

Birla Central Library

PILANI (Jaipur State)

Class No :- 916.216

Book No :- R 33 C

Accession No :- 8625

CAIRO.

SHEPHEARD'S HOTEL.

Open all the year round. World-wide reputation. Best position in the centre of the town. Surrounded by beautiful Gardens. Historic Terrace on the main boulevard. 500 Beds. 150 Bathrooms. Weekly Dances and daily Concerts. The Friday night Concerts are frequented by the élite of Cairene and foreign society. The Grill-Room, with its terrace overlooking the west gardens, and Restaurant in pure Moorish style, are pronounced by connoisseurs to have the best cuisine in Egypt.

SEMIRAMIS HOTEL.

Under the same management. Splendid position on the East bank of the Nile. Most up-to-date Comfort. 300 Rooms and Saloons. 100 Bathrooms. Moderate terms. Restaurant à la française. The weekly Dances on Wednesdays are the rendezvous of Society.

CHEZIREH PALACE HOTEL.

Entirely renovated in 1913. The ideal Winter Resort. In the middle of a most beautiful Park. Splendid apartments with private bathrooms. Single and double bedded rooms with private bath and dressing rooms. **Specially reduced terms** for long stay and for families.

**Write for Tariff and Pamphlet to
MANAGER.**

There is no other Country in the World which,
for Climate, Beautiful Scenery, and Historical
Interest, can compare with

UPPER EGYPT.

The following Palatial and Modern-
Built Hotels :

ASSOUAN :

CATARACT HOTEL.
SAVOY HOTEL.
GRAND HOTEL.

LUXOR :

WINTER PALACE HOTEL.
LUXOR HOTEL.

OFFER AT MODERATE TERMS MOST
COMFORTABLE ACCOMMODATION.

Pension Rates from 14/-.

For Further Information and Illustrated Booklets apply to

Appointed Manufacturers to

H.M. THE KING.	H.M. the KING OF SPAIN.
H.M. THE QUEEN.	H.M. the QUEEN OF SPAIN.
H.M. QUEEN ALEXANDRA.	H.M. the KING of the HELLENES.
H.I.M. the EMPRESS EUGÉNIE.	H.M. the QUEEN of the HELLENES
H.M. QUEEN MARGHERITA of ITALY.	

Also breveted by

H.M. the late KING EDWARD.	H.M. the late QUEEN VICTORIA
H.I.M. the late EMPEROR NAPOLEON.	

Fry's

PURE

Cocoa

"The Most Perfect Form of Cocoa."

—Guy's Hospital Gazette

"Drink of this cup; you'll find there's a spell in
Its Every Drop 'gainst the ills of mortality;
Talk of the cordial that sparkled for Helen,
Her cup was a fiction, but this is reality."

CAIRO OF TO-DAY

COOK'S TOURS TO EGYPT, THE NILE, THE SUDAN, AND PALESTINE.

Passengers Booked and Berths secured by all Routes.

**MEDITERRANEAN CRUISES BY ALL THE BEST
AND MOST COMFORTABLE LINES OF STEAMERS.**

Branch Offices at all the Principal Ports in the Mediterranean.

COOK'S NILE TOURS.

THOS. COOK & SON (Egypt), Limited.

Modern and splendidly equipped **TOURIST STEAMERS** leave **CAIRO** for **LUXOR, ASSUAN,** and **THE SECOND CATARACT**, regularly during the Egyptian Tourist Season—**NOVEMBER** to **MARCH**—affording opportunities to visit all the temples, monuments, and places of interest in **UPPER EGYPT**. **FREQUENT SAILINGS. MODERATE FARES.**

COMBINED BOOKINGS by Egyptian and Sudan Railways and Cook's Steamers at special Rates to **ALL POINTS** in **UPPER EGYPT** and to **KHARTOUM** and **GONDOKORO**.

New and Luxuriously Furnished Steamers and Steel Dahabeahs, of various Sizes, on Hire for Private Parties.

COOK'S PALESTINE TOURS.

Conducted or Independent Tours to the **HOLY LAND**, including **JAFFA, JERUSALEM, BETHLEHEM, THE DEAD SEA, JORDAN, JERICHO, NAZARETH, DAMASCUS, BAALBEC, BEYROUT,** etc., etc., with or without **EGYPT, CONSTANTINOPLE, ATHENS,** etc.

Conducted Tours leave **London** and **CAIRO** at frequent intervals during the Season.

Illustrated Programmes with Maps and Plans, free from THOS. COOK & SON, Ludgate Circus, London, or any Branch Office.

OFFICES OF THOS. COOK & SON (EGYPT), LIMITED.

LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON.

ALEXANDRIA—Rue Porte Rosette.

CAIRO OF TO-DAY

A PRACTICAL GUIDE TO CAIRO
AND THE NILE

BY

EUSTACE REYNOLDS-BALL,
B.A., F.R.G.S.

AUTHOR OF

'MEDITERRANEAN WINTER RESORTS,' 'JERUSALEM,' 'ROME,'
'THE TOURIST'S INDIA,' 'CAIRO: THE CITY OF THE CALIPHS,' ETC.

WITH MAPS, PLAN OF CAIRO, AND ILLUSTRATIONS

SEVENTH EDITION (REVISED TO DATE)

LONDON
ADAM AND CHARLES BLACK

1914

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	PAGE iii
------------------------	-------------

PART I.—CAIRO

	PAGE		
1. HOW TO REACH CAIRO	1	8. THE EGYPTIAN MUSEUM	76
2. PRACTICAL INFORMATION	15	9. THE CITADEL	86
3. CAIRO AS A HEALTH RESORT	25	10. THE TOMBS OF THE CALIPHS	92
4. SOCIAL CAIRO	35	11. OLD CAIRO AND RODA ISLAND	98
5. HOTELS AND HOTEL LIFE	44	12. MINOR SIGHTS	107
6. THE MOSQUES	56		
7. THE BAZAARS	69		

PART II.—EXCURSIONS

1. PYRAMIDS OF GHIZEH	117	4. HELOUAN AND ITS BATHS	148
2. MEMPHIS AND SAK- KARAH	131	5. MINOR EXCURSIONS	156
3. HELIOPOLIS	142		

PART III.—THE NILE AND ITS MONUMENTS

1. THE NILE FROM CAIRO TO LUXOR	163	4. KHARTOUM	209
2. LUXOR AND THEBES	176	5. THE NILE AS A HEALTH RESORT	217
3. FROM LUXOR TO THE SECOND CATARACT	194		

PART IV.—POLITICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN

1. REGENERATION OF EGYPT	229	3. BIBLIOGRAPHY OF RE- CENT POPULAR WORKS ON EGYPT	259
2. RECENT ARCHÆOLOGICAL RESEARCH	245		

INDEX	265
-----------------	-----

MAPS

	FACE PAGE		
PLAN OF CAIRO	12	MAP OF THE NILE FROM ITS MOUTH TO KHARTOUM, <i>In pocket at end.</i>	
MAP OF THE ENVIRONS OF CAIRO	117		

ILLUSTRATIONS

	FACE PAGE		FACE PAGE
EL AZHAR, THE GREAT MOSLEM UNIVERSITY	60	A DAHABEAH	176
THE CITADEL	86	KARNAK, TEMPLE AT	190
THE TOMBS OF THE CALIPHS	92	TEMPLE (RAMSES II.) AT ABU SIMBEL	208
THE SPHINX AND PYRAMIDS	128		

INTRODUCTION

CAIRO, in spite of the Europeanising tendencies of Mehemet Ali, and the innovations of Ismail in his attempt to give a Parisian veneer to his oriental Capital, still remains one of the most attractive cities in the East. It is, of course, inferior in world-wide interest to Jerusalem or even Rome or Athens, but if a plebiscite were taken among tourists of the dozen most interesting cities in the world, Cairo would undoubtedly find a place in the list.

Cairo, dating only from the tenth century, has of course no pretension to rank as an ancient historic capital, and its historic interest is purely Mediæval and Saracenic. In short, the capital of Egypt, the cradle of the oldest civilization in the world and the fountain of European arts and sciences, is but a city of yesterday compared to Memphis, Heliopolis, Thebes, and other ancient cities of Egypt now buried under the desert sands, or the accumulation of the debris and rubbish of centuries.

But though historical students may consider Cairo a mere mushroom city, it is full of attractions for many tourists, who do not find it easy to resist the fascination of the picturesque oriental life in the native quarters, where it is still possible, when once the Mooski is crossed, for the imaginative traveller to realise the dreams of the Arabian Nights of his childhood. The artist, too, if he strikes out a line for himself, and ignores the hackneyed and limited itineraries of the interpreters and guides, will find Cairo full of the richest material for his sketch-book.

Some portions of the chapters in *Cairo of To-Day* are reproduced by permission from my *Cairo: the City of the Caliphs* (1 vol. 5s. net), published by T. Fisher Unwin, 1 Adelphi Terrace, W.C.

This New Edition has not only been carefully revised throughout, but the sections on Routes, Practical Information, and Nile services have been rewritten.

It has also been enlarged, in order that more space might be given to recent excavations, and fuller information about Thebes, Khartoum, and the recent discoveries at Meroe.

E. A. R.-B.

January 1914.

PART I

CAIRO

I.—HOW TO REACH CAIRO¹

THE various routes from England to Egypt are so numerous that the most precise classification is necessary to differentiate them. They may most conveniently be divided into sea and overland routes. On the whole the voyage is preferable for invalids to the rail journey, and in the long run it will be found, even by the more expensive P. and O. and Orient liners, more economical.

1. Sea Routes.—(a) *From London.*—From London there are the weekly Peninsular and Oriental service and the fortnightly Orient Line service. The P. and O. steamers leave London every Friday (occasionally Thursday), arriving at Marseilles about seven, and Port Said about twelve, days later. P. and O. Fares, London to Port Said, £19 (£17 intermediate) first, and £13 (£11 intermediate) second class.

Since 1897 the P. and O. Company have much improved the Egyptian passenger service, and in that year a new weekly Egyptian service was established from London to Port Said *via* Marseilles, for the through Indian and

¹ When dates are given they refer only to the 1913-14 season. Railway time-tables also only apply to 1913-14 services.

Australian liners, the call at Brindisi being discontinued both outwards and homewards by the through steamers. The mails (see BRINDISI-PORT SAID MAIL SERVICE, page 7), however, are still transhipped at Brindisi. Return tickets have lately been discontinued between London and Egypt, but a rebatement of 25 per cent on the return passage money will be allowed within twelve months of arrival. But in the case of passengers travelling to and from Brindisi by rail, the 25 per cent abatement is allowed on the steamship fare only. This service can be recommended to invalid travellers.

The mail steamers of the Orient Line sail from Tilbury every alternate Friday, from Friday, January 2nd, calling at Plymouth next day, and reach Port Said (calling at Toulon, Naples, and Taranto) in thirteen days. First-class fare from London to Port Said, £20, 18s. ; second, £14, 6s. ; to Cairo, £21, 18s. first, and £14, 16s. second. These fares include the 10 per cent surtax.

Then the British India Company despatch a fortnightly steamer from Saturday, December 27th, and take passengers for Egypt, calling at Marseilles (and sometimes Naples); but some of these steamers are slow, and the accommodation is less luxurious than that provided by the P. and O. and Orient ships. First-class fare to Port Said, £17; second, £11, 10s.

The Prince Line books passengers from London to Cairo (*via* Alexandria) for £14, 18s. first class.

The Shire Line (R.M.S.P.) has a monthly service to Japan, calling at Canal ports.

Then the Japanese Mail Line (Nippon Yusen Kaisha) is beginning to be utilised by English travellers. From London fortnightly on alternate Saturdays. Fares to Port Said, £16, 10s. first, and £11 second class; but berths for Egypt only are seldom vacant.

(b) *From Southampton.*—The service of the Norddeutscher Lloyd Company is coming into favour with English travellers. A steamer of this line leaves Southampton for China fortnightly (Mondays or Tuesdays); and for Australia twice monthly (usually about 1st and 30th). Fares from Southampton to Port Said, £21 first, and £14 second.

There are also the monthly East African Service of the Union-Castle Mail Co. (see KHARTOUM-PORT SUDAN ROUTE, page 215) and the German East African Line (Deutscher Ost-Afrika) fortnightly service (usually leaving on the 2nd and 18th). The Union-Castle Liners sail once a month from London calling at Southampton (usually on a Thursday). Fare to Port Said £17 first, £10 second. Fare by the German East African Line, £20, 15s. first, £11, 10s. second.

(c) *From Liverpool.*—There are numerous steamship services from Liverpool, sailing every fortnight or three weeks, and taking passengers for Port Said or Alexandria. They include the following lines: Bibby, Anchor, City, Compania Trasatlantica (Spanish), Hall (now with the City Line belonging to the Ellerman Co., Ltd.), Henderson and Co., Moss and Papayanni. The best are the Bibby and City lines, which provide good accommodation at reasonable rates.

The Bibby is a very fast line, and is popular with Anglo-Indians. Only saloon passengers are taken, and a surgeon is carried. They sail from Liverpool (calling at Marseilles) fortnightly (Thursdays) from January 8th. The return voyage is to London. Saloon fare (only one class) to Port Said, £17. A special feature of these steamers is that there are no inside staterooms. Electric fans fitted to each stateroom free of charge.

The Anchor Line is one of the cheapest lines, the saloon fare to Port Said being only £15, 8s. (return £27, 10s.); to

Cairo, £16, 11s. The service is weekly. First-class return (six months) to Cairo, £29, 10s. Only first-class passengers taken.

Surgeon carried on the Bombay but not on the Calcutta steamers.

The City and Hall steamers carry a surgeon only on the "monthly express service," and on these no second-class passengers are taken. The service is about fortnightly (occasionally three steamers a month). It used to be a regulation of the City Company that no wines or spirits were allowed to be sold on board, but since the line has been taken over by the Ellerman Co., Ltd., this restriction has been removed.

First-class fare (City and Hall) to Port Said, £15, 8s. ; second, £9, 18s. Passengers are also booked through to Cairo, £16, 11s. first, and £10, 10s. second class.

The steamers of Messrs. Henderson's Burma Line sail about every fortnight. Saloon fare to Port Said, £14.

There is also the old-established Moss Steamship Company, which calls at Gibraltar, Algiers (occasionally), Malta, and Alexandria on the way to the Levant. During the winter tourist season a surgeon is carried. The voyage to Alexandria usually takes fourteen days. Sailings fortnightly. Fares to Alexandria, £14 first (return £25, ticket available six months), and £9 second (£15 return).

The Papayanni Steamship Company is another old-established line, and the accommodation is not luxurious, but has improved under the Ellerman management. The first-class fares to Cairo are almost as high as those of the more popular lines. They sail about fortnightly and call at Tangier, Algiers, Malta, and Alexandria. Fare from Liverpool to Cairo, £15, 3s.

The various services from Liverpool are better adapted for ordinary tourists with leisure, but, with the exception of the Bibby, City, and Anchor steamers, which carry a surgeon, they are not so well suited to persons in delicate health. The duration of the voyage varies considerably, the fastest Bibby steamers taking about the same time as the larger mail steamers of the P. and O. and Orient Companies, while the Papayanni steamers (which make frequent stoppages *en route*) rarely complete the voyage to Alexandria in less than fifteen days from Liverpool.

(d) *From Manchester.*—The Prince Line, intended chiefly for Cyprus and Syria traffic, affords tourists an economical service to Egypt. Sailings about every three weeks from Manchester and London, calling at Malta. First-class fares from Manchester or London to Alexandria, £12 single (Cairo, £13, 3s.) and £22 return (tickets available for six months).

Those travelling by the Indian or Australian steamers are recommended to leave the ship at Port Said instead of Ismailia, and make use of the new railway between that port and Ismailia. By this means time is saved, and the discomfort of coaling at Port Said is avoided. This new railway, which was completed in 1904, takes the place of the light railway, or other steam tramway, from Port Said to Ismailia. This has done away with the tiresome necessity of change of carriages at Ismailia. There are now three through trains to Cairo instead of two.

Leave Port Said, 8.5 A.M., 1 P.M., 6.40 P.M.

Reach Cairo, 12.55 P.M., 5 P.M., 10.55 P.M.

There are dining cars on the 1 P.M. and 6.40 P.M. services.

In the opposite direction trains will leave Cairo 7.0 A.M., 11.0 A.M., and 6.15 P.M., reaching Port Said 11.50 A.M.,

3.10 P.M., and 10.35 P.M., dining cars being attached to the 11.0 A.M. and 6.15 P.M. services.

This new railway takes the place of the railway projected some two or three years ago from El Kantarah to Salsiyeh, by which through railway communication from Port Said to Cairo *vid* Zagazig could have been established without touching Ismailia. This railway scheme has, however, apparently been shelved *sine die*.

2. Overland Routes.—The principal Continental routes, classified according to port of embarkation, are as follows:—

(a) *Marseilles*.—This port is rapidly becoming a favourite place of embarkation with English travellers to Egypt, as there is a railway journey of only twenty-two hours as against forty-five to Brindisi. There are excellent services to Port Said by the P. and O., Bibby, City, Union Castle, British India and Dutch East African Lines.

The P. and O. boats leave Marseilles every Friday at 10.0 A.M., arriving at Port Said on Tuesday afternoon. Fares from Marseilles, £13 first, £9 second. Railway fares, London to Marseilles *vid* Calais, £6, 15s. 2d. first, £4, 12s. 11d. second.

There is a special sleeping-car and restaurant service in connection with this Marseilles-Port Said service, for the convenience of first-class passengers joining the P. and O. steamers at Marseilles, leaving Calais for Marseilles every Thursday (in connection with the 11 A.M. express from Victoria). The train runs alongside the quay. The fare is £9, 10s. 2d., and tickets are only to be obtained at the offices of the P. and O. Company.

The Bibby Line steamers leave Marseilles for Port Said on January 2nd, and every second Friday afterwards. First-class fare, £12 (return, £21, 12s.).

To Alexandria there are the services of the N.D.L. and Messageries Maritimes. The N.D.L. steamer leaves Marseilles on Wednesday at 3 P.M., Naples on Friday at noon, and arrives at Alexandria on Monday at noon. Fares from Marseilles, £15 first (return £25, 10s.), £10 second (return £17); from London £21, 15s. 8d. first, £14, 13s. 4d. second.

The Messageries Maritimes steamer leaves Marseilles for Alexandria (next call Port Said) direct every Friday at 11 A.M., arriving on Tuesday afternoon. There is also a regular weekly service to Port Said direct. Fares: to Alexandria or Port Said, £15 first, and £10 second class.

(b) *Toulon*.—This port has now replaced Marseilles as a port of call for the Orient Line. The steamer leaves Toulon on Thursday, January 8th, and every second Thursday thereafter for Port Said (calling at Naples and Taranto). Fares from Toulon £14, 6s. first, £9, 18s. second (including surtax). Passengers travelling overland from London to Toulon must leave London at latest by train leaving Victoria at 11 A.M. on Wednesday, due at Toulon Thursday 11.9 A.M. Fares, £6, 15s. 2d. first, £4, 12s. 11d. second. The steamer can be caught at Taranto (where the mails are put on board) nine days after the steamer leaves London by taking the 2.20 P.M. express from Charing Cross on Friday, reaching Taranto at 2.12 P.M. on Sunday. Fares, £9, 10s. 9d. first, £6, 9s. 11d. second.

(c) *Brindisi*.—This is still the mail route, but since 1897 Marseilles (see above) is the port of departure for the direct Indian and Australian liners. The route is *via* Calais, Paris, Mont Cenis, and Bologna. The P. and O. express mail steamer leaves Brindisi for Port Said on Sunday evening as soon as the mails are on board, arriving at Port Said early on Wednesday morning. In order to catch this steamer,

passengers, unless travelling by the P. and O. express (see below), must leave London by the Thursday evening Continental mail. The fares are £9, 2s. 2d. first, and £6, 3s. 7d. second, *viâ* the Mont Cenis route, and £9, 13s. 5d. and £6, 13s. 5d. *viâ* the St. Gothard. The extra charge for a berth in the sleeping car from Paris to Turin is £1, 3s. 6d., and from Paris to Milan, £1, 10s. 3d. Luggage by these ordinary trains *can be registered to Brindisi*. The rates are: between London and Modane, 4s. 7d. for every 20 lb. over 56 lb.; between Modane and Brindisi, 2s. 1d. for every 20 lb. of luggage.

Those who do not mind expense can take the special P. and O. Brindisi Express, with restaurant and sleeping cars attached, which leaves Charing Cross at 9 p.m. on Friday, arriving at Brindisi at 6.11 p.m. on Sunday, thus shortening the journey by some ten hours.¹ This express supplements the Indian mail train, which now takes no passengers. Fare: from London to Port Said, including sleeping car, and for P. and O. passengers only, £22, 10s. 2d. Accommodation being limited, application for places must be made at the P. and O. Company's office, 122 Leadenhall Street, E.C., or at the Sleeping Car Company's office, 20 Cockspur Street, S.W. By this service *luggage (66 lb. free) can be registered through from London to Brindisi*, and is not examined either by the French or Italian Customs. Handbags are usually subject to examination at Modane. The fare from Brindisi to Port Said is £9 first (no second). For the railway journey from Port Said to Cairo see above. Excess luggage is heavily charged for, and the usual plan is to send heavy baggage by goods train. A good deal more luggage can,

¹ This is the *fastest long-distance run in Europe* (44½ hours London to Brindisi).

however, be taken in the carriage with the passenger than on Continental railways.

The passage from Brindisi to Port Said is effected by the P. and O. fast steamers *Isis* and *Osiris*, which are express despatch-boats running only between Brindisi and Port Said, Indian and Australian passengers changing at the latter port to the through mail steamer. They are the fastest steamers on the Mediterranean. On one occasion (February 1899) the *Osiris* did the voyage in less than forty-seven hours, so that letters from London for Egypt were exactly four days in transit.

This route, with the long railway journey and somewhat restricted accommodation on the express steamers, is not altogether suited for delicate travellers, who are advised to travel instead by the alternative service of this Company *via* Marseilles, where they have the advantage of crossing the Mediterranean in large ocean liners. At all events passengers can usually count on arriving in plenty of time to catch the morning (8.5 A.M.) train to Cairo, which has consequently now been brought within *five days* of London. This acceleration of the Egyptian service is due to the Government mail contract with the P. and O. Co., by which the scheduled time for the mails from London to Bombay was reduced to thirteen and a half days from the 1st February 1905.

Then there is the Austrian-Lloyd service (see (d) Trieste). The steamer leaves Brindisi every Saturday at 2 P.M., and reaches Alexandria on Monday at 2 P.M. A special train leaves Alexandria for Cairo in connection with this service.

In addition to this Trieste-Alexandria Express Service, there is the slower service, the Syrian Line, which leaves Brindisi at 12.30 P.M. on Tuesday, reaching Alexandria at 3.30 P.M. on Friday. Fares from Brindisi: £8 first, £5 second.

Travellers should preferably join the steamer at Trieste (see below), to which port there is an excellent through service from Calais by the Simplon Express.

For the return journey the steamer leaves Alexandria for Brindisi and Trieste every Thursday at 3 P.M., reaching Brindisi every Saturday at 4 P.M. (in connection with the train leaving at 5.50 P.M.), and reaching Trieste every Sunday at 4 P.M. The Simplon Express for London leaves Trieste at 7.50 A.M. for Paris and London (arrive at 5.10 P.M. next day) *via* Calais. During the spring months a special train leaves the Alexandria docks for Cairo station.

Then there is the fortnightly service of the Società Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi (Navigazione Generale Italiana), leaving Brindisi for Alexandria direct (see (e) Venice).

(d) *Trieste*.—During the winter the Austrian Lloyd runs a special direct service from Trieste to Alexandria (calling at Brindisi) by the new twin-screw steamers, s.s. *Wien* and s.s. *Helouan* (built 1911). The steamer leaves Trieste on Friday at 1 P.M. (in connection with the Simplon Express) and reaches Alexandria on Monday at 2 P.M. Fares, £10 first, £7 second. For the return journey see (c) Brindisi. Then on the 5th, 15th, and 25th of each month the Austrian Lloyd Bombay liner leaves Trieste, calling at Port Said four days later.

(e) *Venice*.—The N.D.L. have a direct weekly service to Alexandria, leaving Venice on Sunday at 10 A.M. and arriving at Alexandria on Thursday morning. Fares, £14, 8s. first (£24, 10s. return), £10 second (£17 return). This service is quite distinct from the Marseilles-Alexandria and the Marseilles-Naples-Alexandria services. Then there is a fortnightly service of the Società di Servizi Marittimi, leaving at 5 P.M. on the 13th and 28th for Alexandria.

These boats, however, though well manned and well found, are not altogether suited to English passengers, as the hours of meals—10 A.M. breakfast and 5 P.M. dinner—are not in accordance with English tastes, nor, for the matter of that, is the cuisine. The marsala (free) is, however, excellent. The steamers call at Brindisi (see above). Fares from Venice, £11, 3s. 3d. first, £7, 11s. 6d. second.

(f) *Naples*.—The Orient Company's mail steamers (see Marseilles) leave Naples on Saturday, January 10th, and every second Saturday thereafter and call at Taranto. Fares to Port Said, £9, 18s. first, and £7, 14s. second class (including surtax). The N.D.L. run a weekly service during the season between Marseilles, Naples, and Alexandria, leaving Naples at noon on Friday and arriving at Alexandria at noon on Monday. Fares from Naples, £12 first (£20, 8s. return), £8 second (£13, 12s. return).

(g) *Genoa*.—Every week or ten days, a steamer of the N.D.L. sails for Port Said, calling at Naples, reaching Port Said in four days from Genoa. Fares, £14 first, £8 second.

Then on the 17th of each month, at 1 A.M., one of the Bombay steamers of the Società Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi leaves for India, calling at Naples on the 18th and Port Said on the 23rd at 3 A.M.

There is besides a weekly service of this line to Alexandria, leaving Genoa on Mondays, 10 P.M. (calling at Naples), and reaching Alexandria Monday 10 A.M. Messrs. Cook book passengers through from London to Cairo *via* Calais, for £20, 5s. first, £13, 14s. second.¹

¹ An admirably arranged, reliable, and unusually ample list of sailings of the principal passenger steamship companies is given in *Cook's Continental Time Tables*.

NILE SERVICES 1913-14

I. MESSRS. COOK & SON

(A) Cairo to Luxor and Assouan (First Cataract) and back.

(1) *By Express Steamer.*—The express steamers leave Cairo on Friday (from beginning of January, Monday also), at 4 P.M., arriving at Luxor on Thursday and Sunday at 7.50 A.M., and Assouan on Saturday and Tuesday respectively. For the return journey the steamers leave Assouan on Saturday, Luxor the next day, and reach Cairo on Wednesday. Extra service after the first week of January leaving Assouan on Tuesday, Luxor the next day, and arriving at Cairo on Saturday. Return first-class fare to Assouan (nineteen days) £25, including seven days' hotel accommodation at Luxor and Assouan (four days and three days respectively).¹ Return fare to Luxor (thirteen days) £20, 5s., including three days at Luxor Hotel. Children under ten, half fares.

(2) *By Tourist Steamer.*—Leave Cairo at 10 A.M. every Tuesday from the middle of November to the middle of March. Luxor is reached the following Monday evening, and the steamer remains till early Friday morning, and Assouan is reached the next afternoon (Saturday). Fare, £52 (cabins *de luxe* £60). Tour, three weeks.

(3) *Combined Rail and Steamer Tour.*—There is also a combined railway and steamer tour (fourteen days), leaving Cairo by train on Wednesday and Saturday at 8.30 A.M., from January 3rd to March 4th, for Assiout, leaving by

¹ Passengers leaving Cairo by Monday's steamer spend three days at Luxor (Luxor Hotel) and four days at Assouan (Grand Hotel).

steamer at 4.30 P.M., reaching Luxor Friday and Monday evening, leaving Luxor Monday and Thursday morning, and arriving at Assouan the next afternoon. On the return voyage there is no stop at Luxor, and Cairo is reached (rail from Assiout) on the following Tuesday and Friday at 8.50 P.M. Fare, £36.

(B) **Cairo to Second Cataract (Halfa) and back.**—(1) *By Express Steamer.*—Only as far as the First Cataract, and thence by tourist steamer. The latter steamers leave Shellal on Monday and Wednesday (December 9th to March 10th) at 9.30 A.M. in connection with the express services arriving at Assouan on Saturday and Tuesday. Halfa (Second Cataract) is reached on the afternoon of Thursday and Saturday about 1 P.M. First-class fare (26 days), £45. Return fare from Assouan to Halfa, £20.

(2) *By Tourist Steamer* all the way, £72 (27 days). But passengers travelling from Cairo to Assiout and back by rail are charged only £56.

(C) **From First to Second Cataract.**—The tourist steamer *Thebes* or *Prince Abbas* leaves Shellal on Monday and Wednesday at 9.30 A.M., and leaves Halfa on Saturday and Monday at 5.0 A.M. Fare (one week) £20. This service is in operation from the beginning of December to the beginning of March.

II. HAMBURG AND ANGLO-AMERICAN NILE COMPANY

This Company was formerly known as The Anglo-American Nile Steamer and Hotel Company, and its absorption by the Hamburg-Amerika Line has resulted in considerable improvements and advantages, notably the construction of two entirely new steamers expressly for the Nile services, viz. the *Germania* and *Nubia*.

(a) **Cairo to Assouan and back.**—The steamer leaves Cairo on Friday at 10 A.M. (December to February), arriving at Assouan on Monday at 8 P.M.; leaving Assouan on Wednesday morning, and arriving at Cairo, Thursday 10.30 A.M. Fares (21 days), £45.

(b) **Luxor to Assouan and back.**—An unusually cheap five days' trip by the s.s. *Indiana*, leaving Luxor at 10 A.M. Every five days from December 19th. Fare, £9, 15s.

(c) **First to Second Cataract and back.**—This service, run in connection with services (a) and (b), is by the new s.s. *Nubia*. It leaves Assouan on Wednesday at 9 A.M. (from the end of December to the beginning of March), reaches Halfa on Saturday at 2 P.M., and returns to Assouan on Tuesday at noon. Fare (one week), £20.

III. SOUDAN GOVERNMENT SERVICE

The Soudan Government maintains a bi-weekly steamer service between Assouan (Shellal) and Halfa in connection with the Cairo-Khartoum service. The steamer leaves Shellal at 5.15 P.M. (connecting with the express leaving Cairo at 6.30 P.M. the previous evening) on Tuesday and Thursday, and reaches Halfa at 1 P.M. on Thursday and Saturday. The Khartoum express reaches Khartoum the next day at 3 P.M. Extra service from January 9th to March 13th leaving Shellal on Sunday at 6 A.M. (Cairo, Friday at 6.30 P.M.), and reaching Halfa the next day at 2 P.M. (Khartoum, Tuesday at 3 P.M.). Fares, Shellal to Halfa, £4, 12s. 4d.; Halfa to Khartoum, £6 first, £4 second.

II.—PRACTICAL INFORMATION

Banks.—Imperial Ottoman Bank, Sharia (Street) Emad el Din ; National Bank of Egypt, Sharia Kasr-el-Nil ; Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Sharia Kasr-el-Nil ; Crédit Lyonnais, Sharia el-Bosta ; Thos. Cook & Son (Egypt), Limited, Shepherd's Hotel.

Baths.—Hammam Schneider, near Shepherd's Hotel. Swimming bath, 5 p. ;¹ Turkish bath, 16 p. Open from 7 to 10 A.M. for gentlemen, and 10 A.M. to noon for ladies. Swimming bath at Mena House (see Hotels).

Cafés and Restaurants.—There are several good *cafés* and *cafés chantants*, such as Café Egyptien, close to Shepherd's, the Eldorado, Rue Esbekiyeh (native dancing girls). The best are in the Esbekiyeh Gardens. Usual charge for a cup of coffee or glass of lager beer is two piastres. Restaurants at Hotels Savoy, Continental, Shepherd's, Semiramia, National. Santi's, in the Esbekiyeh Gardens, is a good and old-established restaurant. Dinners sent out. Lunch, 3 fr. ; dinner, 3½ fr. Board (lunch and dinner) is also arranged for at a charge of about 180 fr. a month. St. James's Grill Room in the Sharia el-Maghraby ; Grill Rooms

¹ Throughout this Guide, p. is used as the abbreviation of piastre (worth about 2½d.).

also at Shepheard's, Grand Continental, Ghezireh Palace, and Savoy Hotels. Luncheon bars at the Savoy Buffet (distinct from the Savoy Restaurant) and New Bar, all in the Esbekiyeh quarter. Here Allsopp's and Bass's ale, and American drinks, can be had. French billiard-rooms at most of these establishments. Charges: day 4 p. and night 6 p. per hour. Bodegas at Hotel Royal and opposite Shepheard's.

Chemists.—Norton, Sharia Kasr-el-Nil, Anglo-American Pharmacy (Dr. Küpper's), Place de l'Opéra; Stephenson & Co., St. David's Bdg. (English diploma); Roberts' English Pharmacy, Sharia el-Maghraby; London Pharmacy, near the Grand Continental Hotel.

English Churches.—All Saints', near the Hôtel d'Angleterre; chaplain, Rev. J. H. Molesworth, M.A. Sunday services, 8.0 A.M., 11.0 A.M., and 6 P.M. St. Mary's; chaplain, Rev. T. A. Branthwaite, M.A. There are also a Presbyterian church and two Roman Catholic churches.

Clubs.—Turf Club, Sharia el-Maghraby. Khedivial Sporting Club, Ghezireh. Subscription: November to April 500 p., month 250 p. "Splendid golf links are here, five good asphalt tennis courts, four well-kept grass croquet lawns, besides polo fields, a cricket ground, and the race-course with its grand stand and paddock inclosure. A series of tournaments of tennis, golf, and racquets, with gymkhanas, take place during the season." Automobile, Sharia Madabegh.

English Consul.—See Official Directory.

Conveyances.—Cabs (usually with two horses).—3 p. per kilometre. By time, 10 p. an hour or less. Over one hour, 2 p. each quarter of an hour. Each article of luggage carried outside, 1 p. On Fridays and Sundays the drivers expect rather more. *N.B.*—These official tariffs are practically a dead letter among English visitors, and must be

considered as approximate only. The tariff for the whole day is 60 p., but only within three miles of the General Post Office.

There is a special tariff for the following drives: Polo Ground (Ghezireh), single 5 p., return 15 p.; Abbasieh Barracks, single 7 p., return 15 p.; Citadel, single 7 p., return 15 p.; Ghezireh Race-stand (race days), single 10 p., return 30 p.; Tombs of the Caliphs, single 10 p., return 30 p.; Zoo (Ghizeh), single 10 p., return 20 p.; Heliopolis, single 20 p., return 40 p.; Pyramids, single 50 p., return 77 p.; Kasr-el-Ain ("Howling Dervishes"), single 8 p., return 15 p.; Old Cairo, single 10 p., return 20 p. A halt of one to three hours at destination allowed for longer drives.

Motor Cabs.—Per 1200 metres 3½ p., each additional 400 metres, 1 p.

Bargaining is, however, advisable, as the Cairo cab-driver will occasionally take less, especially if the visitor speaks Arabic. A gratuity of about 10 per cent. of the fare is usually expected from strangers.

"The ordinary Arabiya driver does not know the names of many of the streets as they are indicated in the maps, and he cannot read them. But by using the map, and saying 'yaminak' for right, and 'shemalak' for left, the ordinary traveller can go about Cairo without the aid of a guide."—*Macmillan's Palestine and Egypt.*

Donkeys.—A good way (though decidedly unfashionable) of getting about the native quarters of Cairo is to hire a donkey by the hour (3 or 4 p.), or by the day (10 to 12 p.), using the donkey-boy as a guide.

Electric Tramways.—Of the chief lines now open, nearly all starting from or passing the Esbekiyeh (Place Atabet el-Khadra), the following are the most useful for tourists: (1)

Esbekiyeh to the Citadel; (2) Esbekiyeh to the Principal Railway Station and Abbassieh; (3) Esbekiyeh to Old Cairo; (4) Esbekiyeh to Boulak. Fares for the whole distance, 1 p. first, and 8 mill. second class, with a minimum charge of 6 and 4 mill. respectively. (5) Esbekiyeh to the Zoological Gardens (Ghizeh) and the Pyramids. Every 30 minutes from 7 A.M. to 7 P.M. Fares 3 p. first class, 1½ p. second class. (6) Esbekiyeh to Heliopolis. Every 10 minutes, fare 1 p.

Electric Railway.—Pont Limoun Station to Heliopolis.

Saddle-horses.—The usual charge is 30 p. the half-day and 50 p. the whole day.

Carriages.—Victorias and dogcarts can be hired at the Cairo office of the Mena House Hotel, or at Shepheard's, the Grand Continental, or Ghezireh Palace. The usual charge is 50 p. for the morning or afternoon, and 80 p. for the whole day. Ladies' saddles can be hired for 4 p. a day or 20 p. a week.

Motor-cars.—Grand Garage d'Egypt, Sharia Madrassa el-Fransauria; W. and S. Gabriel and Co., 24 Sharia Suliman Pasha.

Cycles.—These can be hired of Messrs. Moring & Co., near Continental Hotel, and of Baiocchi (gunsmith).

Dahabeahs can be hired from Messrs. Cook (by far the largest selection), and also from the Hamburg and Anglo-American Nile Co. Steam dahabeahs can also be hired from Messrs. Cook.

Dentist.—Dr. Faber (American), opposite Shepheard's Hotel.

English Doctors.—E. D. Anderson; D. M. Beddoe; Llewelyn Phillips; H. Day; A. R. Ferguson; H. P. Keatinge; F. C. Madden; H. M. N. Milton, Sharia Kasr-el-Nil; A. A. W. Murison, Sharia Kasr-el-Nil; P. C. E. Tribe.

Dragoman for the Nile Trip.—Best to apply to Messrs.

Cook, Hamburg and Anglo-American Nile Co., or to the hotel manager. In Murray's Guide a useful list of well-recommended dragomans is given. For ordinary guides, 30 to 40 p. a day is the usual charge.

English Stores.—Walker, Meimarachi & Co., Ltd. (the Egyptian Supply Stores), near Credit Lyonnais; Mortimer & Co., 24 Sharia el-Maghraby; Fleurent, Halmi Pasha Square.

Forwarding Agents.—Cook & Son; H. Johnson & Sons, Sharia Kamel; E. Blattner and Co.

