ALL ABOUT HISTORY

THE LAST DAYS OF HITLER

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- Nazi state downfall
- Führerbunker meltdowns

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Welcome

When Hitler entered his bunker in January 1945, 65 years ago, he knew he was unlikely to be stepping out of again. The Red Army was still a few months from gathering on the outskirts of Berlin, but as he admitted to aides at the time, he knew the war was lost and he intended to "take a world with us" into some last act of false bravado.

This issue we welcome Jonathan Trigg, a German history expert, to look at these last days in the Führerbunker. What was life like for those who had to share that space? How cut-off were they from the war taking place above their heads? To what degree was the monstrous leader beginning to fly by the seat of the pants?

When I think about the Fall of Berlin it can’t help but make me think about the bystanders, the civilians who couldn’t have known exactly what was happening or what was about to happen. What motivated them to risk all in the face of an advancing army? Some may have been true believers. Many more likely couldn’t leave due to family. Whatever the answer, Hitler’s promise to take a world with him meant taking them as well as the Battle camps around Europe.

It’s a dark and sobering story; as a city was brought down as much by Soviet forces as it was by the final awful pronouncements of a wretched leader, but it comes with a light at the end of the tunnel. Victory in Europe for the Allies would finally be in sight not too long after.

Jonathan Gordon
Editor

Editor’s picks

Medieval MD

Atmospheric office is serving up to medieval medicine with a twistable network of your everyday ailments. See what treatment will suit you.

Howling History

We asktime travels through the chilling history of werewolf mythology and how it’s evolved through time.

Betty Hughes

The witch historian takes us on journeys through the many lives of the good witches in history, Venus and Adonis. Where did they play human lifestyle?

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The scandalous story of an aristocrat turned amateur who ignited the French Revolution and sparked the Reign of Terror
68 How To Build A Goddess
Goldsmith historians Bettany Hughes reveals the continued importance of Venus and Aphrodite
EARTHART’S SOLO FLIGHT

Amelia Earhart is known mainly because of her mysterious disappearance, but she should be equally remembered for her groundbreaking flights. Her Trans-Atlantic and trans-continental flights stand out, of course. In 1928, she became the first person to fly solo from Hawaii to California, landing in Oakland on 17 January. She even enjoyed the most easterly flight of her chutzpah: she even flew at 8,000 feet over the Pacific. 1928
DEFINING MOMENTS

CHURCHILL'S FUNERAL

After his death away in January 1965, Winston Churchill was given the rare honour of a state funeral, something typically reserved for the British royal family. His body lay in state at Westminster for three days before a funeral service at St Paul's Cathedral. His casket was then moved up the River Thames to Westminster Station, where Churchill was to be buried in a family plot in Bladon, Oxfordshire.

1965
DEFINING MOMENTS

NORIEGA SURREndERS

Manuel Noriega, in power in Panama since 1983, surrendered to US forces in January 1990. Noriega had previously been working with the CIA as an asset, helping to direct money and weapons through his Latin American allies in support of US interests. However, he had also been involved in the drug trade and was indicted on racketeering, drug smuggling, and money laundering charges when he stood trial in Florida between 1988 and 1992.

1990
“You can’t be a real country unless you have a beer and an airline – it helps if you have some kind of football team, or some nuclear weapons, but in the very least you need a beer”
ALL ABOUT BEER

A guide to the wide and varied history of one of the world's most important and popular beverages
History Of Beer

Earliest Beer Recipe 5000 BCE
While the earliest beers likely date back even further, the earliest known written recipe is from papyrus in ancient Egypt. This form of beer was relatively different from what we know today, with a lot of sediment and drunk with a straw.

History Of Beer

Buried With Beer 5000 BCE
An evidence of the importance given to beer in Egyptian culture, Tutankhamun is buried with special vessels filled with the beverage for his journey through the afterlife.

Beer Heads North 115 CE
The Romans bring the art of beer with them in Northern Europe, with evidence of brewing found at Castor Regalis, a Roman villa near Berlin in Germany.

Beer Heads East 800 CE
The recipe for making beer is known to spread from Egypt to China, where it is believed to have been introduced by traders.

Did You Know?
There are at least five families associated with beer brewing, showing the importance of the profession.

Saint Of Beer
Frankish Bishop Arnulf of Münster, is the patron saint of brewers. One of the stories associated with him is that around 871, after his death, pilgrims from Münster pray to him for aid and their neurotic brewer gets filled up with enough for them all to drink.

New Pilsen 1298
Wenceslaus II founds the trading town of New Pilsen at the confluence of several rivers in Bohemia and grants its citizens the right to brew beer there. From this town, the beer variety known as Pilsner would originate centuries later.
Pilgrims’ Progress
Carrying pilgrims to settle in North America, the captain of the Mayflower steps at Plymouth Rock in order to disembark his passengers early and reserve the remaining stocks of beer for his crew. Beer, albeit a much weaker form at this time, was drunk by all on board as it was safer than water, but it was running low.

Space Hops
Taking advantage of the Space Shuttle Discovery mission, astronaut Bill Readdy takes a case of Guinness hops with him to scale the globe 320 times. The hops are then given to climbers high up in the Andes to make a fine beer.

Timeline

157
Presidential brew
George Washington notes down his recipe for a homebrewed beer, a copy of which is kept at the New York Public Library today. The small beer recipe was commonly brewed in the military of the day.

Prohibition begins
The Eighteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution comes into effect, banning the sale and transport of alcoholic beverages in the country.

The floating brewery
In the hope of obtaining a legal brewery from Allied troops in the Pacific, Dr. Morehouse is distraught with an armoured brewery. The vessel isn’t completed until after the war has ended, however.

Prohibition ends
After 31 years of complications on the sale of beer, California is the only state to sell beer in a supermarket.

Train Beers
The Anheuser-Busch brewing company develops a fleet of double-walled refrigerated freight cars to transport beer across the United States faster than ever. This new innovation helps to establish its beer, Busch, as a national brand in America.

9,000-year leap
9 B.C. As a result of a leap in the calendar, the first Guinness brewery in Dublin emerges. The company has since bought the best.

Oktoberfest
The famous German beer festival begins in Munich as an event with froms having to celebrate the marriage of Crown Prince Ludwig to Princess Therese of Sax-Hildburghausen. The event is repeated the next year and starts to expand with each subsequent festival featuring new attractions.

Did you know?
An estimated 200,000 litres of beer were consumed at the 1999 Oktoberfest in Munich.

Pastelisation
1870
Brewers use pastelisation as a method for preventing wine from souring, which allows brewers to pasteurise. The innovation is expanded to beer production.

1868
The floating brewery

1893
Prohibition ends

1780
Pastelisation

1870
Train Beers

1870
Oktoberfest

1870
Prohibition begins

1870
Presidential brew
**HOP KILN**

**SOUTHERN ENGLAND, 1800s**

Hop kilns were commonplace in many southern counties of England. They were built in Surrey, Berkshire, Worcestershire and Hampshire, and by the same local farmers to ferment and preserve. In all cases, they operated in the same way, allowing locally picked green hops to be dried and then cured using methods of construction and design that evolved as demand rose.

It was a finely tuned process that needed both the pickers and the farmers to be in near perfect synchronisation. The pickers, for instance, were earning money for every bushel they amassed (an equivalent of 36 stems) so they needed the farmers to process their hops quickly to clear space for more. Hop dryers, meanwhile, needed a plentiful supply to satiate the buying appetite of brewers, who would use the dried hops to flavour and preserve beer.

Certainly, during the hop picking season, it was important to avoid having fresh hops stuffed to sacks or piles - too long because it would run the risk of them becoming moulded. Only the most prized dried and cooled hops of the right quality and moisture content would fetch the best prices. If they crumbled when rubbed after leaving the kiln, then chances are they were ready to sell.

As time went on, the drying technique was refined and farmers became more familiar with the science and the need to keep air circulating within the kiln. When hops became more profitable, it led to the creation of custom-designed buildings rather than the early adaptations of barns and cottages, and three made for a more efficient process.

Indeed, more and more oak houses were built during the industry’s peak between 1860 and 1890, when more than 70,000 acres were dedicated to the picking of hops. When hop-picking became more mechanised, however, the mans fell out of use and, by the 20th century, many of them had been demolished or converted for other purposes.

**Sloping roof**

The sloping roof was not decorative. Rather, it served a purpose to enable a rotating shaft of hot air through the kiln towards a specific point. It was important for air to circulate in such a way because it would draw the moisture upwards and prevent the hops from composting.

**Drying the hops**

The prilled hops would be spread about six in 12 inches deep across a thin, perforated wooden slatted drying floor that was situated directly above the furnace and covered with a woven mat. This would allow the hot air to pass through the hops for more than 10 hours, allowing their moisture content to be reduced from 80 per cent at the time of picking to as low as six per cent, when they were stored after drying, the moisture levels would rise by another four per cent.

**Using the kiln**

Attached to the storage was an oven or kiln, which is where the main action in the drying process took place. There were many different shapes and sizes, most round, some square and some octagonally. In fact, there was a shift after 1600 from round ovens to square ones. Both worked equally well but the latter was cheaper to build.

**Adding sulphur**

As well as using sulphur to prevent mould or mildew, many brewers would also burn sulphur during the drying process. This would be done during the first two or three hours of drying, allowing sulphur dioxide to pass through the hops to kill the flavour and improve the colour, although the practice ended up being banned during the 19th century.

**Lighting the fire**

At the bottom of the kiln, in an area known as the flue chamber, there would be a fire, fed by coal, wood or charcoal - a good supply of which would always be on hand very close by. Heat would rise from the furnace, with air drawn into the chamber via an air vent in the outer wall or through an open door towards the bottom of the kiln.
Letting the air out
At the preface of the kiln's roof was a wooden cowl that was connected to the building via a spoutte beam. The cowl would go to ensure it always had its back to the wind, creating a small and controllable vacuum that helped to draw the air up and out of the kiln. It would also shelter the hops from the weather, in particular the rain.

Pulley system
When hops from the hop gardens or yards were picked they would be placed into long hemp sacks called cobs and brought into the storaging on the first floor. To make life easier for the workers, a hoist was often placed on the outside of the building so that the heavy sacks could be lifted in using a chain or a rope.

Cooling the hops
The first floor of a storaging would be used to cool the hops that had been dried within the kiln. They would be spread as thinly as possible across the floor using a large shovel called a scaplet and left there until they were deemed suitable for bagging. The longer the storage, the more hops could be cooled at any one time.

Bagging up
In order to bag the dried, green hops, the workers would place an empty pottle sack beneath a hole in the floor and make use of a hop press. This would pack the pottles with about 50 Imperial bushels worth of hops and they'd each carry the assigned detail of the grower on the outside—something that became a legal requirement under The Hops (Prevention of Fraud) Act 1864.

The storage area
The largest section of a hop kiln (or cast house as they were also known) was the storaging where hops would be pressed and dried in long sacks or 'eyebrows' using a hop press after being dried and cooled. A good number of these were two-storied timber-framed rectangular buildings with the storage section on the ground floor. Some of them, however, were single-storey and others were built using brick.
THE Anatomy of  
AN ALEWIFE
MEDIEVAL ENGLAND 1300-1700

POINTY HAT
The traditional alewife wore a pointy hat, known as a "sally." This was a common headwear style among working-class women in the Middle Ages, likely as a way to protect their hair from the elements and the sun.

YOUNG ASSISTANCE
The alewife would often involve her daughters in the making of their home-brewed ale, as it was seen as a way to teach them practical skills and provide additional income for the family.

WATER FILTER
Alewives would strain the ale to remove impurities and prepare it for consumption.

BREWING UP
The Brewing of ale involved boiling the ingredients in large vats before filtering and fermenting the mixture. The process was labor-intensive and required careful attention to detail to ensure a successful outcome.

Malted Barley
The malted barley used in ale was a key ingredient, providing the necessary nutrients for the yeast to ferment and create alcohol.

A BLACK CAT
In medieval times, black cats were often associated with witchcraft and were believed to bring bad luck, making them a disliked and feared presence in many households.

BOTTOMS UP
When an alewife was fetching ale from the barrel, she would sing a traditional alewife's song, likely to keep the barrels in perfect balance.

A BROOMSTICK
The alewife would use a broomstick to ensure the ale was clean and free from contamination before serving it to customers.

Malted Barley
The malted barley used in ale was a key ingredient, providing the necessary nutrients for the yeast to ferment and create alcohol.

A BLACK CAT
In medieval times, black cats were often associated with witchcraft and were believed to bring bad luck, making them a disliked and feared presence in many households.
It's been 50 years since man first stepped on the moon. Celebrate the history of space travel with these classic models from Airfix.

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Scale: 1:144
The Saturn V was the largest operational launch vehicle ever produced. Standing over 362 feet tall, it required the use of six 5×12 fuel tanks and the use of liquid propellant to reach the orbit of the moon. The Saturn V was launched from the Kennedy Space Center, under the direction of Wernher von Braun. Saturn V was the largest in a family of liquid-propellant rockets. This three-stage rocket was the first of 34 to launch and was the largest, most powerful rocket ever built.

This Airfix Classic Kit includes 78 pieces for you to assemble and once built stands at 758mm.

**A50106 ONE STEP FOR MAN...**
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30 years ago, American Neil Armstrong became the first man to walk on the moon. The Airfix model represents the Apollo 11 lunar module, which was the first to land on the moon. The model includes the lunar module, the space suits, and the astronauts themselves. The model also comes with a display stand and a plaque that includes a history of the Apollo 11 mission. The model is designed to be built in approximately 100 minutes.

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HALL OF FAME

CHAMPIONS OF BEER

From a Sumerian goddess to a French scientist, meet ten figures who played an important role in the history of beer.

KUBABA
SUMERIAN
c. 2500 BCE

Kubaba is the only queen to feature on the Sumerian King List, an ancient text that lists the rulers of Sumer. She was said to have ruled for 2000 years during the Early Dynastic III Period, as the only member of the Third Dynasty of Ur. Furthermore, she was originally a tavern keeper who became a goddess and married the ruler of the throne. She was succeeded by her son and grandson and in later years after her death, Kubaba was also worshipped as a goddess.

SUSANNAH OLAND
ENGLISH 1819-1835

Oland moved to Halifax, Nova Scotia, with her husband and family in 1862. It was here that she began brewing and selling her own beer at home, creating a recipe that produced a brown October ale. She founded her own successful brewery, originally named Turtle Dove Brewery, along with her husband, but she was the one who ran the business. Oland’s brewery was renamed Moosehead Brewery in 1867 and is the oldest independent brewery in Canada today.

GEORGE WASHINGTON
AMERICAN 1732-1799

Washington is known as the Founding Father and the first President of the United States. George Washington also had an affinity for beer and he regularly promoted the benefits of the alcoholic beverage. Beer was often brewed on his Mount Vernon estate and he even won his battle of Mount Vernon in the Seven Years War. Washington frequently visited taverns and established his temporary headquarters at the Bull’s Head Tavern in New York City during the American War of Independence. He even gave his famous farewell speech to his officers at the Fraunces Tavern following the end of the war. Washington ensured that each soldier in the Continental Army was given a quart of beer as part of their daily rations.

ALEXANDER NEWELL
ENGLISH 1757-1807

Newell was the son of St. Paul’s Cathedral during the reign of Queen Elizabeth I, and he often credited as the accidental inventor of bottled beer. According to the 17th-century preacher and author Thomas Fuller, Newell left behind a sealed bottle of ale after going fishing and returned for a few days later, discovering that it was still drinkable. While it is unlikely that Newell actually invented bottled beer, this myth continues to persist to this day.
Louis Pasteur

Born: 1822

Pasteur's place in the hall of fame was cemented thanks to his understanding of the fermentation process and the discovery that the growth of microorganisms spoiled beverages, including beer. In 1857, Pasteur published his book "Rhades et Le Vin," which discussed the process of fermentation in beer and that fermenting yeast was often contaminated with bacteria. This led to him developing the pasteurization method, a heat-treatment process that kills the pathogenic bacteria and extends the shelf life of certain food and drink. While Pasteur did not enjoy drinking beer himself, his discovery greatly improved the quality of French-made beers.

Ninkasi

Sumerian

The ancient Sumerian goddess of beer. Ninkasi was celebrated as the creator of the alcoholic beverage. Beer played an important role in daily life for the Sumerians and was associated with the planet Venus. Ninkasi, which dates back to 3000 BCE and is the oldest known beer recipe to survive, was likely enjoyed as a beverage or as a female deity. Ninkasi also highlights the role of Sumerian women, who were responsible for preparing it.

Josef Groll

Bavarian 1837-1887

Groll is acknowledged as the first person to brew Pilsner, the popular pale lager. He was the son of a successful brewer and in 1862 was employed at the Biergarten Brewery in the Bavarian city of Pilsen. The brewery had been built with the aim of creating a better beer. It was here where he produced the first golden Pilsner lager; Pilsner Urquell, by using pale, golden malt. Groll's Pilsner was an immediate success and his recipe is still produced today. Three years later, Groll left there and returned to his Bavarian hometown. Wildau, where he eventually inherited his father's brewery.

