

ASTENE

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

BULLETIN



NOTES AND QUERIES

NUMBER 60: SUMMER 2014

Bulletin: Notes and Queries

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Editors: Sheila and Russell McGuirk with John Chapman

ASTENE News and Events	1	Saqqara Project	17
Other News and Events	5	<i>Hana Navratilova</i>	
Museums and Exhibitions	5	Research Resources	18
Conferences, Lectures and Talks	6	Queries and Replies	18
Conference Papers	6	Footprints	19
Books and Reviews	15	Where are they buried?	20
Egypt and Austria VII-Representations	15		
<i>Jaromir Malek</i>			
Sinai: The Trekking Guide	16		
<i>Deborah Manley</i>			

Bulletin 61 : Autumn 2014

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

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

Cover: Graffito at Karnac Temple
Bulletin lay-out by Mina Demiren

ASTENE NEWS AND EVENTS

ASTENE AGM Saturday, 16 August 2014

Members should convene at 11 am in the Headley Lecture Room of the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford. The business of the AGM is programmed from then till 12 noon. The formal meeting will be followed by a talk by Dr Jaromir Malek, the President of ASTENE, on the subject of Tutankhamun. The lecture is scheduled from 12 noon till 1.30 pm. The AGM programme will end between 1.30 and 1.45 pm after which members will be able to buy lunch in the Ashmolean cafeteria. Between 3 and 5 pm, the Discovering Tutankhamun Exhibition will be available for members who have booked. AGM papers will be sent out in advance electronically (via Mailchimp) and will be available in hard copy on the day.

ASTENE Conference 2015

Keep the date!

Current plans are that the 11th ASTENE bi-annual conference will be held on the Exeter University Campus from 17 to 20 July 2015. Full booking details and the Call for Papers will be sent out in due course.

ASTENE Bibliography

Bibliography of ASTENE member publications

The ASTENE Bibliography needs updating—see Bulletin 51. We would be very grateful to you if you could supply a list of your own publications, which can then be compiled into a new Members' Bibliography file. The formats recommended by Diane Bergman are as follows:

Journal article:

Author family name; Author given name; *Article title*; **Journal title**; Volume number/date; page number range. For example:

Abdel-Hakim, Sahar *Sophia Poole: Writing the Self, Scribing Egyptian Women* **Alif: Journal of Comparative Poetics** 22 (2002) p. 107-126.

Monograph:

Author family name; Author given name; *Book Title*, with other author(s) if any. Place: Publisher; date; ISBN. For example:

Abdel-Hakim, Sahar *Traveling through Egypt: from 450 B.C. to the twentieth century* with Deborah Manley. Cairo, Egypt: The American University in Cairo Press, 2004. ISBN 9774248015.

Conference proceedings:

Editor family name; given name; ed. **Full Conference title**, with other editor(s) if any (series [if any]). Place: Publisher, date. ISBN. For example:

Agius, Dionisius A., ed. **Across the Mediterranean frontiers: trade, politics and religion, 650-1450: selected proceedings of the International Medieval Congress, University of Leeds, 10-13 July 1995, 8-11 July 1996** with Ian Richard Netton (International Medieval Congress. International medieval research 1) Turnhout [Belgium]: Brepols, 1997. ISBN 2503506003.

Conference paper:

Author family name; given name; *Paper title* with other author(s) if any **Conference title**. Place; Publisher; date; page number range. For example:

Agius, Dionisius A. *Classifying Vessel-Types in Ibn Battuta's Rihla* **Indian Ocean: transregional creation of societies and cultures; Ships and the development of maritime technology on the Indian Ocean: Conference held at the University of Oxford, May 1998**. London: Curzon, 2002, p. 174-208.

Monograph in a series:

Author family name; given name; **title** (series) Place: publisher; date. ISBN.

Agius, Dionisius A. **Seafaring in the Arabian Gulf and Oman: the people of the dhow** (Kegan Paul Arabia library) London: Kegan Paul, 2005. ISBN 0710309392.

Please submit your file, preferably before the end of July 2014, to info@astene.org.uk. At this stage only supply details of published material. Do not include forthcoming publications. Our Bibliography has been used by many visitors to our website so keeping it up to date is part of our core objectives.

ASTENE visit to the Museum of the Order of St John, 29 March 2014

Perhaps the most interesting thing about the Order of St John in the UK is how little it has to do with the order of Hospitallers founded in Jerusalem in the time of the Crusades. The direct descendant of the original order continues today in Rome (as the Sovereign Military Order of Malta), but what we have in London is an order refounded by philanthropists in the nineteenth century. The original order started in Jerusalem, and its members made a vow not only of poverty, chastity and obedience, but also 'to honour Our Lords the Sick', who were to be treated as if they were Christ: in this the Hospitallers differed from the more military Knights Templar, although the Hospitallers too had military training. The Jerusalem hospital patients had a bed each, their bedlinen was changed regularly, and they were properly fed.

The rise of Islam pushed the order gradually westwards, to Cyprus, Rhodes, and eventually Malta. In 1144, the Priory in Clerkenwell had been set up as the English headquarters, but this was closed down by Henry VIII in the Dissolution, and almost nothing remains from before that closure, apart from the Gatehouse and a beautiful Tudor oak spiral staircase. The gatehouse has been used as a pub, a coffee house and the offices of the *Gentleman's Magazine*. Most of what we saw on our tour dates from the 19th century or later, but there is some 17th- and 18th-century furniture. The present church was a redundant 18th century parish church, gutted in World War II and since restored, though the crypt underneath dates from the 12th century.

The modern Order of St John is now an international charity working in primary care all over the world. It runs the St John Ambulance Brigade and – of particular interest to ASTENE members – the St John Eye Hospital in Jerusalem, which has outposts in Hebron, Gaza and Anabta. It was a fascinating visit.

Lucy Pollard

Springtime in Paris

The first ASTENE visit to Paris (9–12 May 2014) was in collaboration with the British Egyptian Society (BES). We enjoyed staying in a hotel in the city centre, in a listed building situated at the Jouffroy entrance to les Passages Couverts. The Best Western Ronceray Opera is a hotel carved out of 19th century apartments, including that of Gioachino Rossini, which serves as the bar. Guests in north-facing rooms had a view of the Basilica of Sacré Coeur over the rooftops of Paris and we recommend Au Petit Riche, an historic and gourmet bistro close to the hotel.

The highlight of our Saturday at the Louvre was the visit to the new Islamic Wing. These galleries dedicated to Islamic art are the Louvre's only major expansion project since I. M. Pei completed the Pyramid in 1989. Within the 17th century Cour Visconti architects Rudy Ricciotti and Mario Bellini have designed a modern structure of glass and metal which does not encroach on the museum's historic façades. The glass roof over the galleries admits diffused natural light to the exhibition spaces.



ASTENE members in the Musée Gustave Moreau

Over four hours, with a break for lunch, our excellent guide explained key examples of Islamic art and decorative art from Spain to India in a wide variety of materials and techniques, spanning the seventh to the nineteenth century in the Andalusian, Mamluk, Ottoman and Persian styles. We also briefly viewed late antique art from the eastern Mediterranean during the Roman period. This includes works from Roman and Coptic Egypt, Syria, Phoenicia and Palestine. The display of Egyptian funerary art gives insight into religious beliefs and artistic adaptations in a multicultural society that included Egyptians, Greeks, and Hellenised Romans. Near Eastern mosaics—including one of Jonah and the whale—and Coptic tapestries illustrate the decoration of Byzantine churches and Roman houses in the 6th century AD. Highlights of Coptic Egypt at the Louvre are elements from the Bawit basilica church that have been effectively inserted into a reconstruction of the church, and the world's earliest known icon: Christ and Abbot Mena.

On Sunday, we visited the recently renovated Musée Gustave Moreau. Symbolist painter Gustave Moreau (1826–98) bequeathed to the State his former residence and studio containing some 18,000 paintings and drawings. The tiny apartment on ground level contains the artist's arrangement of memorabilia and portraits of his family, souvenirs of the Grand Tour, with a 'boudoir' devoted to Alexandrine Dureux, his 'best and unique friend', sometimes called his mistress. Moreau had specified instructions for his paintings to be hung in order by size over the two stories of the studio, the second being accessed by a spiral staircase. Georges Rouault, Moreau's former pupil and the first curator of the museum, executed the arrangement of the paintings. Biblical and mythological subjects predominate, often featuring powerful, vampish, wicked women of antiquity, such as Salome and Cleopatra. Although a stark contrast with the Louvre, the highly unusual and darkly fascinating Musée Gustave Moreau was popular with group members. We examined paintings such as *Jupiter and Semele* and *Salomé Tatoué* for the Oriental and ancient Egyptian motifs employed. (Moreau did not visit the Near East, but apparently subscribed to travel magazines, from which he derived inspiration for his work.)