House Agents.—Congdon & Co., Sharia Kasr-el-Nil.

Language.—English, French, and Italian are understood in the principal hotels and shops. The donkey boys, too, can generally add a fair smattering of English to their other accomplishments. Tourists and sportsmen intending to travel in the interior are recommended to learn a few ordinary phrases in Arabic, or they will be absolutely dependent on their dragoman. One of the most reliable phrase-books is Marlborough's *Egyptian (Arabic) Self-taught*, price 2s. (Marlborough & Co., 51 Old Bailey, E.C.), to be obtained at Cook's offices in Cairo.

Living Expenses.—As might be supposed from the hotel charges, Cairo is not a cheap place to winter at. Provisions and necessaries are rather dear, and curiosities, *bric-à-brac*, etc., extremely so, if time be not taken to bargain for them. The rents of villas and apartments are very high, and even a bed and sitting room (in the European quarter) would cost at least £7 or £8 a month. Pension terms about £11 a month with board.

Money.—French and English money is usually accepted at the principal hotels and shops, but the legal currency is confined to Egyptian coins. The unit is the piastre (10 millimes), which is worth 2½d., and 100 piastres are equal

to one Egyptian sovereign; but in official accounts only Egyptian sovereigns and milliemes are reckoned, piastres being ignored. An English sovereign is usually reckoned as $97\frac{1}{2}$ piastres, and the usual rate of exchange for a French louis is $76\frac{1}{2}$ to 77 piastres.

The Egyptian pound (£E. 1) is equivalent to £1 0s. 6d. The Egyptian coins most in use are 10, 5, 2, and 1 piastre in silver, and 1, 2, and 5 milliemes in nickel; and there are also copper coins of $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ millieme (usually obtainable only at the money-changers'), which will be found useful in dealing with the innumerable beggars of Cairo. These coins are sometimes called one and two paras respectively. English sovereigns are universally accepted at the rate of 25 fr., but francs are often refused. "The difficulty of calculation in this coinage is increased by the fact of popular reckoning by piastres being at *current value*, usually half the tariff standard; in a bazaar one is asked 20 piastres when 10 of legal coinage is really meant" (*Where to go Abroad*. A. and C. Black).

Newspapers.—There is an English Society weekly, called the *Sphinx*, price 2 p. (Saturday). Very full Society information, with lists of visitors. There is also the *Egyptian Mail* ($\frac{1}{2}$ p.) published daily. The old-established *Egyptian Gazette* (1 p.), published daily at Alexandria, is easily obtainable in Cairo.

Nursing Homes and Hospitals.—Anglo-American Hospital, Ghezireh (Patron, King George V.); Deaconesses' Victoria Hospital, opposite the Waterworks, Sharia Deir el-Banat; Victoria Nursing Home, Sharia Mohamed Ali. Then there is the Kasr-el-Ain Government Hospital.

Official Directory—

The Khedive, His Highness Abbas Hilmi II., G.C.B.

British Minister-Plenipotentiary, Viscount Kitchener
G.C.B., British Agency, Kasr-el-Dubara.

British members of the Government :—

Adviser to Minister of the Interior, Ronald Graham, C.B. ;
Adviser to Minister of Justice, Sir M. M'Ilwraith, K.C.M.G. ;
Adviser to Minister of Education, D. Dunlop, LL.D. ; Ad-
viser to Minister of Finance, Lord Edward Cecil, D.S.O. ;
Under-Secretary, Public Works Department, M. Macdonald,
C.M.G. ; General Manager, Government Railways, Sir G. B.
Macauley, K.C.M.G.

H.B.M. Consul, A. D. Alban, 14 Sharia el-Maghraby.

General commanding Army of Occupation, Major-General
Hon. J. Byng, C.B.

Sirdar of the Egyptian Army, Gen. Sir R. Wingate, K.C.B.

U.S. Consul-General, Hon. P. A. Jay.

U.S. Vice-Consul-General, Hon. J. Arnold.

Passports.—These are no longer necessary for travelling
in Egypt, but foreigners making a long stay are expected
to register themselves at their respective Consulates.

Postal Arrangements.—The Principal Post and Telegraph
Office is next the Opera House. Open from 7 A.M. to 6 P.M.
(later on days of arrival of foreign mails). Branch offices at
Shepherd's, Ghezireh Palace, and Continental Hotels. Cairo
is five or six days from London by post ; but letters have
occasionally arrived in Cairo within 4½ days after leaving
London.

Rates.—To the U. K. ½ p. per ½ ounce (20 grammes), to
other countries in the Postal Union 1 p., and 6 mill. for
every additional 20 grammes.

MAILS TO AND FROM ENGLAND

OUTWARD

<i>Day of Departure from Cairo.</i>	<i>Route.</i>
Wednesdays	Naples (German).
Thursdays (morning)	Naples (Italian).
Fridays	Marseilles (French).
Saturdays	Trieste (Austrian).
Sundays	Brindisi (English).

(In summer, Mondays).

INWARD

<i>From London.</i>	<i>Due in Cairo.</i>	<i>Route.</i>
Wednesdays	Tuesdays	Marseilles (irregular).
Fridays	Wednesdays (Evening)	Brindisi (P. and O.).
Mondays	Mondays	Brindisi (Austrian Lloyd).
Mondays	Mondays	Naples (German).
	Mondays	Naples (Italian).

Parcels.—By sea, not over 3 lb., 1s.; between 3 and 7 lb., 1s. 9d.; between 7 and 11 lb., 2s. 6d. They are made up in London for despatch by the P. and O. steamers every Wednesday. Usual time of transit, two or three weeks. *Viâ Marseilles*, 1s. 9d., 2s. 3d., and 2s. 9d. respectively.

To the U.K. by sea. Under 1 kilog., 5 p.; under 3 kilog., 9 p.; under 5 kilog., 12 p.

Telegrams.—To England from Cairo and Lower Egypt, 4 p. 8 mill.; Luxor, 5 p.; Assouan, 5½ p. per word. Local telegrams, 2 piastres for eight words. Head office of Egyptian telegrams, Sharia Boulak, with branches at Shepheard's, Continental, and Ghezireh Palace Hotels. Foreign telegraph office (Eastern Telegraph Co.), Sharia el-Manakh.

Railway Stations.—Central Station, beyond the Ismailia

Canal, close to the Cairo end of the Shrubra Avenue ; station for Abbassieh, near the Central Station, but on the opposite side of the Canal ; station for Helouan, close to Bab-el-Luk Square ; station for Heliopolis, Pont Limoun.

Reading Rooms and Circulating Library.—English Church Library (season subs. £1) ; Diemer's Library, Shepherd's Hotel Buildings.

Shops.—The following are a few of the principal shops which can be recommended to visitors :—

Booksellers.—Diemer, Shepherd's Hotel Buildings ; C. Livadas, "The Tourist," opposite Shepherd's Hotel ; Barbier, Sharia el-Manakh ; Zachariah, opposite Shepherd's ; Penasson, adjoining Crédit Lyonnais.

Cigarette Manufacturers.—H. and G. Flick, Continental Hotel Buildings ; Dimitrino, opposite Shepherd's ; Ed. Laurens, opposite Splendid Bar ; N. Gianacis, 16 Sharia Kamel ; Chelmis, 51 Sharia Kasr-el-Nil.

English Drapers.—Davies, Bryan and Co., St. David's Buildings.

Gunsmith.—M. Baiocchi, Exchange Square.

Oriental Wares.—Malluk and Co. (carpets), Place du Mooski ; J. Parvis (bronzes and mushrabiyyeh) ; E. Hatoun, Mooski.

Outfitters.—Davies, Bryan and Co. ; Walker, Meimarachi, Ltd. ; Oriental Stores, Atabet el-Khadra.

Photographers.—Heyman (portraits) ; P. Dittrich, 8 Rue Alphy Bey.

English Tailors.—Davies, Bryan and Co. ; Lawson, Philip and Co., 19 Sharia el-Manakh ; Collacott, Sharia el-Manakh.

Shopping in Cairo is much simplified owing to many of the best shops being in the streets Sharia Kamel, Sharia el-

Maghraby, and Sharia el-Manakh, which lead out of the Place de l'Opéra, or in the Place de l'Opéra itself.

Tourists' Agencies.—Messrs. Cook & Son, The Pavilion, Shepheard's Hotel; Hamburg and Anglo-American Nile Co., Continental Hotel Buildings; International Sleeping Car Co., Central Railway Station.

Zoological Gardens, Ghizeh, 2 p. (Sunday afternoons, 5 p.).

III.—CAIRO AS A HEALTH RESORT

CAIRO itself cannot be unreservedly recommended as a health resort pure and simple. The Egyptian climate is undeniably admirably suited for a winter residence, and in most respects it is superior to that of any health resort in the South of France—the world's great winter sanatorium. But the city of Cairo possesses too many factitious drawbacks which militate against its use as a climatic health station. An over-crowded city of over 600,000 inhabitants, with its unsatisfactory hygienic conditions and appallingly primitive and insanitary system of drainage—if system it can be called—the occasional visitation of cholera, etc., seems indeed the last place to which the health-seeker, as distinct from the mere tourist or pleasure-seeker, should be sent. It is true that the sanitation of the Continental, Shepherd's, Ghezireh Palace, Savoy, and other large hotels is beyond reproach, but then the visitor is not likely to spend the whole time in his hotel. Besides, the innumerable social gaieties and dissipations of this fashionable winter city offer too many temptations to the invalid to neglect his health.

The best disposal of time would be to spend the early winter months at Luxor or on a Nile

voyage (for a whole winter on the Nile might be found monotonous) and postpone the return to Cairo till the beginning of February. November, December, and January are the least suitable months for Cairo, owing to the risk of malaria from the moisture arising from the subsiding inundation of the Nile. Then when Cairo gets too hot, Ramleh, near Alexandria, will be found an excellent intermediate health resort for a few weeks before leaving Egypt.

Helouan-les-Bains, within half an hour of Cairo by train, Mena House, or Heliopolis ("Oasis City"), would, however, be a better residence than Cairo itself. Helouan is, indeed, the oldest health resort in the world. There are about a dozen sulphur springs similar to those of Aix-les-Bains, but rather stronger. One of its chief merits is that those who have undergone a course at Aix can continue their "cure" here during the winter and spring, when, of course, the Aix establishment is closed. The atmosphere is remarkably pure and salubrious, and the electrical, tonic influence of the desert climate is felt here in a remarkable degree. There are good hotels here, two resident doctors, and several pensions. The Administration, too, have shown themselves thoroughly alive to the requirements of modern tourists, by providing lawn-tennis courts, laying down

golf-links, etc. Hitherto the chief drawback was that the English guests were in a minority, the baths belonging to a German directorate. This is now changed. Another resort, which is strongly recommended by Dr. F. M. Sandwith, Sir Hermann Weber, and other eminent climatologists, is Mena House at the Pyramids. Its advantages are thus summed up by Dr. Sandwith:—"Life at the large hotel here, numbering some 120 bedrooms, is for those who wish for purer air than that of crowded Cairo, but who desire to be within driving distance of their friends, and who dread the somewhat sombre monotony of Helouan. The Sphinx and the Pyramids, besides many attractions of their own, ensure a constant stream of visitors during the winter months. The air at both suburbs is probably equally pure and equally dry. For the comfort of the guests, there are provided a resident English doctor and chaplain, a chapel, a noble dining-room for 250 people, European chamber-maids, swimming bath, excellent conservancy arrangements, drinking water from a special well in the desert, steam laundry, a stringed band, books and magazines, billiard tables and photograph rooms. There are desert carts for driving, horses and camels for riding, occasional races, golf and lawn-tennis, and capital shooting from November to April. The climate of Helouan

and the pyramids is much the same as in Cairo, except that the air is fresher, purer, and drier."

Then the Ghezireh Palace Hotel, with its famous gardens and shady avenues, far removed from the dust and glare of Cairo, though within frequent communication with the city, is in some respects a more suitable residence for delicate persons than the fashionable intra-mural hotels.

Whole volumes have been written by meteorologists and medical experts on the climatology of Egypt, but its chief characteristics can be summed up in a few words : a remarkably pure and salubrious atmosphere, almost continuous sunshine, rainlessness, —the rainfall of the Upper Nile valley is practically *nil*,—genial warmth (which, owing to its lack of moisture, is not oppressive), and highly tonic qualities ; but, to counterbalance these good points, great lack of equability. The great difference between day and night temperatures is, no doubt, a very serious drawback. This lack of uniformity is, of course, inevitable in all countries where a high temperature and immunity from rain are combined. In short, it is a meteorological axiom that equability cannot exist with a very dry atmosphere and a high temperature. *Equability implies, of course, a certain amount of humidity.* An ideal climate would combine the equability and softness of Madefra,

the warmth and dryness of Upper Egypt, and the chemically pure atmosphere of Biskra in Algeria.

The following summary of the climatic conditions of Cairo by Dr. F. M. Sandwith, prepared for my work on the health resorts of South Europe and North Africa (*Mediterranean Winter Resorts*, 7th ed. 1914), may be conveniently inserted here :—

“To save space, it is only necessary here to consider the seven winter months from 1st November to 31st May. The barometer seldom varies, though there is a steady fall from 29·99 in December to 29·82 in April. Rain amounts to one inch and a quarter, the number of days upon which drops or showers fall, being about fifteen. Clouds during January and February reach a maximum of 4 upon a scale from 0·10. The prevalent wind is from the north or north-west, and is never sufficiently fierce to keep patients within doors. The Khamseen blows from the south-west desert during March and April, seldom for more than two days in a week. It is unpleasantly hot and dusty while it lasts, and drives many visitors away from Cairo. The following table, drawn up from my own observations, shows the temperatures to which patients may be exposed. It is based on the principle that a sick man need not concern himself with the minimum *outdoor* tempera-

ture of a place, for that is always at an hour when he ought to be safe in bed. The vital information for him is the average maximum shade temperature out of doors, together with the average minimum bedroom heat, and the daily range between them. It will be noticed that there is no very serious range until the hot weather begins. My bedroom records have purposely been taken in a north room with door wide open, never visited by the sun, unoccupied at night, and unwarmed by artificial light. This, therefore, gives the greatest cold to which a patient can be subjected unless he opens his bedroom windows. A prudent invalid would, of course, eschew a north room, and would warm the air by lamp or candles on going to bed. Thus he would raise my minimum results some four degrees, and reduce the range of temperature considerably. It is interesting to note that my minimum results, within two or three degrees, correspond with the mean temperature of the month. During April and May it is, of course, easy to refrain from going out at the hottest time of the day. Thus it is evident that patients can spend six months in Cairo in a temperature which need only vary from 63° to 80°.

“The shortest days in December give us ten hours daylight, or three hours longer than in England.

	Temperature, Fahr.		Rain.	Khamseen Wind.
	Maximum in Shade.	Minimum in Shade.		
November . . .	75 deg.
December . . .	69	60 deg.	4 days.	...
January . . .	67·4	59·8	Showers 4 days.	...
February . . .	68·3	59·7	Showers 2 days.	2 days.
March . . .	76	63·2	Drops 1 day.	3 „
April . . .	84·5	67·6	Drops 2 days.	7·5 „
May . . .	91·7	72	...	5·5 „ „

The mere fact that for one absolutely cloudless winter day in the British Islands—even in the sunniest region of the south coast—there are ten or a dozen in Upper Egypt, means more, however, to the non-scientific reader than whole columns of meteorological readings and climatic statistics. In short, Egypt, and especially the Upper Nile, boasts of the most wonderful and salubrious climate of any known winter resort in the world, available to phthisical patients. There is, of course, no ideal climate on the surface of the globe—no hygienic Utopia where “the consumptive can draw in healing influences with every breath,” but certainly the climate of Upper Egypt is the nearest approach, within a week or so of London, to Tennyson’s legendary land of Avalon,

Where falls not rain, nor hail, nor any snow,
Nor ever wind blows loudly.

Though the weather is popularly supposed to be the Englishman’s staple topic of conversation, the

ignorance of the veriest A B C of meteorology found among ordinary well-informed and observant travellers is extraordinary. In Egyptian books of travel and magazine articles one occasionally finds the very quality in which the climate of Egypt is so deficient—equability of temperature—singled out, along with its undeniable dryness, for special praise.

It sounds paradoxical, but, as Dr. Leigh Canney has observed elsewhere, it is not so much the sun delicate visitors should chiefly guard against in Egypt, but cold. With the extremes of sun and shade temperature a chill is easily contracted. It is to this probably, and not to the heat of the sun or the drinking of Nile water, that diarrhoea and other troubles may be attributed. Residents in the country are well aware of this.

Messrs. Hermann Weber, Burdon-Sanderson, Williams, Sandwith, Leigh Canney, and other physicians, who have devoted considerable attention to the hygienic aspect of Egypt, are agreed that Egypt is particularly suitable for most forms of lung disease, for incipient pulmonary consumption, chronic bronchitis, asthma, anæmia, chronic rheumatism, and, speaking generally, convalescents from acute diseases. But patients suffering from advanced heart disease, or, in short, very advanced disease of any organ, or from fever, should not be sent to Egypt.

Persons subject to obstinate insomnia will also find the climate unsuitable.

With regard to the best way of reaching Egypt for invalids, though most travellers arrive by way of Port Said or Ismailia, up to 1904 this route was less preferable than *via* Alexandria for those wintering abroad for their health. The Egyptian tourist traffic is of slight importance compared to that of India and Australia in the eyes of the directors of the great liners, and passengers who had rashly decided to disembark for Cairo at Ismailia used to find themselves landed at this half-way house in the middle of the night, with no means of reaching the capital till the next day. What is merely a passing inconvenience to the robust traveller might naturally be a serious matter for the invalid.

However, the steam tramway from Port Said to Ismailia (though dignified by the name of railway, it was little more than a miniature steam tramway with a gauge of no more than two feet six inches) has now been replaced by a proper railway of the standard Egyptian gauge. The service too has been improved, and there are now three through trains daily from Port Said to Cairo. On two of these trains there is a restaurant car. For hours see page 5.

The hotel accommodation at Port Said has much improved of late years, and the Savoy Hotel (facing the sea) and the Eastern Exchange in the town can be recommended. The latter is the largest (150 rooms) and boasts of a lift. A more moderate-priced hotel is the Continental. All three hotels are open all the year round.

Next to the Bazaars the one attraction at Port Said is the golf club. The links (nine holes) are situated about one mile from the landing-stage. Clubs can be hired at a moderate charge.

IV.—SOCIAL CAIRO¹

CAIRO is emphatically a many-sided city, and may be described under many aspects. It is a famous historical city, an official capital, an important garrison town, and a great Oriental metropolis—in population the second city in the Turkish Empire. But by most visitors it is regarded merely as a fashionable winter health and pleasure resort. In fact as a *ville d'hiver*, if regarded in the two-fold aspect of a *ville de plaisir* and a *ville du beau monde*, it takes the highest rank among winter resorts, though, as we have shown, as an invalid station pure and simple, its repute is diminishing.

Its vogue as a winter residence for Europeans, may be said to date from the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869, when Cairo was boomed, to use a modern phrase, for all it was worth by the Khedive Ismail. This prodigal sovereign spent enormous sums in his attempts to convert his semi-Oriental capital into a kind of African Paris. Yet compare

¹ From an article contributed to *The Queen*.

Cairo of to-day as a fashionable tourist centre, with Cairo of a quarter of a century ago. Then the unfinished Esbekiyeh quarter had the appearance of a hastily run up suburb, and it was thought a remarkable achievement to light the streets with gas. Now the chief shops and all the large hotels are lit with electricity, and electric tram-cars run through the principal thoroughfares. It is even proposed to drain the picturesque, but decidedly malodorous and insalubrious Khalig Canal, which runs through the heart of the city from Old Cairo to Abbassieh, and convert it into an electric tramway.¹ No doubt, artists and æsthetic tourists will rave at this Vandalistic measure, but the more thoughtful will not regret that what is virtually an open—and, in the summer, a pestiferous—sewer, should be transformed into an important highway of the greatest benefit to the teeming Cairene population, to say nothing of the inevitable improvement in public health which will result from the closing of the Canal. The Cairenes, it may be observed, in spite of their instinctive conservatism, take very kindly to these new forms of locomotion, so much so that foreign visitors are often crowded out by natives.

In some respects, so far as concerns the permanent

¹ This has now been done.

residents, society at Cairo resembles that of Simla and other fashionable haunts of Indian society, so large is the infusion of the military and official element. For society here has a decidedly official tone, and introductions are advisable if visitors wish to take part in the social life of the place, with its innumerable gaieties and entertainments of all kinds, from moonlight donkey-rides to the Pyramids to tennis tournaments at the Ghezireh Club, or fancy dress balls at Shephard's or the Continental. In Cairo, however, the guests at the principal hotels form a society of their own. The hotel element in Cairo is a factor of greater importance in the social life of the foreign community, than at the fashionable winter resorts in the south of Europe, partly because the richer class of visitors, instead of living in isolated villas haughtily aloof from the cosmopolitan crowd of hotel-guests at Cairo, frequent the fashionable hotels. Villas, indeed, are here so scarce as to be practically unobtainable, the few there are being occupied by the families of the *Corps Diplomatique*, high Government officials, etc. In Egypt, indeed, dahabeahs may be said to take the place of villas.

In a sketch, then, of fashionable Cairo, some prominence must be given to the hotels. Shephard's or the Continental might, indeed, be said to

take the place of the Casino or Kursaal of continental watering - places. Each serves as a kind of social focus or rallying - place of the English community, and to a certain extent as a link between the winter residents and the tourists. Indeed, a lengthened stay at either of these fashionable hotels may almost be regarded, like membership of the *Cercle Nautique* at Cannes, or the Union Club at Malta, as a passport into Cairo society. Sheppard's is, in short, more of a cosmopolitan residential club than an ordinary hotel — a club, too, without its usual drawbacks of an entrance fee and risk of black-balling.

This unique feature is especially indicated by the numerous notices of entertainments and social functions which are posted up in the entrance hall. Side by side with the advertisement of a polo pony or hack for sale, or of a dahabeah to let, may be seen a list of the meetings of the Turf Club, a notice of a forthcoming gymkhana, a charity bazaar at the English Agency, or a fancy dress ball at the Continental. Then English officers quartered at Cairo, seem by prescriptive right to have the run of Sheppard's, and even the General Orders are posted here as conspicuously and as regularly as at Kasren-Nil or Abbassieh Barracks. It might be supposed from this, that there were no good clubs at Cairo

available for visitors. But, as a matter of fact, the city is well supplied. The most fashionable are the Khedivial Sporting Club (Ghezireh), Automobile, 25 Sharia Madabegh, and Turf, Sharia el-Maghraby. The former is very exclusive, but visitors are admitted as temporary members on the recommendation of a member.

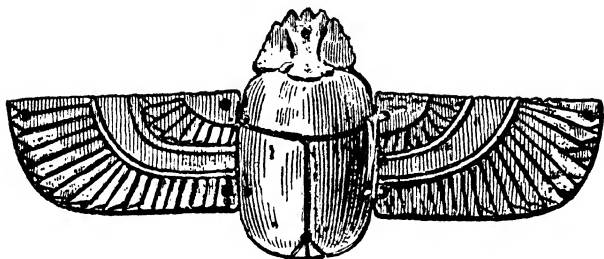
The Ghezireh Club is the most popular with English visitors. It has extensive grounds for polo, racing, golf, tennis, cricket, etc. Subscription for the season, 500 p.; month, 250 p.; week, 100 p.; day, 15 p. Ghezireh has quite replaced the Shubra Avenue as the fashionable drive and promenade, and is the Rotten Row of Cairo; while the Club grounds take the place of Hurlingham or Ranelagh. A military band plays here in the afternoon. Good golf links (18 holes), polo ground, five composition tennis courts and four turf croquet lawns. Race-course with grand-stand and paddock.

Cairo is rather lacking in the public urban amusements—theatres, concerts, etc.—one is accustomed to find in most European capitals. There is, however, an opera, but performances are only occasional for the subsidy, it need not be said, is trifling compared with what it was in Ismail's time. The theatre is often hired by the English residents for charity performances. These, and a few inferior *café*

chantants sum up the resources in the way of amusements for strangers. But, after all, sight-seeing is the chief entertainment of visitors. Then there are the numerous *al fresco* entertainments in the streets—native jugglers, snake-charmers, reciters, minstrels, jesters, to say nothing of the dances of the Ghawazee girls in the native cafés, which occasionally take place, though in Cairo they are prohibited by the Government.

Visitors may be roughly divided into three categories—sight-seers and tourists; winter residents and “smart” people generally, akin to the fashionable crowds who throng Cannes and Monte Carlo; and invalids, though the latter class are less numerous in Cairo itself than formerly. To these may be added a leaven of artists, literary people, and Egyptological students.

The tourists are numerically of most importance, but they have little time, and probably less inclination, for taking part in the social life of the European colony, and are not particularly ambitious of being “in the movement.” The winter residents, along with the official community—English officers of the Egyptian army and the army of occupation, Government officials and their families—form the Anglo-American Colony. Perhaps as regards the tone of society, though it is rash to dogmatise on such a



FORGED EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES

BY THOMAS GEORGE WAKELING.

CONTAINING 16 FULL-PAGE ILLUSTRATIONS IN COLOUR.

Large Crown 8vo. Cloth. Gilt top.

(*Post free, 5s. 4d.*)

PRICE **5s.** NET.

(*Post free, 5s. 4d.*)

Within recent years a great demand has arisen for relics of Ancient Egypt, and large sums of money are spent by the public each year in the purchase of scarabs, pottery, figures, etc., which are said to have been taken from the tombs in that country. Many of these objects are frauds, and of quite recent manufacture; but as the itinerant sellers have a most plausible manner and a glib tongue, travellers are frequently taken in, and pay large sums of money for worthless specimens. Not only in Egypt and Algiers, but in Paris, New York, and London, these forged Egyptian Antiquities are to be met with. It is with the object of giving some guidance to those interested in Egypt and its antiquities that this little book has been written.

SOME PRESS OPINIONS.

"If intending tourists in Egypt would put Mr. Wakeling's book into their trunk they would be saved a great deal of expense and subsequent regret."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

"Should be in the hands of every tourist."—*The Athenæum*.

"For many years a fine trade has been done in the forging of Egyptian antiquities. In 'Forged Egyptian Antiquities' Mr. F. G. Wakeling provides a means of detecting these forgeries. The various sorts of articles are minutely described, the difference between the genuine and the false being pointed out. The book is handsomely illustrated in colour and can be read with great interest by those who know the least about the subject of which it treats."—*The Liverpool Courier*.

"A short illustrated book which will both amuse and instruct collectors and buyers, and possibly expert Egyptologists."—*The Times*.

delicate subject, Cairo rather resembles Nice or Monte Carlo, than the aristocratic and exclusive Cannes, smartness being the predominant note of the winter residents. From January to April there is an incessant round of receptions, dinner-parties, balls, picnics, gymkhanas, theatricals, tennis-parties and other social functions.

Intelligent sight-seeing, or the methodical study of Egyptian antiquities, is indeed undertaken in a perfunctory manner by most of the winter visitors. The Necropolis of Memphis, for instance, is regarded mainly as a convenient site for a picnic; and the Pyramids or Heliopolis as a goal for a motor or riding excursion. Motoring has become in Cairo, as everywhere, a decidedly fashionable amusement, and the juxtaposition of a Rolls-Royce or Daimler car and a camel in the crowded Mooski will provoke a smile at the startling incongruity. This is only one instance, however, of the bizarre contrasts between the latest development of civilisation and the Oriental, old-world atmosphere of the City of Victory, so often met with in Cairo of to-day.

After all, during the season, social dissipations of all kinds are so numerous that there is some excuse for the neglect of the regulation sights and antiquities. When the alternative to a club gymkhana, a polo

match, or a lawn-tennis tournament at the Khedivial Sporting Club is a visit to a "gloomy old temple," it is only natural with young people that the ancient monuments should go to the wall.

The official balls and receptions at the Khedivial Palace or the British Agency demand more than an incidental notice. The British Agent always gives one grand ball during the season, and similar hospitalities are offered by the Khedive. Then several non-official dances are given by the English regiments stationed at Cairo. The invitations to the Khedivial ball are usually sent to foreign visitors through their minister or consul, and as everybody spending the winter at Cairo looks upon a ticket almost as a right, there is sometimes a certain amount of friction between the accredited representatives of the different Powers and the Khedive's court officials.

According to a well-authenticated story, the Khedive once returned the proposed list of guests sent him by the United States Consul-General, with an observation that only those of noble birth were eligible. The consul promptly replied that "Every American citizen considered himself a king in his own right." This brought the autocratic sovereign to his bearings, and not only was the list passed, but it is said that invitations were sent besides to all the guests at Shepheard's *en bloc*!

The fashionable season is a short one, lasting from January to April. The flight of the European visitors to cooler climes during this month is soon followed by the exodus of the official world and other permanent residents to Ramleh and other summer refuges. The Khedive and his household usually leave for Alexandria about the beginning of May, and this departure of the titular sovereign formally marks the close of the Cairo season. The ordinary season for tourists begins earlier, and its duration is sufficiently indicated by the period during which the principal hotels are open, which is from the beginning of November to the end of April.

V.—HOTELS AND HOTEL LIFE

THE leading hotels in Cairo, headed by the historical Shepherd's and the luxurious Continental, can certainly compare favourably with the best hotels of the most fashionable Riviera watering-places. Leaving the United States out of the question, it is perhaps hardly going too far to say that no extra-European city of the same size offers such a wide choice of high-class and well-appointed hotels so well adapted to meet the demands of English travellers as the "City of the Caliphs." The invidious task of classifying them is fairly easy, for they naturally fall into three categories.

In the first rank are Shepherd's, Savoy, Continental, Ghezireh Palace, Semiramis, and Mena House. These are all fashionable houses, with commensurate prices. There is one uniform charge of sixteen *shillings* (not *francs*) a day, for the American system of *pension* charges is almost universal in Cairo. But during January, February,

and March the daily charge at these hotels would be about £1.

The most fashionable are the Continental, Savoy, Shepherd's, Semiramis and Ghezireh Palace, whose visitors' lists almost suggest a page out of the *Almanac de Gotha*. Yet as regards the *clientèle*, each has a distinct character of its own, and if I may attempt a somewhat invidious task, I should be inclined to say that the Savoy is more peculiarly exclusive and aristocratic, while the Continental and Shepherd's are smarter and the note of modernity is more insistent. The society at Shepherd's is essentially cosmopolitan, and it is the favourite resort of American visitors. As for the Ghezireh Palace Hotel, it may best be described as a very high class *residential* hotel like the Elysée Palace Hotel at Paris. The salient features of these establishments may perhaps be better understood by comparison with London hotels. The Savoy, then, may be compared with the Carlton or the Hyde Park, Ghezireh Palace with the Savoy, and Shepherd's with the Cecil.

The historical Shepherd's has a world-wide reputation. It must, however, be remembered that not a stone remains of the old Shepherd's, with its world-renowned balcony, its garden containing the

tree under which General Kleber was assassinated, its lofty rooms and terraces. The new Shepheard's, completely rebuilt in 1891, lacks these historical adjuncts, but the high reputation for comfort remains, and certainly in point of luxury and refinements of civilisation, in the form of electric lights, lifts, telephones, etc., there can be no comparison. No doubt there was a touch of Oriental romance, and a suggestion of the "Thousand and One Nights," in the time-honoured practice which formerly obtained at Shepheard's of summoning the dusky attendants by clapping the hands; but to the matter-of-fact latter-day traveller the prosaic, but reliable, electric bell is an infinitely preferable means of communication.

Shepheard's is *par excellence* the American hotel, while the Savoy is more exclusively English. The latter, too, partakes more of the character of a high-class residential family hotel, its numerous elegantly appointed suites of private apartments being one of its leading features.

Shepheard's *clientèle* is distinctly cosmopolitan. Cairo being the starting-point for the Desert, the Nile, and Palestine, and not far off the high road to India and Australia, and also being one of those cities which no self-respecting globe-trotter can afford to omit in his round, it is much visited by

passing travellers. Shepherd's, on account of its associations and traditions, is a favourite resort of Anglo-Indians and officers of both services. Those, however, purposing to spend the whole season in Cairo would be more likely to go to the Savoy or the Ghezireh Palace. To visitors of a retiring disposition what are usually thought the great charms of Shepherd's, its central situation, its life and gaiety—for afternoon tea on the terrace is quite an institution of Cairo Society—are regarded rather as drawbacks. It is undoubtedly very central and easy of access, but, fronting the main street, it is apt to be somewhat noisy. In the old days there were no doubt compensations in the moving panorama of Oriental life which this crowded thoroughfare presented, a kaleidoscopic procession of Bedouin Arabs from the desert, camels, tattooed negroes, Turks, jewelled pashas ambling past on richly-caparisoned mules, mysterious veiled figures, and other fascinating aspects of Eastern life, with a very slight admixture of the vulgarising (artistically speaking) European element. Now, instead of these picturesque motley crowds, the modern lounge on the famous terraces looks down upon a yelling crowd of donkey-boys, guides, porters, interpreters, dragomans, itinerant dealers in sham antiques, and all the noisy rabble that live on the travelling Briton.

The Grand Continental Hotel is centrally and attractively situated, facing the Esbekiyeh Garden. It is a magnificent building and most sumptuously decorated. The appointments are quite as luxurious as those of the leading hotels at the fashionable watering-places on the opposite shore of the Mediterranean. There are 300 bedrooms, many with bath-rooms attached.

The Savoy, the most select of the Cairo hotels, is situated in a quiet part of the fashionable Esbekiyeh quarter, near the English Church. Special mention should be made of the excellence of its sanitary arrangements. An important feature of this hotel is the large number (100) of sets of apartments, to each of which a bath-room is attached. In fact, in proportion to its size, the Savoy has probably a larger number of private bath-rooms than any Egyptian hotel, and in this respect it may be compared to the London Carlton or the Paris Élysée Palace Hotel.

The Ghezireh Palace, on the Island of Ghezireh, formerly known as "Ismail's Folly," was one of the palaces of the Khedive Ismail, whose mania for building palaces was as pronounced as that of the unfortunate King of Bavaria. The Palace, though modern, is of great historic interest. It was enlarged and decorated at enormous expense by the Khedive

Ismail—for the entertainment of his royal guests who were lodged here at the opening of the Suez Canal, including the Empress Elizabeth, the Empress Eugénie, and the Prince of Wales. It rivals the Continental or Shepheard's in the costliness of its decoration and the luxury of its appointments. The hotel was entirely renovated in 1913.

From a medical point of view its strong points are its delightfully rural, and at the same time readily accessible situation,¹ and its sheltered position, which effectually protects visitors from the occasional Khamseen winds—rare, no doubt, but still to be reckoned with during the Cairo season.

The charming and well-laid-out gardens and park deserve special mention. Probably no hotel in Europe can compare with Ghezireh Palace in this respect. A striking feature of the pleasure-grounds is the kiosque, used as a casino, with ball-room, billiard-room, and restaurant. This is evidently modelled on the Alcazar of Seville, and according to Baedeker is the finest modern Arabian structure of its kind. In front are a lake, fountains, aviaries, etc., while between the kiosque and the Shubra Avenue is an ornamental park laid out with con-

¹ For the Boulak Bridge (opened 1910) has brought the hotel within five minutes of the Opera Square.

siderable taste. There is a terrace fronting the Nile which makes a particularly pleasant lounge with its views of the ever-varying river traffic.

One slight drawback to this magnificent establishment is the presence of mosquitoes in the beginning of the season, owing to the proximity of the Nile. This tends to make the commencement of the season at this hotel somewhat later than at the intra-mural hotels.

Certainly there is room for an extra-mural hotel at Cairo, with its swarms of invalids increasing year by year who invade Egypt for the winter, and it should appeal not only to this numerically important class, but also to sportsmen, owing to its vicinity to the race-course and the Sporting Club grounds.

In 1897 this hotel was amalgamated with Shepherd's, and they are now the property of "The Egyptian Hotels Company, Limited."

The latest additions to the Cairo hotels are the Semiramis and the National. The Semiramis occupies a fine situation fronting the Nile, between the Kasr el-Nil Bridge and the British Agency, and is one of the smartest and most luxurious hotels in Cairo. It has a restaurant which is much frequented, and the weekly dances are a popular society function.

Mena House, at the foot of the Pyramids, is a large and well-found establishment, which has found favour with our compatriots. No doubt those with the artistic sense highly developed will enlarge on the enormity of building a huge modern hotel in the midst of such incongruous surroundings, in the close vicinity of the immortal Pyramids and the mystic Sphinx; but it must be admitted, if I may be permitted to act as *advocatus diaboli*, that if the Pyramids had to be vulgarised they could not have been vulgarised better (or less) by the English capitalist who was responsible for the undertaking.

The origin of Mena House (called from Menes, the quasi-mythical earliest king of Egypt) is curious. Some twenty years ago an Englishman in delicate health came to Egypt. He built a tiny house under the shadow of the Pyramids. Finding the air beneficial, he began to erect a small sanatorium, hoping that invalids like himself might resort there, and gain a longer lease of life. But before the plan was matured he died. Then Mr. Locke-King bought the property, and determined to start a hotel. The undertaking grew under his hands, and now Mena House may be considered to rank as one of the leading hotels in Egypt. Mr. Locke-King, however, no longer owns the Mena House, having some years ago transferred his interest therein. It is

well spoken of and the rooms are furnished in good taste. It is well appointed and is furnished with a large swimming bath, English billiard table, library, etc. Golf links are also duly advertised among its numerous attractions for visitors, though considering the general lay of the desert surrounding the Pyramids "sporting bunkers" must be too plentiful even for the most determined devotee of the "royal and ancient game," and the laying out of anything approaching to a putting-green must have presented almost insuperable difficulties. There is a resident chaplain and physician.

The second category includes medium-priced hotels—viz. National, New Khedivial, Eden Palace, Bristol and Nil, and Royal, where the pension would be about 10s. or 12s. a day.

The National in Sharia Suliman Pasha is a well-equipped house—grill-room, restaurant, American bar, etc., but is not much frequented by English or Americans, having, like the Royal, mainly a French *clientèle*.

The Eden Palace is well situated near the Esbekiyeh Gardens. It is the largest of the medium-priced hotels, having accommodation for 200 visitors.

The old-established Hotel du Nil, with its famous garden, has been amalgamated with the

Bristol Hotel, and the buildings pulled down. The Bristol is near the Esbekiyeh. The terms are very moderate, from 10s. a day.