Thomas Jefferson

American

The second Founding Father to make it into this hall of fame, Jefferson was another American president who loved beer. In fact, it was claimed for many years that Jefferson disliked some of the Declaration of Independence, but this was not the case. Following the end of his presidency in 1809, Jefferson began brewing and writing his own beer at his Monticello estate along with his wife, Martha.

Hildegard von Bingen

German 1098-1179

Hildegard was a German Benedictine abbess who wrote extensively about natural history and healing. In Physica, one of her two major medical treatises, she was the first person known to write about the importance of adding hops to beverages like beer to prevent them from spoiling, thereby increasing its shelf life. Hildegard also recommended beer over water when the latter had not been purified, and she believed that beer made from barley or wheat could help men increase and promote recovery from colds or stomach flu. However, Hildegard also warned that hops increased inflammation and tension.

Arthur Guinness

Irish 1725-1803

After inheriting £300 from his godfather, Archishop Be Arthur P. L., Arthur Guinness began his first ale brewery in Leixlip in 1759. Four years later, he moved to Dublin and founded the legendary Guinness brewery at St. James's Gate, which he gradually leased for 9,000 years and started producing a dark red dry stout. By the time he died in 1803, Guinness' brewery was producing 20,000 barrels of stout a year. Today, the company is one of the most iconic beer brands in the world and is still producing Guinness at the original site, with Guinness' signature still appearing on red on every bottle.
Q&A With...

MARK DREDGE

EXPLORING HOW ONE OF THE MOST POPULAR BEERS IN THE WORLD CAME TO EXIST

A Brief History of Lager: 500 Years of the World's Favourite Beer

Dredge is a beer, food and travel writer who penned six books about beer, written numerous articles about the beverage and appeared on TV to discuss beer and food. A Brief History of Lager delves into the history of this popular drink.
**Q&A With...**

**How do we distinguish lager from other types of beer?**

The simple difference is that lagers and ales are made from different species of yeast; lagers are Saccharomyces pastorianus, while ales are Saccharomyces cerevisiae. The important thing to know is that the yeast like to work in different environments, with lagers fermenting at cooler temperatures than ales. At some point, maybe 500 hundred years ago, ale yeast multiplied with another yeast to turn what we now call lager yeast.

**When did the first lagers appear?**

The first mentions of lager came in the 5th century in what’s now north Bavaria, near the Czech border. Brewers talked about a lower fermenting beer, which is how we can distinguish it from the upper fermenting ales. As yeast metabolizes malt sugars into alcohol during fermentation, ales would’ve created a foam on the top of the worts fermenting vessel and brewers could scoop that yeast off and reuse it in the next brew; whereas in a lower fermenting lager they had to drain the beer out of the barrel, taking the leaven yeast from the bottom to reuse. It was a gradual evolution from those rudimentary lagers into what we know as lager today.

**What do you think has made lager such a popular drink?**

I think it ultimately comes down to the familiarity of how it tastes. We know what to expect when we order a lager and that’s important to a lot of people. Beer is a natural product made from just water, grain, hops, and yeast, but for thousands of years, there’s been a never-ending challenge to make it taste good and to drink it before it goes sour. The cold-stored lagers of Bavaria were able to last better than others.

**Are there any original lager-making taverns still producing today?**

There are many important and historic lager taverns still open today. The most famous is the Hofbrauhaus in Munich. This was started by the Bavarian royal family in 1589 to brew beer for their household, and it grew into an important commercial brewery for the city. They no longer brew in the Hofbrauhaus, having moved the brewery to a bigger location over a century ago, but you can still experience this incredible old tavern.

The best place to visit to get a taste of what lager might have been centuries ago is the Fränkisches Stammbier in Lißberg. This is a near-lager originated and the old lagering Collins, which are dug into the hills surrounding the city, are still in use today. There’s one particular beer worth trying and that’s the Bierbrauerei Mahlberg. Mahlberg means smoked beer and hundreds of years ago all the malt was roasted over fire, naturally picking up a smoked flavor, meaning almost all beer was smoky - that’s lagers and ales. As technology advanced, indirect heat was used and the flavor of smoke quickly left beer. But Schmidsbauer continues to brew with smoked malt.

**What have been the biggest changes to lager in the last 500 years?**

The important and main change is how it was able to go from being a local Bavarian brewing process and type of beer into one which is now brewed everywhere in the world. What came to fascinate me was how it’s constantly being evolved and adopting new technologies, often before other industries. There was industrialization of course from British ale breweries that led to Munich breweries greatly increasing their规模, steam power, pasteurization, and cold refrigeration, large-scale bottling lines, the development of rail networks. Then into the 20th century it was domestic changes that had the bigger impact on beer, televisions and advertising, supermarkets, home refrigeration. They all changed consumer habits and led to lager being the most popular kind of beer.

**How important to the history of humanity is beer?**

We think that beer was there at the beginning of civilization - it was likely one of the first foodstuffs produced once humans started to farm and farm. There are debates about whether beer bread or some kind of porridge came first, but they are all essentially the same thing, just with different amounts of water and fermentation. One thought that you often hear is how people drank beer because it was safer than water, with the safe part coming because it was boiled. But that’s not quite right. Think about it; it’s just too make it safe: then it’s far easier to simply boil a pot of water and drink it than it is to grow grains and hops, harvest them, malt the grains, mix that with water and drink it. So you ferment it, and then drink it. In reality, that process made water taste bad; it made water last longer, and it gave calories and nutrients to people - beer contains carbohydrates, proteins, B vitamins, and more. It’s been a local treat for thousands of years. People also historically liked the small amount of alcohol in them, too, though it was never really what you drank if you wanted to get drunk, because most spirits were a much more effective way of doing that than low-alcohol, sweetened beer.
Places to Explore

HISTORIC BREWERIES

Five sites that offer a fascinating history of beer

1. WEIHENSTEPHAN BREWERY
TUESING

Weihenstephan was founded as a monastery brewery of the Benedictine monks almost a thousand years ago in 1040, making it the oldest operating brewery in the world. Located around 45 minutes from Munich, the brewery is run today by the Bavarian state after the monastery was secularized in 1803. Visitors can enjoy a behind-the-scenes guided tour – in German or English – of the brewery, which begins with a visit to the brewery’s museum and explores the unique traditions and brewing culture that have become established at Weihenstephan over centuries. There’s also an optional extra to take part in a beer tasting, with a souvenir beer glass at the end of the guided tour, and there’s a restaurant and shop on site. If you want to go on one of the tours you must book your place before arriving at the brewery, and it’s important to take note of the age restrictions beforehand.

Tours run on Monday and Wednesday at 10am, and Tuesday at 10am and 3:30pm. Ticket prices range from €8 to €11 per person. [www.weihenstephan.de](http://www.weihenstephan.de/)

2. PILSNER URQUELL BREWERY
PLZEN

The home of the world’s first pilsner, the Pilsner Urquell brewery is a must-see for those who are passionate about the history of beer. Their guided tours will take you around the original locations where the pilsner beer was first brewed 177 years ago, before a brewery bus transports you to Pilsner Urquell’s modern bottling facilities, which processes 120,000 bottles an hour. Visitors will also learn about the ingredients used to brew the famous beer, and you’ll explore the brewery’s three breweries, each from a different century, before ending the tour with a tasting of Pilsner Urquell in the historical cellar. The tours are available in Czech, German, English, Russian and French. The brewery also offers experiences such as a beer workshop and the journey of a brewery apprentice, which vary in price. Please remember to check age restrictions before your visit!

Open Monday-Sunday from 9am. Closing time differs depending on the month. Average ticket price is CZK 250 (about €10). Discounts are available. [www.pilsnerurquell.cz](http://www.pilsnerurquell.cz/)
Hofbräu München Brewery was founded by William V. Duke of Bavaria, over four centuries ago in 1485, to brew a beer with better taste and quality for his court in Munich. Brewing originally took place in the Hofbräukeller, the oldest beer hall in the city, until the operation was moved to the outskirts of Munich just over a century ago. Visitors can learn all about the interesting history of the traditional brewery by participating in one of the 60-90 minute guided tours, which are available in German, English and Italian. The tour takes you through every step of the brewing process through the brewhouse and fermentation cellar and you’ll also find out about the bottle filling and storage of the beer. At the end of the tour, participants can enjoy some traditional Bavarian snacks of either meatloaf or white sausages in the brewhouse along with a sample of beer, still served beer.

There is also a pub at the end of the tour for those who want to stay a little more along with a souvenir shop. It’s best to check the availability of tours online, and you should make sure to register for the brewhouse tour at least two weeks before you plan to visit. As always, please check age restrictions before your trip.

Tours run at 11am or 1pm from Monday-Thursday. Average adult ticket is €60. www.hofbraeu-muenchen.de/en

Koningshoever Brewery

The Koningshoever Brewery, also known as De Trijpje Brewery, was founded in the 18th century by an order of monks to build and maintain their monastery. During the 20th century, the brewery started selling its De Trijpje beers commercially, and by the 2000s it had also started to export beer overseas. Today it is authorized to use the Authentic ‘Trijpje Product’ sign because it is a beer brewed inside the monastery by the Trijpje monks, with part of the proceeds going to charity. It’s also one of the only Trijpje breweries in the world to offer public tours, making it a truly unique experience for beer lovers out there. A 45-minute tour around the brewery allows you to see the whole production process, and there’s also a 15-minute movie which explores the history of the monastery and the brewery. To finish, participants can head to the tasting room and sample a range of Trijpje beers, with an optional tasting menu. The brewery has a gift shop, and it also hasiking routes for those who want to explore the beautiful local scenery. Tours are available in English and the times vary; so check ahead before your arrival and make sure to take note of the age restrictions.

Open Monday-Friday, 10am-6pm. Average adult ticket for the tour is €25. www.koningshoever.com
Historical Treasures
MODEL BAKERY AND BREWERY

BEER PLAYED AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN LIFE AFTER DEATH ANCIENT EGYPT, C. 1981 – 1775 BCE

For the ancient Egyptians, beer was an essential part of daily life and its principal ingredients, wheat and barley, were the main food crops available. Beer was considered to be nutritious and generally safer to drink than water, and most people brewed their own at home. This was a task originally undertaken by women, who were watched over by the goddess of beer, Neteret, who ensured that they produced the best quality beer possible. However, there were also bigger brewing operations outside of the home to supply, for example, temples or the homes of the wealthy.

Beer was believed to be a gift from the gods and temple usually brewed their own as an offering to their deities. Beer featured in almost every major festival in ancient Egypt and the Taten Festival, also known as the Festival of Drummers, was dedicated to Saperu, the god of fertility and beer. He was considered to be the mistress of drummers and the people would sing, dance and drink the night away in celebration and honor her. Nevertheless, beer was not just for getting drunk and having fun. The ancient Egyptians used it as a medicine and archaeologists have discovered over 100 medicinal recipes that use beer as an ingredient. There are also surviving records to prove that beer was actually used to aid workers in ancient Egypt, including the laborers who built some of the country’s greatest monuments. For example, those who built the pyramids of Giza were given beer rations three times a day, with each person scoring a total of 1½ gallons of beer.

The beverage was also used as an offering for the dead and it was one of the most common grave goods to be placed in tombs. Wooden hammered vessels inside the tombs ensured that the deceased had everything they needed once they were resurrected in the afterlife. This particular moment, dating to the Middle Kingdom, was discovered in a small hidden chamber in the passage leading to the tomb of Mentuhotep, the chancellor and high steward during the successor reign of Mentuhotep II, Mentuhotep III and Amenemhat I. The model is currently housed at the Metropolitan Museum in New York City.

CLOSE CONNECTIONS
In ancient Egypt, the process of brewing beer and brewing beer were closely linked because they used similar ingredients. Numerous surviving wooden brewery models feature both a brewery and a brewery just like this one - the brewery is located in the right, chamber.

THE DAILY GRIND
Children in the center there's a male figure cooking a meal to stick the grain for the beer. This is two ground into flour by the a mill stone mill stone, which is worked into lumps of dough in another man who also with men.

GET STOMPING
The man, large, hatched by the partial wall is standing on a semi, grinding the lump of dough with added spices. The liquid that this produced was then poured into the four tall vats to begin the fermentation process.

LAST STEP
Once the fermentation process was complete, the liquid was poured into the four round jars located to the side, which are covered later with black clay stoppers.
FROM THE AWARD-WINNING PRODUCERS OF GANGSTA GRANNY!

David Walliams

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THE LAST DAYS OF HITLER

From January 1945 Adolf Hitler and his top aides moved permanently into their underground bunker. This was the beginning of the end, but what really happened in those final months under Berlin?

Written by Jonathan Trigell

Adolf Hitler - Nazi Germany’s Führer - was a nemesis. From his ascension to power in 1933 and throughout the years of war, he was a dictator of no fixed abode. Officially Hitler resided at the Reich Chancellery in Berlin, but as the war went on he wandered across Europe, staying away from the capital and setting up home at any one of his 20 Führer Headquarters (Führerbauten). His favourites were the Bunker near Berchtesgaden in Bavaria, and the Wolf’s Lair (the Wolfschanze) in East Prussia. But as the war turned against Germany in the autumn of 1944, he decamped to the Eagles Nest (the Adlerhorst) near Salzburg in Austria to plan and oversee his final role of the war in the West. Unterwasser (Watercastle) (Operation Autumn Mist), the Ardennes offensive and the Allies would become famous as the battle of the Bulge.

With the failure of the attack - and its baby sister offensive, Nordwind, to the north - Hitler and his generals made what would become their final move of the war as they headed northeast and arrived in Berlin on 23 January 1945. There, deciding against setting up shop in his so-called Führerbunker (Leader apartment) on the upper floor of the Reich Chancellery, he opted instead for a complex of offices, tunnels and storage rooms that had been constructed almost 30 feet under the Chancellery gardens - the Führerbunker.

THE BUNKER

As Hitler descended the stairs through the upper Vorbunker (lair) and went through the steel blast door down into the never, lower level, few of the 30 men on staff who went with him could guess that this would be the dictators last refuge. He would not leave alive.
At first, Hitler would only sleep in the bunker, according to him in the afternoons for his daily top-level military conference in the Chancellery. These, surrounded by his senior officials, would be briefed on the latest developments at the fronts the west, east and Italy. The news was bad: the Red Army’s Vistula offensive had been launched on 12 January and was advancing steadily west. On 3 February the Soviets reached the River Oder, just 43 miles from Berlin itself. Less than a fortnight later, the remnants of the Budapest garrison surrendered the city; and Sisson’s architectural jewel, Dresdona was fire-bombed by the RAF and reduced to ashes. March brought more of the same: Hitler ordered a major offensive in Hungary to try and safeguard its desperately needed oil fields; to no avail, the Germans lost thousands of men and hundreds of Panzers, and achieved nothing. Over in the west, John W. Leonard’s US 9th Armoured Division reached the Hitler at Retageno to find the massive Ludendorff Bridge intact — capturing it, the Anglo-Americans now entered the heart of Nazi Germany. Montgomery crossed in the north a fortnight later, and within days Walter Model’s Army Group B (Heeresgruppe B) was surrounded in the Ruhr Pocket. The Allies’ spring offensive in Italy cracked the front there and forced the Germans into a headlong retreat.

**HITLER THE ADDICT**

By now Hitler’s physical and mental health were under massive strain. The Chief of the Army’s General Staff, Heye Guderian, was shocked at his appearance: “The whole left side of his body trembled. He walked awkwardly, mopped more than ever, and his garments were both jerry and slow; he had to have a chair pushed beneath him when he wanted to sit down.” Always prone to violent mood swings, his ranting and bursts of temper became more pronounced. An operation in September to remove a polyp from his nose caused his weight to drop and his hearing had fully recovered from the 20 July 1944 bomb blast that almost succeeded in assassinating him. Surrounded by doctors, his condition continued to deteriorate. His personal physician Karl Brandt, an SS officer responsible for the 14 euthanasia murder programme, was increasingly scrutinised by another SS doctor, Ludwig Binsse, and his master bison, Theodor Morell. Mortally obese and with an unsurvivable reputation as a quack, Morell donated growing influence over the dictator, treating him with a plethora of over 70 different substances including methamphetamine, cocaine and opioids. After another injection — he would sometimes have 20 or so a day — the Nazi dictator would declare himself refreshed and revitalised, but his long-term health and judgement were failing apart. With Berlin being bombed almost daily during March, Hitler moved his conference from the Chancellery down into the bunker and only ventured above ground — only occasionally walking his beloved Abstumhirth Bunker in the Chancellery garden. His connection to the outside world was now tenuous at best. The only news he received was via visitors, through the bunker’s telephone exchange, or from the radio, where he now increasingly tuned in to hear the BBC — a crime he had despaired punishable by death in the Third Reich.

**BUNKER LIFE — DARK AND DANK**

Life in the bunker was safer than in the much-bombed city above, but was pretty grim nonetheless. Being below the water table, damp was a real problem, with condensation dripping down the concrete walls. Diesel generators provided electrical power and light, as well as operating the pumps needed to stop the place from flooding. The air was foul and dank, with inadequate ventilation leading to an atmosphere of claustrophobia and confinement, worsened by the constant humming of the generators that caused headaches and nausea among many of the staff. Those staff included a number of secretaries like Trudi Hrage and

"**LIFE IN THE BUNKER WAS SAFER THAN IN THE MUCH-BOMBCED CITY ABOVE, BUT WAS PRETTY GRIM NONETHELESS**"
INSIDE THE FÜHRERBUNKER

Hitler's last hiding place was bomb-proof and blast-proof, but couldn't shield the dictator from the disaster that was overtaking his capital city.