Moving on to Père Lachaise Cemetery (1804), the first modern, spacious and hygienic garden cemetery that was decreed by Napoleon as part of his burial reforms, we followed the trail of travellers in Egypt and visited key Egyptianising monuments.

Père La Chaise Cemetery

From 1820 onwards after the deaths of Napoleon's generals and those involved in the Egyptian campaign, Egyptianising monuments began to appear in the Père Lachaise Cemetery. Cathie Bryan guided us on the visit around the cemetery following the Napoleonic connection by visiting the graves of military generals and academics.

Along the Avenue Principale we saw excellent examples of the pyramid, obelisk and pylon. The first tomb was that of Commander Da Gama (d. 1861) with a pyramid resting on turtles symbolising the marriage of heaven and earth. Egyptian animals (a crane, a bull and a cat) are carved in relief on one side and a face within a sunburst on another.

The architecture of the Monument aux Morts dominating the Avenue Principale resembles an ancient Egyptian temple. In the façade are sculptures representing resurrection with an inscription from Isaiah, respect for ancient Egypt being shared with the Christian belief. This combination of Egyptian symbols, classical forms and Christian symbolism was evident in many of the tombs we visited following the Napoleonic route. Some of the tombs in this area record the history of the Napoleonic campaign such as that of General Massena (d. 1817) whose obelisk lists his important battles. According to his memoir written in exile, Napoleon wanted to be buried among his generals in this part of the cemetery.



The Tomb of Ferdinand de Lesseps. Père Lachaise Cemetery, Paris. Visited by ASTENE members. Spring 2014.

As a contrast, the neoclassical tomb of the geologist, Geoffroy Saint Hillaire (d. 1844) features a pair of Egyptian cranes, an appropriate memorial as he founded the zoo in the gardens of the Natural History Museum on his return from the Egyptian campaign. The tour ended with a visit to the Jewish Cemetery. Nowhere is the Egyptian decoration and influence stronger than here. Amongst the notable tombs, was the Wallerstein Tomb in the form of an Egyptian temple with serpents and a sun disc. It is possible that the use of Egyptianising monuments for Jewish graves was influenced by the historical and biblical associations between Egypt and Israel.

It was a real privilege to go round with Cathie, who shared with us her intimate knowledge of the history of the monuments, ably supported by Tony who steered us through some narrow pathways to visit individual tombs. We were also pleased that the Egyptologist, Hélène Virenque, ASTENE member from Paris, joined us for this visit and some of us enjoyed a glass of wine with her afterwards. Monday was a free day and some ASTENE members visited the Musée Guimet. Others visited Parisian friends or possibly went shopping.

We are grateful to Noel Rands, Secretary of the BES, for organising transport, selecting the hotel, and for escorting the group on Eurostar. Cathie Bryan of ASTENE planned the cultural tourism programme and worked with our art historian guide Noha Escartin.

Tony Bryan and Myra Green

Women Archaeologists in Egypt and the Near East.

For a variety of reasons the planned joint venture Study Day for International Women's Day 2015 concerning *Women in Archaeology* will now be held with the Petrie Museum. It will have a broad theme in keeping with ASTENE's interests including and beyond Egypt.

A Date for the Diary

With a prestigious university museum partner, ASTENE is planning an exciting T. E. Lawrence themed event in London, tentatively scheduled for 6 December, 2014. The event is meant to commemorate observance of the start of World War I. The programme for the study afternoon and film screening is expected to consist of two lectures; a brief historical introduction to *Lawrence of Arabia*

(1962) with information about key scenes; the film; followed by a reception in the early evening. Further information about the event will be available, with booking details, in the early autumn.

Private Visit to the Society of Antiquaries of London

The Society of Antiquaries was founded in 1707. It is one of several learned societies located in Burlington House, which was built in 1875 (Banks and Barry). Before the middle of the 19th century, the Society was seen by its Fellows as a most appropriate place to deposit British antiquities and historical documents and pictures. (The British Museum only started collecting British antiquities in 1856.) The Society of Antiquaries was therefore the only institution willing to accept the many and varied donations made by Fellows of such objects as a Bronze Age shield from Scotland, a Thomas Becket casket from c. 1200, illuminated manuscripts, etc.

Today the principal concerns of the Society are research, conservation and increased public awareness of the material remains of the past. It features an imposing top-lit library with double galleries and marbled columns. The Ground floor is now authentically restored. The tour includes the Entrance Hall, Council Room, Meeting Room, Library and Fellows Room. Our visit will include viewings of a selection from the society's collection of early royal portraits, in addition to objects from its museum collections and historic library.

Date: Tuesday, October 21, 2014

Time: No later than 10:45 for 11 am. The visit lasts from 11 am to 12:30 pm.

Fee: £20 (This includes tea/coffee and a small donation to ASTENE). Please bring cash payment **in exact change** for collection on the day.

Place: Entrance of Burlington House, Piccadilly, London W1J 0BE

Nearest Tubes/Rail: Piccadilly, Green Park

The Society of Antiquaries is close to a number of cafés and restaurants in Piccadilly, and refreshments are also available at the Royal Academy.

To secure a place, please email Cathie Bryan at events@astene.org.uk or write to her at 25 Old Deer Park Gardens, Richmond, Surrey TW9 2TN. Places are limited. The only way to visit the Society for free is on Open Day London, when as you can imagine there is queuing and crowding, or else to be a Fellow of the Society. So early booking is advisable.

OTHER NEWS AND EVENTS

Museums and Exhibitions

When the Greeks Ruled Egypt. Until 27 July 2014 at the Art Institute of Chicago

This exhibition explores this confluence of cultures through more than 75 artworks, including gilded mummy masks, luxury glass, magical amulets, and portraits in stone and precious metals. Despite centuries of contact with Greece, the art and architecture of Egypt retained its distinctive style, uninfluenced by Greek tourists, traders, diplomats and soldiers. So when Ptolemy, one of Alexander's generals, came to rule Egypt, he found it wise to adapt to the older culture. He installed himself as 'pharaoh', built a new capital at Alexandria, and united the two major gods of each nation to form a new universal deity, Zeus Amon. The era of Ptolemy's dynasty is known as the Ptolemaic Period, acknowledging the 300-year Greek rule that began with Alexander the Great and ended with the suicide of Queen Cleopatra in 30 BC. It was an age of profound curiosity and rich experimentation, as the Greeks, and later the Romans, met an established culture far older than their own and exchanged artistic, social, and religious ideas with the ancient civilization.

Design Motifs in Byzantine Art. Through 3 August. Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York

Many of the textiles found in Egypt, the southernmost province of the Byzantine Empire, are woven in linen and wool and decorated with a great variety of motifs. Meant to be worn and to decorate domestic and religious spaces, the works on view in this exhibition feature designs that generally reflect abundance and prosperity. Many of the motifs—among them birds, beasts, and humans; personifications of the seasons; members of the retinue of the wine god Dionysos; and vine scrolls—originated in classical and pharaonic art, with Christian crosses added in the Byzantine era. Often called Coptic textiles and once thought to have been exclusively Egyptian, these textiles are now recognized as exemplars of motifs popular throughout the Byzantine world.

Empire, Faith and War: the Sikhs and World War One. 9 July–28 September. Brunei Gallery, School of Oriental and African Studies, London

This exhibition reveals the untold story of how one of the world's smaller communities played a disproportionately large role in the 'war to end all wars.' From the blood-soaked trenches of the Somme and Gallipoli, to the deserts and heat of Africa and the Middle East, Sikhs fought and died alongside their British, Indian and Commonwealth counterparts to serve the greater good, gaining commendations and a reputation as fearsome and fearless soldiers. Although accounting for less than 2% of the population of British India at the time, Sikhs made up more than 20% of the British Indian Army at the outbreak of hostilities.

Briony Llewelyn reports that she is just back from a wonderful two weeks in Egypt, some of it with Anthony Sattin in a dahabiya on the Nile. Although there was an ASTENE trip on the same dahabiya a few years ago (2008), Briony felt it worth mentioning it again to ASTENE members because now is the time to visit Egypt. There are practically no tourists, and it is probably emptier than it was in the late 19th century. This is good for us, but bad for Egyptians dependent on tourism. The following link will take you to Anthony's latest article on this cruise.

www.theguardian.com/travel/2014/mar/14/egypt-why-to-go-on-holiday-now

Gillian Darley, who was on the same trip, has written this blog:

<http://www.gilliandarley.com/writing-on-the-wall> . The extremely knowledgeable guide who has worked with Anthony for several years is Mohammed Rehim. He and his wife Marwa Khater, also a highly qualified guide, are much recommended. They can be contacted on marwa_khater2002@hotmail.com .