The Hotel Royal may be said to have some claims on the gratitude of Englishmen. During Arabi's rebellion, all the hotel-keepers, save the landlord of the Royal, decamped. Thus, after the victorious campaign, the English officers would have fared badly had not the doors of the Royal been open to them. This hotel has a good reputation for its *cuisine* and moderate charges.

The third group of hotels, charging from eight to ten shillings a day, the Métropole, and Anglo-American, and Pension Sima, are more of the class of hotel pensions than those I have described above.

There are several boarding-houses or private *pensions*, such as Rossmore House and Carlton House. The prices are very moderate for Cairo (eight to ten shillings a day).

The hotels Shepheard, Continental, Royal, National, Eden Palace, and many of the cheaper houses, are kept open all through the year. The above, with the Ghezireh Palace, Mena House, Bristol and Nil, and Métropole, accept Cook's hotel coupons.

All the leading hotels of Cairo and the Nile

are, with one or two exceptions (such as the Helopolis Palace and Al Hayat, Helouan), controlled by three great hotel companies—the George Nungovich Egyptian Hotels Co., the Egyptian Hotels Co., and the Upper Egypt Hotels Co. The Nungovich Hotels include the Savoy, Continental, Mena House, and the Grand and des Bains Hotels at Helouan. The Egyptian Hotels Co. run Shepherds, Semiramis, and Ghezireh Palace, while the Upper Egypt Hotels Co. control the Cataract, Savoy, and Grand at Assouan and the Winter Palace, Luxor and Karnak at Luxor.

Speaking generally, the average of accommodation, service, and attendance, at the best hotels is high. The service, in especial, is better and more plentiful than at hotels of similar standing in Europe, owing mainly to labour being cheap. The best hotels are decidedly expensive, but then it must be remembered that they cater for a richer class of visitors, taken as a whole, than would be found at most of the winter resorts of the South of Europe. Those who wish to spend the winter in the South with the strictest economy rarely visit Egypt. Not only is the daily *pension* charge high, but the incidental items in the hotel bills are very expensive. For instance, the charge for washing a dozen collars or handkerchiefs would be

3s. Tips, also, rule higher than in European hotels. But the most objectionable feature in Egyptian hotel life is the universal *baksheesh* system, which seems to find particularly congenial soil in the Cairo hotels. It is certainly advisable, however, for hotel visitors to conform to this custom of the country, if they care for their personal comfort.

Apartments can be obtained by the month in the Esbekiyeh quarter and elsewhere. The rents are very high. The charges for a bed and sitting-room are from 150 fr. or 175 fr. a month.

VI.—THE MOSQUES

THOUGH, next to the bazaars, the mosques are in the opinion of the Cairo guides the chief lions of Cairo, yet it must be allowed that the ordinary visitor will find a whole day devoted solely to these Moslem temples somewhat tedious. It is certainly advisable to combine the excursion to the mosques with some other kind of sight-seeing. Those who are pressed for time could easily combine an inspection of many of the mosques with a visit to the bazaars, for half a dozen of the most interesting are within a short distance of the junction of the Rue Neuve (the continuation of the Mooski), and Suk-en-Nahassin, the centre of the bazaar quarter, viz. Ghuri, Hassanen, En Nasr Mohammed (not to be confounded with the mosque of the same name in the Citadel), Kalaun, Barkukiyeh, and El-Azhar.

The Mameluke sovereigns were great mosque builders, and it will be noticed that the most interesting mosques date from the end of the thirteenth

century to the beginning of the sixteenth (when the Ottoman Sultan, Selim II., conquered Egypt), which synchronizes with the Golden Age of the two Mameluke dynasties.

The principal features of a mosque are an open court (*sahn*) with a fountain in the middle, used by the Moslems for ablutions—a necessary preliminary to Moslem worship—usually surrounded by a covered cloister. The more sacred part of the building (*liwan*), which corresponds to the choir of a Christian cathedral, is usually screened off from the rest of the building, and here the tomb of the founder is usually placed. In the centre of this sanctuary is the niche (*mihrab*) showing the direction of Mecca, and the pulpit (*mimbar*). It is necessary to remember these principal portions of a Moham-
medan temple if an intelligent grasp of Moslem ecclesiastical architecture is to be obtained. But it must be remembered that many of the Cairo mosques do not approximate to this normal type, and unfortunately the most correct, architecturally speaking, mosques in Cairo, viz. Amru, Ibn Tulun, and El-Azhar, are either in ruins or have been restored out of all resemblance to the original structure. “Speaking generally,” says Dr. Wallis Budge, “there are three types of mosque in Cairo. (1) Courtyard surrounded by colonnades (Amru

and Tulun); (2) Courtyard surrounded by four arches (Sultan Hassan); (3) Court covered with dome (Mohammed Ali)."

There are over three hundred mosques in Cairo—indeed, it is said by the Arabs that, as in the case of the churches of Rome, there is one for every day of the year—but most are in ruins; a large number have been laicised, and there remain scarcely over a score that even the most conscientious sight-seer would care to explore. The best worth visiting are Amru (Old Cairo), Mohammed Ali, Tulun, Kalaun, Sultan Hassan, El-Hakim (formerly Arab Museum), El-Akbar (Tekiyet), El-Hassanen, Ibrahim Agha, El-Ghuri, Abu Bekr, El-Azhar (Moslem University), El Muaiyad, and the tomb-mosques of Kait Bey, El-Ashraf Bursbey, and Barkuk (Tombs of the Caliphs). In some of the larger mosques, such as Kalaun, a whole group of public buildings are comprised: besides the mosque proper, there will be found a hospital, school, court of justice, monastery, library, etc.

A ticket (price two piastres), which can be usually obtained from the hotel porter, is required for visiting all the mosques, but El-Azhar is not always accessible even with a ticket. For some of the mosques it is necessary to obtain the ticket at the Wakfs Office (Administration of the Mosques) in the Place Abdin.

The proceeds of the tickets are devoted to the fund for the restoration of the mosques. Then at each mosque a gratuity of two piastres will have to be given for the loan of slippers. Four or five piastres are often demanded of English visitors but two are quite sufficient. It will be seen then that a systematic tour of the mosques is rather a costly undertaking.

Itinerary of the Mosques.—Those who wish to do all the principal mosques within the walls (for the Citadel and Tombs of the Caliphs require a separate visit) in one excursion should take a donkey for the whole morning (ten or twelve piastres) and follow this itinerary, simply telling the donkey-boy the name of the desired mosque in turn, and directing him to show the nearest way to each.

By this means a hurried tourist can visit the principal mosques in about four hours. It would be better, of course, to devote two mornings to this tour, taking the mosques south of the Mooski one morning, and the mosques north of this thoroughfare the next morning.

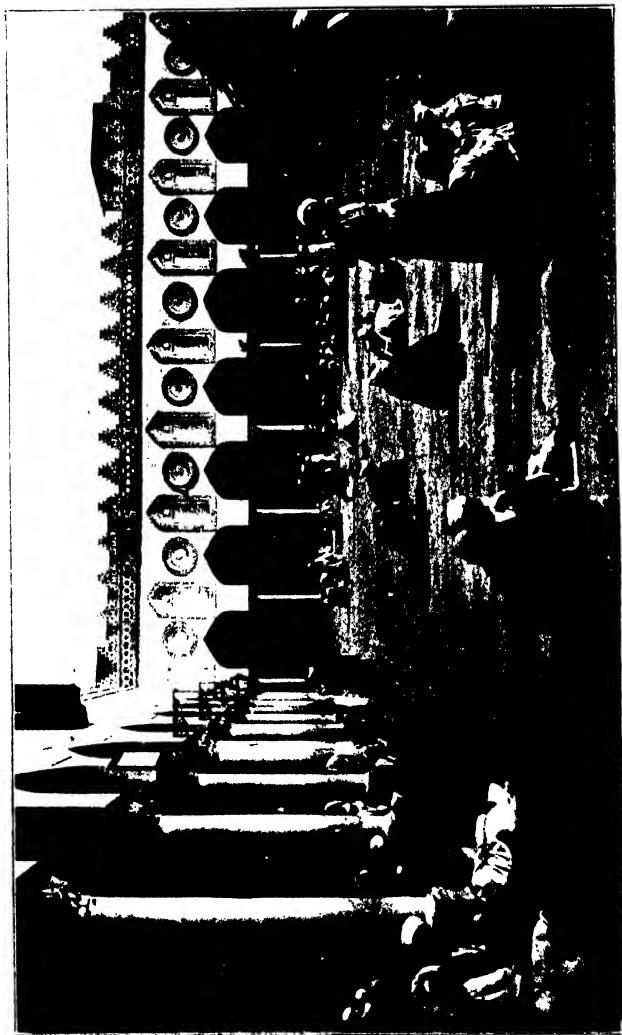
Starting from the Place de l'Opéra and making for the Place du Mooski, as the junction of the Rue Neuve and Suk-en-Nahassin is now officially termed, take the mosques in the following order:—El-Ghuri, El - Azhar, Muaiyad, El - Akbar, Tulun, Sultan

Hassan, Ibrahim Agha, Hassanen, Muristan Kalaun, Mohammed-en-Nasr, Barkukiyeh, Abu-Bekr, and El-Hakim.

If two mornings can be given to the mosques, on the first morning the tour might end with Ibrahim Agha, and on the second morning a start could be made with Hassanen Mosque, and after El-Hakim there would be time for a visit to the Tombs of the Caliphs and Burckhardt's Tomb.

El-Ghuri.—This charming little mosque, though close to the Attarin Bazaar and easy of access, is not so much visited by Europeans as it should be. It was built by the Sultan El-Ghuri, one of the most enlightened of the Circassian Mameluke Sultans, who reigned 1501 to 1516 A.D. The coloured marbles on the walls and floor are particularly fine. The restorations carried out here by the Commission for the Preservation of Arabic Monuments reflect considerable credit on this body.

El-Azhar.—This huge building is unique among the Cairene mosques. It is the largest Moslem university in the world, and one of the oldest, for the old mosque was set apart for study towards the end of the tenth century. Over eleven thousand scholars and three hundred professors are said to be "inscribed on the books" of this ancient foundation. On Friday, the Mohammedan Sabbath, no teaching



THE GREAT MOHAMMEDAN UNIVERSITY.

takes place, and as this is its most salient feature, strangers should choose some other day for their visit. The authorities do not altogether encourage the presence of strangers, and even when armed with the official permit from the Wakfs, there is sometimes a difficulty in gaining admittance.

Some of the sects—and all the chief Moslem sects are represented in this truly Catholic Institution—are decidedly fanatical, and strangers will be well advised to abstain from any overt expression of amusement at the extraordinary spectacle of some thousands of students of all ages, repeating verses of the Koran in a curious monotone, while swaying their bodies from side to side—supposed to be an aid to memory.

The vast proportions of the building, the dim light, low roof, and the numerous pillars (nearly 400) remind the tourist of Cordova Cathedral, perhaps the best preserved and most perfect specimen of this form of Saracenic art in existence.

Muayyad.—This is popularly known as the Red Mosque. It is close to the Bab-es-Zuwellah, which artists will no doubt consider one of the most picturesque bits of Cairo. The magnificent bronze gate at the entrance was formerly in the Sultan Hassan Mosque. This mosque was built by El-Muayyad (1412-21 A.D.). It has been recently restored.

El-Akbar.—Architecturally this mosque is of slight interest, but is much visited, as here the Friday performances of the Dancing Dervishes take place (see chapter on “Minor Sights”).

Ibn Tulun.—This mosque is, next to the Amru mosque—the mother-mosque of Cairo—the oldest in Cairo, and being in a very ruinous state it is more attractive to the archæologist or the historian, than to the ordinary tourist. Like the Agia Sophia (St. Sophia) of Constantinople, it was designed by a Christian architect, and is said to be a copy of the Kaaba of Mecca. It was built by Sultan Tulun, the founder of the Tulunide Dynasty (868 to 895 A.D.), but little of the original building remains. A great wealth of legendary lore clusters round this venerable building, and, according to the chroniclers, it is built on the site of the Burning Bush, Abraham’s sacrifice, and the landing-place of the Ark!

A curious feature of the building is the pointed arches which recall the Norman style of architecture. The minaret is a striking feature of the exterior. It has an amusing legend attached to it. According to the Arabic tradition its shape—a ram’s horn—is thus explained. Ibn El-Tulun was one day holding a council, and played thoughtlessly as he sat at table with a sheet of paper which he unconsciously kept folding and unfolding. When he recovered

from this fit of abstraction, he noticed his officers and councillors looking at him, curiously surprised at his absence of mind. In order to efface the bad impression, he pretended that what looked like childishness was really profound thought, and again carefully twisting the paper he gave it to the architect of the mosque, and told him that he wished the minaret to take that form.

Sultan Hassan.—This is the great show-mosque of Cairo, and its most striking features are its vast proportions. It is a colossal building, and is said to have cost over £600,000. In a certain sense it may be considered the national mosque of Cairo. It has often served as a kind of meeting-place of the populace in times of public disturbance, and a rallying-place of demagogues and opponents of the Government, notably in the case of the so-called National Movement in 1881.

The body of the Sultan who was assassinated in 1361, lies in a mausoleum beneath a dome nearly two hundred feet high.

The following description of this majestic building, from an article in the *Art Journal*, will give an idea of its enormous proportions:—

The outer walls of this stately mosque are nearly 100 feet in height, and they are capped by a cornice 13 feet high, projecting 6 feet, formed of stalactite, which has ever since been a marked feature in Arabian architecture.

The arches of the doorways and of the numerous windows, and even the capitals of the columns, are similarly enriched. The great doorway in the northern side is situated in a recess 66 feet in height. The minaret, gracefully converted from a square at its base to an octagon in its upper part, is the loftiest in existence, measuring 280 feet.

This noble building is unfortunately in a very ruinous condition, but instead of restoring it the late Khedive confined his energies to building the adjoining mosque of the Rifaiya, which was intended to rival the Mosque of Sultan Hassan.

Ibrahim Agha.—One of the most attractive mosques is that popularly known as Ibrahim Agha, or by tourists, "the Blue-tiled Mosque," from the colour of the tiles with which it is profusely decorated. Its official title is Kherbek, as it was built by this renegade Mameluke, who afterwards became the first Pasha of Egypt under the Ottoman Sultans. On this account it is not surprising that the Cairenes have not wished to perpetuate the name of the founder, and prefer to call the mosque after Ibrahim Agha, who enlarged and restored it in 1617. The interior is well described by Colonel Plunkett in his slight but charming little *brochure*, "Walks in Cairo":—"The vaulted colonnade on the east side rests on massive piers, and between them glows the rich blue of the tiles which cover the wall; they are set in panels, though somewhat irregularly, and with some

serious gaps where doubtless unscrupulous collectors have obtained valuable specimens by the aid of dishonest guardians. The effect depends greatly on the light by which the mosque is seen, but is always rich and striking; the open court, too, with its little garden of palms and other trees in the centre, and the graceful minaret rising above the crenellated wall, is very attractive, and has, especially towards sunset, a peculiarly quiet and beautiful appearance."

El-Hassanen.—This mosque is dedicated to Hassan and Hasein, the two sons of Ali (son-in-law of Mahomet). These grandsons of the Prophet have been virtually canonised by Moslems, and this mosque is held to possess peculiar sanctity. The mosque has been completely rebuilt, and is now lighted with gas, but the old dome which covers the mausoleum of Hasein has been preserved. The guide will point out the column which is said to contain the head of the saint.

Kalaun.—This is one of the largest mosques in Cairo. It is not, however, strictly a mosque but a hospital (Muristan). It was built by the Sultan Kalaun (1279-90 A.D.). It is in a very ruinous condition. The only object of interest is the mausoleum of the founder. Certain relics of the Sultan are preserved here, though they cannot, of course, be seen by Christians. These relics are held to possess,

of course, miraculous properties by the devout, and this mosque is a renowned place of pilgrim resort. The mausoleum chamber is architecturally of considerable interest, and is better preserved than most of these mausolea. It is a square with a central octagon and dome. The kibla (prayer-recess) is elaborately decorated with coloured marbles and mother-of-pearl.

En Nasr Mohammed.—The adjoining mosque was built by Mohammed, the son of Sultan Kalaun, in 1303. The pointed doorway is particularly noticeable and shows a trace of the Gothic influence introduced by the Crusaders. This beautiful gateway was brought as a trophy from a Christian church at Acre built by the Crusaders, and would not, as Mr. Stanley Lane-Poole aptly observes, “be out of place in Salisbury Cathedral.”

Barkukiyeh.—The adjoining mosque, the last of the famous triad of mosques, whose façades form such a striking and picturesque architectural group, is also a tomb-mosque. Here are buried the wife and daughter of the Sultan Barkuk (1382 - 99 A.D.), the first of the Circassian slave dynasty. The exquisite bronze workmanship of one of the doors should be specially noticed. The tomb of the Sultan himself is in the tomb-mosque in the eastern cemetery (see “Tombs of the Caliphs”).

Abu Bekr.—This is one of the most beautifully decorated mosques in Cairo. It is rather neglected by the generality of tourists, partly perhaps because the guide-books dismiss it with very scant notice. But a visit will be well repaid. The marble mosaics are perhaps unequalled in Cairo. The mosque has recently been admirably restored by Herz Bey, the architect of the Wakfs Commission, who has carried out the work with scrupulous fidelity to the original design. The result is an architectural gem.

El-Hakim.—This is one of the largest as well as the oldest mosques, but it is in a deplorably ruinous condition. It is now rarely visited, as its chief attraction, the Museum of Arabic Art, was removed in 1902 to a separate building (see "Museum" chapter). For many years the objects in this unique collection were stowed away in one of the mosque buildings without any attempt at systematic or chronological arrangement, and were lost to most visitors.

The mosque is unique as being the sole one provided with a Makhara (an external platform not to be confounded with a minaret), on which incense is burned on important festivals. This picturesque tower was fortified by the French when Napoleon occupied the city. El-Hakim, the founder, belonged to the Tulunide dynasty, and founded the sect of

the Druses. He reigned 996-1021 A.D. The mosque was completed in 1003 A.D.

This concludes the sketch of the most noteworthy mosques within the walls of Cairo. The mosques of the Citadel, old Cairo, and of the Tombs of the Caliphs, will be described separately.

Friday is not a good day for visiting the mosques, and during the Fast of Ramadan the El Azhar mosque and other centres of Mohammedan fanaticism had better not be visited at all.

VII.—THE BAZAARS

A VISIT to the bazaar region is one of the most interesting and instructive excursions within the walls. But its great charm is lost if a set itinerary is laid down, and if it is merely regarded as one of the principal items in the round of sight-seeing. The right way to appreciate the bazaars is to make no fixed plan, and certainly to dispense with a dragoon or interpreter. It is also preferable to visit them on foot and not on donkey-back.

But though a fixed itinerary is to be deprecated, yet it is well to get some idea beforehand of their topography, for if once the visitor asks the way he will find it difficult to shake off the crowd of donkey-boys and loafing guides who will insist on offering their services. The boundaries and main arteries of the bazaar can easily be mastered in spite of the apparently inextricable maze of narrow lanes and alleys, for they are intersected by two main thoroughfares and have well-defined boundaries. One of

these main highways is generally known by the name of Suk-en-Nahassin, from its principal bazaar, and is called by different names according to the bazaars which bound it. It is one of the narrowest and oldest but most important of the streets of Cairo, and extends from the Mosque el-Hakim, close to the Bab-en-Nasr, to the Boulevard Mehemet Ali, the broad, modern street which runs direct from the Esbekiyeh Square to the Citadel. The other main street is the Rue Neuve, the prolongation of the Mooski which leads to the Tombs of the Caliphs. The Mooski was the Frankish or foreign quarter before Ismail built the modern European district which radiates from the Esbekiyeh Square.

Some of the bazaars cluster round large covered market-places called khans, of which the most important are the Khan Khalil, between the Hassanen Mosque and the junction of the Suk-en-Nahassin and the Rue Neuve, and the Khan Gamaliyeh near the Bab-en-Nasr.

Tourists who have only a short time to devote to Cairo, and others to whom the advice to visit the bazaars without any fixed plan or itinerary would be considered a counsel of perfection, would find that the most expeditious method of exploring the bazaars would be to start from the Khan Khalil, explore this highly picturesque quarter, and then

visit the Khan Gamaliyeh. Then make for the Suk-en-Nahassin, and, using this street as a kind of movable base and proceeding down it towards the Rue Neuve, visit the more interesting bazaars which abound in this street, and continue till the Bab-es-Zuwellah is reached.

It must be remembered that the bazaars are less oriental in aspect than those of Damascus for instance, and Baedeker considers them inferior even to those of Constantinople. As in all oriental cities, each bazaar is confined as a rule to shops or booths, for the sale of one class of goods only, or products of a certain district, from which the bazaar is usually named.

The Khan Khalil was built in 1292, by the famous Sultan El-Ashraf, the conqueror of Acre, on the site of the real Tombs of the Caliphs. It is the chief market for carpets, rugs, and embroidered stuffs. Open-air auctions, which are very amusing to watch, take place on the mornings of Monday and Thursday.

Crossing the street Suk-en-Nahassin, we come to the Suk-es-Saigh (gold and silversmiths' bazaar). The quality of the trinkets has much deteriorated of late; and many of the foreign residents declare that much that is sold here comes from the Palais Royal in Paris, or from Birmingham.

Going northwards, and turning to the right, we

reach the Gamaliyeh (camel-drivers) quarter, where the Red Sea traders are found. The goods they sell are very inferior, generally consisting of perfumes, spices, mother-of-pearl, and attar of roses; but the latter is so weak that they can sell for a franc a flask which would cost a pound if pure. The north of this street forms the coppersmiths' bazaar, and here are also booths for the sale of pipes and other articles for smokers.

Retracing our steps to the starting-point, and crossing the Rue Neuve (really one of the oldest streets) we reach the once flourishing Suk-es-Sudun. Till recently the name was a misnomer, for the Soudan was practically closed to traders for many years. In this quarter are the booksellers' bazaar, of little interest, and the Suk-el-Attarin (spices, perfumes, etc.)

Unfortunately, in the bazaars mostly visited by strangers, the articles sold are either inferior imported goods from Europe, or cheap and showy bric-à-brac and sham curios. Thus many of the shops are like the oriental stalls at Exhibitions. Genuine oriental goods can, however, be bought at the picturesque Suk-el-Fahhamin, behind El-Ghuri Mosque, a favourite haunt of artists. Here are to be found rugs, bernouses, fez caps, etc., from Tunis, Algeria, and Morocco.

Hints to Purchasers.—In buying it is of course

necessary to try and make bargains. Even an inexperienced tourist had better trust to his own powers of bargaining rather than leave the matter in the hands of his guide. The seller has generally a different price for each customer. Some advise the purchaser always to offer *half* of what is asked ; but dealers are fully aware of this device, and raise their original prices accordingly. A visitor, however, who has time and patience to spare, can often get real bargains : at any rate he can sometimes, by dint of protracted negotiations, secure valuable articles at reasonable prices. When buying jewellery, see that it has the Government stamp, indicating number of carats. Real mushrabiye work (carved wooden lattice-work) is very costly, and most specimens sold are sham. In the real thing (the most characteristic Cairo industry) each piece is irregular and cut by hand ; but in the imitations they are turned by a lathe in one uniform size. The best times for seeing the bazaars are the early mornings and late afternoons of Mondays and Thursdays. (Fridays closed.)

Even now, as far as bargaining is concerned, the time-honoured oriental methods prevail. The negotiations are hedged round with an amount of ceremony that recalls the stately fashion in the *Arabian Nights*, when the purchase of a brass tray or an embroidered saddle-cloth was a solemn treaty, and

the bargain for a lamp a diplomatic event not to be lightly undertaken or hurriedly concluded by either of the high contracting parties. Those who are anxious to imbibe the oriental "atmosphere" will, no doubt, be more inclined to tolerate the tedious process of chaffering than the ordinary matter-of-fact tourist. Native manners and customs can be well observed in the region of the bazaars; for, as in all Eastern countries, the inhabitants live in the open air as much as possible. The El-Muaiyad Bazaar, being peculiarly a native mart, and one less frequented by tourists, is a particularly good field for the searcher after local colour.

But for broad effects, the visitor must betake himself to the Mooski, the most characteristic thoroughfare of Cairo; for here, indeed, the "East shakes hands with the West." This living diorama, formed by the brilliant and ever-shifting crowd, is quite unique. Not even in Constantinople, the most cosmopolitan city, in a spectacular sense, in Europe, can we find greater variety of nationalities. One seems to meet here every costume of Europe, Asia, and Africa; and the kaleidoscopic varieties of brilliant and fantastic colouring, are bewildering to a stranger. Solemn and impassive-looking Turks, gently ambling past on gaily-caparisoned mules, grinning negroes from the Soudan, melancholy-looking Fellahs in their

scanty blue kaftans, cunning-featured Levantines, green-turbaned Shereefs, and picturesque Bedouins from the desert, stalking past in their flowing bernouses, make up the mass of this restless throng. A Sakkah, or water-carrier, carrying his picturesque goatskin filled with Nile water, still finds a sale for his ware, in spite of the public fountains; while among other *dramatis personæ* of the "Arabian Nights" are the vendors of sweets and other edibles. Gorgeously arrayed Jewesses, fierce-looking Albanians bristling with weapons, and petticoated Greeks, give a variety of colour to this living kinetoscope. A white group of Egyptian ladies, totally concealed under the inevitable yashmak and voluminous haik, give a restful relief to this blaze of colour. Such are the elements in this mammoth masquerade which make up the brilliant picture of Cairene street life.

VIII.—THE EGYPTIAN MUSEUM

THE Museum of Egyptian Antiquities was removed from the Ghizeh Palace to the new building near the Kasr-en-Nil Bridge in 1902. The new Museum, a plain but substantial building, which, however, cost about £190,000, is admirably adapted for the housing of this priceless collection of Egyptian antiquities, being absolutely fire-proof, and the building being completely isolated. It offers, too, nearly twice the floor-space which was available in the cramped quarters at Ghizeh.

The Museum is open daily (except Friday) from 9 A.M. to 4.30 P.M. Admission 5 p., Monday free. An excellent provisional catalogue (English), price 18 p. is obtainable, pending the publication of the official catalogue in ten volumes. The ordinary visitor, however, who does not care to devote more than one morning to this vast treasure-house of art, will be well advised to dispense with a catalogue and resist the inclination to "do" the Museum

thoroughly, and confine his energies to visiting only a few of the sixty galleries and rooms comprising the collection. Even to examine one-tenth of the rooms at all adequately means a day's hard work.

The Museum contains not only the largest, but the most valuable collection of Egyptian antiquities in the world. It is also considered by scholars and Egyptologists that in point of arrangement and classification of the objects collected here the Museum may serve as a model to most of the great museums of Europe. Then its scientific value is greatly enhanced by the fact that the place of origin of most of the antiquities is well known, and generally indicated by labels. As a preliminary to the study of Egyptology, or even for an intelligent understanding of the monuments of the Upper Nile, a course of visits here is almost indispensable.

Space can only be found for a brief mention of the principal objects, mainly those of more popular interest. The numbers, when these are given, are taken from the last official catalogue. But it must be noted that the arrangement of the antiquities is only provisional. Indeed, the aim of the authorities at present is merely to furnish a depot of antiquities, from which will be ultimately formed a National Museum of Egyptian Antiquities.

GROUND FLOOR

Grand Gallery (West). 1500.—Granite sarcophagus. 4th dynasty. Found at Ghizeh 1902.

Room B. 64.—Green diorite statue of Khephren, the builder of the Second Pyramid. The modelling is wonderfully true to life, and the muscles would delight the anatomist. The king is represented seated on a throne which is decorated with the papyrus and lotus intertwined, which symbolises the union of Upper and Lower Egypt. On the pedestal is inscribed, "The image of the golden Horus, Khephren, beautiful god, lord of diadems." Dr. Wallis Budge, who has written the most complete and most intelligible popular account of the Museum of any hitherto published in English, considers this statue "one of the most remarkable pieces of Egyptian sculpture extant." Found in a well in the granite temple at Ghizeh (popularly known as the Temple of the Sphinx).

Room B. 19.—Shekh el-Beled. The famous wooden statue, popularly known as "The Village Sheik." This was discovered by Mariette at Sakkarah, and owes its popular title to the fact that when it was brought to the surface the Arabs greeted it with the cry, "El Shekh el-Beled." It is a portrait statue "which possesses," writes Dr. Wallis Budge, "the greatest possible fidelity to life, and is a startling example of what the ancient Egyptian artist could attain to when he shook off the fetters of conventionality."

Room B. 1310.—Statue of "Seated Scribe."

77. Limestone statue of Ti. Found in his tomb at Sakkarah. 5th dynasty.

Room F. 6.—Limestone statues of Ra-hetep and his wife Nefert. Found near the so-called "False Pyramid" of Medûm. 4th dynasty.

In a corner of this room is a remarkable copper statue (restored) of Pepi I. *circa* 3500 B.C.

Room H. 1600.—Remarkable sandstone statue of an 11th dynasty King (perhaps Mentuhotep). Found at

Thebes. A curious fact in connection with its discovery is that "it was found lying on its side wrapped up in fine linen as if simulating a mummy."—Macmillan's *Egypt*.

Visitors should notice a remarkable painting found at Medûm. The picture, which is painted in water colours, the pigments retaining their colouring in a remarkable manner, represents geese; and the execution shows considerable artistic skill and knowledge of draughtsmanship. It dates from the 4th dynasty, so that we are looking at the work of an artist who lived from five to six thousand years ago.

Room G.—The most interesting object is the celebrated Hyksos Sphinx in black granite (No. 134) found by Mariette at Tanis (Zoan) in 1863. This statue, with its Asiatic cast of feature, is considered by some Egyptologists to furnish a proof of the Turanian origin of the Hyksos or Shepherd Kings; but though of special interest to the ethnologist, it is from an artistic point of view disappointing. It was discovered by Mariette at Tanis (now known as San), and probably belongs to some period anterior to B.C. 2000.

Room M. (North wall).—Statue of Horemheb, represented as the god Khonsu. Recently discovered at Karnak.

Room M. 13.—Famous triumphal stela of Thothmes III. Found at Karnak. 18th dynasty.

Gallery O. 185, 186.—Two colossal sandstone statues of Ptah, the god of Memphis. Discovered at Memphis by de Morgan in 1892.

"The Israel Stela."—The most interesting antiquity in this gallery is the black granite stela which was discovered by Professor Petrie at Thebes in 1896. It is a kind of palimpsest inscription, for there are signs of erasures of an earlier inscription by Amen-Hetep III. (B.C. 1500) under one by Seti I. (Mer-en-Ptah). This stela is of the greatest importance to biblical students, as on the back of the stone is a long description describing the wars of the king with the Libyans and Syrians, in which occurs the phrase, "The people of Israel is spoiled: it hath no seed." This is the first allusion to the Israelites by name found as yet on any

ancient monument, whether Babylonian, Assyrian, or Egyptian.

The Tablet of Sakkarah.—Still more valuable historically is the celebrated stela, popularly known as the Tablet of Sakkarah, discovered by Mariette at Sakkarah in 1860. This stela is of the greatest value to chronologists and Egyptologists, as it gives the complete list of names, with dates, of fifty-six of the early kings. It should be compared with the list in the Tablet of Abydos. The list begins with Merbapen, the sixth king of the 1st dynasty (instead of with Mena), and ends with Rameses II.

The Decree of Canopus.—Room Y. 290.—Another famous tablet is the white limestone stela generally known as the "Decree of Canopus." It is inscribed in hieroglyphics, Greek, and Demotic (non-pictorial) characters, with a decree made at Canopus by the priesthood assembled there from all parts of Egypt in honour of Ptolemy III. (Euergetes I.) There is a replica of this tablet in the Louvre. Probably had not the Rosetta Stone been first found, this tablet with its threefold inscription would have proved the key to the language and writing of the ancient Egyptians.

In the Eastern Grand Gallery is a magnificent specimen of a mummiform coffin in grey basalt. Found at Sakkarah in 1902.

Tell el-Amarna Tablets.—The famous Tel el-Amarna Tablets are of the greatest historical importance. These are a portion of a collection of about 320 terra cotta tablets with cuneiform inscriptions, which were found in 1888 at Tel el-Amarna (the site of the town built by Khu-en-aten, or Amenophis IV.), situated about 180 miles south of Memphis. The Berlin Museum acquired 160, a large number being fragments, the British Museum 82, and the Cairo Museum 55. These tablets were probably inscribed between the years B.C. 1500-1450. In two of these tablets Jerusalem is referred to.

FIRST FLOOR

In the Grand Gallery are the mummies of the priests of Amen (17th to 20th dynasties). These were discovered in 1891 by M. Grebaut near the Temple of Deir el-Bahari (Thebes).

Mummies of the Pharaohs.—Room P.—Most visitors will, however, consider the most interesting objects in the whole of the Museum are the mummies of the ancient sovereigns of Egypt of the 17th, 18th, and 19th dynasties (about 1700 to 1100 B.C.), which were discovered by Brugsch Bey and Maspero in 1881 at Deir-el-Bahari near Thebes—one of the most important discoveries in the whole history of Egyptological research.

Even the most unimaginative tourist can scarcely help being impressed at beholding the *actual features* of the Pharaoh of the Oppression, now brought to light after a period of some three thousand years. The most important are :—

1174. Mummy of Seqenen-Ra. This king was killed in battle, and the features are terribly disfigured.

1176. Mummy of Amenhetep I. (18th dynasty).

1179. (a). Mummy of Thothmes II.

1177. Mummy of Seti I.

1181. Mummy of Thothmes III.

1193. MUMMY OF RAMESES II. (the "Pharaoh of the Oppression").

1178. Mummy of Menepthah (the "Pharaoh of the Exodus").

1182. Mummy of Rameses III.

1185. Mummy of Thothmes IV.

1198. Coffin and Mummies of Queen Ma-ka-Ra (daughter of King Pa-seb-kha-nut) and her infant daughter Met-em-ht. It is supposed that the queen died in giving birth to her daughter.

Here are also to be seen some *membra disjecta* of the mummy of King Oonas, which are quaintly labelled with a

touch of grim humour, "Fragments of King Oonas"! This was found in the Pyramid of Oonas at Sakkarah. It is probably the most ancient mummy in existence.

It is possible, though, that to the thoughtful visitor there may come an uneasy feeling, after inspecting these disinterred sovereigns, that as representatives of a cultured race we are guilty of the grossest vandalism, and as Christians of something approaching to sacrilege, in thus rooting up the bones of the ancient kings, and making them a kind of popular side-show to provide entertainment for the gaping tourist, or to satisfy the curiosity of scientists. Egyptologists and scholars may smile with contemptuous tolerance at this view as mere sentiment, but it is one that is held by a large number of intelligent visitors. After all, the legitimate demands of scholars should be satisfied when the remains have been identified, photographed, and scientifically examined, and the mummy might then be restored to the tomb. A parallel suggests itself irresistibly. Imagine the horror and indignation of a highly-cultured Londoner if, at some remote future, Kensal Green should be treated as a mine, in which shafts were sunk for the discovery of human remains, to be exposed in museums as a spectacle for thirtieth century tourists, or sold to foreigners as curios!

In the Galerie des Bijoux is a beautiful collection of jewels belonging to Queen Aah-Hetep (the wife of Seqenen-Ra), found in the coffin of the queen in 1860.

The collection of jewellery discovered at Dahshur by M. de Morgan in 1894 and 1895 is, however, still more valuable. The ornaments belonged to the Princesses Hathor-Sat and Ita of the 12th dynasty, and consist of necklaces, bracelets, pectorals, amulets, clasps, etc., of exquisite workmanship. Among the most beautiful objects of the earlier "find" is a model in gold of the sacred bark of the dead with Amasis I. seated in the stern. The rowers are of silver, the chariot of wood and bronze. Another very interesting object is a gold head-dress inlaid with precious stones.

Though the Cairo Museum is indisputably the finest Egyptological Museum in the world, some of the depart-

ments are poorly represented, notably the collection of scarabs and Græco-Roman antiquities, and, until the rich discoveries at Oxyrhynchos, the historical papyri as well. More valuable papyri are to be found in the Louvre and the Turin Museums.

Then, as regards scarabæi, many private collectors possess more complete and more valuable collections.

Some Recent Acquisitions (1900-1908).—Among the most interesting and valuable of the recently acquired objects are the following :—

Four bracelets from Abydos from the tomb of the Queen of Teta (1st dynasty) at Abydos. The history of their discovery is romantic :—

“It would seem as if at a time when the tomb was anciently plundered, the mummy of the queen was broken in pieces, and a fragment of the fore-arm placed by one of the plunderers in a hole in the wall. For more than a thousand years offerings were made at the Osiris shrine (into which the tomb had been converted in the days of Amenhetep III.), and thousands of visitors must have passed within a few feet of the fragment, but without disturbing it. The Copts destroyed the shrine, and the Mission Amélineau cleared the tomb, but still the arm lay untouched ; at last, however, it came under the notice of Professor Petrie's workmen, and was carried to him, the bandage carefully removed, and the bracelets brought to light. They are probably the *earliest examples of female jewellery known*, dating back, as they seem to do, to about 4700 years before Christ.”

Many of the valuable objects other than papyri discovered during the excavation at Oxyrhynchos during the 1903-4 season are to be seen at the Cairo Museum. The most important are some third-century leaden tablets, and twenty *ostraca*, most of the fourth or fifth century. Other interesting antiquities from Oxyrhynchos are a fourth-century gold bracelet, a diadem of gold foil, a wooden figure of Serapis, and a clay mould of Apollo in a chariot with the words ἡ χάρις Φίλιμος roughly scratched on it.

One of the largest groups known in granite was found during Professor Petrie's exploration at Ehnasya, and is now in the Cairo Museum. It represents Rameses II. between Ptah and Hershef, standing $11\frac{1}{2}$ feet high.

The "find" of Statues made at Karnak by M. Georges Legrain in 1903. These were discovered in a vast pit, near the Temple of Karnak, filled with hundreds of statues, apparently used as a storehouse by one of the royal builders; among them are statues of old Empire kings, which indicate the antiquity of this Theban Sanctuary.

The contents of the Tomb of Iaa and Tua, the father and mother of Queen Thi (discovered by Mr. Theodore M. Davis in 1905); a unique collection of funerary furniture of exquisite workmanship—mummy-case plated with gold, gold-plated throne, gold-plated chariot, state bedstead, etc.