Originally built as an air raid shelter for the Reich Chancellery, the first phase of the bunker's construction, the Vorbunker, was buried five feet under a cellar in the old Chancellery building and completed in 1936—the year of the lWeißen Sommer Olympics. Once the bombing of Berlin by the Anglo-American forces became more frequent in the war's progress, the decision was made to construct a far bigger and more secure level, the Führerbunker. This would be connected to the Vorbunker by a steel blast door and a flight of stairs, but would have a concrete roof some three meters thick and would comprise of 30 rooms branching off a long corridor. Several of the rooms were the Führer's and Eva Braun's personal use, including a sitting room, a study in which hung a large portrait of the Prussian king Frederick the Great, a bedroom for Eva Braun and another for Hitler himself. Communications with the outside world were via a telephone switchboard, a teletype machine, a military radio set, and a computer connected to the Vorbunker's two antenna arrays. The atmosphere in the bunker was both claustrophobic and depressing. Despite Hitler's orders, the bunker was connected, particularly towards the end, with the arrival of Joseph and Magda Goebbels and their six children.

BRIEFING ROOM

It was from this room that Hitler and his top officials planned and submitted orders for the final few months of the war.

HITLER'S ROOM

This sparsely decorated room took furniture from the Chancellery, and around February, it became the Führer's permanent residence.

DEATH PLACE

Hitler's study featured an oil painting of Frederick The Great. This was the room in which he and Eva Braun committed suicide shortly after being married.

TO THE GARDEN

As per his instructions, Hitler and Braun's bodies were taken via this exit into the Chancellery gardens to be burned not long after their bodies were found in a forest.

HITLER'S PHYSICIAN

This was the quarters of Hitler's personal physician, originally Ernst Robert Gräfert, who committed suicide in April. He was replaced by Ludwig Stumpffger.

WAITING ROOM

This was the lower level of the bunker, with an additional level of security to access. Staff would gather and wait in this area to access their superiors.
BATTLE OF BERLIN, 1945

16 APRIL
The Soviet advance into Berlin begins with four days of fighting against German defences at Spandau Heights. One million Soviet soldiers eventually overruns the German 2nd Army's 300,000 men.

20 APRIL
Shelling of Berlin starts and will continue until the city surrenders. It's also Adolf Hitler's 56th birthday, which he marks in his bunker as tank fire falls on the city. Soviet forces progress as far as the Oder line.

21 APRIL
Led by Marshal Zhukov, the 1st Belorussian Front begins to move into the eastern suburbs while Marshal Konev's 1st Ukrainian Front comes in from the north. Hitler plans a counterattack.

22 APRIL
Learning that his plan cannot be achieved, Hitler announces the surrender of Berlin to the USSR. In the meantime, Stalin issues his final assault orders to Zhukov and Koniev.

23 APRIL
Soviet forces continue to tighten their encirclement of Berlin, moving further and further into the suburbs of the capital and cutting off the German 9th Army from the city in the process.

24 APRIL
The 3rd Army attempts to launch a counteroffensive against the incoming Soviet forces, but to little avail. Its attempts are hindered by persistent bombing from the RAF, showing their resolve.
instead often fly into a rage, as Guderian recalled when he returned his demand that the 200,000 soldiers trapped in the Courland Pocket in Latvia be evacuated by sea back to Germany to fight in its defence. “Hitler signed, his cheeks flushed with rage, his whole body trembling, the man stood there in front of me, beside himself with fury and having lost all self-control... He was almost screaming, his eyes seemed about to pop out of his head and the veins stood out on his temples,” said Guderian. Worse was to come.

LET GERMANY BURN!

The railing and savagery that lay at the heart of German rearmament surfaced on 16 March with the issuing of the Desolation on Enrich Territory Decree—articulated the Nero Decree. Within it, Hitler stated: “I therefore order all military transport and communication facilities, industrial establishments and supply depots, as well as anything else of value within that territory, which could in any way be used by the enemy immediately or within the foreseeable future for the prosecution of the war, will be destroyed.”

Responsibility for this massive programme of deliberate vandalism was given to Hitler’s once-favourite architect and now armaments production supremo. Albert Speer: Standing in front of his leader, Speer told him: “From the point of view of armaments the war was lost... I told him very firmly the war will be finished within four or six weeks... and that it is now necessary to do everything to help the German people in this situation.” Hitler’s response was emphatic: “If the war is to be lost, the nation will also perish... there is no need to consider the basis even of a most primitive existence any longer... The nation has proved itself weak... Besides, those who remain after the battle are of little value, for the good will have fallen.” Speer was dumbstruck. He realised that the Nero Decree would cause untold suffering to the German population and wished to desist...
Nuremberg and munichous head of the SS and Gestapo Rudolf von Ribbentrop, ex-champagne salesman and now Ignored Nazi Foreign Minister: Goebbels, Speer, Bormann, the heads of all three armed services, and Hitler's senior adjutant General Wilhelm Burgdorf. But present was Heinz Guderian, who after one too many arguments with his Führer had been sent 'on leave' and replaced by the military plenipotentiary was General Hans Krebs. During the conference Hitler was repeatedly urged by the gathered bigwigs, several of whom had known him since the beginning, to leave Berlin while he still could and continue the fight from outside the city. He refused. When the conference ended and with Berlin about to be encircled, the majority of attendees fled the capital, leaving the Nazi dictator to his fate.

The following day, Hitler ordered SS- Obergruppenführer Felix Steiner - along with Paul Hanmer one of the original architects of the Waffen-SS turned SS and now commander of Army Detachment Steiner (Armeeabteilung Steiner) - to attack south from its positions to destroy the Soviet forces cutting around the north of the capital. The Führer knew that his loyally loyal Waffen SS would come to the rescue. Hitler vowed that 'Any commander who holds back his troops will forfeit his life.' Knowing his say so, command was vastly outnumbered and would be annihilated if it attacked. Steiner sat on his hands.

"HITLER ROARED THAT ANY COMMANDER WHO HOLDS BACK HIS TROOPS WILL FORFEIT HIS LIFE!"

"IT'S OVER! THE WAR IS LOST!" Back in the bunker, Hitler's grasp on reality was fast disappearing. For the past few years he had increasingly overestimated the amount of his own forces and dismissed any contradictory opinions, and never more so than now as he waited for the attack from Steiner that he confidently predicted would save him and the Third Reich, just as his hero Frederick the Great had been saved by his
victories at Rostock and Leningrad back in the
9th century. Except there would be no Leningrad
miracle. Hitler was reduced to moving imaginary
divisions, corps and armies around the map in his
underground briefing room. Standing hunched
ever the map table during the morning of 22 April
he could be heard endlessly muttering Steiner's
name as he repeatedly called for updates as to
the progress of the illusory attack. By the time the
afternoon conference got underway it was clear
to a frantic Himmler that Steiner had not
launched the anticipated offensive, and the flummoxed
Korps had no opinion but to tell Hitler. Brilliantly captured
by the actor Simon Kuzovkin in the 2004 film
Dywul'f, Hitler exploded into a tirade of abuse,
blaming everyone for failing him, pacing out his
scorn and lashing out at his generals in particular.
After a three-hour marathon of venom that left
everyone within earshot drained and exhausted,
Hitler broke down, admitting for the very first
time that the war was lost, and that he would stay
in the city and kill himself at the end.
With Berlin surrounded, Hitler's ability to direct
what remained of the Wehrmacht was severely
curtailed. Even within the city itself his influence
was waning, and his last significant military act
was to appoint General Helmuth Weidling on 21
April to lead the defence of Berlin. The same day,
Hitler got a telegram from Goering saying that if
he didn't receive a reply from his Führer by 10pm
that same night he would assume he had lost
freedom of action and Goering would take over as
head of state. Convinced by Himmler that this was
a power grab, Hitler disavowed his former friend,
sacking him from all his positions and threatening
him with arrest and execution for treason.
Two days later the American and Soviet
forces met for the first time on the banks of the
River Elbe at Torgau - Nazi Germany had been
cut in two.
THE FATE OF THE BUNKER BUNCH

The death of Hitler was followed by murders, suicides and escape attempts that have spawned endless conspiracy theories.

With the war at an end and Adolf Hitler’s dictatorial deed also ended, Wilhelm Burgdorf and Hans Krebs followed their leader’s example and blew themselves up. Hitler’s valet, Heinrich Linge and the Fisher SS adjutant Otto Grünche fled the bunker and were captured by the Red Army, as was Rochus Misch, who covered knees and back of Hitler’s head with handkerchiefs after their suicides. Stumpffagen, Bormann, Hitler’s pilot Hans Baur, and the new personal Hitler Youth leader Arthur Axmann managed to get across the Western Front in a truck as part of the mass break-out, only to be captured and Stumpffagen and Bormann to be killed. Lack of evidence led to decades of doubts that Bormann had somehow survived and escaped to South America. Toward April got out of the bunker and the city and rigid. However, it was the fate of the Goebbels family that plunged the gloom of tragedy. He and his wife Magda had six children: five girls and one boy. The eldest, Helga, was 12, the youngest, Herta, was just four. Their mother and father persuaded the SS doctor Stauffenberger to inject them with morphine to knock them out. Once unconscious, their parents crushed pyridine capsules in each of their young mouths—killing all of them. Joseph and Magda then committed suicide in the Chancellery garden. On the 29th, a German general sent to make sure they were dead. Petrol was then poured onto the corpses and they were burned, although the lack of oxygen at that point meant they were only partly burnt.

In Berlin itself, Wohldring found himself in charge of around 80,000 men, half being the remnants of four or five Army and Waffen-SS Divisions trapped in the city, and the other half being elderly Volkssturmer (people’s storm) — the Nazi version of Britain’s Home Guard Volunteers andnamespace Hitler Youth members. Perhaps strange of all in this backdrop of defender was the presence of significant numbers of non-Germans among the ranks of the 18th SS-Freiwilligen Fachgrenadier-Division “Reichsführer—Sepp” — many hundreds of Norwegians and Danes, and even a small number of Swedes. They were joined on 24 April by over 300 Frenchmen from SS-Brigadeführer Gustav- Knoblauch’s 3rd Waffen-Grenadier-Division der SS “Charlemagne” (Francoisische Nr. 2). Motivated to volunteer for the Waffen-SS by a range of factors including anti-communism and pro-Franco feeling, these volunteers would prove to be some of the city’s staunchest defenders.

Life in the bunker now became even more surreal as its occupants became little more than bystanders to the cruelty above them as the city was fought over and further reduced to rubble. Space was now at a premium, with Goebbels moving in with his wife Magda and six children. They joined a woman who — despite being Hitler’s lover for over a decade — had been hidden away from the German public and paying eyes in the part-time photography model Eva Braun.

On 27 April, Hitler noticed that Himmler’s SS representative, SS-Gruppenführer Hermann Fegelein, was missing and a search was launched for the man married to Eva Braun’s sister. Gret Found his in his Berlin apartment in civilian clothes and preventing further from the lady of the hour, he was arrested and dragged back to the bunker. Almost perversely, the search was curiously halted, taken out of the Chancellery garden and shot. That night the BBC broadcast that he was dead. Himmler, the head of Heinrich Himmler, had been engaged in secret peace talks with the Allies. Hitler flew into another one of his by now trademark rages and ordered Himmler’s arrest or changes of treason.

As a skulking Fegelein was executed, Henri Feret, a French Waffen-SS officer defending the city, was brought to his divisional command post for treatment to a serious leg wound. As Fevet attempted to leave to return to his men, his commander Gustav Kruhnsberg demanded: “Where are you going?” Fevet replied: “Back to the trenches.”

“Do not move from here, you can’t stand up. Get your orders carried by messenger and stay here at headquarters.”

The suspected Fevert protested, with no avail. As the latter fighting raged street to street, the French SS in particular were successful in holding up Soviet attacks with panzerfaust. Two of their
The Last Days Of Hitler

Member, François Appeline and Euguene Vaucler, won the Knight’s Cross for their exploits - although both awards were unconfirmed due to the chaos enveloping the city. Wilhelm Weber - a German officer serving with the French battalion - showed a commendable act when he was mortally wounded: "Look! But it beautiful!" He was painting at a Soviet T-34 tank; he had just knocked out.

"HITLER FLEW INTO ONE OF HIS BY-NOW TRADEMARK RAGES AND ORDERED HIMMLER’S ARREST"

The end at last! By now, Hitler was almost completely cut-off and played very little role in the unfolding events above ground. Down in the chaotic depths of the bunker, he made the decision to marry, and in the early hours of 20 April - in the map room - he and Eva Braun became man and wife in a civil ceremony. After a modest wedding breakfast, he dicusd the last will and testament to Rudolf Hess, naming Grossadmiral (Grand surviving defenders to try and break out of the shattered city. He then said goodbye to his staff and retired to his private study with his new wife. At about 1.30pm a single shot was heard. Hitler’s valet, Heinrich Linge, opened the door and saw Hitler slumped on the sofa - Eva had taken cyanide and Adolf had shot himself in the head. Their bodies were carried upstairs and out into the garden, doused with petrol and set alight.
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MEDIEVAL MD

Have you been feeling under the weather lately? Consult our new medical dictionary for some of the best medieval treatments out there!

Written by Jessica Leggett

The medical knowledge and understanding of the human body in medieval Europe was very different compared to what we know today. It was largely based on the practices set out by physicians, in particular Hippocrates and Galen. During the ancient world and the belief that the body comprised of four humours: blood, yellow bile, black bile and phlegm - with illnesses occurring when they became out of balance. Each humour corresponded to one of the four elements and its associated qualities, and so blood was like air; hot and wet, yellow bile was like fire; hot and dry; black bile was like earth; cold and dry, and phlegm was like water, wet and cold. Cures often revolved around these qualities, as if a disease was considered to be cold and wet, then something hot and dry would be recommended to counteract it.

Contrary to popular myth, the treatments did occur during the medieval era but they were rare and so the inner workings of the human body were not fully understood. For medieval physicians, diagnosis was determined on the appearance of the patient and observation of the symptoms, in particular measuring the pulse and analyzing urine. Numerous surviving manuscripts depict charts that showed physicians how to examine urine based on its colour, smell and even taste. "Treatment fell into three categories - diet, medication and surgery - which still remain today, but some of the cures featured in this list are very bizarre and we don't endorse them, nor recommend that you try them!"
EYE ISSUES
Medieval Diagnosis: Cataracts
Recommended Treatment: Needles

Most people experienced problems with their eyes at some point in their life and this was no different in the medieval period. Just like today, cataracts were dealt with through surgery, with physicians using a needle to remove the cloudy lens from the eye, a procedure that was known as ‘couching’. It was a difficult operation that only the most highly skilled would perform and, overall, only external surgeries were carried out during this era. For those with swollen eyes, a recipe from Anglo-Saxon manuscript Bald’s Leechbook recommended to take a live crab, cut off its eyes and hang them around the patient’s neck.

SECOND OPINION
Another remedy for eye infections from Bald’s Leechbook, which doesn’t involve cutting up live crabs, was to create a salve from onion or beet, garlic, cow tales and wine. After the mixture had been left to sit in a brass vessel for nine days, it could then be applied to the affected eye with a feather. In recent years, researchers have remade this particular salve using the exact recipe from the Leechbook and discovered that it actually kills MRSA bacteria, leading to hope that it may hold the key to dealing with antibiotic-resistant bugs.

WOUNDS AND BURNS
Medieval Diagnosis: Minor Injuries
Recommended Treatment: Spider Webs

From time to time everybody experiences a wound or burn that they need to treat, and with no modern-day plasters to be found, people in the medieval period would often use spider webs – sometimes soaked in oil and vinegar – to cover them. Spider webs were an ideal choice because they are naturally antiseptic and once they had dried they would form a hard protective layer on the injured area. Sound sources, which is packed full of anti-inflammatory properties, was also used to soothe burns and scalds and was even used as a sore throat remedy. Fresh urine was also used to cleanse wounds and burns because it was sterile, and it could sometimes be purchased from the local apothecary.

SECOND OPINION
There were many ways to treat wounds and burns during the medieval era, as if you’re scared of spiders or webs then you may want to try a different route! Topical treatments that were frequently used included honey and dragon’s blood, but if the wound was bleeding a bit then some horse dung was applied instead. An ancient Egyptian treatment that continued into the medieval period was to use mouldy bread to treat wounds, which is fascinating considering that the antibiotic penicillin – discovered by Sir Alexander Fleming in 1928 - is derived from penicillium moulds.

EPILEPTIC FITS
Medieval Diagnosis: The Falling sickness
Recommended Treatment: St Paul’s Potion

As we can see from this text, herbal medicines were all the rage during the medieval period and they were used for all manner of illnesses and conditions, including epilepsy. If you suffer from epilepsy, then a medieval physician would recommend that you drink St Paul’s potion, which was attributed to the apostle himself. It was made from dozens of different ingredients including ginger, rose, roses, mandrake, dragon’s blood, liquorice, sage and sage all mixed together with honey and given alongside some wine. It was also a versatile medicine that could be used for stomach issues, paralysis and arthritis, but don’t worry if you can’t find all of the ingredients at your apothecary – there’s always Moodsetting.