Western Desert

ASTENE member Dr Chris Naunton (Director of the EES) and a group of intrepid travellers have recently returned from the Western Desert of Egypt (see p. 6, Bulletin 56). The following link will take you to a site with wonderful photographs of the trip. Like Briony, they have commented on the dearth of foreign tourists, which is hitting Egypt hard.

<http://goo.gl/wzqkYY>

Conferences, Lectures, Talks

Images of the Other: Istanbul – Vienna – Venice, Austrian Cultural Forum, Istanbul, 2–4 September 2014

A 2 to 3 day international and interdisciplinary conference about the myth-building around these three cities since the Middle Ages. Note that the deadline for submitting papers has already passed.

For more information, visit

<http://arthist.net/archive/7707>

Paris Event on Jean-Jacques Rifaud

A study-day on French traveller Jean-Jacques Rifaud (1786–1852) will be held at the École Pratique des Hautes Études in Paris on 31 October 2014.

Rifaud was in Egypt and Nubia between 1814 and 1826 and carried out excavations on behalf of Bernardino Drovetti. Back in France, he published his *Voyage en Egypte, en Nubie et lieux circonvoisins depuis 1805 jusqu'en 1827*, with hundreds of richly illustrated plates of his discoveries, including temples, statues and papyri, as well as descriptions of Egyptian and Nubian daily life and customs, and botanical and zoological topics. This study-day is organized by Marie-Cécile Bruwier (of the Musée Royal de Mariemont in Belgium), who is preparing a publication of his work, and Hélène Virenque (Égypte Ancienne: Archéologie, Langue, Religion—EA4519) of the École Pratique des Hautes Études (helene.virenque@ephe.sorbonne.fr). Entrance is free of charge.

CONFERENCE PAPERS

The following conference papers were among the many highlights of the 2013 ASTENE Conference. It is a delight to reproduce them for a wider audience.

Druzes, Maronites, and the Enigmatic Colonel Churchill

by Paul Starkey

The figure of Colonel Charles Henry [Spencer] Churchill (probably 1807–69), sometimes known as ‘Churchill Bey’, and author of two major works on the Levant, is a somewhat enigmatic one. Most probably born in 1807, and perhaps connected to the Churchill family through an illegitimate liaison, his early life seems designed to give nothing whatever away, and indeed, apart from his journey to, and residence in, the Middle East itself, plus his three important publications—the three-volume *Mount Lebanon: a ten years' residence* (1853), the later *The Druzes and the Maronites* (1862), and *The Life of Abdel Kader: Ex-Sultan of the Arabs of Algeria* (1867)—very little information on his personal life appears to be available. Library records, as well as reference works, seem both confused and confusing on the subject of his dates of birth and death, giving the distinct impression, indeed, that there were two people of the same name: the one born in 1807 (or perhaps 1808), and dying in 1869; and another born in 1828 or thereabouts and dying in 1877. Almost certainly, indeed, there were two people of the same

name; but quite how their careers interlocked or overlapped (if indeed they did) is far less clear.

My original interest in this period derives from a research interest in nineteenth-century Lebanese Arabic literature—a subject of only marginal relevance for present purposes. When I touched on Churchill at the 2009 ASTENE conference in the course of a lecture entitled ‘The Troublesome Mountain: Lebanon through Western Eyes’, I was convinced that the author of *The Life of Abd El Kader* must have been a different man from the author of the books on Lebanon with which I was then concerned; for (without going into detail of exactly which library catalogue or other reference source says what) how could a man born in 1828, as sometimes asserted, have been sent to the Middle East as part of the 1840 British Expedition to Syria (at which time he would have been only eleven or twelve!); and conversely, if he was born in 1807, how could he have been the son of Lord Charles Spencer-Churchill, who was born in December 1794, and would therefore have been only 12 or 13 at the time of his alleged son's birth? For some time, I remained convinced that there were actually two separate authors involved of the same name—until, that is, I actually saw for the first time a complete copy of *The Life of Abdel Kader*, which clearly states on the title page that it is by ‘Colonel Churchill, Author of *Ten Years' Residence in Mount Lebanon, Druzes*

and Maronites etc etc’—which rather put paid to my original theory, but without resolving all the chronological enigmas. For if Colonel Charles Henry [Spencer] Churchill (1807–69) is the author of all three works, as he clearly is, then how, or why, has his namesake (1828–1877) become mixed up with him?

On the assumption, then, that he is indeed the author of all three books, let us turn to what we know of the life and career of Colonel Charles Henry Churchill—a career that not only coincided with a particularly bloody series of inter-communal riots in Syria and Lebanon, but also appears to have become caught up with the first stirrings of Zionism. Although some sources describe him as the child of Lord Charles Spencer-Churchill and Ethelred Catherine Bennett (who were married in 1827), the person referred to there must presumably be the ‘other’ Colonel Churchill, and not ‘our man’; for, so far as I am aware, no one has disputed the conventional account of our long-standing resident in Lebanon—namely, that his acquaintance with our area, and his involvement in Middle Eastern politics, began in 1840, with his appointment as Staff Officer to the British Expeditionary Force sent to expel the Egyptians from Syria. The background to this expedition is itself a somewhat tortuous one, being closely connected with the career of Muhammad ‘Ali, ruler of Egypt, who had for some time entertained the notion that it would be advantageous for all concerned if Egypt and Syria could be united under Egyptian rule—an idea that has recurred periodically from the time of the Ancient Egyptians to that of the late President Nasser, whose dream of a United Arab Republic lasted however a mere three years, from 1958 to 1961. At all events, in 1831, and in defiance of the Ottoman Sultan, Muhammad ‘Ali despatched his son Ibrahim Pasha with the effective aim of annexing Greater Syria to Egypt. This idea not gaining favour with the British authorities, Colonel Churchill found himself as Staff Officer on the British Expedition to Syria, in which capacity he arrived in Beirut in December 1840, and from there, was transferred to Damascus as Assistant Adjutant General and subsequently Vice Consul. His strongly anti-Ottoman political convictions, however, did not sit easily with his military responsibilities, and his career soon took a turn for the worse, for Churchill, whatever else we may know or not know about him, was certainly a man of strong political convictions, and when he realised that the Turkish Governor of the region was intent on perpetuating what Churchill regarded as repressive and restrictive Ottoman policies, he spoke out, and was summoned

before a Court of Enquiry to explain his conduct. Although acquitted, he saw fit to resign his post and retired to the Lebanon, where he spent some ten years in the village of Bhouara (near Beirut) between 1842 and 1852. According to Robin Bidwell (writing in the Preface to the reprinted edition of *Mount Lebanon*) he also apparently married a local Armenian resident—though whether this was as a successor or an addition to an existing British wife is not quite clear; be that as it may, Churchill’s conduct around this time appears to be readable as a clear case of a British consular official ‘going native’.

Whatever the details of Churchill’s personal life, which seem just as hazy in adulthood as in childhood, from that period in the Lebanon he has left us as his legacy two major works on the area: the three-volume *Mount Lebanon: a ten years’ residence* (1853), and the later *The Druzes and the Maronites* (1862). These major books not only give a very useful and thorough account of the various religious and social groups (his account of the secretive religion of the Druzes being perhaps of particular interest) but also describe in some detail the inter-communal disturbances of 1860—disturbances that led both to a massive loss of life and to a major movement of emigration, and as such have been seen by some as a sort of precursor to the Lebanese Civil War of 1975–1990. These books are a fascinating mixture of narrative history, theological exposition, and the sort of outspoken and opinionated judgments on the people of the region that allowed Edward Said such scope for developing the arguments of *Orientalism*. To take first the three-volume *Mount Lebanon*, the first volume ranges widely, including not only a general description of various aspects of the contemporary country but also an extraordinary mishmash of historical background, both general and local, arranged in a way which can only be described as both ‘confused’ and ‘confusing’. The subsequent volumes are, however, better organised, not least because parts of them appear to have been extensively plagiarised from other sources. The second volume is substantially concerned with an exhaustive account of the Druze religion in its historical context, from its origins in the early eleventh century AD to the present day, and constitutes a useful guide through the labyrinth of Druze doctrine and its relationship with Islam from which it originally sprang. Churchill compares the Druzes to the Freemasons in their insistence on secrecy, and notes the irony of the religion’s name—apparently derived from ‘Darazi’, a figure in the early development of the sect who