The Goddess Hathor, in the form of a cow (discovered by Professor Naville at Dêr el-Bahari in 1906). It was found in a small shrine (*naos*), covered with painted sculpture, and is most truthfully modelled; Hathor is represented as suckling Amenhetep II.

Gold Crown of Queen Thi. This was found by Mr. T. M. Davis in the Tomb of Thi, which he discovered and excavated in 1907.

Arabic Museum.—Just as a visit to the monuments of Upper Egypt should be supplemented by a visit to the matchless collection of antiquities enshrined in the Egyptian Museum of Antiquities, so it is essential, for a right understanding and appreciation of mediæval Saracenic art, to visit the Museum of Arabian Art in connection with the exploration of the Mosques. The museum is now placed in a magnificent new building (which cost over £60,000) built in 1903 in a fine open situation in the Bab el-Khalk. It consists chiefly of objects of artistic or antiquarian interest collected from ruined mosques, or rescued from the hands of the dealers in antiquities, who for years, sometimes with the cognisance of the guardians, had been pillaging some of the

ruined mosques. The Museum was mainly due to the zeal of the late Rogers Bey, and Franz Pasha, formerly director under the Wakfs Administration. It contains an incomparable collection of enamelled mosque lamps. Most of these have been taken from the mosques, especially Sultan Hassan. The date of these lamps is of the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries, but their place of manufacture is unknown. The earlier of these lamps, which constitute the chief glory of the Museum, are in the purest style of Arabic decoration, though probably the fifteenth-century ones are not indigenous, but imported from Murano. Scarcely a hundred of these lamps are extant, and most are to be found in this unique collection. There is also a large and representative collection of mushrabiyyeh (lattice work) and mosaic woodwork. Other rooms contain specimens of metal-work, faience, stucco, pottery, etc.

"In one essential respect this museum," says Mr. Stanley Lane-Poole, "differs from others. The objects here are relative and were not designed as separate works of art. They are, in fact, dependent upon the monuments to which they once belonged." Most of the objects consist of portions of the decoration and furniture of mosques and private houses. This, of course, makes it the more regrettable that, owing to the neglect of the mosques, they cannot be seen *in situ*, where they would be more in harmony with their environment. Open from 9 A.M. to 4 P.M. Admission 5 p. Closed on Fridays.

The Khedival Library has recently been removed to this building. It is open daily (except Friday) from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M. Admission free. The most valuable collection is that of illuminated copies of the Koran, perhaps one of the finest in the world. One of these copies is written throughout in gold characters.

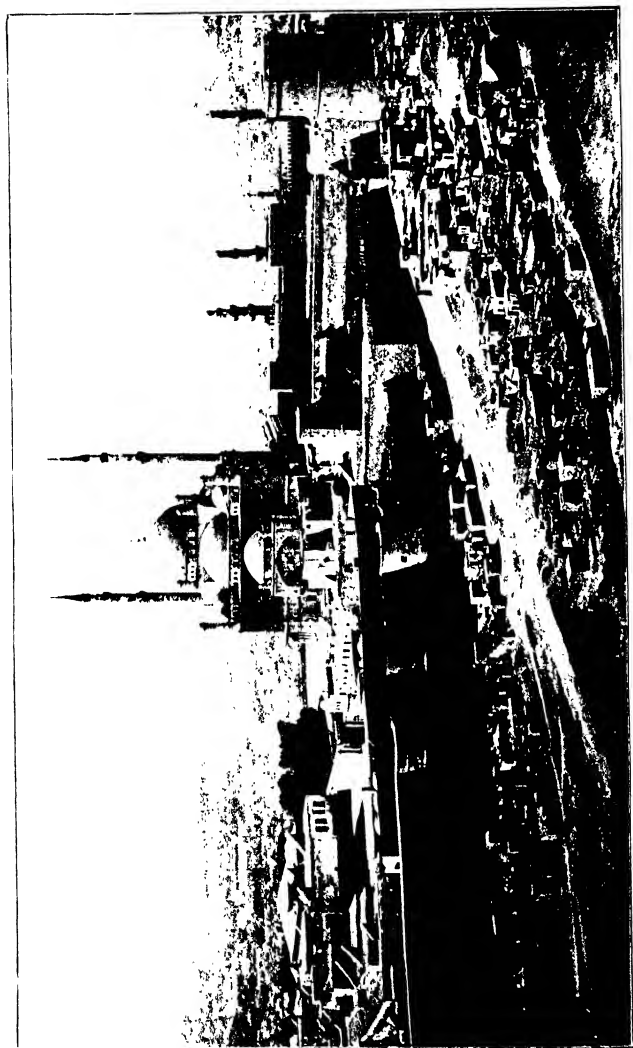
The Library contains some 70,000 volumes, which can be consulted by any foreigner on production of a certificate from his consul.

IX.—THE CITADEL

THIS mediæval fortress is one of the most interesting of the historic buildings of the Egyptian capital, and is one of its most striking landmarks. It was built by Saladin, though the name of its founder is apt to be over-shadowed in the minds of visitors by the dominant personality of Mehemet Ali, who, however, only restored the walls. The memory of this oriental Napoleon is certainly closely associated with the principal historical events of the fortress.

This Cairene acropolis is, like the Kremlin or the Alhambra, a town within a town, and contains, besides several mosques, a palace (now used as officers' quarters), hospital, prison, barracks, arsenal, etc., within its walls.

The usual entrance to the citadel is through the Bab-el-Azab, a gateway which is a fine specimen of Saracenic architecture, and along a steep and narrow road between high walls. It was here that the terrible massacre of the Mameluke Beys by Mehemet



THE CITADEL, CAIRO.

Ali in 1811 took place. This crime is the great blot of Mehemet's reign, though it may, perhaps, be urged in extenuation that the existence of this rebellious element imperilled the Sultan's personal safety, and that the peace of Egypt was as much endangered by the Mamelukes as was that of the Porte by the Janissaries a few years later, when a similar atrocity was perpetrated.

The Bey's Leap.—In the opinion of the guides the most interesting site is the spot on the eastern terrace known as the Bey's Leap, where it is said that Emin Bey made his legendary leap over the battlements to escape the slaughter.

“The Beys came, mounted on their finest horses, in magnificent uniforms, forming the most superb cavalry in the world. After a very flattering reception from the Pasha, they were requested to parade in the court of the Citadel.

“They entered the fortification unsuspectingly—the portcullis fell behind the last of the proud procession, a moment's glance revealed to them their doom. They dashed forwards—in vain! before, behind, around them nothing was visible but blank pitiless walls and barred windows; the only opening was towards the bright blue sky, even that was soon darkened by their funeral pile of smoke, as volley after volley flashed from a thousand muskets behind

the ramparts upon this defenceless and devoted band. Startling and fearfully sudden as was their death, they met it as became their fearless character—some with arms crossed upon their mailed bosoms, and turbaned heads devoutly bowed in prayer, some with flashing swords and fierce curses, alike unavailing against their dastard and ruthless foe. All that chivalrous and splendid throng save one sank rapidly beneath the deadly fire into a red and writhing mass—that one was Emin Bey. He spurred his charger over a heap of his slaughtered comrades, and sprang upon the battlements. It was a dizzy height, but the next moment he was in the air—another, and he was disengaging himself from his crushed and dying horse amid a shower of bullets. He escaped, and found safety in the sanctuary of a mosque, and ultimately in the deserts of the Thebaid.”

Thus Warburton graphically describes the Bey's remarkable escape from this treacherous massacre. It is a pity to spoil such a thrilling and dramatic story, but there is little doubt that this remarkable feat of horsemanship is purely mythical. The Bey, as a matter of fact, wisely absented himself from this grim *levée* of his Sultan. He had been warned at the last moment, and fled into Syria.

There are several mosques within the walls of the citadel, but with the exception of the Mosque

Mohammed Nasr and the Mosque Sulieman Pasha they are modern and of the Constantinople pattern.

Mosque of Mehemet Ali.—This beautiful mosque, often called the Alabaster Mosque, was built, it is said, in a spirit of cynicism by the grim old Sultan on the very threshold of the scene of the massacre of the Mamelukes. The proportions are imposing, and the interior is richly decorated, but architects hold it in little esteem as being an inferior copy of the Mosque Nasr Osmaniya at Constantinople. The minarets, however, are lofty and elegant. This is one of the show-mosques of Cairo, in spite of its artistic shortcomings, and owes, perhaps, its popularity to its size, noble situation, and as the burial place of Mehemet Ali.

Mosque of Mohammed Nasr.—This is usually called the Old Mosque to distinguish it from the Mosque of Mehemet Ali. It was built by this Sultan (son of the Sultan Kalaun) in 1318, a few years later than the Nasr Mohammed Mosque next to the Muristan. This was formerly considered the Royal Mosque, but for many years it has been laicised and used as a military prison and store-house. Thanks to the exertions of the Society for the Preservation of Arabic Monuments, it has within recent years been restored and can now be seen by visitors. It is, however, not now used as a place of

worship, and is, in fact, usually closed, but the key can be obtained at the lodge at the entrance to the citadel. The arcaded kibla is beautifully ornamented with rich arabesques.

Mosque of Sulieman Pasha.—This is built on the walls of the citadel, and is interesting, though of an inferior and late style of architecture, chiefly Byzantine in character. It was built by Sultan Selim, the Ottoman conqueror of Egypt, who was formerly known as Sulieman Pasha. The interior is lavishly decorated. In general appearance the mosque resembles Saint Sophia of Constantinople.

Joseph's Well.—This is a shaft of vast proportions and great depth cut through the solid rock to a depth of nearly 300 feet. It has, it need hardly be said, no connection with the Hebrew patriarch, to whom it is attributed by the guides. It is named after Saladin, whose Arabic name was Yusuf (Joseph), who either excavated or, as is generally held by antiquarians, opened up an old well dug by the ancient Egyptians. Visitors can descend by a kind of spiral roadway, and the well is quite worth a close examination (fee 2 p.). It is supposed that the bottom of the well is on the same level as the Nile. It is not now much used, as since 1866 the citadel has been supplied with water by the Cairo Water Company.

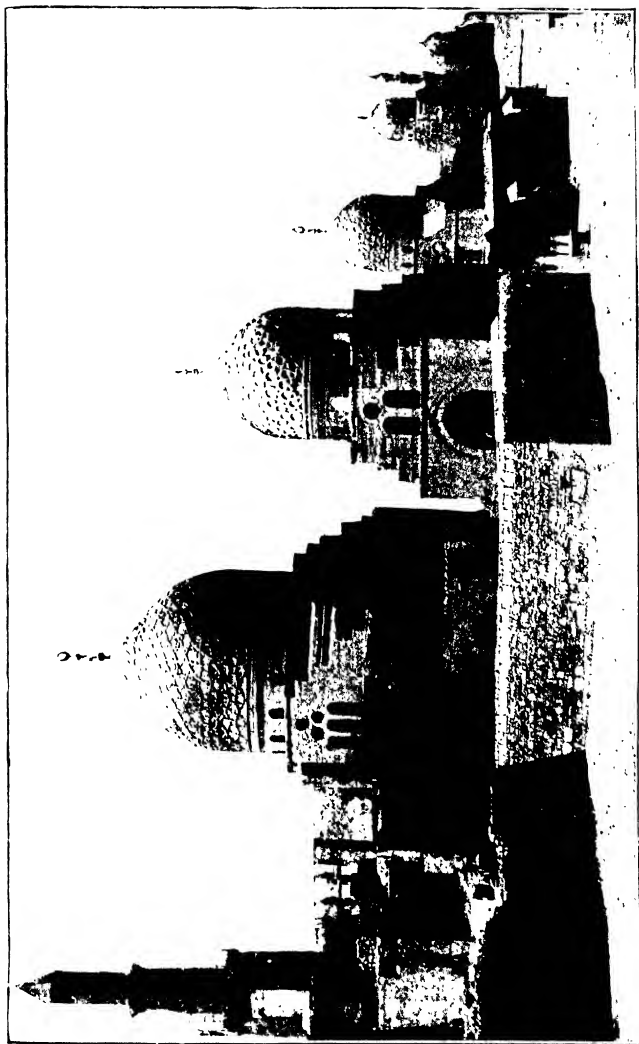
View from the Terrace.—The prospect from the

southern ramparts is justly famous, and may be included among the world's most famous points of view. The citadel is worth visiting at sunset for the view alone.

X.—THE TOMBS OF THE CALIPHS

THOUGH some of the best specimens of Saracenic architecture are to be found among this congeries of dilapidated tomb-mosques, which form such a striking landmark in all views of Cairo, they are not likely to prove very attractive to the ordinary tourist. For one thing, most are in ruins, and hitherto the Wakfs Administration, perhaps feeling that the intra-mural mosques, being still used for public worship, had stronger claims, have done little in the work of restoration.

The ordinary visitor will probably be satisfied with an inspection of the best preserved mosques—Kait Bey, Barkuk, and El-Ashraf. But those fond of architecture are recommended to inspect carefully the exterior of many of the less known tomb-mosques. The interiors are rarely worth visiting, and in many cases strangers will feel that they are intruders, as some of the ruined mosques afford a refuge for homeless Arabs and their families, who “squat” here



THE TOMBS OF THE CALIPHS

unmolested, like gipsies. The Tombs of the Caliphs are easily reached, as they are only a short distance beyond the walls at the end of the Rue Neuve. Hurried tourists can conveniently combine this excursion with a visit to the Cairo Mosques of Nasr Mohammed, Barkukiya, Muristan Kalaun, El-Ghuri, El-Ashraf, and El-Azhar.

Tourists, indeed, with little time to spare will find that an economy of space means economy of time even more in Cairo than other oriental cities.

These tombs have no connection with the Caliphs, but the misnomer has been so long in use that it is idle to expect the guides and donkey-boys to employ a more accurate designation, though the Tombs are occasionally known as the Cemetery of Kait Bey from the principal mosque. The Cairene Caliphs have, indeed, no separate burial place, and the Sultans who are buried here belonged to the Circassian Mameluke dynasty, and most of the mosques date from the fifteenth century.

The term Caliph is, indeed, rather loosely used in connection with the history of Saracen rule in Egypt. The Mameluke Sultans were not strictly Caliphs, in the sense of spiritual head of Islam, and orthodox Mohammedans regarded the representatives of the Abbaside dynasty, overthrown by Ibn Tulun, as Caliphs *de jure*. The Baharide and Circassian

Mameluke Sultans were merely Caliphs *de facto*. Indeed, most of these Sultans, with the view of conciliating the orthodox Moslems, formally recognised the claims of the descendants of the Abbasides as spiritual successors of Mohammed. In fact, the present Sultan of Turkey claims to have inherited the title of Caliph through the last scion of the Abbaside Caliphs, who died at Constantinople in 1538, some twenty years after the Conquest of Egypt by the Porte. After his death each successive Sultan assumed the title of Caliph.

Mosque of Kait Bey.—The elegant dome of the Kait Bey Mosque is its most distinctive feature. Few among the innumerable mosques of Cairo can rival this beautiful exterior, for unlike most mosques, the architectural embellishments are lavished on the exterior, and the interior is comparatively unadorned. “Looked at externally or internally,” says Fergusson, “nothing can exceed the grace of every part of this building. Its small dimensions exclude it from any claim of grandeur, nor does it pretend to the purity of the Greek and some other styles ; but as a perfect model of the elegance we generally associate with the architecture of this people, it is, perhaps, unrivalled by anything in Egypt, and far surpasses the Alhambra, or the western buildings of its age.”

Two sacred relics are shown by the guides, viz.

two slabs of red and black granite, in one of which is a depression of the size of a man's foot. Needless to say, a legend attaches to these stones which are said to have been brought from Mecca, and the depression is said to be the impress of Mohammed's foot.

Mosque of Barkuk.—At the other extremity of the cemetery is the large and imposing Mosque of Barkuk, easily recognised by its fine twin domes and twin minarets. In fact, this mosque is a double one, and each dome marks respectively the burial place of the male and female members of Sultan Barkuk, the first of the Circassian Mameluke dynasty. This style of architecture is not common among the Cairene mosques. A great portion of the building is in ruins, but the remains give the spectator an idea of its magnificent proportions. The symmetrical plan of the edifice, its massive masonry, and the symmetrical disposition of the rows of pilasters with domes, makes this mosque one of the most perfect examples of Arabian architecture in existence. Very picturesque cloisters and a beautifully chased stone pulpit are some of the more noticeable features of this building. The Sultan is buried under the north dome, and a stone column hard by will be shown by the guide. It is said to be of the same height as the deceased Sultan. This mosque was built by a son of Barkuk early in the fifteenth

century. It must not be confounded with the Barkuk Mosque, next the Kalaun Mosque, which was built by the Sultan himself.

El-Ashraf.—This is the mosque of the Sultan Bursbey (in full El-Ashraf Bursbey). In spite of a stormy career, this ruler earned the unusual distinction of dying a natural death (1438). The dome with its intricate pattern of stone-chasing is very striking, and a mosaic pavement in coloured stones is an excellent specimen of Saracenic art.

The above are the show-mosques, but there are many others, some of unknown origin, scattered about this extensive necropolis which, at all events, make excellent subjects for sketches.

The extensive Mohammedan cemetery, which extends almost from the Tombs of the Caliphs to the walls of Cairo, contains nothing worth visiting except the tomb (recently restored) of the oriental explorer, Burckhardt, who died at Cairo in 1817. This famous traveller, like the unfortunate Professor Palmer, is preserved in the memories of the Arabs under a native name, Sheik Ibrahim.

The Tombs of the Mamelukes.—The mosque-tombs of these Sultans, who belonged to the dynasty of the Baharide Mamelukes (1250-1376 A.D.), immediately preceding that of the Circassian Mamelukes ("Tombs of the Caliphs"), stand in a cluster a little

south of the citadel. They are in an even more ruinous state than the Tombs of the Caliphs, and very little is known of the builders, as there has been no systematic examination of the ruins. In fact, in Egypt purely Saracenic monuments have been entirely ignored by antiquarians, who seem to despise all remains of a later date than the Ptolemies. This necropolis may be regarded as a kind of whited sepulchre, for the view at a distance of the lofty and elegant minarets and domes does not prepare the visitor for the scanty ruins, in most cases the mere outer shell of a mosque, which a close inspection reveals.

The fact that these tomb-mosques are more than a century older than those in the Kait Bey Cemetery is no doubt partly accountable for their more ruinous condition. They are easily reached by the Bab El-Karafeh beyond the Place Mehemet Ali.

The mosque nearest the Gebel Mokattam will interest students of Saracenic architecture on account of its curious double dome—one within the other—a form seldom seen in Egyptian mosques.

A little south of the tombs of the Mamelukes is the curious tomb-mosque of the Imam-esh-Shafih. This cannot, however, be visited without a special order from the Wakfs Administration, not easily obtained. Close by are the mausolea containing the tombs of Thewfik and various members of the Khedivial family.

XI.—OLD CAIRO AND RODA ISLAND

OLD Cairo, for modern Cairo, *i.e.* Cairo within the walls, is for Egypt a mere *parvenu* city, dating only from the tenth century, lies about three miles south of the citadel, between the Tombs of the Mamelukes and the Island of Roda. It is the site of the camp of Amru (A.D. 638), the general of the Caliph Omar, and was then called Fostat. Large mounds of rubbish, which might, one would imagine, repay systematic excavation, occupy a great portion of the site of Amru's encampment.

The principal places to be visited in this excursion are the Mosque of Amru, the Aqueduct of Saladin, the Coptic and Greek Churches, and, in the Isle of Roda, the Nilometer.

Formerly Old Cairo was not very easy of access, but now, by means of the new electric tramway, which runs from Esbekiyeh Square to the new Roda Bridge (opened 1910), it is quickly and conveniently reached. By this means the various

sights mentioned above, with a superficial inspection of some of the Coptic churches and convents, can be managed in one morning.

A. J. Butler's *Ancient Coptic Churches* (see "Bibliography") will be found an indispensable companion for the visitor desirous of thoroughly inspecting these remarkably interesting buildings.

Mosque of Amru.—This is called the oldest mosque in Cairo, but it is so in a very restricted sense, as there are very few remains of the ancient mosque built by Amru. The greater part of the present mosque is of fourteenth-century architecture. In the rebuilding and frequent restoration the original design—a copy of the Mecca Mosque—has, however, been preserved, and some of the ancient materials were built into the walls.

This mosque is still held in the greatest veneration by the Cairenes, who call it the "Crown of Mosques." The late Khedive Thewfik contemplated its thorough restoration, but very little has been done, and it remains in a very decayed state. The chief curiosity is a column (close to the Mimbar) which the devout believe to have been miraculously transported by the Caliph Omar from Mecca to Cairo at the request of his general, Amru. There is a curious legend in connection with this column. According to the tradition the column first disobeyed the command of

the Caliph to betake itself to Cairo, whereupon he struck it with his whip (*kurbash*). In proof whereof the guide will show an outline of the whip in the veining of the marble.

Next to the miraculous column the chief objects of interest, in the estimation of the guides, are a pair of columns between which a man could barely squeeze. These are known as the "Needle's Eye," and the tradition is that this feat can only be performed by men of the highest integrity. These columns have, however, been recently walled up. In fact it is said that the space was filled up by Ismail's orders, as he saw at a glance that his portly form could not stand the test!

Just as the Mosque of Sultan Hassan ranks as the great mosque of the State, this ancient foundation of Amru is regarded by Cairenes as peculiarly the mother-church of Cairo, and a prophecy, implicitly believed by devout Moslems, predicts the downfall of Moslem power whenever this mosque shall fall to decay. It is here that the universal service of supplication is held, when a tardy or insufficient rising of the Nile takes place, a service attended by the Khedive and the principal officers of State.

The gloomy interior with its forest of pillars—over 200 in number—many spoils from the temple of Memphis and Heliopolis, resembles that of the El-

Azhar Mosque. These pillars support rows of arches in the colonnades which bound each side of an open court, for the general design—a square court surrounded by colonnades—is similar to that of the Mosque of Tulun. A striking and unique architectural feature is the pointed arch which, according to some authorities, is the earliest prototype of the Norman arch. Fergusson, however, considers that the pointed arches are of later date than the round ones adjoining them.

Roman Fortress.—This stronghold once covered a wide area, but hardly any traces remain of this ancient fortress—the scanty ruins of its walls, which can be safely identified, being incorporated with the Coptic churches in the Der (Fort) Mari Girghis (or Kasr-es-Shemma) which occupies the site of the ancient Roman castle. A peculiarity of these Coptic and Greek churches is that they are mostly enclosed within a walled enclosure called Der. There are many of these Ders in Old Cairo which serve the purpose of fortified precincts, often comprising, besides churches and convents, schools, dwelling-houses, shops, etc. With the exception of Abou Sergeh (generally called St. Mary's Church) and the Greek Church of St. George, they are little known to visitors, or, for the matter of that, to the European residents, yet their high architectural importance, and

the valuable works of art they often contain, invite careful inspection. The comparative neglect of these early Christian churches on the part of travellers is partly due to the ignorance of the dragomans and guides, whose knowledge of the ecclesiastical buildings of Old Cairo is as a rule confined to the Mosque of Amru, the Church of St. Mary, and the Greek convent. It is therefore the best plan to dispense with the ordinary Cairo guide and engage a Coptic one on the spot.

There are nearly a dozen Coptic churches in Old Cairo, but, except to those who take a special interest in ecclesiastical architecture and art, a visit to those mentioned above and the churches of Abou Sephin and El-Adra, both situated within the walls of the old Roman citadel, will probably suffice. These are certainly the most interesting.

The exterior is usually characterised by a marked simplicity and absence of decoration; and, with the windows looking like loop-holes, a Coptic church somewhat resembles a fort, and the Byzantine influence is clearly traceable in the basilica form.

The internal arrangements approximate more nearly to those of a Greek church than a Roman Catholic or Protestant one. The body of the church is divided into three compartments, the first is a kind of vestibule, the second is set apart for women, and

the third, next the choir, for men. East of the chancel is the *hekel*, or sanctuary, and behind this again the apse, with the episcopal throne. The ritual in some respects resembles that of the Greek Church ; there is no organ, the only instruments being cymbals and brass bells struck with a rod. "There are no images, but a number of paintings in the stiff Byzantine style, some of them not wanting in a kind of rude grandeur." The above-mentioned churches are all, with the exception of Abou Sefhin, in the Der of the ruined Roman castle.

El-Adra.—This is often known as the "Hanging Church," as it is built on the top of one of the ruined towers. It has been recently restored, and many of the decorations have unfortunately been removed to the Coptic rooms in the Cairo Museum. Some exquisitely carved panels are now in the British Museum. The things best worth inspection are the *hekel* (chancel) screen and the beautifully sculptured pulpit.

Abou Sirgeh.—This is the prototype of the ancient Coptic churches. Its style may be described as Egypto-Byzantine. The crypt is the oldest portion of the building, and probably dates from the sixth century. The Copts hand down the tradition that the Virgin Mary concealed herself and her Child in this crypt after her flight to Egypt, and this crypt is dedicated to Sitt Miriam (the Lady Mary).

Abou Sephin.—This remarkably interesting church is in the Der of the same name. Fortunately all the beautiful wood-carvings, mosaics, screens, and other decorations have been allowed to remain. The most venerated object is the mummified arm of St. Macarius. Near the well or font is a curious stone column, of unknown date, with an Arabic inscription.

Roda Island.—A visit to Roda Island and the famous Nilometer being generally combined with the excursion to Old Cairo, a short description of this beautiful island may be conveniently given here. The island is a pretty and shady retreat covered with groves and gardens. An Arabic tradition has chosen a certain part of the shore opposite the Hospital of Kasr-el-Aini as the site of the finding of Moses by Pharaoh's daughter. The spot is marked by a tall palm, with an unusually smooth trunk which is called Moses' Tree.

The Nilometer (the column used to mark the rise of the Nile) is the chief object of interest in the island, and is situated at the southern end, exactly opposite the site of the old Roman fortress of Babylon, and consists of a column about thirty feet high, which is erected at the bottom of a well-like chamber crowned by a modern dome roof, which has direct communication with the Nile. Owing to the elevation of the river-bed the traditional height of

sixteen cubits (about twenty-eight feet) on the column, when the cutting of the banks of the irrigation canals is permitted, does not actually mean a rise of the Nile to this extent. At Cairo a rise of twenty-six feet is considered a good average.

In former times the taxation of the fellahs was arranged on a sliding scale dependent on the rise of the Nile. It need scarcely be said, when we remember the fiscal methods of the Egyptian Government, even as recently as the time of the Khedive Ismail, that this custom gave rise to much dishonesty on the part of the officials who had the custody of the Nilometer, and they invariably proclaimed the rise to be greater than it actually was.

The rise of the Nile, and the ceremony of cutting the dam of the Khalig Canal was formerly celebrated by an important festival. It is not a poetical metaphor, but an actual fact, that the Nile is the one beneficent Providence of Egypt, and therefore it is not surprising, that as a period of universal rejoicing, the Khalig Fête outshines many of the great religious festivals. The ceremony is rarely witnessed by tourists, as it usually takes place in the beginning of August. If the improvements promised by the Egyptian Government are carried out, one of the most picturesque and characteristic of Cairene festivals will probably be abolished, or degenerate

into a meaningless ceremony, as by the drainage of the Khalig its *raison d'être* will be destroyed, for, as already mentioned, the intention is to convert the ancient water-way—in the early summer virtually an open sewer—into a tramway.¹

Aqueduct.—The ruined aqueduct near the mouth of the Khalig is a very picturesque feature, and though the guide-books are inclined to ignore it, it is quite worth a visit. The local guides ascribe it to Saladin, but it was actually built by the Sultan Ghuri.

It was intended to supply the citadel with water from the Nile, and though now in a ruinous condition, traces of the grand workmanship can still be recognised. The length is about two and a quarter miles, and the water was conducted by seven stages, being raised from one level to the other by Sakyehs. The southern end terminates in a massive square tower over two hundred feet high. The summit can be conveniently reached by a gently inclined pathway, similar to the one at Joseph's well in the Citadel. The view from the top is very striking. Those who intend visiting the Coptic churches, will find it a convenient way of making acquaintance with the puzzling topography of the Coptic quarter.

¹ This has now been done.

XII.—MINOR SIGHTS

THE principal places of interest in Cairo have now, it is hoped, been described in sufficient detail, but when the visitor has exhausted the regulation sights, he will find that there is still plenty to be seen, and that to know Cairo properly means even more than a winter's study. The Government and other public buildings of Cairo are, with the exception of the Public Library, scarcely worth visiting. It is true that some of the numerous Khedivial Palaces—and the Khedive Ismail, who is responsible for some half a dozen, seems to have had almost as pronounced a mania for building costly and unnecessary palaces, as the late King Ludwig of Bavaria—are on the programme of most of the guides, but these are only worth visiting on account of the beautiful gardens attached to them, notably in the case of Ghezireh (now an hotel) and Shubra Palaces.

The Public Library.—This has recently been removed to the building of the Arabic Museum (see page 84) in the Place Bab el Khalk. There

is a fine collection of illuminated copies of the Koran, probably the best collection in existence. One of these, which is written in Kufic characters, is said to be the work of scribes of 1200 years ago. The most valuable books and MSS. in many of the Mosque libraries have been removed to this national library, which contains some 25,000 volumes. The books can be consulted by students if furnished with a consular letter of recommendation.

Port of Cairo.—The artist as well as the ordinary tourist should not omit a stroll along the Boulaq quays. This emporium of all the commerce of Upper Egypt and Nubia is a particularly lively scene, and a colourist would revel in the pictures of native life and the variety of form and colour. Strangers hardly realise that Cairo has an important trading-port at its gates, and certainly no guide would think of suggesting the inclusion of Boulaq in the traveller's daily round of sight-seeing.

Montbard's graphic description in *The Land of the Sphinx* gives a good idea of what the observant visitor will see; and since the reopening of the Soudan to traders trading dahabeahs from Khartoum and Upper Nubia are frequently seen,

“Dahabeahs with elevated poops advanced: they hail from Esneh with ivory and ostrich feathers;

coffee and incense from Arabia ; spice, pearls, precious stones, cashmeres and silk from India arriving by the deserts of Kosseir. Edfu sends its pipes, its charming vases in red and black clay, elegant in form, with gracefully modelled ornaments. And there are heavy barges from Fayyoun, the land of roses, filled to the top with rye, barley, cotton, indigo ; dahabiyehs full of carpets, woollen stuffs, flagons of rose-water, and mats made with the reeds of Birket-el-Keroun."

Mohammedan Festivals.—If the visitor is anxious to get some insight into the life of the people, he should make a point of attending some of the public festivals. These religious fêtes offer a better field for the study of Cairene native life than continuous visits to the region of the bazaars.

The year being lunar, the dates of the festivals vary annually, any particular fête running through all the seasons in the course of thirty-three years. The principal are the Anniversary of the Death of Hasein, Departure of the Pilgrims for Mecca, Birthday (Molid) of Mahomet, the Night of the Record, and the Great Beiram.

If the date of the commencement of the Moslem year is known, the exact date of any particular festival is easily arrived at, for each month consists of twenty-eight days. For instance, the Moham-

medan year 1321, corresponding to 1904 A.D., began on 19th January. During the season 1904-05 strangers will be able to see something of the national fêtes described below.

The most characteristic of all is the Molid (birthday) of Mohammed, a national holiday. But, unfortunately, for the next few years this will fall in September or October, when Egypt is, of course, deserted by tourists.

Night of the Ascension to Paradise.—This is celebrated outside the Bab el Edawi. Many of the mosques are lit up with coloured lamps, and special performances of the dancing dervishes take place in the Place Abdin, which is brilliantly illuminated in the evening.

The Night of Honour (Lelet el Kadr).—This commemorates the revelation of the Koran to Mohammed in 609. This is the most solemn night in the whole Mohammedan year, when, according to immemorial custom, the Khedive pays his devotions in the Mosque of Mehemet Ali. The belief is that on this night the Sidr, the lotus-tree which bears as many leaves as there are human beings, is shaken by an angel in Paradise, and on each leaf that falls is inscribed the name of some person who will infallibly die before the end of the year. Naturally, a strong personal interest is behind the prayers and

intercessions made to Allah and Mohammed on this night, and it is not surprising that the mosques are thronged.

The ninth month, that of Ramadan ("the Mohammedan Lent") is peculiarly the sacred month of the Moslem year, and the fast is most scrupulously observed by all classes, almost as strictly as is the twenty-four hours' absolute fast of the Day of Atonement by the Jews. All food and drink and all smoking is prohibited throughout the month from sunrise to sunset; and, owing to the lunar reckoning, "which causes Ramadan to run through all the seasons in the course of thirty-three years," much suffering is caused by thirst in summer.

Departure of the Mecca Caravan.—Strangers should not omit seeing this interesting spectacle, which is the occasion of one of the most striking and characteristic of the many Cairene festivals. The best place to view the cavalcade is from the Place Mohammed Ali below the Citadel. The chief feature in the procession is the *Mahmal*, a kind of litter in the form of a baldacchino, which is borne on a richly-caparisoned camel at the head of the procession of pilgrims, who are preceded by detachments of cavalry and bands of music.

The most superstitious reverence is paid to this canopy by the populace of all classes, and the Khedive and his Officers of State are usually present.

The more popular celebrations, as distinct from the religious services in the mosques, of these Molids and other Cairene festivals, what the natives would call a *Fantasia*—a comprehensive word meaning spectacle, or treat, or anything in the nature of holiday-making—generally take place outside the city on the borders of the desert, or on some open space outside the walls. Here the religious elements of the anniversary are not unduly prominent. The spectacle of the encampment is striking and even picturesque to European eyes. It reminds the English visitor of a country fair in an oriental setting. There are streets of tents and booths, with swings and roundabouts, while troupes of mountebanks, itinerant musicians, jugglers, story-tellers, snake-charmers, etc., form rings among the surging crowds of holiday-makers, and keep up a continuous round of performances all day and the greater part of the night. In another part of the ground the fanatical dances and posturings of bands of dervishes will attract crowded audiences of interested spectators. At night the pavilions and tents are all lit up, and a display of fireworks brings the spectacular portion of the festival to an end, though the droning

of the readers of the Koran and the mad dances of the dervishes will go on almost uninterruptedly till dawn.

Howling and Twirling Dervishes.—The religious exercises of these fanatical orders are decidedly repulsive spectacles, but as they are among the recognized sights of Cairo—in fact to enable strangers to witness the spectacle (which usually begins at 2 P.M.) the *table-d'hôte* lunch at the chief hotels takes place an hour earlier than usual — it is necessary to notice them. Performances of the Howling Dervishes take place every Friday in the Mosque of Kasr-el-Ain, a few minutes' walk from the mouth of the Khalig. The performances, called *zikrs*, though decidedly repulsive to western tastes, are tame and perfunctory compared to the *zikrs* at the great festivals described above.

The beginning is comparatively sober and restrained, the performers, who stand in a circle, slowly bending their heads to and fro in unison, while ejaculating invocation to Allah in a peculiar kind of grunt. Gradually the swaying becomes more violent, the body being bent alternately backwards and forwards the shaggy black manes of the dervishes sweeping the ground. The groaning and grunting gets louder, and the pace of the backward and forward motions succeed each other so rapidly

as to make some spectators giddy. Occasionally, some of the more excitable fanatics will fall on the floor in a paroxysm of ecstatic emotion, which is perhaps only partially factitious, and has all the appearance, at least, of a genuine epileptic fit. At this point ladies, who are usually well represented among the spectators, will be well advised to retire. A baksheesh of at least four piastres is expected from strangers.

The Friday *zikrs* of the Twirling Dervishes take place in the Tekiyeh (Monastery) El-Akbar, near the Place Sultan Hassan. They have of late years been occasionally suspended, so tourists cannot always count upon seeing the spectacle. It is a less unpleasant performance to watch than that of their confrères, the "Howlers," but far more remarkable. It would not be beyond the powers of any robust Christian to groan, gasp, and sway the body by the hour together, but to revolve within a circle of three feet diameter, at the rate of sixty to seventy times a minute for over half an hour, is an accomplishment requiring a considerable amount of skill and muscular activity. Besides, one must allow a certain amount of religious fervour to these dervishes, which seems altogether wanting to the brutalising exercises of the Howling Dervishes.

The Zoological Gardens.—The Cairo Zoo (founded in 1891) was considerably enlarged in

1903, and is about 50 acres in extent. The collection is a very representative one of animals of Egypt and the Soudan, numbering nearly 1400, and representing some 400 species. The Gardens are situated at Ghizeh near the Roda Bridge. Entrance 1 p. (Sundays 2 p.). Open from 9 A.M. to sunset.

The Aquarium.—This was established in 1902 on Ghezireh Island. It contains a varied collection of Nile fish and is well worth visiting. Entrance $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (Sundays 1 p.). Open from 8.30 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Other minor sights, which might perhaps be included among what Americans might call the "side-shows" of Cairo, are the native cafés, where dances by the Ghawazee girls are the chief attraction. They are, however, poor imitations of the dances that may be seen in the Upper Nile villages. They are lacking in local colour, and the performances are decidedly banal and vulgar.

Six Days' Itinerary.—Even those who have only a few days for Cairo and its excursions, can see a good deal, with the minimum waste of time, by adopting the following itinerary:—

First Day (Monday).—Morning: Bazaars, and the Mosques near the Bazaar region (see chapter on "Mosques"). Afternoon: Tombs of the Caliphs and the Citadel.

Second Day (Tuesday).—Morning: Mosques and Arabic Museum. Afternoon: Old Cairo (Coptic Churches, Mosque Amru, Aqueduct) and Roda Island (Nilometer).

Third Day (Wednesday).—Morning: Egyptian Museum. Afternoon: Heliopolis, Matarieh, and on return Koubbeh Palace (Station). Frequent trains.

Fourth Day (Thursday).—Morning: Barrage. Afternoon: Small Petrified Forest.

Fifth Day (Friday).—Morning: Pyramids. Afternoon: Dancing Dervishes and Twirling Dervishes. Tombs of the Mamelukes.

Sixth Day (Saturday).—Sakkarah.

What to Omit.—Those who have only a week to spare for Cairo and its sights and excursions should be proof to the persuasions of the guides, and omit the following excursions: the Palaces, Ostrich Farm and Helouan; and devote the time saved to a more thorough examination of the Mosques, the Bazaars, or the Egyptian Museum.