SECOND OPINION
While epilepsy is a common condition that is well understood today and can be successfully treated or controlled, its causes were not known during the medieval period. Consequently, it was assumed by many to be the result of demonic possession, with physicians performing exorcism on afflicted patients in an attempt to release the evil demon inside the body. Stemming from this superstition, magic and charms were also used to treat epilepsy and several examples of these can be found in manuscripts throughout the medieval period.
FEVER AND UPSET STOMACH

Medieval Diagnosis:
Imbalanced Humours

Recommended Treatment:
Dragon’s Blood

If you have a fever or an upset stomach - or both - then there are many medieval treatments that can deal with them. Dragon’s Blood, a sap from the Dracaena draconis tree that was native to Africa and the Canaries, was a popular medicine to drink. Blood red in colour, dragon’s blood was prescribed for fever, upset stomachs and even pain and heavy bleeding caused by menstruation. However, it was a very expensive ingredient and only the wealthy could afford it. Not to worry, though, another treatment for fever and stomach problems was bloodletting, which restored balance to the humours.

SECOND OPINION
Should you not get your hands on dragon’s blood or you want to avoid bloodletting, you can always try one of the many medieval herbal remedies that were prescribed for fever and stomach problems. Popular ingredients included gallsago, powdered ginger or mint mixed with either wine or ale. Both ginger and mint tea are still recommended today for settling an upset stomach, promoting digestion and helping with a fever, so it seems that not all medieval medicine was on the crazy side!
THE ZODIAC MAN

Astrology played a very important role in medieval medicine.

The human body was seen as a microcosm of the universe and so prognosis and treatments were linked to the movement of heavenly bodies. Each zodiac sign was assigned to a part of the body that it was believed to influence and control, leading to the “zodiac man”—an illustration that features in various surviving manuscripts. Physicians always checked the position of the stars before performing any procedure, because if a sign was active then it would be dangerous to conduct treatment on the associated body part.

ARIES
The Ram controlled the head and influenced the eyes, the brain, animal glands, and blood pressure.

TAURUS
The Bull controlled the neck and influenced the throat, ears, vocal chords and teeth.

CANCER
The Crab controlled the chest and influenced the breasts and some bodily fluids.

GEMINI
The Twins controlled the shoulders and influenced the lungs, arms, and nerves.

LION
The Lion controlled the heart and influenced the heart, spleen, spine and upper back.

LIBRA
The Scales controlled the buttocks and influenced the lower back, hips, endocrine system and kidneys.

SCORPIO
The Scorpion controlled the reproductive organs, bladder, rectum and spine.

SAGITTARIUS
The Archer controlled the thighs and influenced the bones, skin and nerves.

CAPRICORN
The Sea Goat controlled the knees and influenced the bones, skin and nerves.

AQUARIUS
The Water Bear controlled the ankles and influenced the lymph system.

PISCES
The Fish controlled the feet and other hemorrhages.
RASH AND FEVER

Medieval Diagnosis: Smallpox

Recommended Treatment: ‘Red Therapy’

If you have been suffering with a high fever, headaches, fatigue and vomiting, with lesions appearing all over your body, turning into blisters? It sounds like you’ve contracted smallpox, a nasty and contagious disease, but don’t worry – a bit of red therapy should sort you out! In the medieval period it was believed that the colour red had healing properties, so patterns with smallpox would be wrapped in red cloths and then red burners were dipped in red hangings, and they would only drink red fluids such as pomegranate juice and red wine. In some cases, even red implements were used by physicians as part of the treatment, which was adopted in Europe following the suggestion of Persian physicians. Blazes in 550. The English physician John of Gaddesden used red therapy to treat Prince John, the son of King Edward II, which he wrote about in his textbook The Art of Medicine. Red therapy persisted as a treatment for smallpox for centuries, and even Queen Elizabeth I was treated with it during her battle with the disease in 1562. If you’re lucky enough to survive your bout of smallpox, then don’t worry, you will be immune to the disease for the rest of your life!

HEADACHES

Medieval Diagnosis: Pressure Build-up

Recommended Treatment: Trepanning

Do you have a headache or a migraine that just won’t go away? In the medieval period, a popular treatment to alleviate the pain was trepanning, a procedure in which a hole was drilled into the head to relieve pressure. In reality, removing exposed brain tissue and the resulting wound would often become infected, ultimately leading to death. Another invasive method was suggested by Islamic physician Abu al-Qasim, which involved making an incision in the temple and stitching a piece of garlic inside for 15 hours, removing the garlic and leave the wound alone for two to three days and then apply some cotton soaked in butter. Once the wound develops some pus, take a red hot stone and cauterize your head.

SECOND OPINION

If you don’t like the sound of having a hole drilled into your head, then there are plenty of other weird medieval treatments to cure your headache! For example, Ali ibn al-Kalbag, an Arabic physician between the 10th and 11th centuries, suggested that you should tie a dead mole to your head in order to cure a headache. For a herbal alternative, one Anglo-Saxon recipe from Bald’s Leprosy recommended mixing beetroot and honey and applying the juice on your head, before lying back on the sun and allowing the juice to run down your face.
LESIONS AND NUMBNESS

Medieval Diagnosis: Leprosy

Recommended Treatment: Treacle

Have you had to leave your home and move into a leper house or hospital after being diagnosed with the dreaded leprosy? Well, don’t despair, because there are treatments out there for you! Treacle, also known as treacle, was a standard topical medicine that was used by medieval physicians to cure leprosy, applied to the lesions on the patient’s skin. It was an ointment, or compound, made from up to 70 different ingredients, including the flesh of vipers, and it was believed to cure a wide range of ailments, from digestion issues, jaundice, and asthma to the plague. Another popular topical treatment for leprosy was mercury, which we now know is a poisonous substance.

SECOND OPINION

If the thought of applying treacle or mercury to your skin doesn’t appeal to you, then you can always turn to good old bloodletting. It was commonly believed that leprosy was the result of too much black bile in the body and that the blood needed to be purified in order to restore the balance between the humours. With this in mind, a more extreme treatment was to bathe in the blood of either children or virgins as another way to cleanse the blood—however, animal blood was often used instead.

NECK SWELLING

Medieval Diagnosis: Scrofula

Recommended Treatment: The King’s Touch

If the lymph nodes in your neck are swollen and painful, then you may have scrofula—a skin disease caused by tuberculous bacteria that could prove fatal in medieval times. Thankfully there was a cure for scrofula the ‘king’s touch’. Also known as the ‘royal touch’, the monarchs of England and France held ceremonies where they would touch the necks of people suffering from scrofula and supposedly cure them, which lead to the disease being commonly referred to as the ‘king’s evil’. Separation played a huge role in medieval medicine, offering explanations for the unknown, so it’s no surprise that the ‘king’s touch’ was so popular. The seeming ability to perform such a miracle also emphasized the belief that the monarchs had been given the divine right to rule by God, reinforcing their position.

HOT, SWOLLEN JOINTS

Medieval Diagnosis: Gout

Recommended Treatment: Mandrake

Nobody wants hot, red, swollen joints that are very painful, which is why gout is such a troublesome disease. Luckily, there’s a medieval treatment that can cure it once and for all: Mix some powdered mandrake with wine and drink the concoction for seven days to reduce the swelling and relieve the pain for good. Mandrake was a popular ingredient in medieval medicine and it was used to treat various illnesses, but it had to be prepared carefully as it was considered a difficult plant to harvest. This is because the roots resembled a human and it was believed that once it was removed from the earth, the mandrake would release screams that could cause madness. To prevent this, make sure to stuff your sack with mud so that you can’t hear them.

SECOND OPINION

If you don’t want to risk being driven mad by a mandrake, there’s another herbal medicine that’s a lot safer to prepare. Mix wine, comfrey, juniper, and laurel berries together and drink the mixture every day until your cure. If all else fails, it’s worth trying some bloodletting to restore the balance between the humours as it was believed that gout was caused by excess phlegm.
DEPRESSION
Medieval Diagnosis: Melancholia
Recommended Treatment: Flower tea

In the medieval period, there were several different ways to treat melancholia, which we would identify as depression today. Roots were believed to have healing properties and were frequently used for medicinal purposes, which included helping those dealing with melancholia. A drink would be made from penny roots and given to patients; however, it probably wouldn’t have helped them at all because we now know that penny roots are actually poisonous! The physician Rhazes was forward thinking when it came to his understanding of melancholia and mental illness, and he recommended baths for patients as well as an early form of behaviour therapy.

SECOND OPINION
It is important to note that mental health and illness was not understood properly during the medieval period and it was often attributed to evil demons and witches. As a result, patients were also subjected to barbaric treatments such as starvation, drowning and beatings. They were also locked away in asylums for the insane.
THE WOMEN WHO MADE PROHIBITION

A century ago America banned booze, with women leading the charge for and against Prohibition

Written by Jane Woodman

When America went dry in 1920, the newspapers were filled with images of the men in high office who had ordered Prohibition into being and the male law enforcement officers who were smashing booze into history. Yet behind this masculine façade lay a sizable few who could deny prohibition, one of the biggest social changes in the Western world in decades, was down to women.

Through social pressure, protests, and relentless campaigning, female prohibitionists had turned the religious push for temperance that grew steadily in 19th century American communities into the dominant political issue of the early 20th century. It didn’t matter that they couldn’t vote. The populist politician William Jennings Bryan acknowledged that “women are largely responsible for national prohibition, which was secured without equal suffrage.”

With no official political voice for women, the final push for a Prohibition act came from men. It was Wayne Wheeler, the famously ambitious leader of the Anti-Saloon League, who helped draft the Act covering the legislation required to implement the 18th Amendment, which banned the “manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors.” That Act carried the name of Andrew Volstead, the Republican politician who sponsored it. Both men had grown up in a world where female prohibitionists campaigns had influenced education, scientific thought and media debate. They, like millions of other men of voting age, had been brought up on the message that boose was bad. And male politicians across the United States were well aware that opposing prohibition and the women who wanted it could be fatal for their career ambitions.

This overarching influence was a long way from the origins of the large-scale organised female opposition to alcohol. As early as 1885, there had been 24 women’s groups in America campaigning for temperance, but often these early crusaders wanted to control how much people drank rather than stop them imbibing altogether. These first crusaders were giving voice to an increasing belief in local communities, especially rural, that drinking was to blame for many of society’s problems.

Wives and mothers were targeted by ministers, especially in Methodist Protestant churches, with the message that alcohol was draining money and morale from their family homes. With no employment opportunities of their own, women were warned that alcohol threatened their very livelihoods as it made their husbands weak and more prone to accident, injury or worse. The dangers posed to their children, of growing up in poverty, were underlined in sermons and pamphlets. Women were told their role was as the moral guardian of their home and their community, and it was a message an increasing number took to heart.

In 1915, the first Women’s Temperance Convention was held in Ohio, an area that would become a focal point in the push for prohibition.
At the time, prohibition in various forms was being debated by state legislatures across America, with intermittent local orders for home brews coming into force, only to be repealed again. But politics was usually a male preserve and often debated in the saloons that had sprang up in every village, town and city - buildings from which women were banned. They would also implore the saloon owners to stop selling alcohol, talking about theills they believed it caused, both physical and moral. 

Marches in Hillboro, Ohio, became the template for a campaign that started in 1934. Men were involved, too, but the public face of such campaigns was always female. The image of women and mothers using powerful prose to try to change society was a powerful tool that won publicity as well as some success on the ground. By the end of what became known as ‘The Women’s Crusade’, several hundred breweries had closed their doors.

At the same time, a more formal and politically minded approach was taking shape with the formation of the Women’s Christian Temperance Union. Set up in December 1873, it officially opened its doors in 1874 at a convention in Cleveland, Ohio. Its purpose was to improve every aspect of society and its methods were abstinence and a drive for purity, symbolised in its emblem of a white ribbon. It chose a noted social reformer, Annie Willmott, as its first president and under her guidance it soon grew to over 1,000 chapters.

From its very earliest days, the WCTU demanded a total ban on making and selling alcohol and chose a three-pronged approach. ‘Agitate, educate, legislate’ became its watchwords, a recipe that it quickly set about putting into action in its battle against booze. Music and theatre became new tools of protest. Throughout the 1870s and 1880s, an increasing number of popular tunes were adopted by female prohibition campaigners who set new words to them. New compositions also sprang up to spread the anti-drink message. Famous songs such as...
The Women Who Made Prohibition

**THE PROHIBITION PROPHETS**

This sextet of single-minded campaigners changed American society forever.

**FRANCES WILLARD**
Well-educated and ambitious, Frances Willard soon saw an opportunity for wide-spread social reform campaigning in the WCTU. She told her followers to “do everything” and was famous for her energy, travelling tens of thousands of miles every year for the campaign for prohibition.

**ANNA ADAMS GORDON**
President of the WCTU when Prohibition came in. Anna Adams Gordon was right-hand woman to Willard for decades. She was well known for her artistic skills, writing many of the songs and poems that were used to educate children against the dangers of drink.

**LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS**
She had already succeeded in helping have prohibition inserted into the Maine Constitution when she was elected as President of the WCTU in 1889. She was credited with helping create the formidable administration of the organization that helped it hold such influence in US society.

**MATILDA CARES**
Founder of the publishing arm that gave the WCTU such clout, Matilda Cares oversaw the establishment of a company that was to be run and owned only by women. Cares also set up the organisation’s Headquarters, the Temperance Temple, in Chicago.

**CARRIE NATION**
One of the most famous prohibition campaigners was also one of the most controversial. After a string of personal problems, Nation made it her mission to burn booze and set about it with a hatchet, which she used to smash up bars. She became a celebrity but her behaviour soon became so extreme she ended up in a mental institution.

**ANNE WITTENBURY**
A well-respected and noted social campaigner, Wittenbory became the first President of the WCTU but moved on after four years in the role. She later worked on campaigns for war widows and nurses.
of the movement from their earliest days. Children were a vital tool in publicizing the battle to ban beer. At election time, they would be dressed all in white and taken to the polling stations where they would chant poems underscoring the evils of drink, with the aim of encouraging male voters to support candidates who shunned alcohol.

Children and young people became a vital target in the female push to deliver prohibition. From the earliest years of the WCTU, they were concerted efforts to influence education policies to ensure that a new generation grew up with an ingrained hatred of alcohol. In 1876, the organization began lobbying for all schools to include lessons on the benefits of temperance and the evils of drink. Under the guidance of Mary Hannah Hunt, it established a Department of Scientific Temperance Instruction that continually pressed lawmakers to put prohibition at the heart of the education agenda. By 1892, they had succeeded in every state except Arizona.

Campaigners also targeted firms producing schoolbooks. In 1887, the WCTU wrote to over 200 publishers asking them to ensure that texts on hygiene contained detailed descriptions of the dangers of alcohol, as well as chapters on direct links between drinking and antisocial behaviour and crime. There was also a reminder that books following these guidelines would win the approval of an influential board run by the WCTU that was instrumental in directing schools on which books they should buy. By the early 20th century, over 40 such texts were in circulation. The lessons were often delivered by female teachers as education was one profession open to women. By the start of the 1900s, a new generation of women was coming of age and their education had been increasingly dominated by the prohibition message, but learning wasn’t confined to the younger generation. As the idea of national prohibition began to gain ground, female campaigners showed a talent for spreading their message through the printed word. In 1879, the Women’s Temperance Publishing Association was set up. It was the idea of Matilda Case, which became a passionate anti-alcohol campaigner following the death of her son

**HOW AMERICA’S DRINK WENT DOWN THE DRAIN**

The national ban on booze was designed to stamp out the demon drink forever.

**PROHIBITION ANEM TO OUTLAW ALCOHOLIC DRINKS AND REGULATE THE WAY THEY WERE MADE, BOTTLED AND SOLD.**

**ALCOHOL WAS DEFINED AS ANY KIND OF INTERESTING LIQUOR THAT WAS 0.5% PROOF OR MORE BY VOLUME, FOR STRICHER THAN MANY PROHIBITION ADVOCATES HAD DESIGNED.**

**PLENTIFUL SUPPLIES OF ALCOHOL WERE TO BE PROTECTED IN THE NATIONAL INTEREST FOR USE IN RESEARCH AND IN THE PRODUCTION OF LIFE AND FUEL.**

**ALCOHOL COULD BE DRUNK AT A PERSON’S HOME OR AT A MILE WHERE THEY WERE A LEGITIMATE GUEST, ALTHOUGH THEY COULD NOT TAKE DRINK TO HOTELS OR RESTAURANTS.**
in an accident involving a drunk carriage-driver. It published a weekly paper, The Signal, which, from 1890 onwards spread the prohibition message to a growing readership. At its high point it had a circulation of 90,000. The WCTU also produced pamphlets that were distributed widely and took on the increasing number of visits to mining and saloon walks.