was subsequently denounced as a heretic by his contemporaries. Volume 3 includes a corresponding description of the Maronites in their historical setting, with a useful account of the more recent history of Lebanon in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Despite the title, however, there seems to be rather little that one could attribute to 'personal intercourse with their chiefs', and in this respect the book is rather disappointing; what gives it flavour is Churchill's waspish tone, which not infrequently rises to a crescendo—most frequently when discussing the Ottoman Turks, and 'the whole system of fraud and artifice by which [they] have oppressed, robbed, and plundered the Lebanon for three centuries!' This virulently anti-Turkish tone is even more marked in *The Druzes and the Maronites*, which gives an account of the events leading up to the serious inter-communal riots of 1860. I will not attempt to summarise the tangled web of Churchill's account of the rapid rise in inter-communal tensions; suffice it to say that the flavour of his account can be gained from just a few chapter sub-headings: 'Druze Aggression, May 1860'; 'Deir al-Kamar taken'; 'Massacre in Jazeen'; 'June 3, 1860, appalling Slaughter .:.'; 'Sitt Naaify (Said Bey Jumblatt's Sister) gloats over the mangled corpses of the mangled Christians'; 'July 9 [yesterday], the Mohammedans of Damascus rise upon the Christians'; 'Huge Deluge of Massacre and Fire'; 'Turkish Treachery and Druze Ferocity remain unpunished'; 'Fruitless Results of the Meetings of the European Commission'; 'The Slaughter of 5000 Human Beings remains unpunished'; 'Triumph of Turkish Duplicity', etc. etc. Just occasionally, Churchill adopts an apparently more neutral stance, on one occasion, for example, remarking (in typical style) that 'the genius of Constantinople was taxed to find a conductor that might draw off the devastating elements of the periodical tornado of Turkish intrigue and treachery, Maronite priestly ambition, and Druze vindictiveness.' The last of these subheadings quoted above, however ['Triumph of Turkish Duplicity'] is certainly more indicative of the dominant ideological orientation of the work, which has no hesitation in referring, for example, to a certain Najib Pasha as 'the worst possible specimen of the corrupt and blood-thirsty race of Turkish fanatics' and which, having noted the failure of the Turkish authorities to 'avenge the shedding of Christian blood in Lebanon', ends with an impassioned appeal to his Christian readers: 'Christian peoples! Have you yet to learn that the best interests of Christianity, in those regions once hallowed by the presence of the Lord and Saviour of

mankind, are sacrificed on the altar of diplomacy—frittered away by diplomatists vainly struggling against the wiles that circumvent them, and paralysed by the very power they crudely affect to regulate and guide? Christian emperors and kings! How long will you continue to desecrate the sacred cause you so ostentatiously pretend to espouse, and to bring contumely, reproach and disaster on the Christians of the East, by your spurious protection, your baneful jealousies, your selfish intrigues, and your blundering ambitions? How long will you tarnish your crowns, sully your sceptres, and put the name of Christ to open shame, by submitting to be led captives of the Turk?'

Colonel Churchill's closing appeal to his Christian readers provides some indication of the depth of passion that underlay debates of the time on the Syrian massacres; and it is given an added authenticity by his long residence in the region, and his first-hand acquaintance with many of the events described. After such passion, the *Life of Abd el-Kader: ex-Sultan of the Arabs of Algeria: written and compiled from his own dictation and from other authentic Sources*, published in 1867, may even perhaps seem a little on the dull side, but it is a useful reminder of the complexity of the interplay between Ottoman and Western colonial politics of the time. 'Abd al-Qadir al-Jaza'iri was a notable from the Oran region of Algeria who rose to prominence through his defiance of the French invasion of Algeria, which he battled intermittently until he was arrested and exiled to France in 1848. He was eventually allowed to leave and to travel to the Ottoman Empire, settling first in Bursa before moving to Damascus in 1855. He apparently met Churchill in Constantinople in 1853 (prompting the question: what was Churchill doing in Constantinople in 1853?) and visited him in Lebanon in 1855; and he acquired considerable prestige during the massacres of Christians in Damascus in 1860, as he was one of the notables who offered them refuge in his home, thereby becoming something of a celebrity among some sections of the European public. At the same time, paradoxically, he continued to serve as a symbol of resistance to French colonialism in Algeria.

As if all this were not enough, Colonel Churchill's interventions in sensitive religious matters appear to have stretched even to the so-called Jewish Question. Papers published by the Jewish Historical Society of England include a series of correspondence between 'a Christian, Colonel Churchill, then

British Consul in Syria' as he is described, and Sir Moses Montefiore (the leading representative of the Jewish community in Britain at the time) and the Board of Deputies on the subject of British Jews and Palestine 1841-1843. 'My Dear Sir Moses,' he writes, 'I enclose a petition which has been drawn by the brothers Harari, in which they state their claims and their earnest desire to be immediately under British protection. I am sorry to say that such a measure is much required even now, not only for them, but also for all the Jews in Damascus.' He goes on to speak of you (that is, the Jews) 'obtaining the sovereignty of at least Palestine,' and in subsequent correspondence speaks eloquently of the 'spirit of confidence and revival that would be excited in the breasts of your fellow-countrymen all over the world' if his proposal were adopted by which the British Government would send out 'a fit and proper person' for the purpose of watching over the interest of Jews residing in Syria and Palestine. For good or ill, however, as the Jewish Historical Society account laconically observes, the reception [of Churchill's proposal] was curiously frigid. 'Whilst piously blessing Colonel Churchill's proposals, the Board declined to take any initiative.'

I came to Colonel Churchill as a result of my own interest in the literature of nineteenth-century Lebanon and its social and political background, drawn to him by the status of his works on the Druzes and Maronites and blissfully unaware that he is also classed by some as a sort of proto-Zionist. To my mind, there continues to be something enigmatic about this long-term resident of the Middle East—his relationship, if any, with his later namesake in particular remaining unresolved. Was he a spy? And what exactly was his relationship to the Churchill family? Further research is clearly needed on several points touched on in this brief presentation. In the meantime, however, few would probably disagree with Churchill's judgment at the opening of his most substantial work that 'Few spots in the Middle East can vie in interest with Mount Lebanon'; and whatever the answers to the unresolved questions about his life and motivations, his personal contribution to scholarship on the region through the three substantial works discussed above would seem to be assured.

In Town Tonight: Some of the Interesting People in Cairo and Alexandria in the 1870s—Part One,

by Ian Pearce

Introduction

A weekly BBC radio programme, *In Town Tonight* (1933-1960), introduced to listeners 'from the great crowds, some of the interesting people who have come by land, sea and air to be In Town Tonight'.

Waynman Dixon (1844-1930) was a civil engineer who worked in Egypt from 1871 to 1877. He is chiefly known, along with his older brother John Dixon (1835-1891), for bringing Cleopatra's Needle from Alexandria to London, for his survey of the Great Pyramid with the discovery of the so-called ventilating passages from the Queen's Chamber, and for his retrieval of three relics from the interior of the Pyramid.

Waynman lived at Shepherd's Hotel and later in Alexandria, and made a great many friends and acquaintances. He wrote lengthy letters home to his parents and his sister. Twenty of these letters were rescued from his late grandson's tragic dispersal of Waynman's Egyptian archive by Bob Brier in New York. Included in the letters is mention of nearly ninety characters 'from the great crowds of interesting people who had come by land and sea, if not air, to be in' Egypt. There are academics and artists, engineers and Egyptologists, military men, Europeans both resident and visiting Egypt, and some Egyptians. Most have been identified, sometimes with difficulty, but a few still remain a mystery.

Here are extracts from Waynman's letters about some of the lesser-known people he mentions. Anecdotes about the more famous men Waynman refers to will be published in a second Article which will appear in a future ASTENE Bulletin.

The Academics

Young Brugsch

Dahabeeah Griffin, 28 January 1873:

However I heard from young Brugsch he was to go out with some men the following week to enlarge the passages in the second chamber ...

Émile Brugsch (1842-1930) was a German-born Egyptologist who worked at the Bulaq Museum in Cairo. His older brother, Dr Heinrich Karl Brugsch (1827-1894) is better known.

Dr. Letheby

Dahabeeah Griffin, 28 January 1873:

A week or two ago I had a visit at my tombs from Prof. Owen, Dr. Letheby, & Mr. Bramwell (an engineer) and the Prof. was charmed with the specimens, took a few & asked me, if I could spare them, to send all to the British Museum who would pay all expenses.

Dr Henry Letheby (1816-1876) was an analytical chemist and Medical Officer of Health for London. John Fowler had suggested to the Khedive that Letheby be brought out to Egypt to give advice on the chemistry of sugar manufacture. Letheby and Waynman's brother John were involved with the Aba-el-Wakf Sugar Factory in Upper Egypt.

Dr. Lancing

Shepherd's Hotel, Cairo, 25 May 1873:

They (two Abyssinian monks) were begging their way thro' Egypt & going on foot all the way to Abyssinia. We asked them where they were going to next & they answered "How could they tell, God only knew". This led to a long religious discussion. Dr. Lancing, who speaks & reads Arabic perfectly, conversing with all, Copts & Muslim men alike, on the truths of religion in such a way that they marvelled how this man, a European Infidel Dog in their eyes, could understand & talk to them on such subjects as he did.

The identity of Dr Lancing is unknown to the author of this paper.