PART II

EXCURSIONS

I.—THE PYRAMIDS OF GHIZEH

Routes.—The usual way of doing the Pyramids is to take the electric tram from the Kasr el-Nil Bridge (3 p.) after an early breakfast, and return to Cairo in time for lunch; but this only gives time for a climb to the summit of the Pyramid of Cheops, and a glance at the Sphinx, and possibly a hasty visit to the interior of the Great Pyramid. Such a hurried visit is, however, most unsatisfactory. By cab from Cairo with three hours' stay the fare is 60 p. return, by motor cab with two hours' stay the return fare would be about 80 p., but it would be advisable to bargain.

A better way, and not much more expensive, is to go by the electric tram to the Pyramids in the evening and sleep at the Mena House Hotel, at the foot of the Pyramids. By this means the Great Pyramid can be climbed in comfort and comparative privacy early the next morning, before the usual horde of tourists arrive from Cairo. Then one can return to Cairo by the Mena House motor, which usually leaves after lunch.

An economical, though rather fatiguing, method of doing the Pyramids, which can be recommended to the active tourist, is simply to hire a good donkey at Cairo for the day for twenty-five or thirty piastres, devote the morning to the ascent and interior of the Great Pyramid, then lunch at Mena House Hotel, and in the afternoon visit the Sphinx and other monuments on the Pyramid plateau. It should be observed, however, that for some reason, taking a donkey for the Pyramid excursion is considered by the Cairo guides and dragomans a decidedly heterodox method of doing the excursion, but the seasoned traveller is not likely to mind this.

It may be mentioned that Messrs. Cook will undertake this trip, providing a comfortable carriage and pair for a party of not less than three, at a charge of twelve shillings a head, which includes the fee to the Sheik of the Pyramids.

So much for the various methods of doing this trip. The visitor, even if he has only a few days to spare for Cairo, is strongly advised to give a whole day to the excursion, and a start should be made early in the morning, so as to finish the climb (which, though presenting no danger or difficulty, is extremely tedious) before the sun gets too hot. Of course the Pyramids can be done, and often are, in one morning, but in such a hurried excursion a

great deal of the interest and pleasure usually afforded by the trip would be lost. There certainly would be no time to enjoy the magnificent view from the top. Tourists in Egypt seem often to enter upon the work—hard labour, indeed—of sight-seeing, as if anxious to emulate the feat of the Chicago millionaire, who used to boast that he had “done all the picture galleries of Europe in a fortnight.”

The carriage drive to the foot of the Great Pyramid, along a well-made road six miles in length, and shaded with lebbek trees all the way, takes about an hour and a half. The official tariff is 60 p. for the return journey, a stay of three hours being allowed.

But since the construction of the Boulak Bridge, the route to the Pyramids *via* the Kasr-el-Nil has been discontinued by the trams.

Perhaps there is no ancient monument in existence which has been so much written about and which has formed the subject of so much controversy as the Great Pyramid. The wildest and most extravagant theories have been ventilated in an attempt to solve the meaning and account for the object of these remarkable structures.

Many writers, however, content themselves with attributing a merely symbolical origin to the pyramids. Perhaps the most original idea was that

of a French *savant* who maintained that the Pyramids were built as a barrier to protect the cities on the banks of the Nile from sand-storms. Now, happily, the fables and speculations to which these structures have given rise are, for the most part, exploded. The overwhelming weight of evidence, the fruit of the exhaustive researches of trained observers and scientists, is in favour of their having simply been used as royal tombs.

Besides, the mere fact that each of the sixteen identified pyramids, out of the seventy in the great pyramid field which extends from Ghizeh to Medûm, is indisputably a tomb, should alone be a sufficient answer to these absurd speculations.

It is scarcely necessary to do more than recapitulate here the popular information about the Pyramids. Every Egyptian traveller is aware that these buildings were built by the sovereigns of the fourth dynasty, that they are probably the oldest monuments in tolerable preservation in Egypt, dating from a period so remote that almost as many centuries separate them from the famous temples of Abydos, Thebes, and Abou Simbel as separate these famous ruins from the great buildings of the Ptolemies. We all know that the pyramids were built of limestone from the Mokattam quarries on the other side of the Nile, and cased with polished granite slabs,

which was laid under contribution after the Arab conquest to build the walls and mosques of Cairo.

Dimensions of the Great Pyramid.—According to the latest statistics (Petrie) the height is a little over 451 feet, and each side is 755 feet long at the base, and the area occupies 535,824 square feet. These statistics, however, convey little to the non-scientific visitor, and the enormous proportions of this huge monument are better realised if we remember the oft-quoted statement that the Pyramid occupies an area equal to that of Lincoln's Inn Fields, viz. thirteen acres. As to the bulk (85,000,000 cubic feet) we may better appreciate it if we remember that a French *savant* has computed that the stones of which it is composed would be sufficient to make a wall four feet high and one foot thick round the whole of France. In short, the Pyramid contains more stone than any single building ancient or modern. Those who have visited Luxor may be reminded that the Pyramid of Cheops covers a wider area than the Great Temple of Karnak.

The stupendous size of these monuments, and the incalculable amount of labour their building entailed, is not, however, so extraordinary as the astonishing architectural skill shown in the construction. As Fergusson observes, in his *History of Architecture*, notwithstanding the immense superincumbent weight,

no settlement in any part can be detected to an appreciable fraction of an inch. In short, what probably first strikes the spectator is its matter, and then its manner of construction.

Ascent.—The ascent of the Great Pyramid, as usually undertaken, is not only absolutely free from danger but requires no climbing abilities at all. The only objection is, that it is rather trying to the wind and temper owing to the heat of the sun. Two or three Arabs practically haul the visitor up to the top, and, unless the tourist is strong-minded enough to take the initiative, only a couple of halts are, as a rule, allowed the climber, and at these resting-places he will be pestered with unattached Arabs offering him water and clamouring for baksheesh.

The legal tariff is ten piastres for each person, paid to the Sheik of the Pyramids; but an additional sum, which varies according to the strength of mind (not of limb) and bargaining abilities of the traveller, has to be paid to the three gaffirs (Arab guides) who, according to the regulations, have to be engaged by each person making the ascent.

The summit reached, a magnificent view may be enjoyed during the regulation half-hour's rest. The Delta of the Nile, interspersed with countless channels and rivulets winding about like silver

threads, seems to resemble the silver filigree ornaments of Genoa. Looking down at Cairo, from which the silver threads radiate, one is reminded of the fanciful Oriental comparison of the Delta to "a fan fastened with a diamond stud." The spectator's poetical fancies, however, are apt to be put incontinently to flight by clamorous demands for bak-sheesh on the part of the Arabs.

While resting on the summit, the Arab version of the Cumberland guides' race may be witnessed, as any of the Arab guides for a few piastres (at first the Arab will magnanimously offer to do the feat for five shillings) is quite willing to race down the Great and up the Second Pyramid in ten minutes.

The descent requires care, and even an experienced climber should not disdain the services of the Arabs, for a false step or slip might easily be fatal.

The feat of climbing the Second Pyramid (Chephren) had better not be emulated by the ordinary tourist, as the smooth granite casing still remains for some hundred and fifty feet from the top. To a mountaineer or cragsman, however, the climb is child's play, but even an experienced climber had better not attempt it in ordinary boots. Furnished with ordinary tennis shoes there would be little difficulty. Mark Twain, for instance, thought little of the feat.

Visit to Interior of Pyramid.—After the ascent, the exploration of the interior will probably be undertaken. This trip, though far more tiring than the climb to the summit, is particularly interesting and should not be omitted. Ladies, however, unless accustomed to scrambling, are not recommended to visit the interior. The fee is 10 piastres, and three gaffirs must be engaged. After descending a gallery some sixty feet, the passage which leads to the Great Gallery is reached. The inclined passage continues to a subterranean (or rather sub-pyramidal, for of course all the galleries and chambers in the interior are in a sense subterranean) chamber, known as the Queen's Chamber, which is rarely visited by ordinary tourists. The Great Gallery, still mounting upwards, leads to the King's Chamber, a room some 74 feet long, 17 broad, and 19 high. Here is the famous sarcophagus—the *raison d'être* indeed of the Great Pyramid—in which the remains of King Cheops no doubt once rested. The discovery of this red granite coffin did not, it is needless to say, upset the preconceived fantastic theories of Piazzi Smyth. Though obviously a sarcophagus, the professor declared that it was a coffer intended as an indestructible measure of capacity to all time!

The Sphinx.—The Sphinx, for thousands of years the greatest enigma in Egypt, has not succeeded in

baffling the investigations of modern antiquarians, who have stripped it of much of the mystery, which constituted its great charm. Its builder, however, is still a matter of conjecture with students of Egyptology. It is now conclusively proved that it is nothing but a colossal image of the Egyptian deity, Harmachis, the "God of the Morning"; and therefore of his human representative, the king (unknown) who had it hewn. A stela found by Mariette near the Great Pyramid shows that the Sphinx was probably repaired by Cheops and Chephren, the builders of the Great and Second Pyramids respectively, which conclusively proves that it is older than either of these monuments.

The Sphinx is not an independent structure like the Pyramids, but is, for the most part, hewn out of the rocky cliff or promontory which juts out here from the desert plateau. The body and head are actually hewn out of this living rock, but sandstone masonry has been built up to correct the natural outline. The measurements given in many of the books of reference are of little value, as they vary according to the amount of sand which had drifted round the statue, but the latest measurements of Professor Petrie make the body 140 feet in length, while the head is about 30 feet from the forehead to the chin and 14 feet across. The front paws are

50 feet in length. The height of the figure is nearly 70 feet.

Some successful excavations at the foot of the Sphinx have recently been undertaken by an American Egyptologist, Colonel Raum. In 1896 he discovered the khaft or stone cap with the sacred asp on the forehead, which was known to have once been the head covering of the Sphinx. Dean Stanley, for instance, in his *Sinai and Palestine*, wonders, *apropos* of the colossal head, "what the sight must have been when on its head there was the royal helmet of Egypt."

A thorough and systematic excavation of this colossal figure, and the removal of the steadily encroaching desert sands which have buried the greater portion of the body is much to be desired. The cost, however, would be enormous, amounting at least to that of a whole year's excavation carried out by the joint efforts of the authorities of the National Museum and the Egypt Exploration Fund. Such a work should be undertaken by private enterprise. If another public-spirited man like Sir Erasmus Wilson would provide the funds for the work, it is believed that discoveries of the greatest importance would repay the work of excavating. The late Miss A. B. Edwards, indeed, was of opinion that the greatest find in the whole field of Egyptian antiquities would

probably be round the base of the Sphinx, "which probably marks the site of a necropolis, buried a hundred feet in the sand, of the kings of the first and second dynasties!"

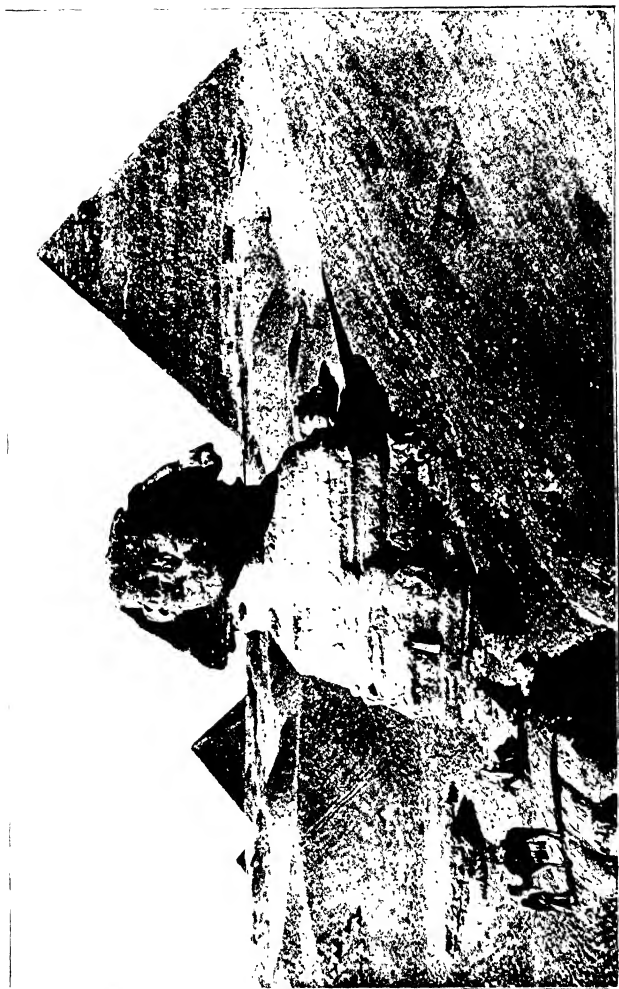
The first view of the Sphinx is undoubtedly striking and impressive in the highest degree, but it must be admitted that the conventional rhapsodies of modern writers who enlarge on the beauty of its features are over-strained. Before the figure had been mutilated by Mussulman fanatics it is possible that the mediæval critics were justified in speaking of the Sphinx as a model of human symmetry, wearing "an expression of the softest beauty and the most winning grace." Now, however, the traveller is confronted by a much-disfigured stone giant with a painfully distorted mouth, broken nostrils, and the grimace of a hideous negro. But though there is little concrete beauty in this colossal figure, there is an undeniable fascination about the Sphinx, due to its solemn surroundings, its mysterious traditions, and its immemorial antiquity.

To realise the charm of this monument we must read the classic and oft-quoted description of Kinglake, who, in a passage of incomparable prose, has succeeded where so many writers have failed.

"And near the Pyramids, more wondrous and more awful than all else in the land of Egypt, there

sits the lonely Sphinx. Comely the creature is, but the comeliness is not of this world: the once worshipped beast is a deformity and a monster to this generation; and yet you can see that those lips, so thick and heavy, were fashioned according to some ancient mould of beauty—some mould of beauty now forgotten—forgotten because that Greece drew forth Cytherea from the flashing foam of the Ægean, and in her image created new forms of beauty, and made it a law among men that the short and proudly-wreathed lips should stand for the sign and the main condition of loveliness through all generations to come. Yet still there lives on the race of those who were beautiful in the fashion of the elder world; and Christian girls of Coptic blood will look on you with the sad serious gaze, and kiss you your charitable hand with the big pouting lips of the very Sphinx."

Campbell's Tomb is the best known of the royal sepulchres of this great cemetery of ancient Egyptian sovereigns. It is so called, in accordance with the popular and illogical method of nomenclature which formerly obtained of naming tombs after the discoverer or modern notability instead of the tenant, after the British Consul-general at the time of the discovery of the tomb by Colonel Howard Vyse. It is comparatively modern, being attributed by scholars to the twenty-sixth dynasty, when the dynasty of Sais



THE SPHINX AND PYRAMIDS

with the help of Greek mercenaries over-ran Egypt. The tomb is really a pit about fifty-five feet deep. At the bottom is a small chamber in which were found four sarcophagi, one of which was given to the British Museum. It is a usual feat of the Arab guides to climb down the almost perpendicular sides of the shaft, but if strangers wish to explore the tomb chamber they will have to be let down by a rope—a feat which, considering the little there is to see at the bottom, is rarely performed. Of course there are numerous other tombs in the extensive necropolis which surrounds the Pyramids, but they are not of popular interest. The sight-seeing of most visitors to the pyramid field will, in short, be confined to the ascent of the Great Pyramid, possibly a visit to the interior, a hasty glimpse of the Sphinx, Campbell's Tomb, and the Sphinx Temple.

Temple of the Sphinx.—A short distance south of the Sphinx is the Temple of the Sphinx, a structure probably of the fourth dynasty. The sand-drift has so covered it that the non-observant traveller would suppose the temple to be a subterranean building. The Temple is a worthy pendant of the mighty mausoleum to which it seems to serve as a kind of mortuary chapel, for the discovery here of the famous green basalt statue of Khafra (Chephren) which we have seen in the Ghizeh Museum, is held

by most authorities to prove that this sovereign was the builder of this temple as well as of the Second Pyramid. The temple is a fine specimen of the architecture of the Ancient Empire. It is lined in some parts with huge blocks of alabaster.

The above constitute the more popular sights in the Ghizeh Pyramid Field. There are, of course, many other ruins of tombs and temples scattered about this extensive plateau, but some archæological training and antiquarian study would be necessary for a proper appreciation of these remains.

II.—MEMPHIS AND SAKKARAH

Route.—The quickest and cheapest way of undertaking the excursion to these remarkable ruins is by rail. The nearest station, Bedrasheen, one hour and a half's ride by donkey from Sakkarah, is only 20 miles south of Cairo. There are two morning trains—a slow one leaving Cairo at 7 A.M. and reaching Bedrasheen in about an hour, and an express leaving at 9.30 A.M. reaching Bedrasheen at 10.35. First-class fare $16\frac{1}{2}$ piastres.

A pleasanter route is by the Nile. Messrs. Cook run a steam-launch every Wednesday for this excursion. The charge is 15s. per head, which includes donkey and fees to guides. The Anglo-American Nile Steamer Co. also organize excursions at frequent intervals. Lunch should be taken, though slight refreshments can be obtained at Bedrasheen Station. The ride from Bedrasheen to Sakkarah (including the halt at Memphis for the Colossi) takes about a couple of hours.

Those not provided with the "Monuments' ticket" (£1, 4s. 8d.) can obtain a ticket for the Sakkarah Monuments at Bedrasheen Station for 5 p.

History.—Memphis is said by some historians to have been founded by Menes, the first king of Egypt. At all events this ancient capital is of a very remote antiquity, and may probably rank with Heliopolis, Tanis, and other buried cities of the Delta as one of the oldest cities in the world.

But to whatever date we assign the foundation of Memphis—and all dates in the earliest periods of Egyptian history are merely approximate—there is no doubt that under the kings of the sixth dynasty Memphis was a great and splendid city. In the eighteenth dynasty Memphis, though still an important city and probably the capital of the Delta, had to resign to Thebes the position of metropolis of Egypt. After the New Empire Memphis declined, and its history for centuries is that of conquest in turn by Assyrian, Æthiopian, Persian, and Greek invaders. The building of Alexandria was the final blow to this decaying city, and the terrible prophecy of Jeremiah, “Memphis shall become a desert; she shall be forsaken and become uninhabited,” was literally fulfilled.

Those who have visited Luxor and Karnak with their magnificent temples and monuments are perhaps puzzled to account for the total absence of any ruins of a city, which, though a couple of thousand years older than the City of a Hundred Gates, possessed

many temples of later date than many of the splendid ruins of Thebes. The political and geographical conditions are, however, very different. Memphis lay in the path of all the invading nations who conquered Egypt in turn. Then Thebes had no Fostat or Cairo at its gates—a city for which the ruins of Memphis and Heliopolis served as building material. Then again the destructive character of the Nile floods to which low-lying Memphis was peculiarly subject, must not be forgotten. As Miss M. Brodrick in Murray's *Handbook for Egypt* well observes, "the waters of the inundation, long ago unrestrained by the protecting dykes, covered the plain with a gradually increasing layer of mud deposit, beneath which every trace of such ruins as were left completely disappeared."

The only antiquities at Memphis¹—for the tombs, pyramids, Apis Mausoleum are distinct and form part of the Memphian cemetery at Sakkarah—are the two colossal statues of Rameses II. The largest was presented to the English Government by Mehemet Ali, but no steps have ever been taken for its removal. It has been partially raised by a detachment of Royal engineers under Major Bagnold. Fee, 4 piastres, but those provided with the Government ticket for the Monuments (price £1 : 4 : 8) are

¹ For description of colossal sphinx discovered 1912, see p. 141.

admitted free. Both these statues are about 40 feet long, and are, no doubt, the twin colossi mentioned by Herodotus as having been erected by Sesostris (Rameses II.) in front of the Temple of Ptah.

Sakkarah is not more than a couple of miles from the statue of Rameses II. (the usual halting-place), but as the direct path is under water during the winter, travellers have to take a circuitous route some 5 or 6 miles long. The sights at Sakkarah are tombs and pyramids, the principal being the Mausoleum of the Sacred Bulls, usually called the Serapeum, the Step Pyramid, the Pyramid of Oonas, and the Tombs of Thi, Ptah-Hetep, and Mera. As this excursion entails rather hard work on the conscientious sight-seer, ladies are recommended to ride the donkeys, (which are usually left at Mariette's House) to and from the different sites.

Serapeum.—This is certainly the most interesting of all the ancient monuments at Sakkarah. The sacred bulls were buried here from the eighteenth dynasty to the time of the Ptolemies, but only the portion of the mausoleum which formed the burial-place of these animals from 650 to 50 B.C. is now shown to visitors. Twenty-four of these mortuary chambers, each containing a sarcophagus averaging 13 feet long, 7 feet broad, and 11 feet high are to be

seen. Only three of the later sarcophagi have any inscription. A ladder has been placed inside one of these colossal stone coffins to enable curious visitors to examine the interior. The fact that the Prince of Wales and his suite once took lunch in this bizarre dining-room will probably interest the average visitor more than any other item of information doled out by the ignorant guides!

This unique mausoleum was discovered by Mariette in 1860. He rightly conjectured that certain sphinxes met with in his excavations in various parts of Egypt, upon which were inscribed dedications to Osiris-Apis (whence the Greek Serapis), must refer to that long-lost Temple of Serapis near Memphis alluded to by Strabo. He was fortunate in his preliminary excavations, and soon lit upon the actual mausoleum.

The weight of these sarcophagi (some of which are estimated to weigh sixty-five tons), which all the efforts of Mariette's engineers to remove for transport to Ghizeh were absolutely ineffectual, is a striking testimony to the wonderful skill and resources of the ancient Egyptians, to whom such a task would have been child's play in comparison to the undertaking of removing the obelisks from Assuan to Lower Egypt. No remains of the sacred animals were found in any of the sarcophagi, all of which

had evidently been rifled, probably at the time of the Arabian conquest of Egypt.

The history of the animal worship of the ancient Egyptians offers innumerable subjects of interest to the theologian as well as to the anthropologist and historian.

One of the most characteristic features of the ancient Egyptian faith was the reverence paid to certain animals. In some places the people worshipped the crocodile, in others the cat, in others, again, certain mythical birds and beasts; but especially it was the bull that was adored. At Heliopolis this animal was called Mnevis. At Memphis it was as Apis that he was revered. According to common belief, either the lightning or a moonbeam fecundated a cow, and the divinity then appeared upon earth in the shape of a bull. Special distinguishing marks guided the search for the sacred bull among the local herds. It sometimes happened that for years the priests were unable to discover the animal who, by certain complex external marks, corresponded to the ideal Apis.

A dramatic element is given to the discovery of the sepulchral chambers of the bulls. When Mariette effected an entrance he found on the layer of sand that covered the floor the *actual footprints of the workmen* who, 3700 years before, had laid the sacred

mummy in its tomb, and closed the door upon it, as they believed for ever.

The fee for visiting the Apis Mausoleum and the tombs of Thi and Mera (except for visitors who are provided with the Government ticket for the Upper Nile Monuments) is 5 piastres.

Step Pyramid.—Owing to most travellers visiting Sakkarah and Memphis after Ghizeh the pyramids here usually only come in for very perfunctory notice. Yet the one known as the Step Pyramid—platform pyramid would perhaps convey a more accurate idea—is one of the most remarkable ancient monuments in Egypt.

If Mariette is correct in attributing it to Uenephes, a king of the first dynasty, either this or the False Pyramid of Medûm must be the *oldest historic building in the world*. It must have been in existence over two thousand years before Abraham was born.

Pyramid of Unas.—A small pyramid next the step pyramid, known as the Pyramid of Unas, is worth visiting. It has been opened up at the expense of Messrs. Thomas Cook and Sons, the well-known tourist agents. This was the sepulchre of the monarch whose remains are to be seen in the Ghizeh Museum, labelled with grim humour, "Fragments of King Unas"!

Among the tombs of the New Empire, the con-

ventional term given by modern historians to denote the golden age of the eighteenth to the twenty-fifth dynasties, close to the Step Pyramid was found the famous stela known as the Tablet of Sakkarah. This, with the Abydos Tablet and the Turin Papyrus, are the chief authentic sources from which we derive our knowledge of the earliest period of Egyptian history. This tablet is now in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford.

Tomb of Thi.—Thi was a priest of the fifth dynasty. His tomb or mastaba is close to Mariette's House, and is usually visited after the Serapeum. The tomb is one of the most interesting as well as the most elaborately decorated Ancient Empire tombs yet discovered, and deserves more attention than the ordinary tourist, who attempts to do Sakkarah in one day, can afford to devote to it. The chambers and corridors of the building, which is rather a subterranean temple than a tomb, are covered with paintings and sculpture most skilfully executed. The colours are remarkably vivid, and their preservation for so many thousands of years—for the Pompeii frescoes are but of yesterday in comparison—seems almost miraculous.

Tomb of Ptah-Hetep.—This tomb, which for many years was closed to tourists, as funds for clearing it were insufficient, is now accessible.

This is a 5th dynasty Mastaba, and is almost as interesting as those of Mera and Thi. The pictorial reliefs are particularly fine, especially the one on the East wall. Notice the Vintage reliefs.

Tomb of Mera.—Since 1894 this tomb, which is almost as interesting as the two former, can be seen by visitors. It was only discovered in 1893 by M. de Morgan. It contains thirty-two chambers, which are elaborately decorated with paintings.

One of these paintings throws fresh light on the disputed question of the origin of chess. It represents Mera playing chess. Mera was an official of high rank under King Teta (whose pyramid is close to the tomb). This king belonged to the sixth dynasty, and his reign was assigned by Professor Lepsius to about the year 2700 B.C. Professor Brugsch, correcting this chronology, puts it back to a period still more remote, namely, to the year 3300 B.C., so that chess would appear to have been known in the once mysterious land of Mizraim something like 5200 years ago.

Pyramids of Dahshur.—These are about four miles from Sakkarah. They are seldom included in the day's excursion to Sakkarah, but there is no reason why an energetic tourist should not combine both. This is practicable by leaving Cairo by the 7 A.M. train

for Bedrasheen, and hiring a donkey here. The boy should be told the day's programme or there may be difficulties later on. The chief places of interest at Sakkarah could be visited before lunch. In the afternoon ride to Dahshur and visit the Stone Pyramid, the Brick Pyramid, and the two discovered in 1896 by M. de Morgan (for permission to visit the two latter it is necessary to write in advance to the Director of the Ghizeh Museum).

It is true that Dahshur is far more interesting to those fond of archæological studies than ordinary tourists. M. de Morgan was actively engaged in carrying on excavations here during 1893 and 1894. Among his principal discoveries were the beautiful jewellery of Princess Hathor in 1894, and, in the following year, the mummies of the two princesses of the Twelfth Dynasty, now to be seen in the Ghizeh Museum.

Sakkarah and the Pyramids in One Day.—Active tourists, accustomed to riding, might combine the Sakkarah trip with that to the Pyramids of Ghizeh by taking the 7 A.M. train to Bedrasheen, making a hurried visit to the Serapeum and principal tombs in the morning, and then after lunch riding along the desert plateau to the Pyramids (12 miles) returning thence to Cairo in the evening. It is, of course, a very tiring trip, but quite feasible for

athletic visitors, and may be recommended to those who can only devote a week to Cairo.

No doubt the most satisfactory way of visiting the great Pyramid Field—for the Pyramids of Ghizeh, Sakkarah, and Dahshur are simply the principal mausolea of that vast necropolis which borders the Libyan Desert with “a fringe of gigantic cairns,” for a distance of twenty miles—is to devote three or four consecutive days to their exploration, and camp out. Any Cairo dragoman would arrange this and would provide everything (tents, food, transport, etc.) for a party of not less than three at about £2 or £2 : 10s. per day per head, and relatively less for a week's excursion.

The Sphinx of Memphis.—This colossal monument was discovered near the statue of Rameses II. by Professor Petrie in 1912. The Sphinx, calculated to weigh about 90 tons, is 26 feet long and 14 feet high.

III.—HELIOPOLIS

THE work of the sight-seer at Heliopolis is easy. There is only one curiosity, the famous obelisk, the sole relic of the ancient capital, which once ranked only second to Memphis in importance. This monument being the sole object of attraction for tourists, is naturally less perfunctorily examined than is the case at most other goals of travel in Egypt, where there is usually an embarrassing wealth of antiquities of all kinds. It is the oldest obelisk in Egypt yet remaining erect and *in situ*. The material is the usual rose-coloured granite of Assouan, the cradle of nearly all the Egyptian obelisks. Owing to a considerable part being buried in the soil and its somewhat commonplace surroundings, it lacks the dignity and impressiveness of the Theban obelisks. It is covered with hieroglyphics, which, as is the case with all well-known monuments in Egypt, have been carefully deciphered by Egyptologists, though they are now

almost illegible, owing to bees having utilised the deeply incised hieroglyphics for their cells.

The only remains of the splendid Temple of Heliopolis built by Usertsen I. (twelfth dynasty) except the celebrated obelisk, are a few traces of brick wall. It was in front of this Temple of the Sun that the London Obelisk, "Cleopatra's Needle," stood for so many thousand years. The date of the city's foundation is even for Egypt of extreme antiquity. It is known that a king of the second dynasty established the cult of the Sacred Bulls both at On (Heliopolis) and Memphis, under the names of Mnevis and Apis respectively.

The sun is the most ancient object of Egyptian worship found upon the monuments. His birth each day when he springs from the bosom of the nocturnal heavens is the natural emblem of the eternal generation of the divinity. The rays of the sun, as they awakened all nature, seemed to give life to animated beings. Hence that which doubtless was originally a symbol became the foundation of the religion. It is the Sun (Ra) himself whom we find habitually invoked as the Supreme Being.

Heliopolis may be considered the mother-city of Baalbec, as, according to some historians, the Syrian "City of the Sun" was founded by a colony of priests who migrated from Heliopolis. The magnificent

ruins of this Syrian Heliopolis, whose outer walls were composed of huge blocks, hardly excelled in size by those used for building the temples of Rameses the Great, will give some indication of the architectural splendour of the parent city which was not likely to be exceeded in splendour by the daughter settlement. According to recent measurements the largest of these blocks is sixty-four feet long, fourteen feet wide, and fourteen feet thick.

Matarieh is only a little more than a mile from Heliopolis, and those going by road will pass it on their way to the City of the Sun. According to the etymology of the village (place belonging to the Sun) it must originally have been an outlying portion of Heliopolis, and the famous Well was in fact the "Fountain of the Sun." The excursion from Cairo is particularly pleasant. Matarieh is charmingly situated, and from the number of palaces belonging to various members of the Khedivial family in its environs, might well be termed a village of palaces.

The chief interest to visitors lies in the famous Virgin's Tree and Virgin's Well. Under this holy tree the Virgin and Child are said to have rested after their flight into Egypt. The tree is a magnificent old sycamore, not, however, the kind of sycamore with which we are familiar and which belongs to the maple family, but a kind of fig. It need scarcely be

said that the tree now seen is not the veritable tree of the legend, in fact even the guides do not dare to assert this. The tree¹ is probably not more than three hundred years old. There is, however, little doubt but that it is planted on the site of an older tree to which the same tradition attaches. Many curious Coptic legends cluster round this venerable tree. According to some chroniclers the Virgin Mary hid herself from the soldiers of Herod among the branches, and there is a tradition that a spider by spinning a web effectually screened her hiding-place. These legends are a curious illustration of the proverbial repetition of history, or rather tradition, and recall to us the stories of Charles II. and the Boscobel Oak, and Robert Bruce and the spider.

The tree has been much hacked about by relic-hunting travellers, and the present proprietor, a Copt, with a sarcastic appreciation of the instincts of vandalism which seems to prompt latter-day tourists, has considerably planted another sycamore close by, from which pieces can be cut instead of from the original.

The late Khedive Ismail made a present of this tree to his guest, the Ex-Empress Eugenie, in 1869. The gift was graciously accepted, but the Empress's good taste prevented her taking any steps for the

¹ This venerable tree no longer exists. It fell in 1906.

removal of this precious relic. Possibly too, she was aware of Ismail's practice of making presents of antiquities—obelisks, for instance—which were quite opposed to the wishes of the natives, or regarded the offer as an Oriental form of politeness never intended to be taken seriously, just as a modern Spanish grandee will not fail to tell a guest who incautiously admires any possession of his host, *Esta muy a la disposicion de Usted* (it is yours). This fictitious kind of hospitality is no doubt a traditionary habit bequeathed to Spaniards by their Saracenic conquerors.

The Virgin's Well is close by, and round this spot also have centred many early Christian legends. It has earned peculiar sanctity as the well in which the Holy Child was bathed. The fact that the water is fresh, being fed from springs, while that of most wells in the delta is either salt or brackish, naturally gives colour to this tradition. According to the Coptic legend the water was salt until the Virgin bathed her Child in it.

Not far from Ancient Heliopolis, and within half a dozen miles of Cairo, has been built the Modern Heliopolis—a kind of desert pleasure city or “garden city *de luxe*,” the successful result of the Heliopolis Oasis Scheme which was launched in 1906.

The work of reclaiming and converting some 6000 acres

of desert into roads, avenues, boulevards, and parks; building clubs, hotels, churches, etc., and installing a modern drainage system, has been carried out so vigorously that a veritable "New Cairo" has been founded in the desert.

In the building of "Oasis City" (as it was originally called) the Moorish style of architecture, as best suited to the climate, has been for the most part adopted. Among the principal buildings are the magnificent Palace Hotel, Post and Telegraph Office, Grand Stand on the race-course, Greek and Catholic Churches, Bishop's Palace, Mosque, etc.

One of the most attractive features of Heliopolis as a residential suburb of Cairo is its remarkable salubrity, due to the influence of the pure and invigorating air of the desert.

The recreative side of Heliopolis is well developed. There is a large race-course, a well laid-out polo ground, well-planned golf links (18 holes), aerodrome, stadium, cricket ground, tennis-courts, etc.

The local communications are very good. There is an electric railway to Cairo (reached in 10 minutes), and an electric tramway, while there is also an electric tramway to Koubbeh, a station of the Egyptian State Railways.

The principal hotel, Heliopolis Palace, is planned on a colossal scale (500 rooms), and fitted with the most modern appliances—one of the most luxurious and well-appointed hotels in Egypt. There are also several other hotels of more modest pretensions and with very moderate charges.

IV.—HELOUAN-LES-BAINS

HELOUAN-LES-BAINS, which is about sixteen miles from Cairo, on the east side of the Nile, is situated on a desert plateau at the foot of the Tûra hills, and is about two miles from the Nile, to which a carriage road bordered with trees has lately been constructed. Helouan is quite modern, and is, in fact, a kind of artificial oasis in the desert. It was the favourite residence of the late Khedive Thewfik, and it was here that this amiable and enlightened sovereign died.

Though it makes an interesting minor desert excursion, its chief claim to notice is as a health resort.

Now that the concession from the Egyptian Government has been granted to an English company—the contract dating from 1896—a new era of prosperity for this rising winter station is practically assured. Under the previous concession to a German Syndicate, the management of the Bathing Establish-

ment in connection with the Sulphur Springs was not carried out in conformity with European ideas, and the Baths of Helouan "hung fire." The new concession (45 years) to the Helouan and Cairo Railway Company was favourably commented upon by Lord Cromer in one of his annual reports:—"The whole system is, I understand, to be remodelled and improved. The chief hotel, which has been reconstructed, as well as the baths themselves, have been placed under the charge of a resident English doctor (Dr. Overton Hobson). As the waters are said to be specially suited to the alleviation of certain complaints, it is not improbable that the town of Helouan will before long develop into a largely frequented winter resort."

Route.—The railway station for Helouan is at Bab-el-Luk. Trains hourly; journey takes about half an hour. Fare, 1st class, 5 p.; return, 8 p. The carriage road from Cairo to Helouan via Tura (completed in 1913) now makes motoring to Helouan practicable.

Hotels.—There are several hotels: Grand Hotel and Hotel des Bains (Nungovich Hotels), Al Hayat and Tewfik Palace (controlled by the Al Hayat Hotel Co.), and Heltzel. The Grand Hotel, facing the Casino Gardens, is a large, first-class house. It is fitted with electric light, and has large billiard

(English and French), reading, and smoking rooms, also lawn - tennis courts. There is a post and telegraph office in the grounds. The hotel was built in 1891 according to the best European methods, and has been patronised by British and other royalties. It has recently been enlarged, two wings having been added. Tariff from twelve shillings a day. The Grand Hotel des Bains is close to the Bathing Establishment, and is intended mainly for invalids and others who come on account of the sulphur and iron baths. The terms are a little more moderate than at the Grand, the daily pension being only ten shillings. The sanitation has been carefully looked after by sanitary engineers, and approved by the Egyptian Public Health Department. Both hotels are owned by the Nungovich Hotel Co.

The latest addition to the Helouan hotels is the Al Hayat, in a fine open situation outside the town. The tariff is from fourteen shillings a day. It is built on rising ground on the very edge of the desert, over 200 feet above the level of the Nile.

Under the same administration is the old-established Tewfik Palace Hotel, pleasantly situated near the golf links and race-course.

There are several good Pensions:—English

Winter Hotel (formerly Dahshur House), Pensions Antonio, Loir, and others.

Villas and Apartments.—Unlike Cairo, where villas are notoriously scarce and dear, there are a large number of villas, both furnished and unfurnished, which can be rented at a moderate rent. In fact Helouan, with its excellent train services, resident English doctors and chaplain (Rev. A. J. Jameson), is gradually becoming a kind of residential suburb of Cairo. Nearly all the villas are built in the Oriental style with flat roofs, which are, of course, better adapted for the desert climate than European buildings.

The Baths.—The directorate have some ground for their proud boast that they control the oldest health resort in the world, for many historians are of opinion that the springs are those said to be “at the quarries on the east side of the Nile,” where, according to the Ptolemian historian, Manetho, King Amenophis (Amen-Hetep I., *circa* 1600 B.C.) sent the “leprous and other cureless persons, in order to separate them from the rest of the Egyptians.”

To the invalid, however, it is of more importance to know that the new *Etablissement des Bains* has been reconstructed, and a new one (Royal Baths) built, which is equal to any in Europe.