Within a few years of its formation, the WCTU had become one of the most influential organisations in America. Under the energetic leadership of Frances Willard, it began to focus more on bringing about legislation to achieve its aim of a ban on booze. In 1892, she steered it towards an alliance with the Prohibition Party, which had been set up in 1889 and was gaining votes year by year. In the 1894 presidential election, the WCTU encouraged members to push their male relatives to back the group. Willard and her administration also offered support in organizing the Prohibition Party to maximize its revenues and voting appeal.

The two were natural bedfellows. The Prohibition Party had backed female suffrage from its earliest days and allowed women to stand for major roles in the group, while the WCTU also actively campaigned for total suffrage, for Willard and fellow high-profile campaigners like Anna Godkin, prohibition was one way in which their vote could be heard. Willard encouraged her followers to “do everything” to impede them to campaign on a wide range of issues to try and bring about social change. While the female prohibitionists couldn’t cast a ballot, they were increasingly aware of their ability to change law and the governments that made them through their social influence.

But as the 20th century dawned, they found a new supporter of their plans for Prohibition. The Anti-Saloon League, formed on a national level in 1919, quickly became a powerful voice in the battle against drink. Like the WCTU, it lobbied at all levels of government for a ban on the manufacture and sale of alcohol. Many of its most prominent members were young enough to have grown up in the schools and communities so heavily influenced by the prohibition drive pushed by the WCTU. They were also new masters at political manipulation, working strategically to return candidates who would back an alcohol ban. By the time the United States entered World War One in 1917, the prohibitionists had the political numbers to make their dreams a reality.

As an national Prohibition took hold in 1920, women's organizations continued their fight against alcohol. The Women's National Committee for Law Enforcement was set up in 1922 to campaign for stricter enforcement of Prohibition laws, and within ten years it had millions of members. Women gained the vote in 1920 and took on increasingly public roles in politics. In 1926, the committee's founding member, Lucy Beasly, appeared before Congress to argue for a harder enforcement of the ban. However, while circumstances had changed, the guiding ethos of the women's movement on prohibition hadn't.

Lucy Beasly told her audience that “we represent the home, the school, the church.” Prohibition did produce an improvement in public health and social conditions. It also brought about other changes for women. Saloons had been the preserve of men but speakeasies, which sold contraband booze, weren’t so restrictive. They were illegal anyway so had no notion of upholding any law that forbade entry to women. Within a few years, female drinkers were nothing, shoulder with men.

The underground trade in drink, and the role-organized crime played in its continuation, led another group of women to join the fight to repeal prohibition. In 1929, the wife of a leading member of the Association Against Groups against a booze ban sprung up. The Women’s Organization for National Prohibition Reform began in 1920 while Moth Pitcher Clubs, named after the American Revolution heroine, also campaigned to repeal the 18th Amendment. It was this new group that won the day. In 1933, the 21st Amendment brought Prohibition to an end. The WCTU continued its quest to remove alcohol from American life but the issue had lost its priority in politics. The picture-announcing the repeal were dominated by men and the often lone female figure of Pauline Boutte. But all those looking at them, as Prohibition finished, were aware that the battle over booze had been dominated by women and their crusades had changed America forever.

**“POLITICIAN WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN ACKNOWLEDGED THAT "WOMEN ARE LARGELY RESPONSIBLE FOR NATIONAL PROHIBITION, WHICH WAS SECURED WITHOUT EQUAL EFFRAGE"**

**TRANSPORTING LIQUOR CONSIDERED A PUNISHABLE OFFENSE.**

**IN 1920, THE WCTU HAD OVER 2 MILLION MEMBERS.**

**HOMEBREWING WAS ALLOWED WITHIN REASON - EACH HOUSEHOLD COULD PRODUCE UP TO 2000 GALLONS OF NON-INTOXICATING CIDER OR FRUIT JUICE A YEAR AS LONG AS IT WAS BELOW 0.5% PROOF.**

**BUYING AND SELLING LIQUOR OR MAKING ALCOHOLIC DRINKS WAS OUTLAWED AND NO ONE WAS ALLOWED TO ADVERTISE LIQUOR FOR SALE.**
The History Of Werewolves

How the mythical beast has adapted and evolved through successive cultures to become one of humanity’s abiding legends

Written by Tanaka Kosomin

The werewolf as we know it today in fantasy and science fiction novels, films and TV shows has a significant and extensive history. Cultures across the world have incorporated the beast into their mythology, folklore and literature, creating a historical tradition that is often lost or forgotten in the face of the CGI werewolf of the modern era. The very first werewolf in literature actually stretches as far back as literature goes, to the Epic of Gilgamesh, which is the oldest surviving text in history, dated around 2100 BCE. This werewolf is a very small part of a larger story. The god Enkidu, in a dream, transforms a humble, young shepherd who satisfies goats in seeking of her. However, the single reference in this poem signifies to scholars of literary history that a larger tradition existed, integrated into the stories and lore of the people.

Ancient Origins

When Greek and Roman literature adopted the werewolf tradition, it was across numerous genres: ethnographic travel texts, philosophical musings and astrological poetry. Initially, the belief was localized to the Sumerian people, who lived around modern south-western Turkey and south of Babylon. The first account of the Sumerian werewolf was recorded by Greek historian Herodotus, writing in the 5th century BCE in a work entitled The Histories. While Herodotus is renowned for including wild tales in his historical writing, in The Histories book IV he admitted: “I do not believe this story, yet nevertheless they tell it, and even swear it to be true.”

Stories of werewolves were also associated with the Arcadian cult, located on Mount
The site has found the remains of an adolescent boy buried next to the altar and would mix human flesh with their ritual sacrifices. Patanjali himself refused to ask for details of the "secret sacrifice," instead letting "them be, as they are and were" from the beginning. If a member of the cult tasted human flesh, they would take the form of the wolf. The place itself was also known for its beliefs in the presence of lyrician Zeus, for example, no one was allowed to enter, or they would not survive the year. If an animal sought refuge from a hunter within the precinct, the hunter would not pursue it, but he would be able to see that, within the temple, the animal could no longer be seen.

To the ancient Greeks, the werewolf became representative of a behavioral deviance, a sign that the transformed man was a beast before he became a wolf. Such ideas associated with the werewolf were also adopted by the ancient Romans. For example, Latin author Ovid, in his first-century CE erotic Metamorphoses, recorded the story of Lycaon, a corrupt king who slaughtered a priest and served the corpse at a feast for the Roman god Jupiter. Lycaon failed in his duties to his people and to his religion, looking down on more pious subjects and mocking the worship of the gods. When Jupiter heard of his disgraceful ways, he visited Lycaon's kingdom disguised as an elder and gave the people signs that a god was among them. When Lycaon decided to guess that Jupiter was nothing but an old man, he was slaughtered a protected huntsman: cooled the skin with wine and, like a wolf, he would turn the table of the country side.

"When Lycaon fled, his true self infected his body and his form was changed to match. He became a wolf, and his bloodlust was turned to the cattle of the countryside."

The symbol of the wolf skins may have had an influence on the concept of werewolves.

The fascination with a blurred line between humanity and beasts goes back millennia.

The transformation of a werewolf took on the features of the beast within its makeup.
The History Of Werewolves

In the tale of Lycaon of Arcadia, the Greek king attempted to feed his guests something he found in the forest, leading him to turn into a wolf.
interpretations of the werewolf by Christians, as evident in Saint Augustine’s *The City of God*, a fifth-century text that tells of the evil of men who can change their form into beasts.

**THE MYTH BUILDS**

Beyond the ancient Greek and Roman texts, Icelandic werewolf traditions appeared in the sagas during the Viking Age (800-1050 CE); the literature told the fantastic history of Scandinavian beliefs and religion. These texts combined the werewolf tradition with their own berserker legends: warriors would dress in the skins of predatory animals to acquire animal instincts and strength during battle. Berserkers had a fearsome reputation. Aside from their displays of superhuman strength and ferocity in battle, they were known for their fits of rage, which were uncontrollable and apparently spontaneous. The traditions became intertwined and the werewolf legends adopted some of the character traits of the berserker, which is where we find the origins of the violent frenzy of the werewolf.

It was in medieval Europe that the werewolf, adapted into local legends and geographical regions, began to spread in folklore popularity. Most of the information about the werewolf as we know it today was created during the period that stretched from the fifth to the 15th centuries, after the fall of the Roman Empire and in the midst of the spread of Christianity. Historically, during this period the werewolf becomes a blend of myth and reality. *Blaesner*, composed by Marie de France in the 12th century and one of four major werewolf tales to be constructed in the medieval period, tells the story of a werewolf who is an innocent victim of a treacherous woman. Discover, a French beer beloved by the king, reveals to his wife that he is a werewolf, and when he transforms he must revive his clothes to change back into his human form. His wife, frightened by this revelation, convinces a knight to steal her husband’s clothes, transforming him into his wolf form. When the knight, who joins his ring as a tame wolf, attacks the knight and his former wife, the king discovers the truth and forces the couple to return the clothes so that Blaeusner’s human form may be restored. The story proved to be very popular; for example, the anonymous Mélusine from the 12th century crosses the storyline, with a small difference: the wife uses a magic ring to transform her husband into a wolf. The idea that a werewolf transformation can be achieved by magic is carried into the extensive 13th-century traditions of the Norse, and in turn is integrated into the witchcraft trials of the 16th century.

**THE WEREWOLF IN DEMONOLOGY**

There was a significant number of people accused of werewolfsery in Europe during the Early Modern age, with a large concentration in France.
and Germany. In fact, it’s the opinion of some that as many as 30,000 men and women were accused during this era (although that number has never been confirmed and seems based more on belief than on facts). The most recent and comprehensive list of convicted cases contains only 280 names, compiled by writer and scholar Ilmar Lomy.

Nevertheless, there were a significant number of werewolf trials, the accounts of which have survived. One of the most famous cases of a werewolf within the legal system is Peter Stubbe, a young man convicted of the murder and mutilation of an undocumented number of people in a small town in Germany in 1589. Stubbe’s trial was highly publicized and reinforced the belief that lycanthropy could be criminally prosecuted. It’s far from the only criminal case to have a lasting impact on cultural memory; the case of real child Jean Germain, discovered in 1601, had claimed that he was given a werewolf by the Devil and used it to transform into a wolf and attack young girls, killing and eating them.

After this legal case had concluded with Germain’s imprisonment (as there was no evidence to suggest he had actually killed anyone, and his death seven years later, the changes of
were-wolves saw a sharp decline, and the belief in transformation was replaced by the diagnosis of ‘melancholy’, a disease of the mind. This was, in large part, an attempt by Christian and Catholic authors to integrate belief in were-wolf transformation with the omnipotence and power of God. It is to consider the were-wolf so powerful that he might independently change his form is in direct contradiction to the belief that only God could hold such power. There are many texts from this period that decry the were-wolf transformation – authors as early as Saint Augustine of Hippo (354-430 AD) through to Dutch physician Johann Weyer (1529-1598) and English author Reginald Scot (1538-1599) all insisted that God could not be responsible for such a monstrous beast. Even King James VI of Scotland, in his text Daemonologie (1597), considered the were-wolf to be a man suffering from delusions of transformation, which was the cause of their ‘wolflish’ behaviour. It is, however, important to remember that while the upper echelons of society might have lost their folkloric edge, the cultural belief in were-wolves remained and was integrated into the realm of folklore and fairy tale.

“TO CONSIDER THE WEREWOLF SO POWERFUL THAT HE MIGHT INDEPENDENTLY CHANGE HIS FORM IS IN DIRECT CONTRADICTION TO THE BELIEF THAT ONLY GOD COULD HOLD SUCH POWER”

FOLKLORE AND FAIRY TALES

Nineteenth-century writers Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm collected the folk and fairy tales of the people, publishing them in volumes for the world to read. One of their stories recorded a popular German folk tale in which three men go into the forest to cut wood. The first man was the storyteller’s grandfather, the second man his friend, but the third man was an unknown entity and, according to the narrator, there was something sinister about him. This sinister thing is revealed during the story when the third man (believing the other two were asleep and put on a magical belt, turned into a were-wolf (like a normal wolf, only slightly different), ran off to devour a pig in the neighbouring field and returned to his human form by removing the belt. In the late 1800s this was considered to be one of the most common were-wolf tales in Germany.

Due to the widespread movement from folk belief to science and reason during the 18th century, also known as the Enlightenment, the werewolf tradition fairy tales were absorbed into the literary werewolf of the 19th century. The
The History Of Werewolves

WEREWOLF SYNDROME EXPLAINED
A quick guide to hypertrichosis

Colloquially known as werewolf syndrome, hypertrichosis is a rare skin condition that results in an unusual amount of hair growth over the body. The condition is associated with a hereditary mutation that can be present at birth, but can also be acquired as a reaction to drugs, cancer or eating disorders. In the later form the condition can be reduced through treatment, but there’s no cure for the congenital form of hypertrichosis. The first recorded case of the condition was that of Pierre Guillaume of Foret, documented by J. Louis Alphonse, who arrived at the court of Queen of France in 1674. Both Guillaume’s, his children and grandchildren had the condition. It’s possible that the story inspired Beauty And The Beast. People with the condition would often be hired as part of freak shows in the 19th century. Today fewer than 50 cases are documented worldwide.

modern werewolf: from horror films and young adult fiction alike. Finds its origins in these gothic tales. One of the most famous gothic werewolf stories is George W.W. Reynolds’ Wagnor ‘The Werewolf’ published in 1895, which tells the story of a former Wagnor, who makes a pact with the devil to the gift of transformation. A novel that influenced the werewolf tradition, although it does not reference a werewolf specifically, is Robert Louis Stevenson’s The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde (1886). The dual nature of man, and the depiction of the ‘null’ as both physical transformation and mental (stretching heavily influenced later appearances of the werewolf in fiction. The first female-authored werewolf tale, ‘The Werewolf’ (1896), was written by Florence Housman and is widely considered to be a classic within the Gothic genre. It was during this time that the werewolf stereotype was beginning to solidify, to be explored and expanded during the 20th century.

THE MODERN WEREWOLF
The early 1900s saw the werewolf exploit within popular culture, and the century introduced classic texts such as Guy Endore’s The Werewolf Of Paris (1931); Jack Williamson’s Barker Than You Think (1948), and Gene L Sprague’s Hunters From The Dark (1960). The tradition pushed further into cultural memory with the first mainstream film to portray a werewolf transformation, Werewolf Of London, released in 1935. It inspired the later film, An American Werewolf In London (1981), which was revolutionary for its use of special effects and remediated the werewolf in popular culture. The transformation scene, in which the main character is changed into a werewolf, is still considered to be one of the best effects of its time.

When computer generated images (CGI) became the latest technological marvel of cinema, the werewolf gained traction once more through films such as the Harry Potter series (2001 - 2011); the Underworld franchise (2003 - 2018); Van Helsing (2004) and many more that began to explore the werewolf archetype and add to the tradition, focusing on material from the considerable examples before them, werewolves could now be killed by silver bullets, their transformations were at the behest of the lunar cycle, and they were violent and menacing. But they also showed individualism in ways that reflected the diversity of the traditions.

The history of the werewolf is sometimes confused and unclear, but the running theme connecting the werewolf throughout its historical appearances is the concrete belief that the werewolf, in both human and wolf form, is inherently evil.
The Murder that Reignited the Revolution

On 13 July 1793, revolutionary Paris was stunned when the popular politician Jean-Paul Marat was murdered by a very unlikely assassin.

When the Palais Royal, official Parisian residence of the duc d'Orléans, was first opened to the public in 1738, it very quickly became one of the most fashionable places in the capital. Whimsy and elegance. Parisians gathered there to shop, dine, drink coffee and enjoy other less sophisticated pleasures. Even in the shade of the elegant arcades, which sheltered dozens of shops, or in the beautiful gardens. After 1789, with the advent of the French Revolution, the arcades of the Palais Royal were as bustling and popular as ever, as it was only natural that Charlotte de Hennin Coeydon, a fresh-faced 25-year-old from Caen in Normandy, headed there during her first ever visit to Paris in July 1790. She had arrived two days earlier and taken up residence in a hotel on the nearby rue Héroudt, where she impressed everyone with her well-bred elegance and fine manners, the result of being sent to a convent school after the death of her mother. Coeydon’s family belonged to the lower ranks of the aristocracy, enjoying a quietly comfortable lifestyle but unable to afford the legendary excesses of the royal court at Versailles. Nonetheless, they boasted one illustrious ancestor in the dramatist Pierre Corneille, who had specialised in tragedy and was considered, along with his peers Racine and Molière, to be one of the greatest playwrights of the 17th century, although by 1790 his popularity had waned, due in part to the scathing criticism of Voltaire.
Like Corneille, his descombre, Corlay was highly articulate and intelligent. Like many liberal-minded young people from his class, she welcomed the revolution as a way of ending the oppressive regime of the absolute Bourbon monarchy and creating a future more enlightened and equal France. However, as the revolution became more bloody and violent, Corlay and her peers began to feel increasingly disillusioned and alienated. They either distanced themselves from politics or aligned themselves with the more moderate political factions, such as the Girondins.