Proff. Archer and Mr. Campbell*

Shepherd's Hotel, Cairo, 15 June 1873:

The most interesting specimens I brought from here for Proff. Archer & Mr. Campbell are pieces of the bottom of potters vessels, with lots of pieces of broken dishes & stuck to the bottom by the blue glaze which has been melted in the pot.

Neither of these men was in Egypt at this time. Professor Thomas Croxen Archer (1817-1885) was the Director of the Edinburgh Museum of Science and Art, and in 1873 Waynman Dixon sent him

a large collection of Egyptian artefacts for the museum. John Francis Campbell (1821-1885) was a Scottish geologist and Celtic scholar. Between 1878 and 1882 Campbell spent two periods of residence in Egypt; in Pitt-Rivers' own account of his discoveries at Thebes on 14 March 1882 he says that he enlisted J F Campbell to act as a witness to his discoveries two days later. It is likely that both Campbell and Archer were introduced to Dixon through Charles Piazzzi Smyth, the Scottish Astronomer Royal in Edinburgh.

Dr. Barnard of Am. University

Shepherd's Hotel, Cairo, 15 June 1873:

Having decided to go out to the pyramids tomorrow with Dr. Grant to make final check of my measurements there, after being out a short time in the morning I stayed in all day to finish off the drawing drawn of my previous measures there so as to have them in form for use tomorrow. In the evening Grant & Dr. Barnard of Am. University called in & we looked over some of the things we picked up on the Memphis mounds yesterday.

Dr Barnard is one of the unidentified individuals. The American University in Cairo was not founded till 1919, so perhaps Dr Barnard was from Amsterdam University? (See Bulletin 54)

*Proff. Owen**

Shepherd's Hotel, Cairo, 18 January 1874:

I told you I think last week before closing my letter that I was invited to dine at Mr. Fowlers, where I went and met with Proff. Owen ...

Sir Richard Owen (1804-1892) was a comparative anatomist and palaeontologist. As the superintendent of natural history at the British Museum he campaigned for many years for a separate Natural History Museum, and his statue stands in the entrance of Alfred Waterhouse's splendid museum in London. Owen studied the Ancient Egyptians, birds and beasts from carvings and statues. He was a member of the Duke of Sutherland's party accompanying the Prince and Princess of Wales on their tour of Egypt in 1869, and Amelia Edwards referred to his papers on Egypt.

The Artists

Mr. Andrew McCallum

Dahabeeah Griffin, 28 January 1873:

Meantime Swyne remains at my Great Causeway Tomb, guardian & protector of my goods & chattels, and also to cater for Mr. Andrew McCallum – artist – who is going to stay there a short time sketching.

Andrew MacCallum (1821-1904) travelled with Amelia Edwards in her voyage on the Nile. He was the witness of the wedding of Edith Courtauld and Colonel Arendrup, who will be introduced in the next instalment of this article.

Mr. George

Shepherd's Hotel, Cairo, 15 June 1873:

This evening I shall go as usual to Mr. George's to tea and meet with two or three others casually dropped in like myself. A nice homely sort of English house where on Sunday evenings people drop in & all subjects known & unknown are discussed in a style which reminds one of old home days.

Frederick George was head of the British Telegraph Office in Cairo (the telegraph system had been installed by Robert Stephenson, with whom John Dixon had served an apprenticeship). George was also a competent artist, producing work for the *Illustrated London News* and *The Graphic*. In his official capacity, he was with the Prince of Wales on both of the royal visits, and made sketches including Lord Paget on a donkey.

Ed. Goodall and poor young Goodall

Shepherd's Hotel, Cairo, 18 January 1874:

It is Sunday afternoon and I have just returned from the funeral of poor young Goodall who died here yesterday, it was he to whom I gave thro his uncle Ed. Goodall, a friend of John's, some letters of introduction to several of my friends, but he was too ill on arrival to make use of many of them, he has been lingering on ever since, too ill to see anyone & passed away last night, his younger brother having arrived about same time as I did & has been with him to the last. Poor young fellow he was only three & twenty years old and a very promising artist. He was buried at the Protestant Cemetery at Old Cairo.

The Goodalls were a family of artists extending over three generations, beginning with Edward Goodall (1794-1870). His eldest son, Edward Angelo Goodall (1819-1908) is the Ed Goodall referred to above, and

his second son, Frederick Goodall (1822-1904) was the father of Howard Goodall (1850-1874) the 'poor young Goodall' of the letter. In 1870 Edward Angelo Goodall, his brother Frederick and Frederick's two sons, visited Egypt to paint. They stayed in the house of Mariette Bey near Sakkara, and Frederick painted some of Mariette's excavation sites, meeting his 'dear friend Professor Owen'. *Howard Goodall had been an up-and-coming painter until his death in Cairo at the age of 24, and had exhibited at the Royal Academy. The cause of his death is unknown.*

Varley

Shepherd's Hotel, Cairo, 18 January 1874:

Varley has not yet arrived in Egypt having had some still further misfortunes in starting on his voyage.

John Varley the younger (1850-1933) visited Egypt several times from 1871 and was famous for his Egyptian sunsets.

Mr. Cooke

Shepherd's Hotel, 18 January 1874:

Mr. Cooke made one or two most exquisite pencil sketches of the interiors and also of the view looking out of the entrances over the rich cultivated ground near the Nile, with the great palm forest covering the site of ancient Memphis beyond and eighteen or twenty Pyramids on the border of the Libyan desert looking down upon all.

Edward William Cooke(1811-1880) was a notable maritime artist, mainly of scenes in Britain and the near continent. In 1874, at the age of sixty-three, he visited Egypt. Later he painted the obelisk vessel 'Cleopatra' just before she was cast adrift during the ferocious storm in the Bay of Biscay, 1877. Cooke was a friend of William Armstrong, the Newcastle engineer with whom Waynman Dixon had served an apprenticeship.

Lesser-known Egyptologists

Piazzì Smyth

Ghizeh Bridge Works, 19 August 1872:

writing of long reports & tho Piazzì Smyth leaves me but little time for anything else but work.

Charles Piazzì Smyth (1819-1900) was the Scottish Astronomer Royal. He commissioned Waynman

Dixon to survey the Great Pyramid to support his theories about pyramid construction, work which resulted in the discovery of the twin passages from the Queen's Chamber. In spite of the crumbling reputation of Piazzi Smyth in the academic community, Waynman corresponded with him for many years.

Col. Howard Vyse

Dahabeeah Griffin, 28 January 1873:
... it would be trespassing on the ground which had been worked by Col. Howard Vyse & he never liked following another man's footsteps.

Richard William Howard Howard-Vyse (1784-1853) excavated pyramids in the 1830s. In 1837 he re-opened the forced entry to the Great Pyramid originally made by Al Mamoun early in the ninth century.

The Engineers

Mr. Bramwell

Dahabeeah Griffin, 28 January 1873:
A week or two ago I had a visit at my tombs from Prof. Owen, Dr. Letheby, & Mr. Bramwell (an engineer) and the Prof. was charmed with the specimens, took a few & asked me, if I could spare them, to send all to the British Museum who would pay all expenses.

Sir Frederick Joseph Bramwell (1818-1903) was a civil and mechanical engineer. John Fowler had been recommended to advise on the machinery to be installed in the Khedive's sugar factories.

Mr. Fowler

Shepherd's Hotel, Cairo, 18 January 1874:
I have seen a good deal of both Mr. Fowler & Proff. Owen during the week and they have been particularly affable, with the former I have had a good deal of talk on business affairs, yet of no special importance for having only been here a few days he has hardly got into any decided business matters, and also it has been a broken week for there have been two days' races which has interfered with business greatly.

John Fowler first visited Egypt in 1869, at the suggestion of his friend the Duke of Sutherland, for the benefit of his health. He spent five days inspecting

the Suez Canal, accompanied by de Lesseps and his engineers, the Duke of Sutherland, Professor Owen and other friends. Professor Owen was a personal friend of over thirty years' standing. He and Professor Owen joined the party of the Prince and Princes of Wales on their voyage up the Nile.

Fowler became consulting engineer to the Egyptian government and was involved in a number of schemes, the manufacture of sugar, and the Sudan railway. He travelled to Egypt on several occasions. In January 1872 Fowler, accompanied by William Armstrong, and Messrs Rendel and Knowles set out from Cairo to inspect the First Cataract and to investigate how the railway should cross the Nile at Boulag. They continued to Minieh, where they had discussions with the Khedive, and on to Aswan. There Fowler and Armstrong spent some time investigating the First Cataract and the possibility of constructing an incline for shipping over it

In 1875 he began the survey for the Sudan Railway, and it was for the use of his maps in the relief of Khartoum that he was knighted in 1885.

Fred. Dixon

Kom el Dikkeh, Alexandria, 26 April 1875:
I haven't got much more to say & tomorrow being the day of Fred. Dixon's marriage. I must be off to bed so as to be up betimes in the morning.