“There are about a dozen thermal springs, which

give water in abundance of three different kinds—viz., sulphur water, saline water, and mild chalybeate water. The water commonly used for drinking purposes and that used in the baths rises from the earth at a temperature of 86° to 90°, and at the rate of over forty gallons a minute. The water contains small quantities of iron, alumina, and other salts. Its chief ingredients, according to analysis, are in the following proportions per gallon: sodium chloride, 355 grains; calcium carbonate, 58; magnesium sulphate, 36; sulphuretted hydrogen, 6½. The sulphur water is not only richer in sulphur constituents than the water which has made the fame of Aix-les-Bains, but is equal to the strongest sulphur waters of Harrogate; it also contains nearly three times as much salts as the well-known waters of Bath. The saline and chalybeate waters are of a similar composition to the above, and are very fair waters of their class. Strange to say, however, these waters are not much known. The reason for this is not difficult to see. Formerly the bathing establishment was quite out of keeping with European ideas." Fortunately the late concession from the Egyptian Government for the baths terminated in the year 1896, and the new *concessionaires* have planned the baths with the approval of the Public Works Department. There being

only nominal ground-rents to pay in the desert, space is no object; and the dressing-rooms, cooling-rooms, douche-rooms, etc., are very large, and well ventilated and lighted. There is a gentleman's swimming bath, 60 yards long by 25 yards broad. The new Baths, fitted with the most modern balneological appliances, were opened 1900.

Treatment.—The Baths are recommended by medical men for gout, rheumatism, sciatica, and certain skin diseases, as well as for persons suffering from gastric disorders. Then apart from the "cure," a winter at Helouan can be safely recommended to those in the early stages of pulmonary consumption and persons with delicate chests. The Bathing Establishment is under the control of an English medical man, Dr. Overton Hobson.

Amusements.—Helouan is no longer lacking in recreative resources. There is a small casino, where occasional dances, concerts, and theatrical performances are given, and there are tennis-courts in the grounds. An excellent eighteen-hole golf course has been laid out in the desert (five minutes from the hotel). The hazards are varied and numerous, and there are good lies through the "greens," though not a blade of grass is on the ground. A good club-house has been completed by the George Nungovich Hotels Company, and

there is a Scotch professional. Frequent matches and handicaps are got up by the Golf Committee. There are tennis-courts and croquet, etc., in the grounds of the Grand Hotel. British and Egyptian military bands play two or three times a week, and the fine string orchestra of the George Nungovich Company play frequently at the Grand Hotel. Gymkhanas are got up frequently by the visitors (committee at the Grand Hotel). Then three or four times during the season there is a race meeting of the Helouan Sporting Club.

Besides, should visitors pine for urban amusements, Cairo itself is only half-an-hour by train, and during the opera season there is a special "theatre train" for Helouan, leaving Cairo at 12.45 A.M.

Excursions.—Helouan is a good centre for desert trips, and excursions to the Tûra and Masara Quarries, the Petrified Forest, etc. Sakkarah and Memphis also can easily be reached by visitors, as a good road to the Nile ferry (about three miles distant) has recently been laid. Donkeys and sand-carts and even camels can be hired at the hotels, and steam-launches, which can be hired for the day or week by visitors. Sportsmen will find a certain amount of game in the neighbourhood, but the "hyænas, gazelles, and antelopes," and other big game, which are alluded to in certain printed descrip-

tions of Helouan are, of course, to say the least, so scarce as to be practically non-existent within a reasonable distance.

The best way of reaching the Masara quarries is to take the train to the next station, Masara, and then ride to the quarries, the nearest of which is some two or three miles off.

Government Observatory. — Open to visitors from 3 to 5 daily. A Reynolds 30-inch Reflector has been installed here recently. The Helouan Observatory sets the time for all Egypt, and the noon-gun at the Cairo Citadel is fired by an electric current from the standard clock here.

PRACTICAL INFORMATION

Church Services.—At the new English Church.

English Doctor.—Dr. Overton Hobson, the Medical Director of the Baths.

Restaurant.—San Giovanni, on the Nile bank. Afternoon tea.

Chemist.—Anglo-German Pharmacy.

Photographer.—Reisner.

Guide Books.—*Helouan and the Egyptian Desert*, by Dr. W. Page May. 3s. Allen. 1901. *Helouan: an Egyptian Health Resort*, by Dr. Overton Hobson. 2s. 6d. net. Longmans. 1906.

V.—MINOR EXCURSIONS

It is not altogether surprising that the list of minor excursions recommended in the standard guide-books, and known to the local guides and dragomans should be such a meagre one. The ancient monuments of Ghizeh, Memphis, Heliopolis, etc., to say nothing of the important examples of Saracenic architecture with which Cairo abounds, are so numerous and engrossing that tourists, making only a short stay in the Egyptian capital, cannot spare the time for ordinary drives and excursions. Those, however, who are making Cairo their headquarters for the winter, would find innumerable objects of interest to occupy their energies after exhausting the regulation sights.

The Petrified Forest.—This is an expedition which should not be omitted by strangers, for though there is little to see at the Forest itself but a few fossilised trunks, the ride on donkey-back makes a pleasant little desert trip, and the route across a spur

of the Mokattam Mountains affords magnificent views of Cairo, much better than those obtained from the Citadel, and at sunset the atmospheric effects of the desert are superb. It is possible to drive, for the rough track which is dignified by the name of road is practicable for wheeled vehicles, but this mode of locomotion will not be found at all satisfactory, and it is far preferable, even for ladies, to make the trip in the orthodox way on donkeys. A guide is quite unnecessary as every donkey-boy knows the way.

The journey there and back can be comfortably managed in a single morning, if an early start be made, though the guides will naturally insist that it is a whole day's excursion. No doubt, for the Great Petrified Forest a whole day should be allowed, but the ride is tedious and a little too tiring for all but the most robust. If ladies attempt it they should at all events be careful to see that their mount has a well-fitting saddle. A halt is usually made at the so-called Moses' Well. It need scarcely be said that there is not even the slightest legendary association with Moses, but the Arabs are fond of naming geographical features after famous Biblical characters. This spring is in a gorge of one of the Mokattam Mountains, and the small Petrified Forest could be reached by active pedestrians by climbing the crest of the Mountain. The mounted members of the party

must, however, return to the mouth of the ravine and follow the path that winds round the spur of the hill, when the forest will be reached in about half an hour. The remains of the fossil trees strew the plateau for several miles. It remains a moot point with geologists whether the trees are indigenous, or whether they were floated by water and became embedded in the ground, being converted in the course of many thousands of years into stone.

The distance from the citadel is between five and six miles only, but four hours should be allowed for the excursion. There is no regular tariff for donkeys, and a bargain should be struck beforehand. Eight or ten piastres would be liberal.

The Great Petrified Forest is some eight miles further, and the excursion, which takes the whole day, is an extremely fatiguing one, and seldom attempted by the average tourist. For one thing few of the Cairo donkey-boys know the way. The precise directions given in Baedeker should, however, suffice to those who know how to use a map. For this excursion a horse is preferable to a donkey.

The Barrage.—The Barrage is a huge dam or weir built across the Nile at the head of the Delta, at the point where the Rosetta and Damietta branches of the Nile unite. The Barrage is consequently a double one, and each is connected by a

high wall nearly two miles in length. This wall serves as a kind of rampart, for the Barrage was originally planned as a fort and barracks as well as a dam. The eastern portion of the Barrage which spans the Damietta branch—here a noble river wider than the Thames at Gravesend—is some 600 yards long, while the portion which crosses the Rosetta branch is a little over 500 yards long. There are some hundred and thirty arches altogether, the span of each being sixteen feet.

The Barrage, which is 15 miles by train from Cairo, is now easily reached, as a branch line, connecting with the main line from Cairo to Alexandria, has recently been laid. There are half a dozen trains daily each way. First-class fare, $8\frac{1}{2}$ piastres return. The excursion can easily be managed between breakfast and lunch, a convenient train leaving Cairo at 9 A.M., while a train leaves the Barrage at 12.5. The journey takes about half an hour.

The object of this colossal dam is to serve as a reservoir during low Nile. In theory the conception was a grand one, and full credit should be given to Mehemet Ali who first saw the possibility of bringing an enormous area of the delta under cultivation, which hitherto, for want of any means of irrigation, was absolutely unproductive. Un-

fortunately, the original engineers seem to have bungled and did not make the foundations strong enough, so that, from its completion in 1867 till 1885, when Sir Colin Scott Moncrieff, the head of the Public Works Department, undertook the task of restoring it, it was looked upon as a kind of white elephant by the Egyptian Government.

The history of the Barrage is interesting. It was a project like the Suez Canal, which doubtless Napoleon would have carried out had his scheme of conquering Egypt succeeded. Then Mehemet Ali began it, and it was abandoned by Said Pasha. Abbas Pasha spent considerable sums in futile tinkering of the work. In 1885 Sir Colin Moncrieff and his staff of engineers made an exhaustive examination of the structure. He found that the arches of the Damietta branch were badly cracked and that the whole structure was faultily built, and though an English board of engineers had declared that to rebuild the Barrage and make it of any practicable use £1,200,000 would be required, Sir Colin, after six years' continuous labour, succeeded in making the two dams thoroughly serviceable at an expenditure of little more than a third of the estimate of the English experts.

The Barrage as it now stands—remodelled, restored, and thoroughly serviceable—is an excellent illustra-

tion of the splendid work carried out within recent years in the irrigation of Egypt. All efforts to ameliorate the condition of life among the fellaheen are summed up in a thorough system of irrigation. In Egypt, indeed, so far as practical benefit to the community is concerned, irrigation and drainage are of equal importance with improvements in means of locomotion in other countries — railways, bridges, roads, and other remunerative public works. The Barrage is a twin one, and consists of two huge dams, each of 61 arches, which bridge the Rosetta and Damietta branches of the Nile, just above their junction.

A light tramway has been laid from the station to the Barrage, and visitors are taken on a trolley pushed by Arab boys (fare 8 p. return). A hasty inspection of all the works—locks, weirs, sluices, etc.—will occupy about an hour. A visit should be paid to the interesting Museum with large scale models of various portions of the two great dams. There is also a model worked by electricity which illustrates the method of dredging the Nile. A whole afternoon might profitably be spent in the beautiful Barrage gardens, the most attractive feature of the Barrage. They have been laid out on the tongue of land (formerly occupied by a fort) which forms the apex of the delta between the

Rosetta and Damietta arms of the Nile. They are under the charge of a Government curator (a botanist of repute and a F.L.S.), and serve as the Botanical Gardens of Cairo. The collapse of the Menufiyeh Regulator (a complementary dam of the Barrage) in December 1909 did considerable damage to the Gardens, but they are now in an even more flourishing condition than they were before this accident.

The Barrage can also be visited by steamer, the Electric Tram Company running an excursion steamer, morning and afternoon, three days a week (usually Sundays, Tuesdays, and Fridays). Return fare 8 p. Refreshments obtainable on board.

PART III

THE NILE AND ITS MONUMENTS

I.—THE NILE FROM CAIRO TO LUXOR¹

Routes.—The Nile voyage can be done in various ways, according to the length of the traveller's purse and the amount of time at his disposal.

1. **Dahabeah.**—This is the time-honoured mode of Nile travel, and is no doubt the ideal one, but except for a party of at least seven or eight it is a decidedly costly means of conveyance (see "The Nile as a Health Resort").

2. **Tourist Steamer.**—The itineraries of these steamers are planned in the special interest of sight-seers, and for travellers of a social and gregarious disposition there can be no more comfortable, and indeed luxurious, method of doing the temples and ruins of Upper Egypt. One of the fine saloon steamers of Messrs. Cook leaves Cairo every Tuesday at 10 A.M. from the middle of November to the beginning of March. For a twenty days' voyage to Luxor and Assouan and back, the fare, which includes all expenses, board, conveyance to or from the temples, backsheesh, service of dragoman, medical attendance

¹ For the 1913-14 Nile Services see pages 12-14.

(fee optional), etc., is £52; to Wady Halfa, £72. Extra charge to Assouan for one of the large and specially fitted berths on the *Rameses the Great*, £8. The famous triad of Rameses steamers and the newest steamers, *Arabia* and *Egypt*, are reserved for the regular service, and are supplemented by the smaller steamers, *Amasis*, *Luxor*, *Prince Abbas*, and *Tewfik* (Second Cataract Service). These saloon steamers are perhaps the most luxurious and best appointed river steamers in the world. They are, however, apt to be very crowded during the height of the season—the most popular vessel, *Rameses the Great*, having had every berth taken during the last six seasons. This very popularity, indeed, constitutes the one objection in the opinion of many travellers. The *Rameses the Great* and *Rameses III.*, *Arabia*, and *Egypt*, are new steamers. They have steel hulls and powerful engines (500 horse-power) of the latest pattern. The state-rooms in no case contain more than two berths, and each steamer has a number of single-berthed cabins. The state-rooms are fitted with electric bells and electric light, while the windows have a triple arrangement of sliding glass, venetian and wire gauze. There are bath-rooms fitted with hot and cold water and every modern arrangement. The dining saloons are upon the upper deck forward

Every steamer has a reading saloon and a library containing a number of interesting works on Egypt. Each steamer is supplied with refrigerating chambers and ice-making machines. The steamer is under the control of a competent European manager, and carries one or more dragomans, who act as guides and interpreters on shore. An English doctor accompanies each vessel, whose services are at the disposal of passengers without charge, though fees are almost invariably given. Though the fares may seem high in comparison with the time occupied and the mileage covered, yet it must be admitted that the catering and service of these floating hotels is equal to that of ocean liners.

Hamburg and Anglo-American Nile Co.—

These steamers are comfortable boats, and are popular with many travellers owing to the comparatively small number of passengers and the extremely moderate fares. The latest addition to their fleet is the *Germania*, admirably adapted for Nile voyaging. The other steamers are the *Victoria*, *Puritan*, *Nubia*, *Indiana*, and *Mayflower*, all well-found boats. Their cheap weekly service (rail and steamer combined) to Assouan and back costs only £8, 10s. (fares only). Then every week during the season there is the regular trip from Cairo to Luxor and Assouan and back. Time, 3 weeks. Fare, £45.

A steamer leaves Cairo for a twenty days' voyage to the First Cataract and back at 10 A.M. every Friday from the beginning of December till the end of February, reaching Luxor the next Thursday at 10.30 P.M. This voyage is decidedly cheap, and actually costs less than a stay of the same period at a fashionable Cairo hotel. A novel feature in Nile touring are the £9, 15s. four-day trips (December to March), leaving Luxor for Assouan and back by the new weekly Express Service of the new steamship *Indiana*, calling at Esneh, Edfou, and Kom Ombo. This service runs in connection with the Sleeping Car Express from Cairo (see p. 13), so that it is possible to visit Luxor and Assouan from Cairo, returning within seven days, for £12, 5s.

3. Cook's Express Steamer.—These Steamers replace the Mail Steamers. They leave Cairo every Friday at 4.30 P.M. from the middle of November to the end of March. There are also extra Express Steamers leaving Cairo every Monday from January 12th to end of March. Special arrangements are made for tourists, and there is an inclusive fare of £25 for the return voyage from Cairo to Assouan (nineteen days), which includes board on steamer and a week's hotel accommodation divided between the Luxor and Assouan hotels.

These Express steamers do not, however, afford quite

as much opportunity for sight-seeing between Cairo and Luxor, owing to the exigency of the public service.

4. Rail and Steamer Combined.—Travellers who can tolerate the poor accommodation of native inns, can visit the principal antiquities of the Upper Nile at little cost by travelling independently of the tourist arrangements. The first-class railway fare from Cairo to Luxor is £2 : 2s. (sleeping car 15s.), while the first-class fare on the mail steamer from the latter to Assouan is £2 : 8 : 6. In fact the through fare (first-class) by mail steamer from Cairo to Wady Halfa is only £9 : 12 : 6, but this does not, of course, include meals, for which 10 frs. a day is charged.

Nine out of ten travellers hurry on to the ruins of the Theban Plain, Philæ, or Abou Simbel, and leave the ancient temples and tombs which bestrew the Nile Valley between Cairo and Luxor for a hurried and somewhat perfunctory inspection on the return voyage, when, sated with the architectural splendours of Ancient Thebes, the less striking monuments north of Luxor come as an anti-climax. Yet these remains are from an antiquarian point of view even more interesting than the Middle Empire ruins of Thebes, or the architectural trophies of the Ptolemies that stud the beautiful island of Philæ. We are all apt to forget that "the ancient history of Egypt goes against the stream." If we

omit the conjectural, perhaps mythical, site of This, which is almost prehistoric, it is in the Delta and on the banks of the Lower Nile that relics of the most ancient cities are to be found, at Tanis, Memphis, and Heliopolis, for instance, while the latest temples and tombs are found in the Upper Nile valley and in Nubia.

The first hundred and fifty miles of the journey up the Nile is often complained of as being wearisome and monotonous, and between Memphis and Beni-Hassan, no doubt, the ruins are few and unimportant. Still this scenic monotony is perhaps subjective rather than objective. To one lacking in imagination, no doubt a great London highway like the Strand would be monotonous, while another would find the same fault with the Alps because each peak seems to him very like another.

Beni-Hassan, 170 miles from Cairo, is remarkable for the famous rock tombs excavated in terraces on the precipitous bank of the Nile. The cliff has been cut through by the river, which formerly reached to its foot, but has since retired, so that a considerable expanse of plain (an hour's ride) lies between the tombs and the Nile. These tombs belong to the twelfth dynasty, which dates from about 3000 to 2500 B.C. There are about fifteen, but only two of them, those of Ameni or Amen-Em-hat, and

Khnem-hetep II. are likely to interest the average sight-seer.

To the artist these famous grottoes are of the highest interest as the birthplace of Greek decorative art. The principal sculptural ornaments, such as the spiral, the key pattern, and the so-called honey-suckle pattern—the latter, according to Professor Flinders Petrie, a florid imitation of the Egyptian lotus pattern—which are often regarded as purely Greek in origin, are undoubtedly Egyptian. “They were all painted on the ceilings of the Beni-Hassan tombs full twelve hundred years before a stone of the treasuries of Mycenæ or Orchomenos was cut from the quarry.” The spiral is continually found, either in its simplest form or combined with the lotus, in the decorations of these tombs. The columns in the porches of these tombs are technically known as proto-doric, and, as the name implies, are prototypes of the well-known Doric columns.

An Egyptian origin may also be allowed to the Ionic column. The lotus leaf design, a characteristic decorative feature of this class of column, “furnished the architects of the Ancient Empire with a noble and simple model for decorative purposes. Very slightly conventionalised, it enriches the severe façades of tombs of the fourth, fifth, and sixth dynasties, which thus preserve for us one of the

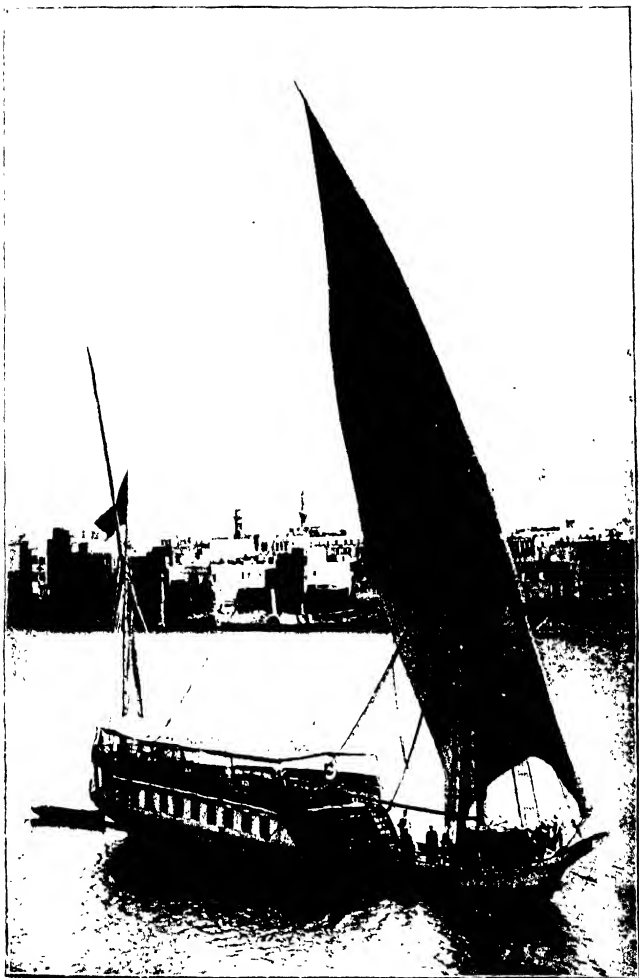
earliest motives of symmetrical design in the history of ornament."

The walls are covered with paintings which represent scenes in the life of the deceased, and form a kind of pictorial biography, which are not, as in the case of the paintings of later tombs, intermingled with the conventional mystic representations of divinities.

The Tomb of Khnemn - Hetep II. is in the northern group of tombs. The principal chamber or shrine contains a large figure of the deceased, who was one of the feudal lords of Egypt in the time of the twelfth dynasty. This tomb is usually known as No. 1, for all the tombs here are numbered. It is best known for the painting which is supposed, but on doubtful authority, to represent Joseph and his brethren arriving in Egypt to buy corn. At all events it represents the arrival in Egypt of a band of foreigners, thirty in number, who, from their features, seem to belong to the Semitic race.

Equally interesting is the TOMB OF AMENI, a high functionary of the court of Usertsen I. (twelfth dynasty). One painting in the picture gallery of this tomb describes pictorially his expedition into Ethiopia and his triumphant return, laden with spoil and trophies.

Specs Artemidos.—In addition to the Tombs



A DAHABIAH.

Photochrom Co., Ltd.

there is a kind of rock temple dedicated to the lion-headed goddess, Sechet or Pasht, called Artemis (Diana) by the Greeks, which is known as the Speos Artemidos (the cave of Artemis). It is excavated in a rock at the entrance of a gorge half an hour's ride from the Tombs. This temple was begun by Thothmes III. and the famous queen Hatshepsu, and was embellished with a few sculptures by Seti I., but was never completed. The only finished reliefs are on the inner wall of the portico, and as they are of a good period of Egyptian art, it is to be regretted that the other sculptures are in an unfinished state.

Between Beni Hassan and the Theban Plain, ruins of temples and tombs, Roman forts, eyrie-like convents, grottoes, etc., abound, and the Nile voyager is rarely out of sight of some ancient monument. To visit all would, however, require the antiquarian zeal of a Flinders Petrie or a Mariette, and even a mere digest of all the antiquities in the 450 miles of the Nile valley through which the traveller bound for Luxor passes, would require several volumes.

Tel-el-Amarna.—Some 20 miles beyond Beni Hassan are the recently discovered rock-tombs of Tel-el-Amarna, the ruins of the city built by the heretical king Amenophis IV. (1400 B.C.), who attempted to change the religion of Egypt. The

stopping-place for Tel-el-Amarna is Hadji Kandeel, which is some three miles distant, where donkeys can be obtained for the ride to the ruins.

They were unearthed and scientifically examined by Professor Flinders Petrie in 1892. This excursion is especially attractive to artists on account of the exquisite design and colouring in the painted pavements, the relics of the palaces of King Khuen-Aten about 2 miles from the Tombs. One floor is in an excellent state of preservation and the colours are remarkably fresh. Near this palace was discovered in 1887 what may be called the Record Office of this enlightened monarch. A large number of bricks were found with the inscription, "The House of the Rolls," which clearly showed the object of the building. Here Dr. Petrie came across a valuable find of the greatest importance to historians and archæologists. It consisted of several hundred clay tablets inscribed with cuneiform characters, comprising despatches to the king from his brother sovereigns of Babylonia and Assyria.

We now reach one of the most picturesque series of reaches in the whole Nile voyage, and here the beautiful dom-palm is first seen. Some 17 miles beyond Tel-el-Amarna are the magnificent precipices of Gebel Abou Feyda. They extend, a precipitous rampart, along the eastern bank of the Nile for

nearly a dozen miles. Half concealed in the top-most clefts and fissures of these stupendous precipices can be seen the caves and grottoes where dwelt the celebrated monks and ascetics of Upper Egypt, and here, according to a monastic tradition, Athanasius sought shelter for a time.

Assiout.—This is the capital of Upper Egypt and the largest town between Cairo and Assouan. There is a tolerable hotel (pension 10s.), and the traveller who wishes to be independent of the tourist and mail steamers would find Assiout convenient headquarters for the Gebel Abou Feyda and its tombs, Tel-el-Amarna and other excursions.

Assiout Barrage.—This dam supplements those at Cairo, Assouan, and Esneh, and completes the great Nile Irrigation Scheme. It was designed by Sir W. Willcocks, built by Messrs. Aird & Co. at a cost of £425,000, and opened in 1903. It is just over half a mile long and has 111 openings each 16 ft. wide. In appearance it resembles the Cairo Barrage.

Abydos.—Another 100 miles of charming and varied river scenery are passed and we reach Balliana, the starting-place for Abydos. The ruins of the ancient city, the legendary burial-place of Osiris, lie 7 or 8 miles distant across the plain. The chief monument to be seen is the Temple of

Seti I. (father of Rameses the Great) with its magnificent mural decorations and bas-reliefs. This temple is unique as being the only ancient Egyptian roofed temple yet remaining, for of course Denderah, Edfou, and other temples of the Ptolemaic era are modern in comparison. On one of the walls is the famous Stela, known as the **Tablet of Abydos**, a piece of "petrified history" of the greatest value to Egyptologists. It gives a list, with dates of accession, of the first seventy-seven sovereigns of Egypt. In the Temple of Rameses II., a little to the north of the Great Temple, Mr. Banks discovered, in 1818, a fragment (now in the British Museum) of a duplicate Tablet of Abydos.

During the winters 1909-10 and 1910-11 Professor Naville and Mr. H. R. Hall undertook important excavations in the Royal Necropolis at Abydos. For results see Chapter, "Recent Archæological Research."

Between Balliana and Keneh, a distance of some 100 miles, the scenery is pretty, and the vegetation on the banks is rich and abundant, the Nile flowing past fields of Indian corn and sugar-cane, interspersed with plantations of palms.

Farshut lies about 35 miles beyond Balliana, and the new Oasis Railway, completed in 1908 from Farshut to Kharga Oasis, gives tourists an

opportunity of visiting this singularly interesting region. Khargah can now be easily reached from Cairo in about 20 hours. The chief antiquity here is the Temple of Darius, 521 B.C., the only Persian Temple in Egypt. Important excavations at this temple were carried out during the winter of 1909-10 at the expense of the late Mr. Pierpont Morgan.

Temple of Denderah.—Keneh, a town of some 15,000 inhabitants and the chief town of the province, is the stopping-place for the Temple of Denderah, on the opposite shore, a quarter of an hour's ride from the mooring-place. This Temple is one of the most beautiful and best preserved of any in Egypt. It is, however, comparatively modern for Egypt, as it belongs to a late Ptolemaic period. The walls are almost completely covered with inscriptions and paintings. The famous Zodiac is painted on the ceiling of the portico. It is of Roman workmanship, the date (A.D. 35) being clearly inscribed. The careful observer will notice that most of the symbols of the Greek Zodiac are merely adapted, the *Cancer* being replaced by a Scarab. The well-known portraits of Cleopatra and her son, Cæsarion, are on the end-wall of the exterior.

II.—LUXOR AND THEBES

SOME time before the steamer arrives at Luxor, the stupendous pylons and obelisks of Karnak, towering above the ruins and palm-groves, warn the tourist that he is approaching the ancient capital of Egypt.

Luxor lies on the east bank of the Nile some 450 miles from Cairo. It is a considerable village, and its inhabitants apparently divide their time between agricultural pursuits and the exploitation of strangers.

For many years Luxor has been held in high repute as a winter health resort, its mild, sunny, and practically rainless climate making it an ideal residence for invalids and convalescents. Indeed its only drawbacks as a health resort are factitious, due to its very popularity with the ordinary tourist, the hotels being crowded during the season.

The Theban plain afforded a magnificent site for a city, whose ruins show it to have been one of the largest cities in the world, ancient or modern. The mountains which border the Nile Valley recede

further from the river, and form a natural amphitheatre, several square miles in extent, divided in the centre by the Nile. Within the area enclosed by these natural ramparts are the innumerable monuments of antiquity which have made Thebes one of the most frequented shrines of tourist culture in the whole world.

History.—The early history of Thebes is obscure, and the name of its founder is not known. It was not till the sixteenth dynasty that Thebes reached its highest point of splendour, and by that period it must have replaced Memphis as the capital of Egypt. Most historians consider that Thebes was founded by colonists from the former city. This seems probable, for as Miss Amelia B. Edwards epigrammatically observes, ancient history in Egypt flows against the stream, and certainly the tide of Egyptian civilisation has always set steadily southwards.

Sight-seeing.—The conscientious sight-seer will certainly be in his element at Luxor. Sight-seeing here is practically the one resource, and it is certainly carried on under the pleasantest conditions. For instance, visitors need not be continually disbursing petty cash for entrance fees, gratuities to attendants, guides, catalogues, etc. In Egypt the single payment of £1, 4s. 8d., the Government tax, franks the tourist not only to these vast treasure-houses of ancient art,

but to all the monuments and temples of Upper Egypt.

Itinerary.—A whole winter would scarcely suffice for a thorough investigation of all the Theban ruins, but as nine out of ten visitors are passengers by the tourist or mail steamers, which only allow three days' stay here, the following itinerary may be useful :—

First Day.—The Temples of Luxor and Karnak. The local guides usually recommend a visit to one temple in the morning and the other in the afternoon. As, however, the Luxor Temple is at the threshold of the Luxor Hotel, such a plan involves great waste of time. It can be visited at odd hours. A better plan is for the tourist to take his lunch with him, and devote the greater part of the day to the extensive congeries of temples usually known as the Great Temple of Karnak.

Second Day.—Ancient Thebes. Chief monuments. (1) Temple of Seti I. (Kurnah); (2) Ramesseum; (3) Colossi (Vocal Memnon); (4) Temple of Rameses III. (Medinet Habû). A hard day's work. An early start should be made. Guides and donkeys plentiful. Charge for both as at Luxor.

Third Day.—The Tombs of the Kings and Queen Hatshepset's Temple (Dêr el Bahari). This is a very fatiguing excursion. A start not later than 6 A.M.

should be made, as the heat is usually felt very much.

Temple of Karnak.—The route from Luxor to Karnak lies straight as the crow flies across the plain, along a magnificent avenue nearly two miles long, coeval with the temple, which was once bordered with sphinxes from one end to the other.

“For splendour and magnitude the group of temples at Karnak forms the most magnificent ruin in the world. The temple area is surrounded by a wall of crude brick, in some places still 50 feet in height, along the top of which you may ride for half an hour. The great hall of the great temple measures 170 feet by 329 feet, and the roof, single stones of which weigh 100 tons, is supported by 134 massive columns from 40 to 60 feet in height.

“The Titanic proportions are the predominant impressions on the part of the tourist, and its architectural and artistic beauties are at first lost in a bewildering sense of bulk and immensity.” That the visitor should be almost stupefied by the vastness of scale is scarcely surprising, when we consider that four Notre Dame Cathedrals could be built in the outer walls of the Great Temple, and that the propylon (entrance gateway) equals in breadth alone the length of the nave of many English cathedrals, and in height equals that of the nave of Milan Cathedral

Almost every sovereign, from Usertsen I. (B.C. 2433) to the Ptolemies, seemed to have regarded the embellishment of this famous shrine or the addition of subsidiary temples as a sacred duty. A glance at Mariette's plans of the original building and that of the Temple, or rather group of temples, in the time of the Ptolemies, shows very clearly the gradual development of the building. To those who take an interest in architecture, the mingling of the various styles during this long period is highly instructive.

Between 1901 and 1905, when M. Georges Legrain was in charge of the restoration, the eleven columns in the "Hall of Columns" of the Great Temple of Karnak were re-erected, and the broken architraves and capitals skilfully restored.

The Karnak "Find."—In the course of excavations carried out by M. Legrain during his work on the Great Temple, he discovered a number of Old Empire statues of the greatest historical interest, as the antiquity of the great Theban Sanctuary is now conclusively proved. Indeed this sensational find is only equalled by Mariette's discovery of the Mausoleum of the Sacred Bulls at Sakkarah in 1860. In 1903, in the course of excavations near the seventh pylon of the Temple of Karnak, M. Legrain discovered a deep pit filled

with statues, piled one upon another, which had for some reason been hidden there, the pit being used as a kind of Royal store-house.

In addition to the statues several thousand small bronze figures of Osiris were found. The statues of most historical importance are one assigned by M. Legrain to the second dynasty, and a statue of Khufu (Cheops).

But the gem of the whole collection is the portrait-statue of Thothmes III., "one of the most beautiful works of art that have been bequeathed to us by antiquity." The best of these statues are now in the Cairo Museum.

Temple of Luxor.—Though the Luxor Temple is of inferior interest, and in the matter of dimensions alone the stupendous fane of Karnak bears the same relation to the Luxor Temple that a European cathedral does to one of its side-chapels, yet anywhere but here it would command respectful attention from the traveller. So great is the wealth of antiquities which strew the site of the ancient Egyptian capital that visitors are, in fact, spoilt for all ruins which are not of surpassing interest. The greater portion of this temple was built by Amen-Hetep III. (*circa* 1400 B.C.). Its most noteworthy feature is a fine obelisk of red granite, covered with admirably carved hieroglyphics, erected by Rameses

II. Its fellow is familiar to many visitors, as it adorns the Place de la Concorde, Paris.

Monuments on West Bank.—The antiquities on the western bank are more varied and numerous than those on the eastern bank. This portion of the Theban capital served as its cemetery, this Libyan suburb being to Thebes what the necropolis of Sakkarah was to Memphis. This extensive area is one vast museum of antiquities. In fact the saying, that in Egypt you have only to scratch the surface to obtain a crop of antiquities, applies with special force to the Theban plain.

A few details of the principal monuments follow.

I. Temple of Kurnah.—This temple lies at the extreme northern extremity of the Theban necropolis. It was built by Seti and originally dedicated to Rameses I., and completed by Rameses the Great. This temple was no doubt built as a cenotaph. The Theban temples were intended to serve many purposes. They are, of course, chiefly memorial chapels like the Medici Chapel at Florence or the Spanish Escorial. They also served as a treasury, a kind of muniment room, a library, and even a portrait gallery.

II. The Ramasseum.—This is also called by the Greek name Memnonium. This remarkable temple, which "for symmetry of architecture and elegance

of sculpture can vie with any other Egyptian monument," is really the mortuary chapel (corresponding to the *mastabas* of Memphis) of Rameses II. In the entrance court a colossal figure of Rameses seated on a throne used to confront the worshipper. The ruins scattered round the pedestal show it to have been the most gigantic figure—to which the Abou Simbel colossi were but statuettes—ever carved in Egypt from a single block of granite. The fact that the granite of this statue would have made three of the great obelisk of Karnak will give some idea of its dimensions. It was probably destroyed by the Persians under Cambyses.

III. The Vocal Memnon.—The most popular, if the word is permissible in connection with these stupendous ruins of an extinct civilisation, of all the Theban monuments are the two colossi which for over three thousand years daily watched the dawn breaking over the Karnak temples. These two alone remain, though they probably formed but the vanguard of a procession of statues which formed the approach to the palace of King Amen-Hetep III. which has now almost entirely disappeared. The most celebrated of these two statues is, of course, the one known as the Vocal Memnon, from a still lingering tradition that it emitted sounds when the sun's rays fell upon it. Many are the theories ventilated

by scientists to explain the origin of this legend, for needless to say the statue is mute now, and has remained so, according to the chroniclers, ever since it was repaired in the reign of the Emperor Severus.

The pedestal of the statue is covered with what may be considered testimonials of its musical merits, inscribed in Greek and Latin by visitors from the first century downwards. One of these inscriptions records the visit of the Emperor Hadrian.

IV. Temples of Medinet Habû.—Between the Colossi and the Tombs of the Queens are a remarkable group of monuments known as the Temple of Rameses III., Palace of Rameses III., and Temple of Thothmes III. Rameses' Temple has been recently completely cleared of rubbish. The second court, which in the opinion of Mariette is one of the most precious in any Egyptian temple, is the most interesting feature. The circular columns are very richly painted. The walls are covered with the inevitable battle-scenes.

Adjoining this temple are the ruins of a building which may be regarded as almost unique among the ancient monuments of Egypt, for the internal arrangements show it to have been a palace rather than a temple. Dwelling-houses were almost invariably made of perishable materials, while temples and tombs were intended for eternity. The small temple

to the south-east of Rameses' Temple is usually called after Thothmes III. who completed it. The outer courts are of later date than the Sanctuary itself, having been built by one of the Ptolemies. There is a smaller court, which was probably added by Taharka (twenty-fifth dynasty).

It was at Der-el-Medinet, a little south of the Tombs of the Queens, that one of the most important discoveries of papyrus in Egypt was made. Among them was the famous Harris papyrus, now in the British Museum, which gives a very full précis of the reign of Rameses III.

V. Temple of Dêr-el-Bahari.—This magnificent pile, which was built by Queen Hatshepset (*circa* 1600 B.C.) is the most splendid of all the noble monuments in the Libyan suburb of Thebes. Its most striking features are admirably described by Miss A. B. Edwards: "Architecturally, it is unlike any other temple in Egypt. It stands at the far end of a deep bay, or natural amphitheatre, formed by the steep limestone cliffs which divide the valley of the Tombs of the Kings from the valley of the Nile. Approached by a pair of obelisks, a pylon gateway, and a long avenue of two hundred sphinxes, the temple consisted of a succession of terraces and flights of steps, rising one above the other, and ending in a maze of colonnades and court-yards uplifted high

against the mountain-side. The Sanctuary, or Holy of Holies, to which all the rest was but as an avenue, is excavated in the face of the cliff some five hundred feet above the level of the Nile. The novelty of the plan is so great that one cannot help wondering whether it was suggested to the architect by the nature of the ground, or whether it was in any degree a reminiscence of strange edifices seen in far distant lands. It bears, at all events, a certain resemblance to the terraced temples of Chaldea."

Queen Hatshepset (or Hatasu) who was the daughter of Thothmes I., and wife as well as half-sister of Thothmes II., seems to have been the Cleopatra of the eighteenth dynasty, and has been happily termed the "Queen Elizabeth of Egyptian history."