The Girondins supported the end of the monarchy but fiercely resisted and condemned the more extreme measures employed by their political rivals, the Montagnards, who included Maximilien Robespierre, Georges Danton, and Jean-Paul Marat among their ranks. The prison massacre of September 1792, which resulted in the murders of around 1,500 prisoners in Paris alone, had further polarized the two warring factions and made the Girondins and their moderate followers even more determined to put an end to the escalating extremism and violence.

However, as the Montagnards' power increased and it became clear that they would stop at nothing to seize full control of the Convention, the Girondists found themselves isolated until finally they were purged at the end of May 1793. Many of their leading figures escaped to Normandy, where they planned to regroup and stage their own coup. For away in Caen, Corlay had followed the unfolding events in Paris with increasing alarm, and when the Girondists arrived in her area she naturally hastened to meet them and attend their meetings. As a result she became even more inflamed with hatred for the Montagnards, in particular Marat, whom she regarded as the worst of them all and entirely to blame for the downfall of the Girondists.

Within just a few weeks of the Girondists' departure from Paris, Corlay had managed to persuade him to take decisive action. Having fixed upon Marat as the main contributor to their downfall and the evil genius behind the violently repressive policies that were leading their country towards disaster, she decided to kill him. While other potential assassins might take months, if not years, to formulate their plans, Corlay moved swiftly, having decided to murder Marat publicly in the Convention on 14 July, the anniversary of the Bastille’s fall in 1789. She put her affairs in order and boarded a coach to Paris, fully aware that she might never be able to return to Caen. As far as Corlay was concerned, Marat was at the very heart of everything that was going wrong in France and removing him, even if it meant sacrificing herself in the process, would save millions from a violently paranoid regime that saw enemies everywhere and would, she believed, eventually end by killing them all in the pursuit of its agenda.

When she inquired about Marat upon arriving in Paris, she was told that he was stricken with a skin condition and was rarely seen outside his home, which was a disappointment as it forced her to change.

Jean-Paul Marat
(1743–1793)

Loved by the Parisians but hated by his political opponents

Born in Boudry in Neuchatel, Jean-Paul Marat was the second of nine children born to an Italian father and French Huguenot mother. He moved to Paris as a teenager in order to study medicine, and although he failed to qualify he would nonetheless work as a doctor for the rest of his life. Marat moved to London in 1765 and lived in Britain for the next 14 years. Drawn to politics and intellectual circles, he produced his first political work while living in Newcastle. When the French Revolution began, Marat turned his attention to politics and within a few months of the Bastille’s fall he started his own newspaper, L’Ami du Peuple, which he used to promote hardline Jacobin ideals. Although he was incredibly popular with working class Parisians, his outspoken views often got him into trouble. One prolonged period spent hiding in the Parisian sewers resulted in a skin condition, which necessitated taking long medicinal baths. In September 1792, he became a member of the National Convention and took a more active political role, which brought him into conflict with the Girondins, who eventually managed to have him imprisoned. He was acquitted at first, however, and worked to bring about the downfall of the Girondins, thus sealing his fate.

Although Marat was beloved by ordinary Parisians, his radical views and public performances made his enemies envious.

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her plans. Corday spent the morning of 13 July at the Palais Royal, where she bought a knife and a black bonnet trimmed with green silk ribbons, which she loved so much that she put it straight away on. She then went to Mazas’ lodgings at 16 Rue des Cordeliers only to be turned away by his wife and a store woman, who were caring for him. Undeterred, Charlotte returned to her lodgings and wrote Mazas a brief note, informing him that she had travelled, all the way from Caen to inform him in person about the plot that were being hatched there by the ruffians Girondins.

After dispatching the note with a messenger, she asked the hotel for a hardwearing coat to come to her to arrange her hair in a more fashionable style. She also changed into a petticoat dress of white muslin trimmed with a pink cotton fichu before tucking her birth certificate, a letter addressed to the French people and the knife she had purchased earlier into her bodice. Corday then headed out once more, having sent a second, more urgent, letter ahead to Mazas.

She reached Mazas’ home at around seven in the evening and once again was furiously refused admittance by Ernest. Determined to be allowed inside, Corday raised her voice as she informed that she had important information about the Girondins’ plot in Caen - this did the trick as Mazas overheard and weakly called down that she should be allowed to come up to his room. Corday knew that Mazas’ skin infection required him to take long medicinal baths, but the sight of him in his robins mask nevertheless gave rise to rather a shock. Mazas welcomed Corday warmly, inviting her to sit beside him and tell him everything that she knew about the alleged plot, which he proceeded to do as he gladly took notes, laughing as he wrote down the names she listed for him. “Their heads will roll within a fortnight,” he told her.

This was just too much provocation for Corday and she abruptly stood up, pulled the little out of her bodice and plunged it into Mazas’ chest. She then took the list of names and threw it into the bath, hoping this would be enough to assuage her anger.

“Anything is justified for the security of the nation,” Corday told the judges during her trial. “I killed one man in order to save a hundred thousand!”

On 15 July Corday was transferred to the Conciergerie, a former royal palace that was now one of the most feared prisons in Paris thanks to the fact that it was attached to the Palais de Justice, which meant that being transferred there meant that your trial, and possibly execution, was imminent. Corday requested that the Girondin politician Baudour de Pontécoulant, who was also from Caen, defend her at her trial but her letter failed to reach him in time and so the prominent lawyer, Chauvano-Lagarde, who would defend Marie Antoinette at her trial a few months later, was appointed to the case. Corday was arraigned by this inexperienced but
Jacques-Louis David began work on his painting of the murder of Marat almost immediately after the crime was committed, determined to create a suitably moving memorial to a man who'd been his friend and political colleague for a number of years. David had become politically involved early in the revolution and joined the Jacobin club, where he befriended not just Marat but also Robespierre, Danton and other leading figures of the revolution. He eventually became a deputy in the Convention, which permitted him to vote for the execution of Louis XVI. He had visited Marat at his home the day before the murder and used his intimate knowledge of the dead man's lifestyle as the basis of his painting. It was intended not just to glorify Marat as a martyr of the revolution but also to inspire sympathy by underlining the fragility of the 'enlightened intellectuals', who had been killed by an assassin while he lay exposed and vulnerable in his bath. Marat's limp posture deliberately evokes memories of medieval paintings of Christ after he had been taken down from the cross. Crucially, the spotlight is entirely upon Marat, while Corday is nowhere to be seen, although the note that she sent to him earlier in the day is depicted, soiled and bloody, in his executed hand. However, despite David's efforts to keep Corday at a distance from his solemn tableau, within just a few years of his masterpiece's completion demand for depictions of Marat had started away, while people clamoured for paintings and engravings of Marat's emetic murder. Although the painting is now considered a masterpiece, Marat had been completely discarded and the once-celebrated work had virtually been forgotten by the time David died in Brussels in 1825, with the result that his family were unable to find a buyer when they tried to sell it. It would eventually be donated to a museum in Brussels, where it still remains as a poignant memorial to the bloody turmoil of the French Revolution.
tried, and she had acted completely alone and had absolutely no accomplices. Anything is justified for the security of the nation," the told the judges during her trial. "I killed one man in order to save a hundred thousand." Charlotte calmly and proudly declare that she was guilty and that she alone had "conceived the plan and executed it". Her defense lawyer nonetheless did his best for her, telling the tribunal that "such calls, such compositions, such severity, in the face of death... are absurd; they can only come from an exaltation of spirit born of political lunacy. That is what put the knife to her hand." Nonetheless, as he and her client both knew, those could only ever be verdict: a sentence of death. "Forget me, my dear Papa, for disposing of my life without your permission," Conroy wrote to her father before her trial, already certain that she would be condemned to die. "Farewell, my dear Papa, I beg you to forget me or rather to replace at my fate - it was for a good cause... Do not forget Conolly’s love,” the wrote. "The crime makes the shame, not the scaffold." After this, she wrote directly to the Committee of General Safety to request that an artist be allowed to paint her portrait. "I would like to have this token of my memory to my friends," she wrote. "Indeed, just as one cherishes the image of good citizens, curiosity sometimes seeks out those of great criminal, which seeks to perpetuate horror at their crimes.” Surprisingly, they agreed and Jean-Baptiste Hauss, a German-born artist who had sketched Conolly in the courtroom, was authorised to paint her likeness. Afterwards he would comment on her “expression of tragedy and agony of spirit.”

"Kobespiersie appeared unusually agitated - his nervous chattering a marked contrast to Conolly’s unriverning calmness and self-possession"

As the tribunal reached its final destination, the executions Claude-Henri Samon, who had accompanied her from the Conception instood up in order to disdain Conolly from the sight of the guillotine towering over her. But she publicly asked him to stand aside as she had never seen one before and was curious to see it. It was all over within just a few minutes, but although Samon had treated the condemned woman with the utmost respect and consideration, moved by her youth and courage, he was forced to rebuff one of the other on the scaffold before he reached into the basket, pulled out Conolly's head and then, to the horror of the crowd, dropped it across the face. According to some disguised witnesses, Conolly’s cheeks flushed bright red as if with anger at this humiliation. This was not the least indignity meted out to her remains - before she was incensed in the small cemetery of the Madeleine church, the Committee of Public Safetyordered that an autopsy be carried out to prove that she had been sexually active. However, if they had hoped to prove that she had led about acting alone and had been part of a wider conspiracy, then they were doomed to disappointment. The autopsy actually proved beyond all doubt that Conolly had indeed been a virgin at the time of her death and that the shadowy mystery man that they insisted had forced her to commit her crime was, as she had said all along, a figment of their imagination. Within hours of Conolly’s murder, her former colleagues and followers had begun hailing him as a martyr and seeking his death to further their own agenda, which was to completely crush the Girondins and purge the nation of anyone that they considered to be an enemy of the state. And thanks to Conolly’s actions, Robespierre’s paranoid fear of plots, traitors and assassins intensified, eventually leading just two months later to the beginning of the Reign of Terror, during which several thousand French citizens were executed and many others imprisoned or exiled to leave the country.

Tragically, Conolly had sincerely believed that killing Maria would save her country from a descent into violence and civil war, only for it to have quite the opposite effect and instead give her enemies an excuse to tighten their grip on the French people. Not only that, but the trial that Maria had been so brutally murdered by a well-bred and apparently respectable young woman, rather than one that could easily be dismissed as an out of control madwoman, completely transformed the formerly rather patriotic woman that such women had been trusted to the authorities since 1793. As a result, not only were their clubs and societies closed down but they were also far more likely to be arrested and executed. Indeed, Conolly’s death was closely followed by those of prominent women such as Madame Roland, the Girondin feminist whom Conolly had once admired as much. Also among the casualties in the wake of Marat’s murders were the Girondins, 22 of whom were put on trial and then executed at the end of October. "She is leading us to our death," one of them noted admiringly about Conolly’s courage and courage as she went to her execution. "But she is showing us how to live!"
How to build a Goddess

Bettany Hughes uncovers the true story behind the creation of Venus and Aphrodite, antiquity's adored deity.
He names Venus and Aphrodite are synonymous with love, and have been for centuries. Myths are still told today of the goddess’s many lovers and her adventures in antiquity. But beyond the tales of sex and debauchery, underneath the marble statuary and grand temples, lies a history of the deity that seems to have been forgotten. The many faces of Venus–Aphrodite are finally coming to the forefront in a new book by award-winning historian and writer Betty Hughes. The goddess’s fascinating past is the Middle East, North Africa, and even Britain is uncovered in Venus and Aphrodite, so we’ve sat down to talk with Betty about how the Greeks and Romans perceived her, what happened to her in the Christian world, how 20th-century suffragettes felt about her image, and more besides.

Why did you choose to look into Venus–Aphrodite, and why did you decide to publish this book now? It’s something that I’ve been thinking about for a long time. When I was writing about Sappho of Tenedos, I noticed that actually, although love clearly gets the name in the Greek world, really it’s Aphrodite who is responsible for the Trojan War as she tempted Paris to fall in love with Helen and then tempted Helen to run away with Paris. I’ve always been interested in Aphrodite as an active agent or as a goddess, and so I’ve been gathering material since then.

For a few years now it has felt like the right time to bring out the book — firstly because there’s a lot of new archaeological material. But it’s also because she was responsible for desire and where it can take you, for good and bad, and at the moment we’re thinking a lot about sex and eroticism in the 21st century. We’re thinking a lot about the role of women. It felt like it was the right time to gather this all together.

There are a lot of influences for Venus and Aphrodite that came from outside Greece and Rome. Do you think there’s one that contributed most? Can there even be a definitive answer to this? No, I don’t think there’s a definitive answer, but that is what’s exciting about her. She is someone who we think we know, but she has a much more brilliant rich, complicated, and mystical ancestry than we imagine. She’s not just the Greek goddess of Roman because — she’s an Eastern goddess, a North African goddess.

It isn’t just that what we do with these incredible figures is we give them an idea, a name, and a face. To me, what Venus represents is not just desire, but what we choose to do with it — whether we choose to channel that into lovemaking, or raising a family, or having the almighty. If you think about it, these motivations are all human, and they have been there literally since recorded time, so it’s no surprise that the Aphrodite of these ideas has been around that long, too.

How did misery and male dominance change Aphrodite’s role in Greek society? She increasingly became somebody who represented the perfect woman, which was soft and subservient. If you look at the Aphrodite that is generated more and more from the 4th century BCE, she’s far more of a princess and she starts to shed her clothes. It’s more about female nudity than it is about female agency, and that’s what was going on. In immortality, they reflected what was happening in mortality.

We often hear about the Romans assimilating gods from other cultures into their pantheon, but how were the Greeks influenced by outsiders? From the very earliest Greeks, so the Bronze Age civilisations like the Mycenaeans and the Minoans trading was vital, so they only survived, not just thrived, if they understood the cultures that they worked with. They took inspiration from them, cherry-picking the bits they liked, and so actually the Greeks themselves were always relating ideas from other cultures. But from about the 6th century BCE, Aphrodite became a goddess of the
How to build a Goddess

“Her temples are squared under early Christian churches, particularly those dedicated to Mary.”

Greek's own. They gave her a Greek name and came into the idea of how she should be called a Greek, so she became a Greek deity.

Many consider the Roman pantheon to be copied or borrowed from the Greeks, with Aphrodite turning into Venus, do you think they were very similar or were there some quite strong differences between the two?

There was an easy goddess called Venus in Rome who was really a fertility deity, so she was more about nature and the cycle of life. I think when she collided with Juno from the Middle East and the Greek Aphrodite, that's when she took on those warmer aspects. It's really interesting that increasing in the Romans would you see her naked but armed, so it's no coincidence to me that the Romans, who had a desire for world domination, conveniently emphasised and embraced that aspect of her.

The imagery relating to her changed during the Augustan era in Rome. Why?

I think there's this notion that Augustus was sort of pushing a new button on Roman society and culture, and even though history is something that good humans should have enjoyed, they should never have enjoyed it in excess. Venus became increasingly relegated to the bathroom for the private dedication of the women of the bathroom and the bedroom. So she was still present, but she might have been disapproved. Venus was holding the mirror up to contemporary women, and she became more of a scrutinizing creature. She began to lose her clothes, she became ashamed of her sex, kind of covering her breasts, and that's what happened to Venus as well. So, although she was still a very important figure, she was the mother of the Roman nation via her love affair with Ares, which produced Roma and Julia and Romulus. It's almost as though she was there to protect the Roman power, rather than be the source of that power itself.

So did the imagery and everything relating to her continue to change throughout the Roman Empire until Christianity became the de facto religion?

No, not really. She was naked and armed, a goddess who looked after cities, so she didn't evolve that much. When the Roman Empire really started to get wind in its sails, she was almost
The Venus de Milo

Everything you need to know about the famous statue

Jewels and decoration

Although what remains today is just plain marble, there are some holes in the smooth surface that suggest the goddess was adorned with metal jewellery like a bracelet, a headband, and a pair of earrings.

What’s missing?

When the statue was uncovered in the 19th century, it was missing its arms, and they’re still yet to be found. There’s a considerable amount of debate over how the arms were positioned, and some have suggested that she held an apple as an allusion to the Judgment of Paris, or that she was looking into a mirror or fielding a beak.

Unearthing the past

Found on the small Aegean island of Melos on 8 April 1820, the Venus de Milo was presented to the French king Louis XVIII a year later, and the monarch immediately donated it to the Louvre in Paris.

Is it really Venus?

While the general consensus is that the statue depicts Venus, thanks to the lack of clothing and feminine curves some argue that it could actually be Athena, a Danu or the sea goddess Aphrodite, who was worshipped on Melos.

An issue of timing

Not everyone agrees on when the statue was made, or if it’s an original. While the techniques employed and her elegant figure suggest that it was created in the Hellenistic period, or late 3rd to 1st centuries BCE, Venus’ lifestyles and appropriateness are more in line with 5th century BCE ideals.

Constructing a goddess

As was standard Greek practice, the sculpture is comprised of several pieces of marble individually sculpted and then fused together with vertical pegs. It is thought that the marble may have been painted but the vibrant colours have since faded.