Frederick Dixon was not a relative of Waynman and John Dixon, but worked with Waynman on engineering projects in Egypt. Frederick married Mary Ellen McKillop on 27 April 1875 in Egypt. She was the daughter of Henry Frederick McKillop (1822-1879), British naval officer and later Admiral of the Egyptian navy who was in charge of harbours and lighthouses. It is likely that Fred Dixon collaborated with Waynman on the construction of the cast-iron lighthouse at Berberah.

The Andersons

Kom el Dikkeh, Alexandria, 26 April 1875:
I went out with Haynes on Sunday afternoon to dinner at Andersons again and being too late after tea for the nine o'clock train from Ramleh I stayed there all night & came in with them this morning.

Sir William Anderson (1834-1898) was a British engineer, specialising in ordnance and in setting up factories abroad. He installed the three large sugar

factories in Egypt in 1871, on which John Fowler and others had given advice. Anderson's father was part of Matthew Anderson, bankers and merchants, from Newcastle upon Tyne. It is likely that the Andersons were known to John and Waynman Dixon, especially as their own father was in banking.

Egyptians and Long-term Residents

Ali Dobru

Ghizeh Bridge Works, 19 August 1872:

Ali Dobru was commissioned to hire five camels – four for the riders & one for the baggage – also to procure the water skins secure guides & make sundry necessary arrangements.

Ali Dobru had a long career working with eminent British Egyptologists. At the age of four he had started working for Howard Vyse in 1837. He worked with Piazza Smyth (*Ali Dobree*) and Flinders Petrie (*Ali Gabri*).

Mr. Michell

Shepherd's Hotel, Cairo, 11 May 1873

On Wednesday evening accompanied by Mr. Michell whom I have spoken of before as the young English Tutor of young Prince Hassan and has now been appointed tutor to Mahamond Bey one of the young sons of the Viceroy, we went down about ten oc to the place where this great Moulid or Festive is held.

Rowland Lyons Nosworthy Michell (1847-1931) was an Oxford graduate who went to Egypt as tutor to Prince Ibrahim Pasha, son of the Khedive, to prepare him for entry to Oxford University. From 1878-79 he was Chief of the Statistical Department at the Revenue Survey of Egypt.

Michell became interested in Egyptology and published two books on Egypt. He kept diaries and a journal, the latter included details of the people he met while in Egypt, and will probably have reference to Waynman Dixon but this has not been checked. In December 1872, Mr Michell witnessed the start of the procession of pilgrims leaving Cairo, an event he described in *The Times* but anonymously attributed to 'correspondent'.

Miss Chennells

Kom el Dikkeh, Alexandria, 8 November 1875

... had to wait some time for Miss Chennells & Mr.

Michell who were moving about together among the rocks, Miss C. being like an old clucking hen to her one chick Mr. M.

Eleanor Mary Chennells (1814-1896), known as Ellen Chennells, was governess to Princess Zeynab, daughter of the Khedive's second wife. Rowland Michell was tutor to the Khedive's son. Ellen published her memoirs, where she often referred to Selima Harris and Dr Grant, but never to Waynman Dixon. The announcement that the fourteen year old princess Zeynab was to be engaged to a cousin caused her considerable upset. After the wedding, Ellen went to Alexandria where she met Selima Harris 'the lady of whom I had often heard, and whose name is from that time connected in my mind with many pleasant memories'.

Ellen was treated by Dr Grant and nursed by Selima Harris on two occasions. After the early death through typhoid of Princess Zeynab in 1875, Ellen retreated to Shepherd's Hotel and left Egypt in the autumn of 1876.

Rev. Mr. Davis

Kom el Dikkeh, Alexandria, 26 April 1875

... entering upon my new residence at "Comely Dick", which settling down I trust may be permanent, or at least, till the return of the Rev. Mr. Davis our Parson.

The Rev Edwin John Davis was the priest at the English Church in Alexandria, in Place Méhémet Ali. Davis lived in Alexandria, at Kom el Dikkeh, but was an enthusiastic explorer and would go off on expeditions, leaving his house for months on end. It was during one of these periods of absence that Waynman rented the property, from April 1875 until he left for Somalia in December 1876 to build the lighthouse. This was probably when Davis was in Southern Turkey recording the carvings at Ibreez in the territory of the ancient Lykaonia. Davis published several books on Middle Eastern history based on his travels throughout the region.

Count d'Epineuil

Shepherd's Hotel, Cairo, 1 June 1874:

At the Hotel we are only three permanent & an odd one or two now & then. The two besides myself who make up the three are a Count & Countess d'Epineuil, a man who calls himself an Englishman, altho really French, who has married an English

lady of very good family. He speaks English perfectly & is very well informed & agreeable – as well as his wife – but there is a certain mystery about them, no one knows what his business is or what he is doing here, – some sort of negotiation with the Govt. – but since they cannot get him to pay his Hotel Bill I think it is most probable they stay here because they can't raise the means to go anywhere else. He is not exactly a sort of Count Fosco type but is gentlemanly, quiet, retiring & does not attempt to borrow money or apparently to make it so that at table, – the only place where I meet them they are very pleasant company.

Count d'Epineuil was Edme Lionel Holwell Jobert (sometimes Joubert), a French engineer and adventurer. He went to America in 1861 to raise a brigade of Zouaves, if possible all Frenchmen, to serve as part of the Union Army in the Civil War, but was living in London immediately prior to going to Egypt.

Count Fosco was a character in Wilkie Collins' novel *The Woman in White*, published in 1859. A book review in 1862 described him thus:

No villain of the century, so far as we are aware, comes within a hundred miles of him; he is more real, more genuine, more Italian even, in his fatness and size, in his love of pets and pastry, than the whole array of conventional Italian villains, elegant and subtle, whom we are accustomed to meet in literature.

Unidentified individuals

Matthew and Mrs Atkinson

Mr and Mrs Atkinson are mentioned in several letters. Matthew had been at Consett with John Dixon and had a strong Geordie accent, but was now living in Egypt and was engaged in business, probably engineering, possibly the barrage. His French wife had been born in Rouen, and they had one son named Edward. Waynman referred to him as '*Atkinson Bey*' suggesting that he was well thought of in Egypt.

* Although Waynman was well-educated, he often wrote 'Proff.' rather than 'Prof'.



Temple of Hatshepsut. Western Thebes.

BOOKS AND REVIEWS

After five years Myra Green will in September retire from the Editorship of the ASTENE Bulletin Book Reviews section. On behalf of all ASTENE members, the Editors and the Trustees extend their sincere thanks and gratitude to Myra for her major contribution to ASTENE's aims and objectives over these years. The Book Reviews are the scholarly core of the Bulletin, always informative and of great variety. Members wishing to keep this great tradition going should now contact to Dr Lucy Pollard at lucypetlica@gmail.com with their suggestion for books to be reviewed and to volunteer as reviewers for their special areas of interest.

Egypt and Austria VII. Representations, Konrad Antonicek, Regina Hölzl and Libor Jůn (eds.). Prague: Academy of Performing Arts, Film and TV School, 2012, soft cover, pp. 216, ill. ISBN 978-80-7331-247-3.

This workmanlike but handsomely produced and efficiently edited publication contains a selection of papers presented at the seventh conference of the *Egypt and Austria* society in Vienna in September 2010. The society's catchment area is wider than its title implies and includes most of the countries which formed part of what is sometimes rather poetically described as the Danube monarchy, i.e. the former Austro-Hungarian Empire. Also the title of the book must not be taken too narrowly because 'representations' as understood there include not only images in visual arts but also motifs, impressions, travelogues and economic and political measures which were inspired by Egypt and the neighbouring areas. This versatility is a great strength of the publication and broadens its appeal. Central European attitudes towards Middle Eastern countries to which there were no colonial ties are quite fascinating to contemplate.

There are altogether eighteen papers published in this book. Two of them examine Egyptian motifs in Central European art. The first, by Konrad & Theophil Antonicek, focuses on the Viennese baroque operas *Nitocri* and *La Nitteti*. The other, by Ernst Czerny, investigates ancient Egyptian prototypes of Gustav Klimt's spectacular wall-paintings decorating the main staircase of the Kunsthistorisches Museum in Vienna.

A perceptive and thought-provoking contribution by Margit Berner concentrates on the physical anthropology of Egypt (with no holds barred when dealing with the Nazi period) as presented in the Natural History Museum in Vienna. Clemens Gütl describes the image of Egypt conveyed by the remarkably enlightened adult education 'knowledge for all' centres in Vienna between 1919 and 1938, eventually brought to a premature end by the rise of National Socialism.