The unearthing and restoration of the ruins of this great temple has been one of the most important works carried out within recent years by the Egypt Exploration Fund. The work had occupied them four successive winters, and was only completed in the season of 1896-97. The discoveries brought to light during this long and systematic excavation are of the greatest antiquarian and historical value. One of the most significant was the discovery of a large hall in which was a large stone altar, the only one discovered in Egypt. The altar is dedicated to

the Queen's father, Thothmes I. It is curious that Hatshepset's cartouche is rarely found perfect. It is usually more or less erased, probably through the jealousy of her successor, Thothmes III. The work of clearing the site by M. Naville for the Egyptian Exploration Fund was completed in 1907, and it is now easier to understand the general plan of the temple.

Tomb of Hatshepset.—The sensational discovery of the tomb of this famous queen, which had long been sought for, was due to the American Egyptologist, M. Theodore M. Davis. It was discovered in 1904 during excavations near Hatshepset's temple. In the tomb was found the sarcophagus of Hatshepset and that of her father Thothmes I.; but both were empty, the bodies having been removed about 960 B.C. to the tomb near the pit where the discovery of the royal mummies took place in 1881. It is generally considered that one of two unidentified female mummies found in this *cache* was that of the famous queen.

Temple of Menthu Hetep.—This is the latest temple brought to light, but it is actually the most ancient in this vast Theban necropolis. The ruins, however, are scanty, and, although of great archæological value, are of little interest to the ordinary tourist. They were discovered in the course of the

Dêr-el-Bahari excavations by the Egypt Exploration Fund during 1903-6. It is supposed that this temple formed the model for Hatshepset's great temple.

Cow of Hathor.—In a small shrine which M. Naville excavated in this temple in 1906 he discovered a remarkable sculpture, a beautifully modelled cow in limestone, representing the goddess Hathor. (See page 84.)

VI. The Tombs of the Kings.—These should be reserved for a whole day's excursion. They are hewn out of the living rock in the precipitous mountains which form the background of the Theban necropolis. The contrast between the fertile plain and these gloomy gorges is very striking, and the name, "Valley of Death," which has been given to these dreary and desolate defiles, is happily chosen. The kings of the nineteenth and twentieth dynasties were buried here, though the royal mummies had been removed to Dêr-el-Bahari about 966 B.C. to secure them against pillage, a precaution, we are reminded by the presence of the mummies at Ghizeh, quite ineffectual against excavating savants and antiquarians. Several of the best sarcophagi are distributed amongst continental museums—the sarcophagus of Rameses III. is in the Louvre, the lid in the Fitz-William Museum, Cambridge, while the mummy itself is in

the Cairo Museum. Though the chief interest of these tombs is therefore wanting, yet the tombs themselves are worthy of thorough examination. The principle of construction is somewhat similar to that of the Assouan tombs. They consist of long inclined tunnels intersected by mortuary chambers which in some cases burrow into the heart of the rock for four or five hundred feet. "Belzoni's Tomb" (No. 17) is one of the show ones. Here was buried Seti I., father of Rameses the Great. The magnificent sarcophagus is one of the chief treasures of the Soane Museum in Lincoln's Inn Fields. It is nine feet in length, carved out of one block of oriental alabaster. This sarcophagus was discovered by Belzoni in the year 1817, and purchased by Sir John Soane from Mr. Salt in 1824 for the sum of £2000.

The most interesting of the other tombs are those of Thothmes III. (No. 34), Amen Hetep II. (No. 35), Thothmes IV. (No. 43), Menephtah (No. 8), Hatshepset (already described), Rameses III. (No. 11), Rameses IV. (No. 2), Iuaa and Thuau (No. 47). The most recently opened tombs are those of Thothmes IV. (1903), Menephtah (1904), Seti II. (1904), Hatshepset (1904), Iuaa (1905), and Thi (1907). Electric light has been introduced into most of these tombs, and during the season they are lighted from 9 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Tombs of Iuaa and Thuau (parents of Queen Thi).—In this tomb was found the most valuable collection of funerary furniture ever seen in an Egyptian tomb. In the sepulchral chamber were piled mummy cases, coffers, chairs, plated with gold, now in the Cairo Museum. The tomb, which lies midway between the tomb of Rameses IV. and that of Rameses XII., was discovered by Mr. Davis in 1905. In the course of the excavations it was found that the tomb had been rifled thousands of years previously, and on the steps leading to the sepulchral chamber were found a state wand, a chariot yoke plated with gold, and other objects which had been stolen from the tomb some thirty-four centuries ago, the violators of the tomb having been probably disturbed.

Tomb of Thi.—This tomb was discovered by Mr. Theodore Davis near the tomb of Rameses IX. in 1907. The tomb is erroneously named after Queen Thi, as it was first supposed that the mummy it enshrined (which had a gold crown on its head) was that of Thi. Medical examination showed, however, that it was that of a male. Dr. Budge is of opinion from the evidence of the inscriptions that the body is actually that of Queen Thi's son, the "heretic king," Amen Hetep IV., and he thinks it probable that this king was buried in this tomb.

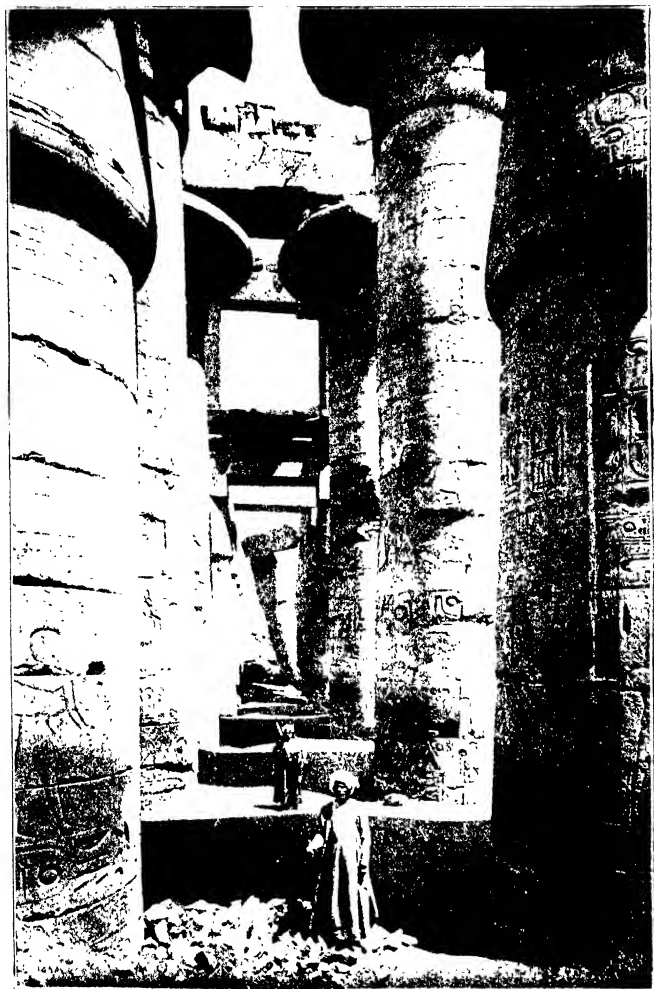


Photo: Iron Co., Ltd.

TEMPLE AT KARNAK.

by mistake. "There is still a chance that the tomb appointed for Amen Hetep may be discovered in the Valley of the Tombs of the Kings at Thebes, with Thi's mummy lying in it in state among her son's funerary furniture."

For the practical purpose of getting some idea of the confusing topography of the site of Ancient Thebes, as well as for the æsthetic enjoyment of an incomparable view, one of the peaks of the mountain barrier which mounts guard over the Tombs of the Kings should be climbed.

PRACTICAL INFORMATION

Hotels.—The hotel accommodation is good, but the hotels are apt to be rather crowded during the height of the season—the months of January and February. The leading hotels are the first-class houses belonging to the Upper Egypt Hotels Co.—Winter Palace and Luxor. The Winter Palace is a magnificent establishment—distinctly an *hotel de luxe* (P. from 20s.). The Luxor has accommodation for 140 guests. It is pleasantly situated on the Nile bank. The daily charge from 15s. (increased to 18s. from January 1st to March 15th). The Luxor is luxuriously appointed, and has a large garden. Electric light throughout. Billiard-room, tennis-court, and steam laundry are among the up-to-date features of this hotel. The Karnak (also the property of the Upper Egyptian Hot. Co.) is a smaller and more modest establishment (60 rooms), and serves as a *dépendance* of the Luxor Hotel. Pension from 14s.

Other hotels are the Grand (large garden), and the Savoy, a comparatively new hotel with moderate charges.

Church Services.—There is a small Church in the grounds of the Luxor Hotel. Services every Sunday at 8 A.M., 10.30 A.M., and 6.30 P.M. Roman Catholic Church, behind the Grand Hotel.

English Doctors.—W. E. N. Dunn, Luxor Hotel; G. V. Worthington.

Postal Arrangements.—Post and Telegraph Office in the grounds of the Luxor Hotel. The Mail for Cairo leaves daily, and there is also a daily delivery.

Shops.—Photographer.—Signor A. Beato. Really artistic photographs can be bought here.

Hairdresser.—Luxor Hotel.

Chemist.—No English chemist, but drugs can be obtained at the native Hospital.

Books.—Guide-books sold at American Mission.

Dealers in Antiquities.—Luxor is notorious for the manufacture of spurious antiquities.

Conveyances.—*Donkeys.*—The donkey boys usually expect at least 5 p. for half a day, and 10 or 12 p. for the whole day. This should include *baksheesh*. There is an understanding among the guides and donkey boys on either side of the river which prevents their being taken from Luxor to Thebes, or *vice versa*.

Cabs.—There are actually cabs, but they are little used. There is virtually only one drive, viz. to Karnak.

Jinrickshaws.—These are a recent importation. Fare, 25 p. for the day, or 15 p. for the morning or afternoon.

Ferry (for Ancient Thebes).—1 p.

Guides.—Only inferior guides to be had here. Usual charge 10 to 12 p. for half a day, and 20 p. for the whole day.

Tourist Agencies.—Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, near Winter Palace Hotel; Int. Sleeping Car Co.'s Agency at the Station.

Monuments' Ticket.—A ticket which admits to all the Karnak and Thebes Antiquities can be obtained for 10s. from the Tourist Agents.

For visitors who do not go beyond Luxor this is convenient, as the cost of the regular Monuments' ticket is £1, 4s 8d.

III.—FROM LUXOR TO THE SECOND CATARACT

Routes from Luxor to Assouan.—(1) *By Cook's Express Steamer*, which leaves Luxor on Thursday¹ and Sunday at 4 P.M., arriving at Assouan at 8 A.M. on Saturday and Tuesday respectively. Passengers returning by the same steamer can make the ship their headquarters without extra charge during the stay of the steamer at Assouan.

The only temples which can be visited by passengers are Esneh and Edfou (on the return journey only), while passengers by the tourist steamers have facilities of visiting also the ancient Quarries of Silsileh, the Temple of Kom-Ombo, and the Grottoes of El-Kab.

Though this service is remarkably cheap, it can only be recommended to those who are willing to forego intermediate sight-seeing, for the hurried visits of little more than an hour or so to each temple are decidedly unsatisfactory.

(2) *By Tourist Steamer.*—Messrs. Cook and Son and the Anglo-American Nile Co. (For dates and fares see "Routes" pages.)

¹ This service continues to the middle of March, but the Sunday service runs only from the middle of January to the end of the season.

A few miles south of Luxor, on the west bank, are the uninteresting fragments of the Ptolemaic Temple of Erment, but there is nothing to attract the ordinary tourist till the beautiful Temple of Esneh, some twenty-five miles further south, is reached.

Temple of Esneh.—The colours of the paintings which cover the walls of the Hall of Columns are apparently as fresh and brilliant as when they were laid on. This is due to the preservative qualities of the desert sand, by which the whole temple was buried for centuries, till Mehemet Ali's workmen cleared away the sand from this part of it.¹ The columns are very beautiful and are richly decorated.

The Esneh Barrage.—This dam, a complementary one to the Cairo, Assiout, and Assouan Barrages (see page 159), was completed in 1909 at a cost of about £1,000,000. Its function is to hold up the river in time of low floods.

Temple of Edfou.—Some thirty miles above Esneh, a few minutes' ride from the landing-place, is the most perfectly preserved temple in Egypt—Edfou. Its general features are very similar to those of Denderah, and it is planned on a scale almost rivaling in magnificence some of the Pharaonic temples

¹ In 1909 the Egyptian Government cleared from sand a considerable portion of the temple.

of Ancient Thebes, the two pylons being 112 feet high. The last hall serves as a shrine to Horus, the god to whom the temple is dedicated. The pylons are covered with battle-scenes.

One of the corridors is devoted to a complete series of sporting pictures, and the humorous realism shown in some of these is amusing. For instance, in a picture of a hippopotamus hunt, the clumsy harpooner has speared one of the attendants by mistake!

Mariette's labours have mainly contributed to the unearthing and preservation of this gem among Ptolemaic monuments. When he entered upon the work of excavation in 1864 it was buried almost to the cornices in mounds of rubbish, and a great part of the roof was covered with native huts and stables.

Silsileh Quarries.—Two or three hours after leaving Edfou the scenery becomes wilder. The river here flows through a stupendous gorge formed by the sandstone precipices of Silsileh. These were extensively quarried by the Egyptians from a very early period. Like the Quarries of Assouan and Tûra (near Helouan) they were used in Pharaonic times for building temples and other monuments.

Temple of Kom-Ombo.—Between Silsileh and Assouan the only temple visited by the ordinary tourist is Kom-Ombo (556 miles from Cairo), which

stands on a precipitous plateau overlooking the Nile. It is one of the latest temples restored, or rather cleared of sand, by M. de Morgan. Though small compared to the magnificent edifices of Luxor and Karnak, it is one of the most beautifully-proportioned temples in Upper Egypt.¹

The scenery in the fifty miles stretch between Silsileh and Assouan is bold and picturesque. Rock everywhere gives place to sand, and instead of fields of maize and wheat the chief vegetation are groves of palms, mimosa, and castor-oil shrub in the ravines and crevices of the precipices which border the river. "The limestone and sandstone ranges which hem in the Nile Valley from Cairo to Silsileh, give place to granite, porphyry, and basalt. The ruined convents and towers which crown the hills might almost cheat us into the belief that we were afloat on the Rhine or the Moselle.

Assouan.—The modern town stands well above the river, and has an imposing appearance from the river, the quay being lined with Government buildings, hotels, and shops. Assouan itself has few remains of the extinct civilisation of Egypt, most of the antiquities being Saracenic or late Roman. It affords, however, comfortable headquarters for those wishing to explore the chief sights of the

¹ There is now (1913) a good modern hotel, close to the Station.

neighbourhood—the islands of Philæ and Elephantine, Grenfell Tombs, the ancient Quarries, and the First Cataract.

As a health resort of the future, Assouan must be reckoned with. Though the furthest outpost of invalid colonisation in Egypt, distant nearly six hundred miles from the capital, it is fairly well provided with the requirements of invalids, including good, well-equipped hotels, two resident doctors, chaplain, English vice-consul, chemist, and post and telegraph office, with deliveries and departures three times a week.

Philæ.—The Island of Philæ is still the chief feature of interest at Assouan. Though a mere rock, barely a quarter of a mile long, it is thickly covered with ruins of Ptolemaic temples and monuments, and is, perhaps, the most beautiful as well as the smallest historic island in the world. The scenery about here is very striking and impressive—in fact, “The approach to Philæ” has been rendered almost as familiar to the arm-chair traveller, by means of innumerable sketches, as the Pyramids or the Sphinx.

Though the temples are Ptolemaic and of slight historic value, for picturesqueness of form and surroundings they are scarcely equalled by the ancient Theban temples. The most striking features of the Great Temple are the colonnade of thirty-two columns,

and the massive towers of the pylon, each 120 feet wide and 60 feet high. Traces still remain of the vivid and varied colouring, for, according to the canons of art then prevailing, the shafts and capitals were painted. There are other courts and colonnades in the Temple, which seems indeed rather a congeries of temples, like the Great Temple of Karnak, than a single building. The walls are covered with sculptures in low relief.

Another beautiful ruin is the old Temple of Osiris, which, like the palace of Charles V. in the Alhambra, never possessed a roof. It is known to tourists as Pharaoh's Bed, so called because of a fancied resemblance to a colossal four-post bed.

The Nilometer consists merely of some steps leading down to the river, with the cubits for marking the rise of the Nile engraved on the walls on either side. There is a more elaborate nilometer on Elephantine Island.

It must be remembered that during the tourist season the temples are partially under water, owing to the great reservoir formed by the Assouan Barrage. Fortunately the stability of the temples has not been affected, as was feared, by their partial submersion.

Philæ is just above the Cataract, and is most conveniently reached from Shellal, the terminus of

the military railway from Assouan, built to "turn" the Cataract. There is a morning train from Assouan, returning at noon. Return fare, first-class, 10 piastres.

Elephantine Island lies opposite Assouan. The Nilometer here is worth visiting, but the scanty remains of two eighteenth-dynasty temples (destroyed early in the present century) are interesting only to archæologists.

The Rock Tombs.—The Tombs which, according to the absurd practice which prevails in Egypt of labelling remains after the name of the discoverer, are popularly known as Grenfell's Tombs, have only been partially explored. They were excavated in the cliffs of the western bank of the Nile. The excavations of these rock shrines were begun by General Grenfell in 1887. In some respects they resemble the tombs of Beni Hassan, but it is only at Assouan that we see traces of the striking methods of transporting the bodies of the dead. It is a kind of slide cut out from the face of the almost perpendicular cliff, and on each side are remains of the steps for the bearers who drew up the mummy from the river.

The most striking tomb is that of Ra-Nub-Ko-Necht, a high official of Amen-Em-Hat I. a sovereign of the twelfth dynasty, but it is generally—perhaps

excusably, in view of the cumbrous designation of its tenant—known as Grenfell's Tomb. The entrance to this tomb is impressive from the startling contrasts, and perhaps was intended to produce a dramatic effect on the spectator.

The Ancient Quarries.—Scarcely a mile from the town are the famous granite quarries of Syene, from which was hewn the stone for most of the famous obelisks and other monoliths of the early Egyptian kings. In fact, certain inscriptions show that even in the sixth dynasty stone was quarried here for Egyptian temples and sarcophagi. An obelisk, nearly 100 ft. in length, entirely detached on three sides from the rock, may be seen *in situ*, as well as unfinished columns, sarcophagi, etc., which show that Syene in the time of the Pharaohs was not only a quarry, but what we should nowadays describe as a monumental mason's stone-yard.

The Barrage.—Assouan is a favourite goal of engineers and scientific men, as the site of the greatest engineering enterprise, after the Suez Canal, ever carried out in Egypt—the great Barrage, a more colossal structure even than the huge dam in the Delta, which for so many years proved a white elephant to the Egyptian Government. Those responsible for the project had to face a serious agitation on the part of the artists, Egyptologists,

and others, who naturally feared that the Philæ temples would be submerged by the artificial lake which would be created. At low Nile these fears have been justified. However, every precaution to minimise injury to these priceless monuments has been taken by the Government, and partly out of deference to antiquarian objections, the dam has been built some fourteen feet less high than was originally intended. Besides, as embanking and damming the Nile at Assouan is estimated to increase the amount of crops in Egypt to *nine times their present yield*, purely sentimental and æsthetic reasons could not be allowed to stand in the way of this enormous material benefit to the country.

Next to the famous Temples of Philæ the Barrage is the great sight of Assouan, and from the mere tourist's point of view it makes up for the cataract which it has done away with. It is unnecessary to attempt a description of the Barrage, with its subsidiary works, locks, canals, etc.—certainly, next to the Suez Canal, the greatest engineering work ever undertaken in Egypt in modern times. Besides, columns of statistics would fail to bring home to the lay mind either the stupendous nature of the work, or the incalculable benefits to be derived from it. The bald facts that the reservoir formed by the Barrage will affect the

level of the river some 140 miles south of Assouan, and will hold water more than sufficient for a year's domestic supply to every town in Great Britain, are sufficient to make the ordinary reader understand the grandeur of the task undertaken by Sir Benjamin Baker and Sir John Aird, the "genii of the waters." If he who makes two blades of grass grow where formerly only one grew, is a benefactor, then, indeed, Sir William Garstin and Sir William Willcocks, its designers, and Sir Benjamin Baker and Sir John Aird, its makers, the creators of this great enterprise, should be regarded as ninefold benefactors to Egypt.

In 1912 the Barrage was raised sixteen and a half feet, which more than doubles the storage capacity of the artificial lake now created, which stretches as far south as Korosko.

PRACTICAL INFORMATION

Hotels.—Assouan is now as well supplied with first-class hotels as Luxor, which says much for the increasing vogue of the place. There are three good houses, Savoy, Cataract, and Grand Hotel Assouan, all owned by the Upper Egypt Hotel Company. The Savoy on Elephantine Island is a thoroughly up-to-date and well-equipped hotel, standing in its own grounds of eight acres. The sanitary arrangements are of the most approved type. The Cataract Hotel was

opened in 1900, and has a healthy situation south of Assouan, commanding extensive and picturesque views over the Nile and the desert. The sanitary arrangements are very good, while attractive features of the hotel are the covered terraces and verandahs. The old-established Grand Assouan, facing the Nile, has more moderate charges, from 14s. a day. The accommodation is fair, the *cuisine* good, and the hotel is lighted throughout by electricity. Considering the distance from Cairo, the base of supplies, and the shortness of the season, the charges at the Savoy and Cataract Hotels, viz. from 16s. a day, are justifiable. Reduced terms in November and December. The Grand is open all the year, but the other two hotels in winter only.

Church Services.—Every Sunday from December to April at the English Church, near the Cataract Hotel.

Bank.—National Bank of Egypt.

English Doctors.—H. Leigh Canney; M. L. Neylon; F. M. P. Rice; F. W. Saunders.

Clubs.—Golf and Tennis Club.

Cafés.—Khedivial, fronting the Nile; Assouan Bar.

Conveyances.—Cabs, 5 p., by the hour 10 p.

Post and Telegraph Office.—On the Nile front. Daily mail to and from Cairo.

Shops.—There is a European Pharmacy and an "English Store."

Tourist Agent.—Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son., Grand Hotel, Assouan.

Books of Reference.—*The Winter Climate of Egypt*, by Dr. Leigh Canney (see "Bibliography"); *Assouan as a Health Resort*, by W. E. Kingsford, 1899. Thos. Cook & Son.

Assouan to the Second Cataract.—The 200 miles' voyage to Wady Halfa is most interesting, and should not be omitted by any Nile traveller who can afford the time. The scenic and historic attractions are many, and to visit the Temple of Abou Simbel alone is worth the long 800 miles' voyage from Cairo.

The chief attractions are admirably summed up in Messrs. Cook's Nile pamphlet. "They include the unrivalled Gorge of Kalabsheh, where the great river is narrowed between giant granite rocks; the mountain fortress of Ibraim—the Gibraltar of the Nile; Korosko, the old starting-point of the caravans for Khartoum; the historic battlefield of Toski; the temples of Dendoor, Dakkeh, Derr, and Abou Simbel."

Want of space will prevent even the briefest description of any of these monuments except the famous rock-hewn temples of Abou Simbel, which, in the estimation of most travellers, are only exceeded in historical and antiquarian interest by the Pyramids of Ghizeh and the Theban Temples.

Scenery.—The scenery of Nubia—for geographically Nubia (Soudan) begins at the First Cataract, though politically Egypt, as distinct from the Soudan, ends at Wady Halfa—differs considerably from

that of Egypt, being bolder and more varied. For the first hundred miles or so "a glaring reddish desert, studded with black pointed rocks, and with narrow strips of green, and palm-trees by the side, make up scenery which is more beautiful and diversified than in Egypt." Afterwards, from Ibraim to Wady Halfa the scenery is more of the desert type, and is comparatively monotonous.

Temples of Abou Simbel.—These wonderful rock-temples (known to the travellers of the last century as Isampoul), which lie on the western bank close to the river, some 50 miles south of Wady Halfa, must impress the most matter-of-fact traveller, however sated with the monuments of ancient grandeur and wealth at Karnak and Thebes.

The Great Temple is a superb conception of Egypt's greatest sovereign. Rameses simply took a vast hill-side and carved a temple out of its heart, while on the immense façade, 120 feet long and 100 feet high, he placed the "four immortal warders, his own royal likeness four times repeated." These colossal statues are nearly 70 feet high, and the forefinger of each is a yard long.

The temple is so orientated that on one day of the year, probably on the day of the dedication, at sunrise one shaft of light pierces the darkness of the outer and inner halls, and "falls like living fire on

the shrine itself, the effect being overwhelming in its mystery and awe."

In 1909 M. Barsanti, of the Govt. Antiquities Dept., began the work of clearing away the sand (which had covered a considerable portion of the temple façade) and restoring the four colossal statues of Rameses II. In the course of the work a row of statues was discovered, fronting the colossi. A small funerary temple of Rameses II. was also excavated with its equipment complete.

Temple of Hathor.—A little to the north of the Great Temple is the small Temple of Hathor, with the façade also cut out of the perpendicular face of the cliff. This is a memorial chapel dedicated to Queen Nefert-Ari, the favourite wife of Rameses II. Those who have travelled in India will be reminded, by the beautiful legend of the mutual love of husband and wife inscribed on the façade, of the famous Taj Mahal at Agra. The king writes, "Rameses, the Strong in Truth, the Beloved of Amen, made this divine abode for his royal wife, Nefert-Ari, whom he loves."

Wady Halfa.—Between Abou Simbel and the frontier, Wady Halfa, the scenery is dreary and tame, and there are scarcely any ruins to break the monotony of the voyage.

The one lion of Wady Halfa is the famous **Pulpit Rock** of Abusir some 300 ft. high, with the incomparable view of the Nile and the Libyan Desert. This rock is a veritable "visitors' list" in stone, and the names of almost every traveller of note has been inscribed here. The dragoman firmly believes that Moses' name might once have been seen among the graven autographs, though he is careful to add, in order to take the wind out of the sails of the sceptical tourist, "that it has long been worn away!" At all events, Belzoni's name is to be seen there, high up on the rock, and, still higher, Gordon's.

There are few views which impress the spectator so much as the grand prospect from the platform which forms the summit of the rock. Looking down on one side is the rushing and eddying Nile, studded with black shining rocks dividing the river into endless channels—these are the rapids known as the Second Cataract—the eastern bank is a wild jumble of black rocks and boulders, the debris brought down in high flood. The absence of any sign of habitation intensifies the sensation of wild desolation and awful grandeur. In the distance misty blue mountains conceal Dongola, some 150 miles south. Turning round and looking westward, the view is even more impressive.



RAMESES II'S GREAT ROCK TEMPLE AT ABU-SIMBEL.

IV.—KHARTOUM

KHARTOUM, 575 miles by rail from Wady Halfa, 1330 miles by rail and river steamers from Cairo, may be regarded as the *ultima Thule* of tourist colonisation in Egypt. As a holiday resort for tourists of sporting proclivities, this renascent capital of the Soudan has already become popular; but for those wintering in Egypt for their health it must only be regarded as an invalid resort *in posse*.

An extraordinary transformation has now been effected in what was but a dozen years ago a moribund city. There are now broad and electric-lighted streets with handsome and substantial buildings, shady avenues and public gardens, while the river front, lined with public buildings, and extending for nearly two miles, lends dignity and impressiveness to the *coup d'œil* that the new capital of the Soudan offers to the visitor.

Khartoum may be said to comprise three cities. (1) There is Khartoum proper, the seat of Government and the residential quarter. (2) North

Khartoum (formerly **Halfaya**), the commercial quarter, where are the Government Workshops and Stores, Dockyards, Arsenal, Custom House, etc. This was formerly the terminus of the Soudan Railway, but since the Khartoum Bridge was built, the railway has been brought to the handsome Central Station of Khartoum. (3) Omdurman, the native city, formerly the capital of the Khalifa.

Khartoum is built on the tongue of land between the Blue Nile and the White Nile (main stream), hence its name, which means elephant's trunk. The meeting of the two Niles here presents almost as striking a contrast in the colour of the water as that at Lyons by the confluence of the Rhone and the Saône.

Amusements.—Those furnished with introductions can become honorary members of the Soudan Club, which is the centre of the social and recreative life of the small official colony. The ordinary sports of a British garrison flourish, including race meetings, gymkhanas, polo, tennis, and golf. The desert near Omdurman serves as the recreation ground of Khartoum. Here are the race-course, polo ground, and golf-links, with ruins for hazards. There are also two golf-courses at Khartoum.

Climate.—The winter climate is sunny and

genial, but not enervating, as the atmosphere is unusually dry, while the prevalent winds are northerly. Then though the city is practically on a level with the desert it is some 1200 feet above sea-level. There is practically no rain during the winter, while the dread *haboob* (sand-storm) occurs during the summer only. April is one of the hottest months, and this tends to shorten the visitors' season. Statistics show that Khartoum is one of the healthiest cities in Africa, the death-rate for 1912 being only nine per thousand. Then, if the incidence of typhoid fever be taken as the criterion of a town's sanitary condition, Khartoum stands the test well, there having been only six cases of enteric in 1912 out of a population of some 50,000 (including North Khartoum).

Objects of Interest

Governor-General's Palace.—It will be noticed that both the British and Egyptian flags float over the roof, signifying the joint control of Great Britain and Egypt. Entering by the river-front, on each side of the entrance is a 40-lb. siege gun. In the corridor to the right of the entrance, a brass plate marks the spot where Gordon fell. A small Museum of war trophies and Mahdist relics has been collected

in the Palace, including the Mahdi's pulpit, and weapons used by the Mahdi and the Khalifa.

The Palace Gardens should also be visited. These have been much enlarged, but many of the original trees remain, among them a rose-tree planted by Gordon, still known as "Gordon's rose-tree."

Khartoum Bridge.—This can be visited on the way to the Gordon College. It spans the Blue Nile at a point where the river is about 1700 feet wide. It consists of seven spans, and carries, in addition to the railway line, a road 21 feet wide for vehicles, and a foot-path 11 feet wide. The bridge was completed in December 1908.

Gordon Memorial College.—The Museum contains several interesting relics connected with General Gordon's rule as Governor, including specimens of the paper-money he issued, the lithographic stone from which his proclamations were struck off, his MS. History of the Taeping Rebellion, etc.

Recently a small collection of Sudanese antiquities has been formed. The most interesting are altars from the Temple of Amenophes III. at Soleb, and various antiquities from Meroe, including a black marble statue of an unknown Abyssinian king.

Gordon Statue.—In the Public Gardens is a bronze replica of the famous statue of General Gordon at Chatham, by the late Onslow Ford.

Cathedral.—The Cathedral Church of All Saints was consecrated by the Bishop of London in 1912. It is in the form of a Latin cross and is built of yellow sandstone quarried from Jebel Auli, near Khartoum. The north transept serves as the Gordon Memorial Chapel.

Excursion to Omdurman and the Battle-field

Excursions by steamer are organized frequently during the season, the steamer leaving the Grand Hotel and passing the junction of the two Niles, disembarks the traveller at the Omdurman South Gate landing-stage, close to the site of the Khalifa's prison. Enterprising travellers who wish to do the journey economically can take instead the ferry steamer from North Khartoum to the southern end of Omdurman. Here a steam tram (generally crowded with natives) can be taken, which runs to the Mosque Square and the Beit-el-Amara (Arsenal). The chief sights are the ruins of the Mahdi's Tomb, the Beit-el-Mal (see A. E. W. Mason's *Four Feathers* for a remarkably vivid description), the Khalifa's House, and the Souks (Bazaar).

The Bazaars are very different from those familiar to the tourist at Damascus, Constantinople, or

Tunis. They consist of an intricate maze of lanes and alleys, bordered by flimsy shanties and booths with matting for roof. But in spite of their mean appearance an enormous amount of trading is carried on—the products of Dar Fur, Kordofan, and other commercial centres, being bartered for all kinds of European wares. The dealers, however, have fortunately hardly reached the stage of catering specially for the tourist, and there is little risk of forgeries or faked goods being palmed off on the unwary traveller.

For the battle-field of Kerreri the steamer lands passengers at a point whence donkeys are in readiness to take them to Gebel Surgham, passing the Monument to the 21st Lancers on the way. From Gebel Surgham an excellent panoramic view of the whole battle-field can be obtained.

PRACTICAL INFORMATION

Routes.—(1) *Via* the Nile. Bi-weekly service from Halfa to Khartoum from November to April, leaving Halfa at 1 P.M. on Thurs. and Sat. (Cairo 6.30 P.M. Mon. and Wed.), and reaching Khartoum the next day at 3 P.M. From Jan. 9 to March 13 there is an extra service weekly, leaving Halfa on Mon. at 2 P.M. (Cairo, Fri. 6.30 P.M.) and reaching Khartoum at 3 P.M. next day.

From Khartoum to Halfa the express leaves on Thurs. and Sat. at 10 P.M., reaching Halfa 9 P.M. next day, and Cairo, Mon. and Wed. morn. respectively. Extra service on

Mon. at 10 P.M., reaching Halfa at 10.30 P.M., and Cairo, Fri. at 8.5 A.M. Fares: Halfa to Khartoum, £6 first (sleeping car £1 extra), and £4, 4s. second. The daily charge for meals is 14s. 5d. first, and 8s. 3d. second class. The through fare first class (including sleeping car) from Cairo to Khartoum is £15, 6s. 9d. For the services from Cairo to Halfa see p. 13.

(2) *Via* the Red Sea. The mail service (Khedivial Line) leaves Suez on Wed. at 5 P.M. and reaches Port Sudan (terminus of Nile-Red Sea Railway) on Saturday morn. Fares: Suez to Port Sudan, £6, 13s. 3d. first, £4, 17s. 5d. second. The Khartoum express leaves at noon on Saturday, reaching Khartoum the next day at 3 P.M. Fares: £5, 3s. first (sleeping car £1, 0s. 6d. extra); second, £3, 12s. 2d.

A circular tour from Cairo to Khartoum *via* Port Sudan, returning *via* the Nile (or *vice versa*) costs £24, 6s. (including sleeping car Port Sudan to Khartoum, and Khartoum to Halfa).

Comparing the Nile and Red Sea Routes, the former is, of course, far more interesting, but more fatiguing, as it involves three changes between Cairo and Khartoum, though the railway journey from Port Sudan cannot compare in point of speed with that from Halfa (for though 240 miles shorter, the journey takes only two to three hours less), yet the time occupied in the through journey from London is the same, viz., nine days. The Red Sea Route is, however, slightly cheaper.

A cheaper route is by sea from London by the monthly service of the Union Castle or British India Lines. Fares: London to Port Sudan, £30, 0s. 6d. first; £18, 9s. 6d. second.

Hotels.—There are now three hotels, the leading one is the Grand (50 rooms), pleasantly situated facing the Nile and adjoining the new Public Gardens. A well-appointed but expensive house (*pension* from £1). An agent of Messrs. Cook resides in the hotel, from whom all information as regards short excursions, etc., can be obtained.

Church Services.—Services every Sunday in the new Cathedral (consecrated 1912). Chaplain, Very Rev. H. L. Gwynne, D.D.

English Doctors.—O. F. H. Askey, A. Balfour, J. B. Christopherson.

Governor.—Major E. C. Wilson.

English Stores.—Branch of Messrs. Walker & Meimarachi, Ltd., Cairo.

English Outfitter.—Messrs. Davies, Bryan and Co.

English Banks.—Anglo-Egyptian; National Bank of Egypt.

Club.—The Sudan Club. Tourists furnished with introduction can be admitted as temporary members.

Chemist.—J. N. Morhiig (also Photographer).

Conveyances.—Donkeys and rickshaws.

Post and Telegraph Office.—On the Esplanade, near the Bank of Egypt.

English Newspapers.—*Sudan Herald*; *Sudan Times*.

Passports.—A passport is now required for travellers to Khartoum, to be obtained at the War Office, Cairo, or at the Governor's Office, Wady Halfa. Travellers must also register themselves at the Mudir's Office, Khartoum, or at the Hotel.

N.B.—These restrictions do not apply to tourists travelling under the auspices of Messrs. Cook, or any other recognised Tourist Agency.

Travellers proceeding to Gondokoro must also obtain a special permit from the Civil Secretary, Khartoum.

Tourist Agents.—Messrs. Cook and Son, Grand Hotel.

Books of Reference.—There is no guide-book to Khartoum yet published, but information about the Sudan capital will be found in most of the travel books on Upper Egypt and the Sudan recently published, notably in Hon. S. Peel's *The Binding of the Nile* (Arnold, 1904). Short but very useful descriptions in Baedeker's *Egypt* (1914), and Macmillan's *Egypt* (1911). The latter has excellent plans of Khartoum and Omdurman. Tourists should also obtain the Government pamphlets, *Notes for Travellers and Sportsmen in the Sudan*, *Notes on Sudan Outfit*, and the *Sudan Almanac* (Annual, 1s.).

V.—THE NILE AS A HEALTH RESORT.¹

MANY English people who are accustomed to spend the winter in one of the relatively cheap towns of the two Rivièras, are often deterred from wintering in the undeniably superior climate of Egypt by the expense of the journey and the high cost of living in Cairo. The City of the Caliphs is, no doubt, one of the most expensive health resorts in the world, not only owing to the high charges of its splendidly equipped hotels, but to its great vogue as a fashionable cosmopolitan winter city. People are, however, beginning to realise that Cairo is not necessarily Egypt, and indeed as a health resort pure and simple, as I have shown in a previous chapter, it is by no means to be recommended unreservedly.

Egypt, however, offers a choice of some four or five health resorts besides Cairo, viz. Helouan, Mena

¹ The greater part of this chapter is taken from an article contributed to *The North American Review*.

House (Pyramids), Luxor, Assouan, and the Nile. As for Assouan it should perhaps be regarded, in spite of its resident doctor and chaplain, and good hotel accommodation, a potential rather than an actual climatic health station. The objection to Luxor is, that its hotels are often over-crowded during the season, and the constant coming and going of the Nile tourists makes the place noisy and bustling. Helouan is apt to be dull and depressing. Mena House, at the Pyramids, is undeniably expensive, and the fashionable society element is too obtrusive to make it desirable winter quarters for the invalid.

The Nile as a health resort suffers from none of these drawbacks, and the climate of the Upper Nile and Nubia is undeniably superior to that of Lower Egypt. The Egyptian climate has, however, been sufficiently described in the chapter "CAIRO AS A HEALTH RESORT."