Like a kind of guardian of Roman power, so ever-present for arguably less potent herself and that carries on right the way through to the Christian period. It’s really interesting to me, because a number of her temples are squashed under early Christian churches, particularly those dedicated to Mary. A very interesting thing happens in that moment that you’re trying to prove that the heavens have significant power, you get a whole world that pays attention to this idea of the female intercessor and that loves the idea of the female goddess being the champion of love. There’s going to be a real gapping void if you get rid of that. I think that’s why Mary takes on Aphrodite’s pose.

So how far did worship of her, all the forms of her, really reach?

It depends what point of time you’re looking at. If you’re looking at her great-grandmothers, so Ismene, Ishtar, Sati, they were being worshipped right the way across the Middle East in what’s now modern-day Iraq, Syria, Palestine and Lebanon. She was also worshipped down in Sudan. There are even Aphrodite temples in Roman Britannia, so her territory is really really broad.

Why do you think our view of her is so Greco-Roman-centric?

This is the story that we’ve given ourselves, and particularly as Europeans, that there’s this unbroken line of civilization from the Greeks, through the Romans and ending up in Niccolini Circus, but of course that’s not the case. Venus was hugely popular in Alexandria, particularly,
How to build a Goddess

“As I just think that’s so ahead of its time, this notion that we all have a bit of male and female in us”

- and with the Egyptians in Egypt, so she was a really big figure there. Cleopatra identified with Aphrodite dressing as her and kind of channeling her. The Greeks claimed that they invented history and therefore wrote themselves into it. Meanwhile the Romans were very good at whitewashing the record, brainwashing us as recipients of their history and making claims that they had rights of ownership over these goddesses. But it’s mad that we don’t know that she’s an Eastern goddess who sometimes has a beard.

Could you explain the links that are often made between Venus and prostitution?

- Obviously she’s the goddess of sexual love and there’s been a lot of ink spilled describing how all her sanctuaries are full of sacred prostitutes, so it’s a rather appealing idea that probably male remodellers would worship Aphrodite by having sex with a prostitute. I think it did happen in some instances - it would be seen in a way if it didn’t - but I don’t think it was as widespread as we’ve been led to believe. Aphrodite was called protector of prostitutes, and there was a convoluted idea in some circles of the ancient world that she was a prostitute who was then turned into a goddess. That’s a trope that continues right the way down time, so I think it’s really interesting that in the 16th to 17th centuries, prostitutes were often called Venus. Of course, the gift of prostitution, venereal disease, is named after the goddess.

The idea of Venus seems to be a bit at odds with medieval Christian Europe, especially early medieval Christian Europe. How was she remembered during this time?

- People were actually very faithful to materialize her, so she became a kind of humanistic muse. There was this notion of a very romantic love propagated by troubadours that there was a good Venus and a bad Venus, because she was perfect and she had a kind of cruel love where a woman with power denies her admirer any sexual favors or charms. This is the perfect lady - that banishing of lust and longing from the love-making.
How does the way Aphrodite-Venus is remembered and thought of today differ to how she was actually revered in antiquity?

You didn’t mess with Aphrodite, so she’d be a god that you’d be struck down by a thunderbolt if one of her many gods loved! There was much more respect for the idea of where desire can take you, for good and for bad. It wasn’t preceding that desire didn’t happen, it was actually putting desire at the centre of the conversation about what it is to be human.

“That’s mad that we don’t know that she’s an Eastern goddess”

In all the things that Aphrodite’s involved with in the stories of suicide and unrequited love, incest and pedophilia – her preview is very dark as well as light. The Greeks and Romans were much better in admitting that these impulses are we in society. She looked after what we do with desire in the community politically, morally, socially, culturally, sexually, so she’s often called Aphrodite-Ermesia, or Aphrodite of Harmony and Aphrodite of Lilies. There’s a really interesting notion about how we generate the ties that bind us together – she’s a very useful goddess still.

In one more portrait of Aphrodite that fits how you see her?

She’s so multi-valued, I don’t have one image of her. I don’t think of her as one thing. Nonetheless, I do love the fact that on Cyprus she’s represented in some sanctuaries with a beard. I just think that’s so ahead of its time, this notion that we all turn a bit of male and female to us and they recognise that. That’s one of my favourite images of her.

In your research for the book, was there anything that surprised you about her?

I wasn’t expecting a connection to the Virgin Mary, if you go to one of those monasteries in Cyprus on the hill of Aphrodite, they’ll wrap you in a silver girdle which they say Mary had sort of inherited from Aphrodite, who used it to help with fertility problems. I wasn’t expecting her to live on in that kind of pop-culture way.

What’s one thing that you’d like readers to take away about the goddess after reading Venus and Aphrodite?

Remember that, as a mythopoeic description, she’s greater than all of the gods. If I look at societies that work, they’re societies that put love at the centre of their operations. I don’t mean a kind of soppy, romantic love. I mean a passion to be the best people we can and to love those around us in the best way we can. As the Greek tragedians recognised, as a kind of humans she’s the greatest and most powerful of all the goddesses.
“ONCE UPON A TIME, LONG LONG AGO...”

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A mighty Seljuk Turkish army rode out of Merv in Upper Mesopotamia in late spring 1098 on a mission to rescue a Turkish garrison besieged in the citadel of Antioch by an army of Latin crusaders from Western Europe. At its head rode Bethgaya, the grizzled, grey-bearded Seljuk governor of the great Mesopotamian city. Behind him rode thousands of mailed and bowmen and horse-armed ghulam lancers. Black banners wafted over the long columns of horsemen as they rode west.

Yaghi Siyan, the commander of the beleaguered Seljuk garrison that had retreated into Antioch’s citadel, breathed a sign of relief when word reached him that Bethgaya had declared a hudna against the Latin crusaders which bought them three months to capture Antioch. During that time their numbers had dwindled considerably owing to starvation, disease and desertion.

Although approximately 100,000 men had responded to Pope Urban’s call for a crusade in 1096 to liberate Jerusalem from the Turks, only half...
The Crusaders knew they had to capture Antioch because it lay astride their line of communications to Constantinople. Two of the senior commanders, Count Raymond of Toulouse and Duke Bohemond of Taranto, had different strategies for capturing Antioch. Raymond favoured storming the walls, while Bohemond wanted to starve the Turks into submission. The latter approach was feared given that the crusaders did not have enough men to completely surround the walled city, but Bohemond held sway and there was no immediate attack. As the weeks stretched into months, the crusaders dwindled not only with Yaghhi Siyan’s troops, but also with local Muslim forces from Aleppo and Damascus. During this time the crusaders suffered from exposure to the elements and starvation. Owing to these factors, the crusader army continued to shrink in size.

In early spring 1098 Yaghhi Siyan had sent an urgent dispatch to Nur al-Din, the Seljuk governor of Mosul, requesting a relief army large enough to drive off the enemy. The general was running low on provisions, so Yaghhi Siyan requested that the number were soldiery. The caliber of these troops varied considerably, many of those from the lower strata of society had little military training, whereas those of wealth and prestige had been trained since a young age in the art of war. The 10,000 fighting men that set out across Anatolia, 5,000 were mounted knights.


In order to reach Jerusalem, the crusaders had to fight their way through Anatolia, most of which was ruled by Seljuk Turks.

Yaghhi Siyan, who ruled the Sultana of Rum branch of the Great Seljuk Empire, was in Trabzon. The empire was growing increasingly decentralized and the Seljuk Sultans were being pushed out of the empire’s heartland by the Mamluk Sultanate of Egypt.

Yaghhi Siyan commanded a small Seljuk garrison that ruled the Cilician and Armenian Christian region of Antioch. The Byzantines had built Antioch’s great stone walls in the 6th century. The Turks had taken Antioch in 1086 from a warring Byzantine Empire. The city’s outer walls, which were studied with towers, enclosed an area three-and-a-half square miles in size that included pastures and orchards.
Greatest Battles

Rethingha led his army to victory over a divided Seljuk force at Antioch.

merchants who were hoarding goods gave up half of their supply to the garrison's command. This sustained the weary mercenaries.

An Armenian officer and mercenary named Prount, a convert to Islam, believed that the city threatened his family's livelihood. He turned over half of his grain to Prount. As an officer of the garrison, Prount was responsible for guarding a section of the western wall. He was so embittered that he assaulted the walls. "He looked to his own salvation," wrote Roman chronicler Ralph of Caen. "He would avenge his injuries by burning the whole city." One night Prount smashed out of the city and met with Bohemond. When Prount offered to let the Normans claim over his section of the wall under cover of darkness, Bohemond readily accepted the offer.

On the night of 2 June, Bohemond allowed Bohemond's Normans to wear an unguentuous gown in the western part of the city. Once inside, the raiders opened a secondary gate for the main crusader force to enter the city. In the early morning hours of 3 June, the crusaders ran through the city, indiscriminately slaughtering everyone they came across. The Turkish soldiers who survived the initial onslaught hastily withdrew to the citadel on Mount Silias.

Rethingha was a Turkish slave soldier who governed Upper Mesopotamia on behalf of Seljuk Sultan Saltuq. He executed 30,000 troops for the offensive. The Seljuk relief army set out in early May. On the way to Antioch, Rethingha besieged Kelisa, which was held by Godfrey's younger brother, Baldwin of Boulogne. Baldwin had split off from the main army in eastern Anatolia, seeking to carve out a fiefdom for himself from the Armenian lands at the headwaters of the Tigris River. After squandering three weeks in a poorly planned siege, Rethingha stormed the castle and joined his forces with those of Godfrey. He then marched through northern Syria, another 100,000 Turkish troops joined his
On 14 June Peter produced an iron tip that he claimed was from the actual Holy Lance. Bishop Adhemar, the papal legate accompanying the crusaders, was deeply sceptical of the finding because he knew the Holy Lance was stored in Constantine’s. Nevertheless, he played along with Peter for the good of the army’s morale. Peter’s alleged discovery of the Holy Lance produced the desired improvement in crusader morale. The crusaders hailed the Holy Lance in rich brocade, with a plan to make it their standard and carry it into battle.

The council of princes knew that the army could not withstand a siege. For that reason, they decided to encircle the city and offer battle. Raymond, the de facto leader at that point in the crusade, was hedonistic, though, so command devolved to Bohemond. Raymond directed a detachment that had orders to prevent the Seljuk garrison in the citadel from rallying forth to help Kerbogha secure the city.

On the morning of 28 June, the crusaders emerged from the Budjay Gate in the west wall overlooking the River Orontes. Inviting Eshagh’s hero to fight a pitched battle was a major gaffe, but the crusaders believed it was their best chance given the late supply situation they faced.

The crusaders did not have enough warhorses to mount charges, though. Instead, the nobles in command of the divisions distributed the 200

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>CRUSADERS</th>
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<th>SELJUK EMPIRE</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TOTAL NUMBER OF TROOPS</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>40,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>INFANTRY</td>
<td>14,800</td>
<td>35,000</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAVALRY</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>2,000</td>
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**BOHEMOND OF TARANTO**

Thanks to the strategic acumen by his colleague restraining Antioch after a bloody siege, he is hailed various and admired and command over a powerful and self-sustaining.

**DISMOUNTED KNIGHTS**

They were skilled archers and light cavalrymen.

- Highly mobile
- Excellent archers, swordsmen, and heavy cavalry
- Prone to suffering heavy casualties in sieges

**BATTLE AXE**

Fitted with a long and broad blade, it could inflict great damage.

- Easily crushed bones and could sever limbs
- Effective against heavy horse-archer

**COMPOSITE BOW**

It provides the best in the contrasting properties of speed and force.

- Had remarkable strength for its extremely small size
- Required skilled bowmen to use effectively as a military

**MOUNTED ARCHERS**

The Seljuk archers were highly mobile and capable of covering long distances.

- Effective against cavalry
- Not suited for a frontal attack

**KERBOGHA, ATABEG OF MOSUL**

He mobilized thousands of Seljuk troops through a skilled and reliable administration.

- Professional guards recruitment
- Abundant and disciplined troops

*This entry was written by an anonymous scholar.*
28 JUNE 1098

How the crusader army broke the Seljuk siege of Antioch

Turkish Arrow Barrage

How the crusader army broke the Seljuk siege of Antioch

Clash of Foot Soldiers

Crusaders March Into the Plain

Piecemeal Seljuk Charges

Crusaders Form Quick-Reaction Force
Battle of Antioch

06 Crusader Reserve Deploys
The reserve of Tunisian cavalry, which is composed of Sicilian and Norman troopers, serves as a reserve. When Bernard orders it into action when the Muslim vanguard is dispersed, the Crusaders appear to have gained the upper hand because Hulagu's army hasn't committed the bulk of its troops.

07 Seljuk's Final Charge
One of the few times the Crusaders launched a counterattack was when the Crusaders launched an impetuous charge against the Seljuk's vanguard. The Crusaders were able to push the Seljuks back, but they were unsuccessful in breaking their formation.

08 Garrisons Sortie Prevented
Seized by surprise and the sheer force of the Crusader assault, the garrison is unable to escape. The Crusaders, led by Baldwin and his sons, attack the garrison with overwhelming force, destroying the remaining resistance.

09 Destruction of the Seljuk Vanguard
The Crusader army continues to press its advantage. The Crusaders, led by Baldwin and his sons, attack the Seljuk vanguard with overwhelming force, destroying the remaining resistance.

10 Flight of the Seljuks
Driven from their camp to save their own lives, the Seljuks abandon their camp, including their followers, arms, equipment, horses, and camels. The Seljuk army, now without leadership, is easily dispersed when the Crusaders arrive. The Seljuks who weren't captured were abandoned by the rest of the army.
The ‘What If’ Newspaper

Mexico

Interview by Jonathan O’Callaghan

1848

MEXICO DEFEATS THE UNITED STATES

Mexico maintains claim on vast swathes of territory, including the potentially gold-rich California, in huge blow to US expansion

What was the background to the Mexican-American War of 1846-48?
The United States in the early 19th century had a rapidly growing population, particularly in the west. This put it on a collision course with the Republic of Mexico, which had acquired its independence in the 1820s and claimed much of the territory that is now the southwest of the United States, and indeed the Pacific Coast of the United States. So in the 1840s the US looked to a potential road to conflict with both Mexico and Britain: in what's today the Pacific Northwest. That's the big picture. The more pressing cause is that the American settlers in the Mexican province of Texas in 1836 rebelled, declared independence, fought a short but relatively bloody war of independence and achieved their independence. And then the United States, in 1846, annexed Texas, and set the war in motion between 1846 and 1848.

EXCLUSIVE
Interview With

PROFESSOR FRANK COGLIANO
Professor Cogliano is a Professor of American History at the University of Edinburgh. His research interests include the history of revolution and early American settlement, and the Mexican-American War.

GOLD JACKPOT FOR MEXICO?
There have long been rumors that California holds deep within its hills and mountains a secret treasure, and with Mexico's victory over the United States it now looks as if it will be the nation to reap the rewards. Word is spreading through the prospecting community that a gold rush is about to kick off across the western state, so keep your ears to the ground because riches and opportunity have never been closer for the people of Mexico than they are now.
What happened from 1846 to 1848? The United States and Mexico fought on a number of fronts. American troops invaded what we now think of as modern Mexico through Texas. Other American troops went west to California. And then, in probably the big campaign of the war, General Winfield Scott landed in Veracruz and actually went inland through the heart of Mexico, capturing Mexico City, which is the Duke of Wellington called the greatest campaign in history. So the Americans insisted on, or seized Mexican territory on three fronts.

Was this a one-sided fight in favor of the Americans? That was how it was portrayed in part because of the subsequent history about the wealth and strength of the two countries. But actually, it was much more equal than people often say, in the sense that Mexico had its own revolution in the 1820s and actually had pretty sophisticated military forces, while the American army wasn't that good. It became clear in the course of the war, but it was largely a volunteer force and there were a lot of state troops involved. So there was a lot of pretty bloody fighting. It was a relatively brief conflict, and the outcome appeared so one-sided because we set the power disparity historically between the United States and Mexico. There's a tendency to kind of read that out of that book, but it was a slightly closer thing than people often realize.

What were the outcomes of the war? For the United States, the main outcome was that they acquired what's called the Mexican Cession, which was this massive amount of territory in the western part of North America. In 1848, with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, the United States acquired most of the territory that's now in the western United States. I'm talking about Texas, of course, but also the states of New Mexico, Arizona, California, Nevada, Utah, and Nevada. (Yes, to Mexico. This [he means] the claims that led to the American Civil War, because of the disputes between the North and South about whether the newly acquired territory should be slave territory or not.

Was there a turning point where the war could have swung the other way? It was a nearly even battle that was fairly close. Mexico had won twice, maybe the United States wouldn't have pursued the campaign. It would have been very interesting if the Mexicans had held on to California, because of course we knew that gold was discovered there. The United States acquired California in 1848 in the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo and then almost immediately gold was discovered. The Gold Rush of 1849 went off. So if that territory had remained Mexican, and the gold had been in Mexico instead of a newly acquired territory of the United States, that might have been an important turning point.

What would a Mexican victory have meant for the expansion of the U.S.? If Mexico had been victorious and Mexico the expansion of United States to the south and west, there were two possible outcomes. One is that American settlers would've continued going into Mexican territory to settle, because the population was doubling every generation. The United States had an incredibly rapidly growing population, both through an actual increase and through immigration. So maybe United States and American settlers would've gone to the west but into the northwest and Canada instead.