The commercial and more general economic relations with the Middle East are explored in three papers. The first, by Miroslav Šedivý, considers Austria's policy as conducted by the Foreign Minister Prince Metternich in the 1830s, the next, by Edith Specht, deals with the Maria Theresa Thaler, alias the Levantiner, and its appeal in the Levant and East Africa, and the last, by Cordula Brand, focuses on exports of Bohemian glass jewellery to Egypt in the 19th and early 20th centuries. The role of Viktor Stegemann, German by birth but employed by the German University in Prague, in the study of Coptic is assessed by Wolf B. Oerter.

The remaining ten papers concern people who travelled or lived and worked in Egypt and the Middle East. Angela Blaschek examines the life and works of the Viennese Orientalist painter Charles Wilda (1854-1907). He visited Egypt on several occasions probably in the 1880s and 1890s and his paintings bear distinct marks of first-hand knowledge of their subjects. Marko Frelih writes about the exhibition *The Sudan Mission 1848-1858*, based on the life and activities of the Slovene missionary and explorer Ignacij Knoblehar, which Frelih organized in the Slovene Ethnographic Museum in Ljubljana in 2009. Knoblehar's dream was to convert the inhabitants of the White Nile region of Sudan to Christianity. Gottfried Hamernik discusses Anton von Lucovich (1815-1879), the Austrian engineer employed in the construction of Alexandrian fortifications undertaken by Muhammad Ali. Lucovich eventually became court architect in charge of royal palaces and the Kunsthistorisches Museum in Vienna owes to him its three red granite columns found in Alexandria. Ľubica Hudáková writes with passion about the Middle Eastern and American travels by the Slovak carpenter Daniel Šustek (1846-1927) in search of

work – Mr Farage, please note. Šustek recorded his often shrewd observations, for example on the situation of foreign workers entering labour markets abroad, in a number of magazine articles and books. Libor Jůn describes public lectures given in the 1930s by Jiří Baum, a traveller who had crossed Africa from Cairo to Cape Town, and he discusses some more general aspects of popularization of travel. Adéla Jůnová Macková writes about a penniless student traveller Viktor Mussik who was in Egypt in 1923, and tells the story of the incredibly courageous married couple Karel and Otýlie Malý-Tatranský who travelled through North Africa as far as Iran in 1922-4. The husband was, tragically, killed by bandits in Palestine and the wife lost an arm in the same incident. The traveller about whom we learn from Tomislav Kajfež's paper is Adolf Lapaine, born in Idrija in Slovenia. He first came to Egypt as a rather naïve teenager searching for adventure in 1908 but the allure of the country made him come back on two further occasions. An account of his journeys was published in 1930.

Ensemble travel to the Middle East by musicians, especially Josef Schrammel and his quartet in 1869-71 and the Wiener Männergesang-Verein (Viennese Men's Choir) in 1905, is the topic of the paper by Johanna Holaubek. The description of a visit to Egypt by a 76 strong party of the Urania, a Viennese adult education centre, in 1912, is described by Christian Liebl. His paper contains interesting comments on the contemporary mutual perception of Egypt and Austria. Václav Jaroslav Zelenka (1892-1979), a frequent visitor to the Middle East and the author of the first Czech-Arab dictionary published in 1939, is the subject of the paper by Hana Navrátilová and František Ondráš.

One serious cavil. The Editors claim in their Foreword that they had decided not to include an index in this book because a database index to all the publications of *Egypt and Austria* is available on the website <http://www.egyptandaustria.at/search.htm>. True, but at the time of writing this review the database, unfortunately, does not cover the papers published in *Egypt and Austria VII*.

Jaromir Malek

***Sinai: The Trekking Guide*, by Ben Hoffer.
Trailblazer Publications, ISBN 978-1-905864-41-6.
£14.99**

It is some years since ASTENE travellers have been to Sinai. Perhaps there should be another visit, but this time with a good, new guidebook. It is amazing how much information has been packed into this small book. The contents range from planning your trip, whether with a group or alone, money, health, where to stay and much, much more, including a guide to camel riding. The geography of the area is described and there is a brief history. Problems like health, bugs and sandstorms are faced up to and advice is given.

Then the book divides into sections of the journey and what to do and see: for instance, Sharm el Sheikh with its Heavenly Cathedral, how to get a taxi, the hospitals, and, of course, where to stay and where and what to eat.

After these practicalities come the places to visit and the times open. There are simple maps and town plans. A number of places - like Dahab and Taba are looked at for a visit. Recommended guides are given with contact points.

And then comes the visit to St Catherine's Monastery (open 9 a.m. to noon except Sundays and religious festivals). But there is much more to do in the area as well: walking (often over rough ground), but with good, simple maps in the book. There is climbing with times - Jebel Bab el Dunya, for example, will take about 2 hours with a view from the top that is arguably the best in Sinai. There are many more climbing suggestions, some of which take up to 5-6 days.

Past ASTENE travellers, such as E.H. Palmer, are quoted throughout the book. There are plentiful simple maps to guide you, which could be photocopied if you didn't want to carry the book - though it would fit into a pocket. It even contains 'Survival Arabic' for conversation like 'Hello, what's your name?' and 'God willing' and 'Is there good water?'

It is a great book just to read whether or not you have been to Sinai, but it will almost certainly make you want to go there - soon.

Deborah Manley

Seeing under the Sands of Saqqara – A Scottish Surveyor in Egypt. Geophysics in the service of Egyptian archaeology - A memoir of the work of Ian Mathieson. Edited by Padi Mathieson. Scottish Egyptian Archaeological Trust Edinburgh, 2013. 57pp. No ISBN. £10, including P&P for UK.

At first sight, geophysics in the services of Egyptian archaeology does not seem to be a key ASTENE topic. However, *The Sands of Saqqara* is not only a story of new archaeological methods and ensuing discoveries in Egypt nor of contributions to the relatively narrow field of Egyptology, but also a personal story of an explorer. As such it is, I believe, part of the ASTENE agenda. The book has been intended as a tribute to a surveyor, archaeologist and a well-travelled man – in short an explorer, Ian Mathieson.

This slim volume contains a surprising wealth of intriguing papers from Ian Mathieson's colleagues, friends and fellow explorers. It provides a background for the Saqqara Survey project, as it was formed, based on Mathieson's professional training and a deep interest in Middle Eastern and later specifically Egyptian archaeology. What is of particular relevance for ASTENE is the fact that the project, although it became a valued part of high profile Egyptological research, started strictly speaking outside the borders of academic Egyptology. Ian Mathieson was a surveyor and a geologist and it was during his work-related trips to the Middle East and Egypt that he developed a keen interest in the ancient monuments. Egypt proved to be of particular lure and he started to map archaeological sites and to experiment with geophysical survey methods at major archaeological excavations. The memories of his research companions, from Barry Kemp to Padi Mathieson, follow Ian Mathieson's work also on several sites that preceded his major Saqqara enterprise, starting at Amarna. The Amarna period of the geophysical survey soon brought results, which elucidated e.g. questions of glass production in Egypt.

The survey of the Saqqara plateau was then revealing in many respects – not least in Mathieson's assertion to look at Saqqara as a complex system of structures and communities. The plateau with pyramids and monumental burial structures did not live in isolation, nor did particular tombs appear as standalone projects. Further, it may be reasonably expected to find also settlements and other traces of ancient builders, inhabitants and visitors, as has been

the case on several other major ancient Egyptian burial grounds, e.g. Western Thebes opposite modern Luxor. The Saqqara survey has laid firm foundations for the research.

From an ASTENE point of view, identifications of varied buildings in Saqqara by modern methods may often be profitably compared with travellers' reports from the past. A curious find concerning ancient visitors (or actually immigrants) to Egypt was discovered in the area near the structure known as Gisir el-Mudir – stela of a man of Persian descent, but in Egyptian style and corresponding to Egyptian cultural norms and expectations. And thus the list of discoveries and new challenges could go on, confirming Ian Mathieson's conviction that it was well worth the effort to see under the sands. The book is a small but handy paperback resembling a slender catalogue format. It may be suggested that the quality of some illustrations is not entirely ideal – the resolution or quality of print makes it on occasion difficult to distinguish finer details. Also, a curious technical error probably caused the loss of the first two pages (at least in the reviewed exemplar), and several following pages were inserted twice. Although ASTENE audience may perhaps want to skip descriptions of the geophysical survey methods, Ian Mathieson's story is a fascinating chapter in the history of exploring Egypt, and worth reading in its entirety.

Hana Navratilova



Step Pyramid at Saqqara

RESEARCH RESOURCES

Further information on Women Archaeologists

As one who knew either personally or from close sources many of the women archaeologists – quite apart from being one myself – featured in the websites mentioned in ASTENE Bulletin 59, I would like to give a word of warning. The information on these sites comes from good sources (which are quoted in the entries) but the summaries on the web have been compiled without being checked and thus have frequently become inaccurate. Anyone wishing to use the information must go back to the original source for confirmation.

Moreover the website deals only with those who have died. Those of us still living were asked to fill out a lengthy questionnaire about ourselves which are doubtless on file somewhere!

