey in that royal context. Mazzinghi was created a Papal Count and his family connections were with English and Irish Roman Catholic gentry and merchants, yet his niece married an English clergyman.

Whilst none of this tells us anything about his travels in ASTENE regions, it does broaden our knowledge of the social background of Henry Beechey. After my visit to SOG, I was able to walk along John Street and Doughty Street, nodding to Dickens's House, to the Egypt Exploration Society library in Doughty Mews, fully justified that everything will one day tie together!

Deb Manley has sent the following:-

The problem of choices by Pierre Loti, 'Egypt', 1909
Today we have the pleasure of announcing that, from December to March, Assouan (for that is the name of the fortunate locality) has a 'season' as fashionable as those of Ostend or Spa.

In approaching it, the huge hotels erected on all sides – even on the islets of the old river – charm the eye of the traveller, greeting him with their welcoming signs, which can be seen a league away. True they have been somewhat hastily constructed, of mud and plaster, but they recall nonetheless those gracious palaces with which the Compagnie des Wagon Lits has dowered the world. And how negligible now, how dwarfed by the height of their facades, is the poor little town of olden times, with its little houses, whitened with chalk, and its baby minaret.

The cataract, on the other hand, has disappeared from Assouan. The tutelary Albion wisely considered that it would be better to sacrifice that futile spectacle and, in order to increase the yield of the soil, to dam the waters of the Nile by an artificial barrage: a work of solid masonry which (in the words of the programme of Pleasure Trips) "affords an interest of a very different nature and degree"...

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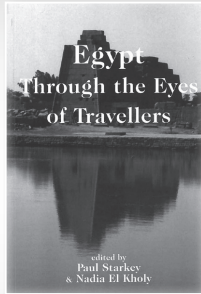
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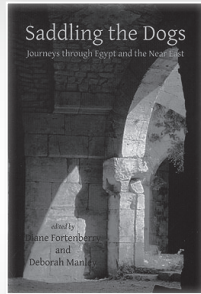
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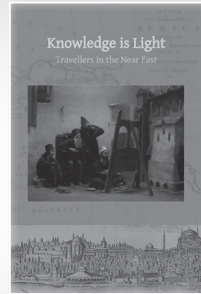
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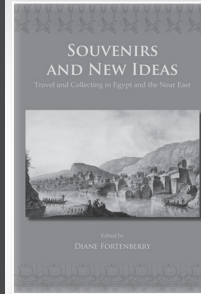
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