What would victory have meant for Mexico? They were fighting to maintain their territorial integrity (and they were also concerned about the fate of their citizens). Mexico was a republic two, and sought to protect the rights of its citizens in the territory, that the United States coveted, especially in Texas, but then lately in California and New Mexico. Mexico's claims in that territory were pretty good.

Would Mexico have abolished slavery in the American south? It wouldn't have been able to abolish it. It crosses the American south. But it prohibited slavery in the province of Texas. There had been slavery in Mexico before independence, but one of the legacies of the Mexican Revolution in the 1820s was the abolition of slavery throughout Mexico. That was confirmed in Texas in 1823. The Americans in Texas were bringing their slaves into the province and that was the thing that prompted the Texas Revolution, which eventually prompted the Mexican War. Ironically this western expansion was going to end the debate over western expansionism. It was going to be a catalyst of the American Civil War, which of course is about slavery.
Would the American Civil War have been less likely to happen? Yes, in the short run. The sequence of all that territory and the political controversy over whether that territory would be slave or free was a direct cause of the Civil War. The other thing was, likely a lot of the men who served as officers in the Mexican War went on to be officers and generals in the American Civil War on both sides. And if their experience was different, maybe the country would have been less willing to go to war. If they suffered a humiliating defeat, maybe in 1848 both sides would have been less willing to go to war. The lesson that many Americans drew from the Mexican War, which is incorrect in my view, was that war is pretty quick and easy and you can win decisively, and clean the residuals. How would the American Civil War have been less likely to happen? Yes, in the short run. The sequence of all that territory and the political controversy over whether that territory would be slave or free was a direct cause of the Civil War. The other thing was, likely a lot of the men who served as officers in the Mexican War went on to be officers and generals in the American Civil War on both sides. And if their experience was different, maybe the country would have been less willing to go to war. If they suffered a humiliating defeat, maybe in 1848 both sides would have been less willing to go to war. The lesson that many Americans drew from the Mexican War, which is incorrect in my view, was that war is pretty quick and easy and you can win decisively, and clean the residuals. Would Mexico have had a Gold Rush? The addition of capital as a result of the Gold Rush was kind of a strategic shot to the American economy. So if that had gone to Mexico, then Mexican development might have been different. One thing I would say is, we can imagine that if the United States had lost the Mexican War and then gold was discovered in California, maybe it wouldn’t have gone to war with Mexico again in California. What impact would there have been on U.S.-Mexico relations? A Mexican victory in this war might have changed the tone of U.S.-Mexican relations which are, we know, complicated to this very day, to some extent because of the legacy of this war. A huge proportion of the population of the western United States today are of Mexican descent and many of them feel a cultural affinity with Mexico. Many of them of course feel an affinity to the United States. Millions of them are citizens of the United States. But the war and the legacy of this war is a complicated one for both Mexico as a nation and for Mexican Americans. If Mexico had won the war, then it’s hard not to think that maybe at least some Americans would not have quite such a kind of paternalistic and condescending view of Mexico.
EXPLORING THE MAYA WORLD

Journey into the past with this unique online exhibit, which is preserving Maya cultural heritage for generations to come.

Between the 1880s and 1890s, British explorer Alfred Maudslay travelled across Mesoamerica, studying and documenting ancient Maya heritage. Developing the first glass plate photographs of famous sites such as Chichen Itza and creating over 400 plaster casts of Maya art, inscriptions, and monuments, Maudslay left behind a legacy that has proved vital to Mesoamerican research and scholars.

Over 100 years later, the British Museum and Google Arts & Culture have partnered up to launch a new online exhibition, Exploring the Maya World, to bring Maudslay’s indispensable work to the world. The British Museum’s rarely seen collection has been digitised and made accessible for the first time, bringing the fascinating and vital stories of the Maya civilization to life. Among the many features of Exploring the Maya World are nine new curated online exhibitions, over 650 assets including photographs, journals, artefacts and drawings, and a documentary which offers a behind-the-scenes look at the exhibition. Thanks to modern technology, you can explore 3D models that have been digitally reassembled from Maudslay’s plaster casts, as well as take a 360° tour of the ancient Maya city of Palenque - all within the comfort of your own home.
ROYAL RESIDENCE
Palenque Palace was the political and ritual centre of the city between the 7th and 8th centuries. Its carved lintel shows a scene of a battle, and its design took clearly inspiration from the later European cathedrals.

EXPLORE THE MAYA WORLD

PRESERVING THE PAST
Mayaists use the past to help present-day decisions. Maya sculptures, such as the Great Jaguar, are now preserved by the Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia (INAH).

DOCUMENTING MAYA HERITAGE
This is an archival scan from one of the various field notebooks that document the Mission, who documented the diverse societies of the Maya states. It contains a collection of his notebooks, diaries and accounts to the British Museum.
EXPLORING THE MAYA WORLD

RESTORING HISTORY

This statue has been meticulously reconstructed from plaster casts, bones, and other pieces meticulously restored by Maurylo Castillo. During the restoration process the aims were to perform an exact replica of the original sculpture to ensure that if it suffers damage and it is ever destroyed. It was limited to the use of plaster casts and bone fragments to recreate the original statue.

ANCIENT SPORT

This is a Maya sculpture portraying a typical Maya game. In the Americas, a traditional sport that involved throwing the ball without using any hands or feet. The game was also a religious ritual, playing an important part in Maya religion.

TRADITIONAL ATTIRE

Maya women used backstrap looms, which allowed them to weave cotton, maguey fibers, and cotton. Although they could also be made from backstrap or rope, these textiles were important to the Maya. They sometimes wore it in a way that combined withevans.
On the Menu
OYSTERS ROCKEFELLER

Did you know?
Oysters Rockefeller originated in New Orleans in 1899 as a replacement for escargot when snail supplies were low.

Ingredients
- 12 fresh oysters in their shells
- 4 tbsp butter
- 1 tbsp chopped shallots
- 1 tbsp fresh parsley, finely chopped
- 2 tbsp chopped green onions
- 6 tbsp white wine
- 1 tbsp chopped fresh thyme
- 1 tsp black pepper
- 1 tsp cayenne
- 1/2 tsp salt
- 1/4 tsp white pepper
- 1/2 cup grated Parmesan cheese
- Lemon wedges to serve

FINGER FOOD FOR THE SPEAKEASY ERA USA, 1920s

METHOD

01. Fill two oven-proof baking dishes with rock salt. You’ll be using these to broil the oysters later and the salt will give you a reliable base on which to make sure the shells can be placed flat.

02. Having scrubbed the oyster shells clean, soak the oysters in a bowl to collect the liquor as they will be used later. Discard the flat, top shell and separate the oyster from the curved lower shell. Flip them over in the shell if you like for nicer presentation. Arrange them on the salted baking dishes and chill in the fridge.

03. In a saucepan melt the butter over medium heat. Add the shallots and sunflower seeds, cooking for two to three minutes. Add the oyster liquor, cayenne and black pepper. Cook on a low heat until the spinach wilts.

04. Add the breadcrumbs and Parmesan cheese and cook for one to two minutes until they have been incorporated into the mixture. Season with salt and pepper to taste.

05. Preheat your broiler at a high heat. Remove your baking dishes from the fridge and begin topping each oyster with an even amount of the spinach mixture.

06. Place each oyster under the broiler and cook for around five minutes or until the edges of the oyster begin to curl up and the mixture on top is bubbling. It’s best to keep a close eye on proceedings, as oven temperatures can differ.

07. Serve with lemon wedges and some additional parsley if desired.

Did you make it? Let us know!

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Is Athenian democracy more relevant today than ever?

**Author Alev Scott and Andrea Emeka**  
**Publisher RiverRUN**  
**Price £14.99**  
**Released Out now**

The books, TV shows and films causing a stir in the history world this month

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THE REINVENTION OF HUMANITY
An enthralling and irresistible tale of anthropological pioneers

Author: Charles King
Publisher: Bodley Head
Price: £25
Released: Out now

The early 20th century. Franz Boas led a small group of anthropologists - most of them women - as they undertook a journey around the globe in an effort to ascertain just how deeply race and gender impacted on intelligence, culture and industrial roles. The Reimagination of Humanity follows this groundbreaking study and reveals not only the complexities of the sciences at the heart, but also the groundbreaking discoveries they made, which challenged long accepted beliefs.

This fascinating and very readable book recreates a world in which science had already decided on an intellectual pecking order. It was a world ripe for change and in his study of Boas and his researchers - all of whom were outsiders to the establishment in their own way - King proves to be a masterful and sensitive storyteller. It is a world that sectioned off so-called ‘primitive cultures’ as novelists to be looked at from a distance, ‘race’ and his researchers turned accepted wisdom on its head. They immersed themselves in isolated and little-understood communities and proved that the supposedly unshakable conclusions of the scientific establishment when it came to hierarchies of race, gender and race were wrong.

The Reimagination of Humanity is a scholar and in many ways deeply touching book. Charles King’s prose is incessantly readable and perceptive, and lends itself perfectly to telling one of the most fascinating tales of 20th century science. The study conducted by Boas and his researchers revolutionised anthropological and cultural understanding and King’s retelling of it is nothing short of magnificent.

THE ZOOKEEPERS’ WAR
A Cold War tale that’s too out there for fiction

Author: J.W. Mohrhaup, Shelley Frisch (Translator)
Publisher: Simon & Schuster
Price: £18.99
Released: Out now

Cold War Berlin was famously a city of two intrachannelly opposed halves. It was also a city of two zones, and as the 1960s rolled on, those institutions went to war with each other. The Zookeepers’ War tells the true story of the two zoos on either side of the Berlin Wall as they engaged in a desperate race to outdo each other. It sounds like fiction, but every word is, in fact, true.

Can there be a more perfect metaphor for a city divided than this? In the Russian-ruled East Berlin the animals were housed in the Tierpark, which was intended to be a hub and central success paradise. In the Allied-controlled West Berlin was the far older Zoologischer Garten, well-established by the time the new zoo opened in 1955 to meet the needs of those people on the other side of the Berlin Wall.

From the moment that zoo directors came to blows, the inherent absurdity of the Zookeepers’ War never let up. As gifts of animals were seen as a source of national prestige and both zones sought to provide the most impressive and expensive collection, soon the politicians got involved too. All of which could be better evidence of a superior ideology than a thriving war for its people to visit? These zoos became Cold War battlegrounds.

The Zookeepers’ War is also a fascinating chronicle of a changing world and a city of literally two halves. With its reflections on politics, power and the resilience of the German people, Mohrhaup’s work is a fascinating look at a very peculiar reality indeed.
A controversial and challenging argument for the repatriation of antiquity

Author Geoffrey Robertson Publisher Biteback
Price £20 Released Out now

WHO OWNS HISTORY?

In Who Owns History? Geoffrey Robertson sets out to tackle one of the most hard fought arguments of recent centuries: whether the Parthenon Marbles should be returned to Greece by the British Museum, where they are currently on display. There can be no doubt of Robertson’s opinion on the matter. Who Owns History? is a passionate argument by this renowned QC in favour of returning the Marbles to Athens.

In the opening pages of the book, Robertson states that Who Owns History? is not a history book. Indeed, he confesses to having carried out some of his fact checking for the book on Wikipedia, which is an unexpected and in some ways rather troubling admission. While this may not be a history book, an argument such as the one that Robertson is making must be made on sound fact, which Wikipedia cannot always be relied upon to provide.

He takes his lead on the Parthenon Marbles from Cicero, the Roman historian, and applies it not only to the Marbles but to other looted treasures currently on display across the world. His opinion is unanswerable and conclusive. Robertson believes they should be returned to their countries of origin.

In his direction of the British Museum, its trustees and visitors, Robertson is sometimes scathing but always constant. Whether readers find this book a passionate case for repatriation or a polemic against cultural institutions will likely very much depend on their existing opinion. Who Owns History? is, however, a well-sourced and compelling read.

ELEANOR OF AQUITAINE

QUEEN OF FRANCE AND ENGLAND, MOTHER OF EMPIRES

A lacklustre biography that leaves you wanting more

Author Sara Cockrell Publisher Amberley Publishing
Price £25 Released Out now

Even if history is not your forte, the chances are that you have probably heard of Eleanor of Aquitaine. Unfortunately, surviving evidence for the majority of her life is rather lacking until the death of her second husband, Henry II, which she survived from captivity in 1189. Consequently, she has been researched multiple times over the centuries but this is something that Cockrell attempts to correct in this new biography with mixed results.

Cockrell admits in her preface that her study of Eleanor shows her to be ‘somewhat less exceptional, somewhat less of a rebellious feminist icon’ and not the political player that history has made her out to be. While a good piece of biographical non-fiction should always address and assess existing arguments and evidence, it’s quite disheartening to be told that the subject is not what expected before we even get started — and there are over 400 tell pages to go.

Cockrell frequently makes speculations of Eleanor without the evidence to back them up. She does provide much analysis of the reasons she does use, although the extensive bibliography attempts to the extent of her research. The book stays focused on Eleanor but fails to delve into the context around her which is needed for readers new to her story. It is, therefore, the Crusades are not explored, despite the influence they had on her queenship.

Having said this, the biography is well written and easy to read, which is a must for any popular history book, and it still offers an introduction to one of history’s most fascinating queens.
THE CROWN  SEASON 3
The acclaimed show returns but fails to deliver the drama

Certificate 15 Director Peter Morgan Cast Olivia Colman, Tobias Menzies, Helena Bonham Carter Released: Out now

In the two years since the second season of The Crown was released on Netflix, audiences have been waiting in anticipation for the new season to arrive with its new cast. Everybody’s been wondering if these new players can live up to the standards set by the last. Well, it most certainly does, even though season three overall is ultimately less gripping than the first two.

This season focuses on the time period between 1964 and 1972, beginning with Harold Wilson’s election as prime minister and ending with Elizabeth’s Silver Jubilee. From the outset, the gorgeous sets and costumes make you wish that you could go back to this era, much as they have before.

Colman and Menzies retain the same captivating chemistry as their predecessors, Claire Foy and Matt Smith, but Elizabeth and Philip are now older and their relationship is more mature. The tone of this series unsurprisingly feels different but not just because of the new cast—Elizabeth has now settled into her role as monarch and accepted her responsibility to maintain stability. Historical accuracy is obviously not the be-all and end-all of dramas such as The Crown, however the deviation from the facts is very evident this season. For example, there’s an entire episode dedicated to Philip as he experiences a mid-life crisis, becoming obsessed with the Apollo 11 moon landing in 1969. Although it is an interesting episode, it’s also pure fantasy and not necessarily a metaphor to which an hour is really worth dedicating.

This is especially true when considering that the series leaves out the attempted kidnap of Princess Anne in 1974. It’s disappointing that this is not featured particularly as Erin Doherty, who plays Anne, is an absolute scene stealer who will hopefully be used a lot more in season 4. It’s also a shame that the series fails to highlight Prince Charles’ relationship with his two younger sons, Prince Andrew and Edward, who barely feature at all. It’s widely known that the Queen took some time off from work to raise her ‘second family’ during the 1990s, but you wouldn’t know it from watching this series.

The relationship between Lord Mountbatten and Philip is also lacking in this series and Mountbatten’s influence on Charles is not explored as much as it could’ve been.

Despite Colman’s wonderful portrayal, the Queen is overshadowed by the other characters and at times she’s basically in the background. When the attention is on her, she’s mostly depicted as cold and heartless, especially when it comes to her relationship with Prince Charles. While it’s Elizabeth’s duty to maintain the status quo, Charles has aspirations to do things his way and this is central to their conflict—although she initially shows no support for his booming relationship with Camilla Shand, it’s covered by Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother and Lord Mountbatten.

Having said all this, Season 3 is still worth watching as a tantalizing appetiser for what will hopefully be a gripping season four.
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HISTORY VS HOLLYWOOD
Fact versus fiction on the silver screen

A dark comedy that draws from history, but definitely takes more than a few liberties with it

**MAX**

**Director:**Menno Meyjes
**Starring:** John Cusack, Noah Taylor, Louise Brealey
**Country:** Netherlands, Hungary
**Released:** 2003

**VERDICT:** A historical account that isn’t always historically accurate.

**01** The film follows Max Volkenstein, played by John Cusack, an idealistic former Nazi diplomat and friend of Hitler who works with a Jewish art dealer named Omar Metzger (played by Noah Taylor). The film has been criticized for its imbalance of historical accuracy

**02** The film gets a few historical facts right, but also takes liberties. For example, the scene where Hitler is shown watching a film of a concentration camp is not historically accurate. The scene was added to make the film more dramatic.

**03** Hitler expresses his admiration for the art of Max Volkenstein, played by John Cusack. However, the film only shows Hitler admiring the art, not understanding the meaning behind it. This is historically inaccurate, as Hitler was not known for his appreciation of art

**04** Again, Max Volkenstein is shown speaking to the Führer in a scene that is not historically accurate. In reality, Max Volkenstein was not a close confidant of Hitler, and their relationship was more distant

**05** Max Volkenstein plays through some scenes of the film that are clearly inspired by real events, such as the famous scene where he joins the German Resistance Party. However, the film took some liberties with these events for dramatic effect.
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