For three redoubtable women archaeologists, see my paper in an ASTENE publication unfortunately not presently listed on our website.

'Archaeologists' Wives as Travel Writers', 103–109 in Searight, S., ed. *Women Travellers in the Near East*, papers from the ASTENE conference, Oxford 2003, Oxbow Books, Oxford.

Elizabeth French

QUERIES AND REPLIES

Jane Digby

Janet Rady asks if any member has special knowledge about Jane Digby. Janet has a friend who is interested and whose family own the Carl Haag portrait of Jane Digby. Answers to the Bulletin Editors, please.

Graffito at Saqqara

Now here's one for the books. Your faithful Editorial board was sent a query and we have already solved it. Which just goes to show how good your editorial team is, and how the knowledge base of ASTENE will rarely fail one. I can already sense an issue entirely given over to Q&R approaching...

Via Jaromir Malek we had this query from Dr Hany El-Tayeb of Egypt's Supreme Council of Antiquities. 'During my excavation of the tomb of the Vizier Rashepses (LS 16, QS 902), north of the Step Pyramid at Saqqara, we discovered a graffito left by a certain James McMullen, Hertford, England, probably sometime after 1850. Does any member of ASTENE know more about this person? Many thanks.'

(Also see Hana's review of a book on Saqqara in Book Reviews)

Now one bibulous Editor recognised McMullens of Hertford as one of the longest lasting breweries in the UK. Others of the Editorial board, subscribers to *ancestry.co.uk*, had cornered a James McMullen to the census of 1851.

Another independent researcher brought up a page of the *Herts Observer* for October 1852. In the Saturday October 23, 1852 issue there is report of a Hertford Literary Soirée on the previous Thursday. This involved filling the meeting hall with pictures and other artefacts. Amongst them was the contribution of a certain Mr. J. McMullen of 'Egyptian antiquities'.

An email to McMullen's brewery elicited an email from a Tom McMullen. Yes, he confirmed, James was reputedly an erudite man. He visited Hamburg, Spain, and yes, you've got there before me, Egypt. Sadly he died of consumption in 1853.

Of further interest was the last paragraph of Tom's email.

'As an aside James' niece was Nora McMullen who married Andrew Mellon, the US Secretary of the Treasury, owner of the banking dynasty and founder of the National Gallery of Art in Washington. The

NGA has often held exhibitions of Egyptian treasures and it would have been an extraordinary, but extremely unlikely, coincidence if the tomb had been among them.'

Can anyone in ASTENE add to this?

Bruno Cassiers reports, I'm back from an absence of several months and only now reading your query in ASTENE Bulletin 57 about various hotels in Egypt & the Sudan.

If it still helps, I can tell you the following :

The Grand Hotel in Khartoum still exists, now known under the rather clumsy name 'Grand Holiday Villa Hotel'. My wife and I stayed there in December 2009. It is one of the few buildings in that city which still looks genuinely old and faces the Blue Nile.

In Luxor, the *Hotel Louxor* is discreetly tucked away along the street which surrounds the temple park on its East side. We didn't stay there, but had coffee in the grounds. It seemed to be back in operation after many years having been closed. Sorry I can't be more specific about this one.

FOOTPRINTS

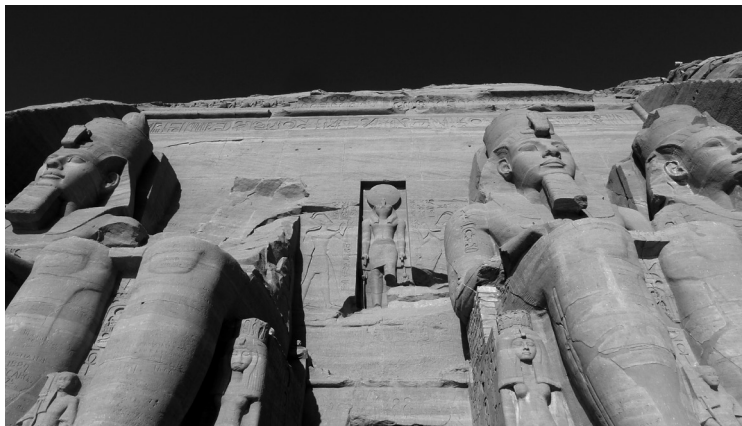
The Lost Army of Cambyses

One of the greatest archaeological mysteries of all time has to do with the disappearance of the army of Cambyses, son of the Persian King Cyrus the Great, around 524 BC. Herodotus, writing barely 75 years later, tells us that 50,000 soldiers were lost in the Western Desert during a sandstorm. Now, Egyptologist Olaf Kaper of Leiden University is offering a new theory concerning the fate of the lost army. As this Bulletin goes to the typesetter, Professor Kaper will be announcing his 'discovery' at an international conference. For more information: <http://phys.org/news/2014-06-egyptologist-unravels-ancient-mystery.html>

The Caution of Mr. Carter

Carter is a nice man, although he is supposed to have a bad disposition. He is stalked by foreigners, always people of note, who arrive at the Winter Palace at Luxor armed with letters of introduction, really weapons, they are. He is forced to barricade himself so he can go on with his work, a problem of genius in which his discovery has involved him. He tells me how an American lady sprang at him from behind the door of his own house the other day. "You are Mr Carter!" "No." "Yes, you are." "No, Madame." "But you look like Mr Carter." "That is my misfortune."

From *Egyptian Day* Bibescu, Marta Lucia, Princess. Harcourt Brace & Co. New York, 1930



Abu Simbel

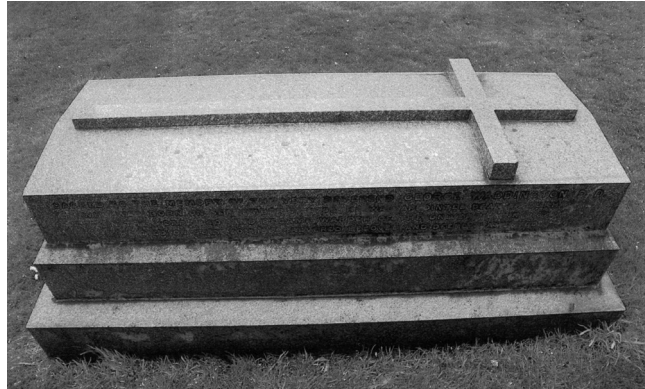
WHERE ARE THEY BURIED?

George Waddington

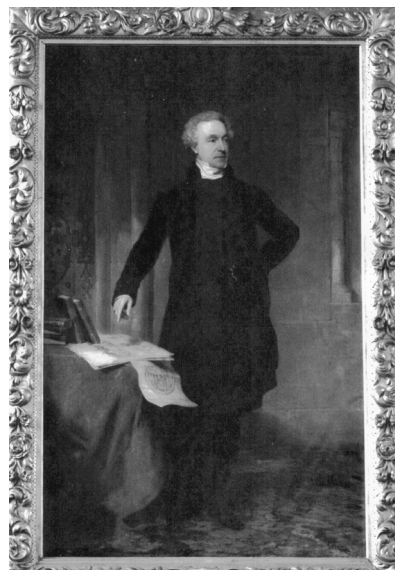
Born: 7 September 1793, Tuxford, Nottinghamshire

Died: 20 July 1869, Durham

Dean Waddington was buried 23 July in the Cathedral graveyard outside the north door of the Cathedral.



**SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF THE VERY REVEREND GEORGE WADDINGTON. D. D.
WHO WAS BORN ON SEPTEMBER 7. 1793. HE WAS APPOINTED DEAN OF DURHAM
IN THE YEAR 1840 AND BECAME WARDEN OF THE UNIVERSITY IN 1862
HE DIED ON JULY 20TH 1869 REVERED BELOVED AND DEEPLY LAMENTED**



Portrait by Frederick Richard Say, 1804-1868 of Dean Waddington, which hangs in the library, was painted in 1850 at the request of the Dean and Chapter

For further information, concerning biographical, bibliography and photographs of their graffiti during their voyage in the Sudan from Waddington and his travelling companion Reverend Barnard Hanbury. <http://www.egypt-sudan-graffiti.be>

Roger O. De Keersmaecker

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Omission

On page 16 of Bulletin 59 the information about R.R. Madden was provided by Roger de Keersmaecker.

as taking place in 2005. This was of course a typographical error and as members have been courteous enough not to point out the mistake we assume that they too read it correctly as taking place in 2015.

Corrections

Eagle-eyed readers of Bulletin 59 will have noticed that the ASTENE trip to the Mani was announced

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The Association for the Study of Travel in Egypt and the Near East was founded in 1997 to promote the study of travel and travellers in Egypt and the eastern Mediterranean from Greece to the Levant, Arabian Peninsula and Mesopotamian region. Membership is open to all.

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