The fullest benefit from the Egyptian climate is gained from a prolonged Nile voyage, while the asepticity—word beloved by the faculty—of the atmosphere is greater than at Luxor or Assouan. Then the Nile itself is more equable in temperature than its banks. On the other hand, invalid passengers on these miniature pleasure-barges—for one is bound to admit that the lines of the dahabeah approximate more nearly to those of a Thames

house-boat than a yacht—are not well protected from cold winds, which makes some physicians look askance on dahabeah trips for persons with delicate lungs. Besides, though the actual extremes of temperature are less on the river than in the desert, the difference is felt more by patients than when protected by the thick walls of an hotel. It is curious, too, that the cold at night seems to increase the further one goes south. These constitute the only real drawbacks to dahabeahs for delicate persons.

Formerly the only orthodox way of doing the Nile voyage was by means of these native sailing-boats, but the costliness of this means of locomotion practically confined it to the English milord. Of late years the wholesome competition of the great tourist agencies has brought about a general reduction in the rents of these pleasure craft. With a party of four or five the inclusive cost of the two months' voyage to Assouan and back need not exceed £110 to £120 per head—granting, of course, that the organiser of the trip knows the river, has had some experience of Nile travel, and is able to hold his own with his dragoman.

For the health-seeker as well as the mere holiday-maker the dahabeah voyage is still the ideal method of spending a winter in Egypt. In short, this form

of the New Yachting is to the invalid what the pleasure yachting cruise—the latest development of co-operative travel—is to the ordinary tourist. Though independent, the traveller is not isolated, and can always get in touch with civilisation as represented by the tourist steamers and mail-boats, which virtually patrol the Nile from Cairo to Wady Halfa. Then for the first 350 miles he is never more than a few hours' sail from a railway station, the line for the greater part of its length running along the Nile banks, and almost every station is a telegraph office as well. English doctors and chaplains are to be found throughout the season at the chief goals of the voyage—Luxor and Assouan, while, in cases of emergency, the services of the medical men attached to the tourist steamers are usually available.

The voyage is eminently restful without being dull or monotonous. In fact, the Nile being the great highway of traffic for Nubia and Upper Egypt to Cairo and Alexandria there is constant variety, and the river traffic affords plenty of life and movement. One constantly passes the picturesque trading dahabeahs gliding along with their enormous lateen sails, the artistic effect heightened by contrast with a trim, modern steam-dahabeah—as incongruous a craft as a gondola turned into a steam-launch, and utterly opposed to the traditions of Nile travel—too

reminiscent perhaps of Cookham Reach or Henley. The banks of the river, quite apart from the temples and monuments of antiquity, are also full of interest for the observant voyager, who may congratulate himself on the superiority of his lot to his less fortunate invalid brethren wintering on the Riviera, and "killing time till time kills them"—chained for the greater part of the day, perhaps, to the hotel-balcony or villa garden at Mentone, Monte Carlo, or San Remo.

Delightful "bits" for the sketch-book are constantly to be met with. At almost every village—and many are passed in a day's sail—native women may be seen filling their earthen jars with water, and carrying them on their heads with all the ease and grace of a Capriote girl. Jabbering gamins are driving down the banks the curious little buffaloes to water. Every now and then we pass a shadoof tended by a fellah with skin shining like bronze, relieving his toil with that peculiar wailing chant, which seems to the imaginative listener like the echo of the Israelites' cry under their taskmasters wafted across the centuries. The shrill note of a steamer-whistle puts to flight these poetical fancies, and one of Messrs. Cook's tourist steamers, looking for all the world like a Hudson or Mississippi river-steamer, dashes past at twelve knots an hour, her

deck crowded with tourists more or less noisily appreciative of the Nile scenery. However, this incongruous and insistent note of modernity is fleeting enough. Has not the appointed goal, some fifty miles or so higher up, to be reached by dusk, or the arrangements of the whole Nile itinerary, and the plans of hundreds of tourists, would be utterly upset?

Animal life, to say nothing of bird-life, is far more abundant than in Italy or France. Flocks of pelicans stud the sand-banks, and white paddy birds may be seen busily engaged in fishing, while brilliantly decked kingfishers, graceful hoopoes, sun-birds, and crested larks, to say nothing of our familiar friends the swifts, swallows, and water-wagtails, are flitting about over the water. Occasionally a keen-sighted traveller will get a glimpse of an eagle or vulture.

Reptiles are represented by various kinds of lizards and the chameleons. Crocodiles, of course, are never seen below the First Cataract, though the monitor lizard, often mistaken for this reptile, is occasionally seen, and the unwary tourist occasionally has stuffed specimens palmed off upon him as young crocodiles by the wily Egyptian.

The Egyptian sunsets are, of course, famous, but nowhere, except perhaps on the Red Sea, or Gulf of Suez, are the atmospheric-effects so brilliant and

striking as on the Nile. Their unique character is sometimes coldly explained by the learned as being due to the excessive dryness of the atmosphere, and the haze of impalpable dust arising from the dried deposit of the annual inundation. Only the pen of a Ruskin could at all adequately describe the extraordinarily beautiful atmospheric effects of the Egyptian dawns and sunsets. The whole sky, from the zenith to the horizon, becomes a dome of gold shading off into crimson, purple, and opalescent hues, while the glassy mirror of the Nile gleams like molten metal. This splendour is followed by the soft sheen of the zodiacal light. Perhaps of all the wonderful scenic effects of the Nile this almost miraculous afterglow is the most impressive. Only those with a true "feeling for colour" can properly appreciate it, for to attempt to portray it, either with pen or pencil, would be futile. These startling effects may be called miraculous because inexplicable. In the tropics, as everyone knows, there is no afterglow—"The sun's rim dips, the stars rush out; at one stride comes the dark," sings Coleridge's "Ancient Mariner." Only a scientist can explain why in Egypt, on the very threshold of the Tropic of Cancer, the sunset's afterglow lasts thrice as long as it does elsewhere in the same zone.

But the Nile sunsets are among the commonplaces

of impressions of travellers, and, after all, painters will tell you that gorgeousness is not the dominant note of the scenery. The great fascination of Nile scenery consists in its simplicity—a flowing river, desert sands, a ruined temple, an isolated palm-tree, with the human interest afforded by a fellah working at his shadoof, are the sole materials of the painter. In short, on the Nile, as Mr. H. D. Traill aptly observes, you get the broadest artistic effects produced by the slenderest means.

Life on a dahabeah has, in short, many of the advantages of a luxuriously appointed yacht, without its inseparable and obvious drawbacks. There are no storms, and indeed no calms, for a northern wind blows as regularly as a trade wind almost continuously during the winter and spring months. You stop where you please and as long as you please, without a thought of harbour dues, or anxiety as to the holding capacity of the anchorage. You can spend your time sketching, reading, or dozing, with a little shooting to give a fillip to the perpetual *dolce far niente*. You can explore ruined temples and other ancient monuments at your leisure, without the disquieting reflections that the Theban ruins, or the Ptolemaic Temples of Philæ, must be “done” in a certain time or the tourist steamer will proceed on its unalterable itinerary without you. Finally, when

tired of this perpetual picnic, you can enjoy for a few days the banal delights of a first-class modern hotel at Luxor or Assouan.

Such is life on a dahabeah, but alas this epicurean existence is not for the ordinary sun-worshipper. As I have shown, it is a particularly costly form of holiday-making, though the expense is often much exaggerated.

Practical Hints on Dahabeahs.—The valuable advice given in Baedeker's *Guide to Egypt* on the hiring of dahabeahs, may be supplemented by the following hints. If the hirer is a novice in Nile travel, or is not prepared to take a considerable amount of trouble, it will be better to hire the vessel through Messrs. Cook or the A.-A. Company direct.

Messrs. Cook have the best selection of modern dahabeahs. The larger ones, for nine or ten passengers, have steel hulls, and are most luxuriously appointed, with large bath-room, refrigerator, and even a piano! The great advantage of hiring one of these miniature floating hotels from this firm, is that a constant supply of fresh meat, fruit, vegetables, milk, etc., can be had from the tourist steamers and the farms at Luxor without extra charge. The inclusive charges, which vary considerably according to the number of the passengers and the type of dahabeah, are from £60 to £100 a month per head.

These charges, considering the high degree of comfort assured, cannot be considered dear.

It must be remembered, however, that when hiring one of these luxurious crafts from this famous firm, though the hirer is relieved of all worry and responsibility, he will not be so likely to feel himself "captain on his own quarter-deck," as he would if he hired direct from a private owner. In the latter case, it is decidedly an advantage to make a separate contract with the dragoman for the catering of the passengers, and another contract with the owner direct for the hire of the dahabeah with fittings (which should be specifically set out), the wages of the reis (sailing-master) and crew, and any charge for ascending the First Cataract. If, however, the contract is made with the dragoman solely, then take pains to ascertain that the boat is not the dragoman's property, or the temporary owner may find it difficult to maintain his authority, and besides the dragoman will naturally be inclined to be too careful of his craft, and will raise difficulties about shooting the cataracts or sailing at night. In short, the hirer will possibly find himself at as great a disadvantage as a yacht-owner in a foreign cruise who has neglected to have himself registered as master in the yacht's papers.

Besides, the ordinary Nile dragoman is absurdly

conservative, and is generally opposed to anything which offends against his notions of orthodox Nile travel. For instance, unless the hirer takes up an independent attitude from the first, the dragoman may raise objections to stopping for the purpose of sight-seeing when there is a fair wind, and may try to put off visits to the monuments till the return voyage. He is also averse to halting for any ruins which are not in the regulation itinerary.

As to the time occupied in the voyage from Cairo to Assouan and back, with favourable winds it can be managed in seven or eight weeks. But this might only allow very few days for Luxor and Assouan. Besides, anything like hurry is utterly foreign to the traditions of Nile voyaging, and three months would not be found too long for this trip; or longer, if it be continued to the Second Cataract. It must be remembered, too, that if the contract is for three months, the cost would be considerably less relatively than for two months. It would be better to allow three months and, wind and *water* permitting, make—unless late in the season—Wady Halfa the goal, for late in the spring the Cataract is closed to dahabeahs drawing much water.¹

For those who are wintering in Egypt for their

¹ Of course the Assouan Dam locks enable dahabeahs to pass the Cataract at all seasons of the year.

health there can be no question of the superiority of the dahabeah over all other modes of Nile travel. To many, however, the great expense is an insuperable drawback, and for these a series of voyages in the well-found and well-equipped tourist steamers of Messrs. Cook or the Anglo-American Nile Steamer Company, will be found a tolerable substitute.

As for the mail-steamers, which afford comfortable and economical accommodation for the ordinary traveller, they are, of course, utterly unsuited for delicate persons.

PART IV

POLITICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN

I.—THE REGENERATION OF EGYPT

EGYPT, in view of its wealth of antiquities and artistic relics, is no doubt of the highest importance to the antiquarian traveller. Regarded, however, as a community or modern state, Egypt of to-day holds a low rank among semi-civilised countries. There is some reason for the complaint of some modern historians, that western minds seem to lose all sense of proportion and historic perspective when describing this Land of Paradox. Yet it is after all but a fifth-rate territory, with an acreage about the same as that of Holland.¹ Its population (11 millions) has, however, increased considerably of late years.

At the same time one cannot deny the great importance of Egypt. This, no doubt, is factitious, due partly to its peculiar geographical position, which makes it the great highway between the Eastern and Western hemispheres, and partly to its climate, which has converted it into the great winter residence and playground of civilised nations.

¹ Excluding the Soudan and the Arabian and Libyan Deserts.

The attitude of England, in its policy of Egyptian intervention since the Arabi revolt, seemed at first simple enough. It was natural that the British Government supposed that their task, when France in 1882 threw all responsibility for Egypt on their hands, was merely to crush a military rising. Only actual experience taught England that the rebellion was a very small matter, and that the real difficulty lay in the utter rottenness of the whole fabric of government. Naturally then the pledges England made, being based on a total misapprehension, were impossible of fulfilment. But to the spirit of these pledges England has been faithful. Besides, it is indisputable that England has derived no pecuniary benefit from her occupation of Egypt. As a matter of fact, among the foreign employés in the Egyptian Civil Service there are nearly twice as many of French or Italian nationality as English.

In order to appreciate the significance of the great reforms carried out by Great Britain, the maze of difficulties, both internal and external, she had to contend against, when she unwillingly entered upon the rôle of reformer, must not be lost sight of. Her attitude towards Europe is indicated by the famous despatch of Lord Granville addressed to the Powers in January 1883.

“Although for the present,” says that document,

“ a British force remains in Egypt for the preservation of public tranquillity, Her Majesty’s Government are desirous of withdrawing it as soon as the state of the country and the organisation of proper means for the maintenance of the Khedive’s authority will admit of it. In the meantime, the position in which Her Majesty’s Government are placed towards His Highness imposes upon them the duty of giving advice with the object of securing that the order of things to be established shall be of a satisfactory character, and possess the elements of stability and progress.”

This constitutes one of the famous “pledges of withdrawal” with which England is twitted, in season and out of season, by the French press. In fact, in a leading French journal published at Alexandria, these pledges are *daily* printed in a prominent position on the front page!

Three courses were open to England in 1883—annexation, an absolute protectorate, or temporary occupation. This latter course, which was virtually a veiled or disguised protectorate, was finally adopted, as is indicated by Lord Granville’s despatch quoted above. This policy was, of course, a compromise, and like most compromises is open to criticism.

“ It is certain that, if we had grasped the Egyptian nettle boldly, if we had proclaimed from the first our

intention of exercising even for a time that authority which, as a matter of fact, we do exercise, we could have made the situation not only much more endurable for the Egyptians, but much easier for ourselves. Had we seen our way to declaring even a temporary protectorate, we might have suspended the capitulations, if we could not have got rid of them altogether, as France has done in Tunis."

As for the attitude of the French Government, it is natural enough that France should feel some resentment at England holding the position in Egypt among all European nations that she herself once held, and foolishly resigned, when in 1882 she shirked at the last moment and left England to "face the music" alone. In short, logically, France is mainly answerable for the British continued occupation in Egypt. But yet it must be allowed that France has many reasons for being hurt and disappointed, considering the enormous value of her services to Egypt in the past.

It was France who supported Egypt in her struggle for independence from Turkey, when all the other Powers were against her, and when by this opposition they prevented that independence from becoming complete. It was to France that Mehemet Ali turned for aid in his attempts to civilise Egypt, as he understood the meaning of civilisation. "For

something like half a century, French lawyers, French engineers, French men of learning, were engaged in doing their best—often under most discouraging circumstances—to deluge Egypt with the fruits of European culture.”

It is necessary, however, to look at the other side of the question. France has no doubt been of great service to this erstwhile “distressful country,” but her services are counterbalanced by her tendency to exploit and make money out of Egypt, which seems to have been a cardinal principle of her Egyptian policy, from the death of Mehemet Ali down to 1882.

The more important reforms and improvements carried out by England during this virtual protectorate of the country, are summarised below. They may conveniently be divided according to the great State departments, the Army, Finance, Justice and Police, Public Works, and Education.

1.—**The Army.**—The most pressing was the remodelling of the discredited and useless Egyptian Army. In this case, however, “mending” emphatically meant “ending,” and this was effected by the famous laconic decree of December 1882—“The Egyptian army is disbanded.” But Sir Evelyn Wood, to whom the task of creating a new army was entrusted, did not despair of converting the

fellah into a useful fighting machine, and his faith in what looked very poor material has in the two last campaigns been thoroughly justified.

The fellaheen are no doubt wanting in initiative power and individuality, but when intelligently led they fight well. In fact, as is the case with Turkish soldiers, good leadership is simply everything in the field. Then the Egyptian soldiers are not wanting in the useful quality of insensibility to danger, which is a fair substitute for true courage. A native army was, however, all very well, but it required to be "stiffened" by English troops. Besides, it was obvious that without the moral support afforded by the presence of an English army of occupation, it would be hopeless to carry out any lasting projects of reform. The position of the British army of occupation is, no doubt, anomalous in the extreme.

The British troops have, of course, no sort of status in the country. They are not the soldiers of the Khedive, or foreign soldiers invited by the Khedive, They are not the soldiers of the protecting power, since there is in theory no protecting power. Ostensibly their presence is an accident, and their character that of simple visitors. But its value as a fighting force does not, of course, constitute the real importance and meaning of the British army

of occupation. It is as the outward and visible sign of the predominance of British influence, that that army is such an important element in the present situation ; and its moral effect is out of all proportion to its actual strength.

2. Finance.—In financial reforms the Khedive's English advisers had a far more difficult task than in those connected with the army. They were virtually in the power of the *Caisse* which represented the bond-holders, and in the interest of Egypt's creditors the public services were starved. A certain fixed sum (about £6,000,000) was annually allowed for all the expenses of government. Even if there were a surplus in the Treasury after the payment of this sum and the interest, the country only partially benefited, for half of any extra revenue was to be devoted to the reduction of the debt.

Such was Egypt's financial position when England entered upon the task of bringing the revenue and the expenditure into a state of stable equilibrium. The results have exceeded the most sanguine expectations. The chief features of the new fiscal policy are a more equitable distribution of the taxes, the suppression of the *corvée* (the forced labour of the peasants for the dredging and repair of the canals), greater outlay on reproductive works, and less expenditure on "non-effective" objects. All this has

been accomplished without any increase in the annual expenditure.

“Two great factors have combined to bring about the financial recuperation of Egypt: the prevention of waste on the part of the administration, and the development of the productive powers of the country. As far as the prevention of waste is concerned, the first essential was a proper system of accounts. Accounts are the foundation of finance. There was nothing more fatal in the financial chaos of the days of Ismail than the manner in which the private property of the Khedive was jumbled up with the property of the State. This mischievous confusion was put an end to when Ismail's vast estates were surrendered to his creditors, and a regular Civil List substituted for the multifarious revenues which at one time flowed into the coffers of the Government of Egypt.”

The material wealth of the country is far from being exhausted, and if proper measures are taken to economise Egypt's potential productiveness, Egypt might yet attain a considerable degree of prosperity. It is all a question of water. The cultivable area might be enormously extended if the water supply could be properly utilised by means of canals and reservoirs.

From the time of the Caliphs downwards this

truth seems to have been recognised by the more enlightened Egyptian sovereigns and statesmen. It was the Caliph Omar who gave the following advice to his viceroy: "Beware of money-lenders, and devote one-third of thy income to making canals." Had Ismail taken this counsel of perfection to heart, the regeneration of Egypt need not have been left to Great Britain and the other Great Powers.

Irrigation.—The irrigation question is therefore most important—in fact, the commercial and agricultural prosperity of Egypt is inseparably connected with the scientific disposal of the over-flowing waters of the Nile, and still more closely are the finances bound up with the great water question. This fact was recognised even by ancient Egyptian law, which regulated the land tax according to the water supply.

To understand, even in outline, the agriculture of Egypt, two great facts must be borne in mind. Firstly, the country is watered not by rain, but by the river. In Upper Egypt rain practically never falls, and even in Lower Egypt it is a *quantité négligeable*. Secondly, the river is not only the irrigator but the fertiliser of the soil.

Having grasped these essential facts, we are able to understand the reason of there being two systems of agriculture in Egypt. In Upper Egypt the natural inundation is not supplemented by a subsidiary

system of irrigation canals, the aim of the cultivator being to cover as much land as possible with the Nile water and its deposit of fertilising mud. In the more scientific farming of the Delta, the efforts of the cultivation are mainly confined to controlling the Nile inundation, to keep it away during high flood, and to retain as much as possible of the water during the period of low Nile.

The English engineers, mostly trained in India, did not fall into the error of attempting to carry out the various undertakings connected with irrigation from the headquarters at Cairo. The country was divided into five circles of irrigation, of which four were entrusted to the new comers from India. This plan of localising the engineering talent proved a complete success.

A great impetus has also been given to the equally important work of extending the drainage system into the lower and more highly-cultivated tracts where water is abundant, and where the soil would in time deteriorate if drains were not constructed. Drainage in the Delta has also been put on a proper footing, and it has now a complete network of main and subsidiary canals designed on scientific principles.

3. Justice.—In the department of justice and police little progress has been made towards reform, and yet in no department is the principle of self-govern-

ment more necessary. No effective interference took place till about 1889, which may account for the slow development in this branch of government.

The judicial system in Egypt is fourfold. (1) The old Koranic system worked by the *Mehkennehs* or Courts of the Religious Law, which are now mainly confined to dealing with the personal status of Mohammedans. (2) The mixed courts, which deal with civil actions between foreigners of different nationalities, or between natives and foreigners, and in small degree with the criminal offences of foreigners. (3) The system, or no system, of the consular courts, which deal with the crimes of foreigners. (4) Finally, there is the system of the new native courts, which deal with civil actions between natives or with crimes committed by natives. Of all these, it is only the native courts which the English have taken in hand, and that not till within the last few years.

These native courts are in one sense, though ranking only as Courts of First Instance, the most important of all as affecting the greatest number of people, but the English were at first chary of doing more than giving advice. The original *personnel* of the native court was very unsatisfactory, and jobbing and nepotism were rife. Sir J. Scott entered upon the delicate work of reform in a judicious and moderate spirit. He wisely contented himself with modifying

the judicial system without radically altering the procedure and machinery of the law. Good authorities are of opinion that, taken collectively, the native tribunals give every sign of working admirably with a judicious leaven of European judges.

4. Police.—At present the police of each province are under the authority of the Mudir, but on the other hand his orders must be given to them through their own local officers. He has no power to interfere with the discipline and organisation of the force, nor can he make use of it except for the purposes of maintaining order and repressing crime.

In the Department of the Interior important reforms in the maintenance of public security have been effected in addition to the remodelled police, mainly since the establishment of a responsible English official, Sir. J. L. Gorst, who was appointed in 1894. He is the virtual head of this department, though the titular head is a native statesman. His chief work has been the reorganisation of the village watchmen (*Ghaffirs*), who serve as a supplementary police force. Thus a regular chain of authorities was effected in the machinery of government, by which the central authority in Cairo was in touch with the fellahs in the remotest district of the Upper Nile Valley.

5. Sanitation.—In the matter of sanitary reform,

the Egyptian Government has only recently awoken to its pressing need, and till recently this department remained in a most unsatisfactory state, which is probably due to the paucity of funds available. This is virtually admitted by Lord Cromer in his 1897 report :—

“ It is only since 1894 that the Egyptian Government has been able to turn its attention seriously to those numerous reforms which involve increased expenditure on any considerable scale. Amongst the objects which most nearly concern the general welfare of Egypt, it cannot be doubted that the reconquest of some portion, at all events, of the Soudan, takes a very high place. It is to the accomplishment of this object that the attention of the Egyptian Government must, for the time being, be mainly directed.

“ No Government, and certainly not the semi-internationalised Government of Egypt, can afford to embark at once and at the same moment in a number of expensive and difficult operations. I do not doubt that the day of the Egyptian sanitary reformer will come, but under the circumstances to which I alluded above, I fear, though I say it with regret, that some little while must yet elapse before the question of improved sanitation in Egypt can be taken seriously in hand.”

Then a great deal must be allowed for the horribly

insanitary habits of the natives. Though personally clean, and not averse to the use of water, the huts of the fellaheen are indescribably filthy. Then again the religious prejudices of the people make the task of the sanitary reformer extremely difficult, for any injudicious interference might easily excite a fanatical opposition, which would stand in the way of reform. However, under the judicious management of Rogers Pasha, a large number of mosques, which were perfect centres of infection, have been placed in a proper sanitary condition.

Drainage of Cairo.—One of the most important measures in the matter of public health, which has lately received the attention of the Government, is the drainage of the capital. “This is a tremendous undertaking, estimated to cost at least £500,000. The necessity has long been recognised, but it has been put off from year to year, owing to want of money—not so much absolute want of money, as want of power to apply money that actually existed to the desired object, owing to the usual and ten-times-explained necessity of obtaining the consent of the Powers, or, more properly, the consent of France—for none of the others made any difficulty. France was finally appeased by the appointment of an International Commission to examine the various competing schemes.” This Commission, composed of

an Englishman, a Frenchman, and a German, sat in the winter of 1896-97, and ended by proposing a scheme of its own, for which preliminary plans are at present being made. "So in two or three years we may hope to see Cairo drained, in which case that city, or at any rate the European quarter of it, will very likely be one of the healthiest places of residence in the world."

6. Education.—Till recently the educational system seemed little affected by the pervading spirit of reform, but no department has borne richer fruit of late years.

The famous Azhar University, "a petrified University, which rests like a blight upon the religious and intellectual life of the country," has moulded all the religious training in Egypt, the result being that previous to 1884 the few Government schools had been boycotted by parents of the dominant faith; now, however, the better-class Mohammedans are beginning to tolerate the Government foundations, and the numbers are steadily increasing.

To come to a higher form of public education—the art of government. Little progress has been made in developing representative institutions in the machinery of government. There is, it is true, a Legislative Council, but this is not of great importance in the body politic. There is also the General

Assembly, which is simply the Council enlarged by a popular element. This has one important function, for no *new* taxes can be imposed without its consent. As, however, this Assembly only meets once every two years, it cannot play a considerable part in Egyptian politics. The time, in fact, has not yet come for applying the principle of representative government in any great degree to the national affairs of Egypt.

The above is a brief epitome of the development and results of the more important reforms in the administration of Egypt under British influence. For a good deal of the information embodied in this chapter I have laid under contribution an able study of Modern Egypt, *England in Egypt* (see "Bibliography"), by Lord Milner. Most of the quoted portions are also taken from this admirable and thoroughly well-informed work.

II.—RECENT ARCHÆOLOGICAL RESEARCH

THE work of exploration in Egypt is chiefly undertaken by the Government Department of Antiquities and the Egypt Exploration Fund. The operations of this Society are characterised by great thoroughness and scientific zeal, and are conducted with a conscientiousness which is not always appreciated at its full value by the ordinary tourist, who is naturally inclined to give greater credit to the more practical and less scientific explorations of the Egyptian Government. But the aims of these two bodies are different. The Egypt Exploration Fund is a purely scientific society, while the Government Department chiefly devotes its attention to preserving and restoring the famous monuments and temples which attract the ordinary visitor.

Thebes.—During the last few winters the Exploration Fund have been carrying on extensive excavations at Thebes, with the view of thoroughly clearing out the wonderful temple of Queen Hatshepsut at Dar-el-Bahari. This work is now finished,

and every portion of this beautiful building can be seen by tourists.

Beni Hassan.—Another valuable work of the Egypt Exploration Fund within recent years has been the exhaustive archæological survey of the famous rock-tombs of Beni Hassan. The results of this stupendous undertaking, in which thousands of wall sculptures and inscriptions were transcribed and translated, supplemented by an enormous number of plans, diagrams, and “squeezes,” are to be found in *Beni Hassan*, the *magnum opus* of the Society, consisting of four folio volumes.

Previous to 1883, when the Egypt Exploration Fund was founded, the historical value of many important discoveries had been considerably discounted, owing to the haphazard manner in which excavations and archæological researches had been undertaken, and this carelessness must be attributed to the insufficient supervision of the native diggers by the Museum authorities, who in most sites had the monopoly of digging. Within recent years, excavating has been carried on more intelligently, and with a greater appreciation of the value of full and accurate records of each object discovered, without which the most important discoveries, from the dealer’s point of view, have little value in the eyes of scholars and archæologists.

Naukratis.—The discoveries at Naukratis, an ancient Greek settlement of the seventh century B.C., are of peculiar interest to art students. This ancient site is just beyond the native village of Nekrash, a few miles from Tel-el-Barud, a station on the Cairo and Alexandria Railway. Researches here have thrown considerable light on the life of the early Greek settlers who founded the city in the time of Psammetikhos, about 660 B.C. Professor Petrie brought away from the mounds of rubbish here a large collection of Greek vases and statuettes, many of which can now be seen in the British Museum.

Pithom.—Another important work by Professor Petrie, of peculiar interest to Biblical students, was the identification of the site of Pithom, the famous treasure city of the Pharaohs, in the mounds of Maskhuteh, a few miles west of Ismailia.

Equally sensational was the finding, by the same indefatigable explorer, of the Temple of Sneferu (the first king of the fourth dynasty), at the foot of the "False Pyramid" of Medum. An extraordinary circumstance in the discovery of this ancient temple was that it was found absolutely perfect, with even the roof entire, forty feet beneath the surface.

Tel-el-Amarna.—Tel-el-Amarna, some fifty miles north of Assiout, is the site of several interesting discoveries. The Great Temple of the "heretic

king," *Khu-en-Aten*, was discovered by *Lepsius*, but systematically explored and described by Professor *Petrie* during the winter of 1891-92. Here were found the famous cuneiform tablets, which have added so much to our knowledge of Egypt's foreign relations during the reigns of the last kings of the eighteenth dynasty.

Side by side with the more scientific work of archæological research undertaken by the Egypt Exploration Fund, is the equally important, but more mechanical work of the Egyptian Government, which is mainly confined to the unearthing and clearing of rubbish the buried portions of the great monuments and temples of the Upper Nile, which may be considered as the great show-place for tourists.

Karnak.—At *Karnak* important work has been done. All the money raised by the Government tax levied on visitors to the ancient monuments during the winter of 1896-97 was devoted to the restoration and excavation here. "Under the superintendence of *M. de Morgan*," wrote *Lord Cromer* in his report, "great progress has been made during the last year in the work of preserving these temples. A large amount of earth, which filled the great courtyard and the Hall of Columns, has been removed; the bases of the columns have been cleared from contact with the salted earth and repaired with cement. The

fallen stones have been numbered and collected, with a view possibly to their being replaced at some future time."

Island of Philæ.—During the winter of 1896-97 Captain Lyons was actively engaged in excavating likely sites in the Island of Philæ, and clearing the Temple of Isis of the debris of centuries, and the ruins of a Coptic village with which a portion of the building had been covered. In the course of the excavation of likely sites, several small temples were discovered. Although this archæological work was merely supplementary to the great engineering work undertaken by the Government, of forming a huge dam at this part of the river, it was carried out most thoroughly and efficiently. Indirectly, then, the Assouan Reservoir Scheme, which was so strenuously opposed by archæologists and artists, has been the means of promoting antiquarian research in Philæ.

The Pyramids.—In the Ghizeh Pyramid Plateau we reach a site known to every tourist. Unfortunately this district, although of the highest archæological interest, has never been properly worked, owing to the Government digging monopoly. At the Pyramid of Dahshur, however, at the southern end of this extensive necropolis, much has been done by M. de Morgan, the late Director of the Museum, and his thorough researches have resulted in a most

valuable mine of tombs being brought to light. The magnificent sets of jewellery found here, now in the Cairo Museum, are familiar to every traveller in Egypt. "The exquisite delicacy, skill, and taste of this work surpasses all that is yet known. The pectorals are formed by soldering walls of gold on to a base plate, which is elaborately chased with details on the back. Between these walls or ribs of gold are inserted minutely cut stones—cornelian, lazuli, and felspar—to give the vari-coloured design. In this, and in the beads of gold, the astounding minuteness of the work and perfect delicacy of execution exceed the limits of mere naked-eye inspection."

Oxyrhynchus.—The season of 1896-97 was noteworthy for the discovery of some of the most valuable discoveries of papyri in the whole history of Egyptian exploration. This includes the famous "Logia"—a second-century papyrus containing some remarkable sayings of Our Lord, a third-century copy of the first chapter of St. Matthew—a *century older* than the oldest MSS. of the New Testament, and a long fragment of the fourth book of Thucydides (chapters 36-41).

These extraordinary discoveries, which can only be compared in point of interest to the sensational find of the mummies of the Pharaohs at Thebes in

1881, are due to the enterprise and skill of Messrs. Grenfell and Hunt of Oxford University. The place of discovery was Behneseh, which occupies the site of the Roman town of Oxyrhynchus, on the edge of the Libyan Desert, 120 miles south of Cairo and some 8 miles west of the Nile. The best specimens of this wonderful find were claimed by the authorities of the Ghizeh Museum, but the rest of the collection was despatched to England. The papyri consist of some 2300 pieces, from the first to the tenth century, and comprise, in short, in addition to the purely literary fragments and texts, "specimens of almost everything committed to writing, from an imperial edict to the private memoranda of a fellah."

The Logia.—This document has aroused a considerable amount of interest among theological students, and has given rise to many problems. Some critics consider that this papyrus is a fragment of the well-known, but of course non-canonical, "Gospel according to the Egyptians." A more satisfactory view, though not free from difficulties, is that this papyrus is what it professes to be, a collection of some of Our Lord's sayings. "These, judging from their archaic tone and framework, were put together not later than the end of the first, or the beginning of the second century, and it is quite

possible that they embody a tradition independent of those which have taken shape in our canonical Gospels."

Deshâsheh.—This part of the Libyan Desert has proved a prolific field to explorers, as, only forty miles north of Behneseh, Professor Petrie, early in 1897, found at Deshâsheh (a few miles south of Beni Suef, but on the other side of the river) a number of fifth-dynasty tombs. The principal results obtained were several statues of Prince Nenkheftka (about 3500 B.C.). One of these figures, which are remarkably artistic productions, has been brought to England.

The skeletons found in the tombs are of the greatest interest to historical and anthropological students. Most of these had evidently been carefully dissected and put together again. This, in the opinion of Professor Petrie, points to an unusual method of burial anterior to the age of mummies, and suggests a cannibal ancestry. This theory is ventilated in a striking article by the Professor in the *Contemporary*, June 1897.

Abydos.—From 1899 to 1903 Professor W. M. F. Petrie carried out, on behalf of the Egypt Exploration Fund, a most exhaustive exploration of the Tombs and Temple of the 1st Dyn. Kings at Abydos. These excavations have resulted in the absolute

identification of Menes (long regarded as a quasi-legendary personage) and all the other kings of the First Dynasty. Never, indeed, has "so much of Egyptian history been proved monumentally in a few months; never has so remote a period been brought so completely before us" as it has been during the recent work of the Society at Abydos.

The treasure trove found at Abydos, and distributed among the principal Museums of Europe and America, included inscriptions relating to all of the First Dynasty Kings, which verified the accuracy of Manetho's famous list.

The field had proved so rich that it was decided to work on the general necropolis, but compared to the exploration of the Royal Tombs and Temples the results were disappointing, while objects gold and crystal and ivory cups engraved with the name of Menes himself, are some of the more tangible results of the two years' work on the Royal Tombs. Some splendid specimens of jewellery were also discovered—bracelets, gold-capped vases, as well as the "gold bar of Menes," to say nothing of over 800 stone vases.

The explorations at Abydos are perhaps the most costly of any undertaking of the Egypt Exploration Fund, but it must be admitted that the results were commensurate

Ehnasya (Heracleopolis Magna).—The Egypt Exploration Fund had intended that the neighbourhood of the Step Pyramid of Sakkarah should be the scene of their labours in 1903-04. Unfortunately, the conditions¹ offered to the Cairo authorities were not accepted, so it was decided that excavations should be carried on here instead.

“Professor W. M. F. Petrie and his staff further cleared the temple area, which was partially exposed by M. Naville, working on behalf of the E. E. F. in 1891.

“During these excavations Professor Petrie found a beautiful little gold statuette of the ram-headed god Harshefi.”

Deir-el-Bahari.—“M. Naville and Mr. H. R. Hall worked at Deir-el-Bahari (1903-04), and discovered a temple of the Eleventh Dynasty close to that of the Eighteenth Dynasty, built by Hatshepsu. Before this discovery Queen Hatshepsu and her architect, Semut, were credited with the peculiar design of this Temple built in terraces; now, however, we find that Mentuhotep of the Eleventh Dynasty (2500 B.C.) had already built a small temple, which is copied in nearly every detail by Queen Hatshepsu.”

E. P.

¹ Namely, that the Society should spend not less than £600, but that all antiquities found should be given up to the Cairo Museum authorities.

Meroe (1909-13).—Excavations on the site of Queen Candace's Ethiopian capital near Kubushiyah were begun by Professor Garstang, at the cost of the University of Liverpool, in 1909, and have been continued each season since. The most important of the historical monuments excavated so far are the great Temple of Amen, the Temple of the Sun, the small "Lion Shrine," and the Royal Baths, as well as the complete ground-plan of the Royal Palaces.

The Temple of Amen (about 300 B.C.) is now completely uncovered. The Sun Temple referred to by Herodotus dates from about 600 B.C. Near the treasure chamber Professor Garstang discovered in 1910 a bronze head of heroic size, of excellent workmanship and in perfect condition—a very fine example of Roman sculpture of the Augustan Age. Near the river were excavated the Royal Baths, containing a large swimming-bath and a tepidarium. A large number of statues and medallions which adorned the façade were found. Then a treasure consisting of several jars full of gold nuggets and jewels of Ethiopian kings valued at over £1000 was also discovered.

It is estimated that the complete excavation of the Royal City will require at least two more seasons' work.

Heliopolis (1912).—Preliminary excavations were conducted by Prof. Petrie in view of systematic exploration in future seasons. The first serious attempt to trace the history of Heliopolis resulted in the discovery of ruins of an earthen fort which the Professor attributed to the Hyksos kings. The form was rectangular, over a quarter of a mile long, with walls 100 feet thick. The Nineteenth Dynasty Temple enclosure was also traced throughout its whole course. In the course of the excavations pieces of a second obelisk erected by Thothmes III. were found. Altogether the preliminary investigation of the Heliopolis site promises well for the future.

Memphis (1911-13).—The British School of Archæology in Egypt undertook, at the expense of the Danish Government, excavations at Memphis which gave valuable results. A gigantic sphinx of alabaster was found buried between the two Colossi of Rameses. It is the largest sphinx ever transported, weighing about 80 tons, and being 26 feet long and 14 feet high. Professor Petrie attributes it to either the Eighteenth or Nineteenth Dynasty. It is to be re-erected *in situ*. Then, close to the Temple of Ptah another sphinx was discovered. It is in red granite, and has an inscription of Rameses II. It has been

sent to the National Museum at Copenhagen. Among other notable finds was that of a Ptolemaic Standard Measure, with measurements up to one-hundredth part of an inch.

Tarkhan (1911-13).—At Tarkhan, situated about 35 miles south of Cairo, a large First Dynasty Cemetery was discovered by the British School of Archæology in Egypt, and work during these two seasons was vigorously carried on. This necropolis indicates that an important pre-Memphite capital existed here. Some 800 tombs were opened, and the contents systematically noted and measured. The preservation of the tombs is remarkable,—owing to the sand filling up the valley the bodies have been less disturbed than is usual, and the upper structures of the tombs have been left in some cases absolutely perfect.

The earliest stage of the mastaba and tomb chapel can here be seen in perfection. The brick wall which retained the pile of sand above the graves, the little slits in it for the soul to come forth to the offerings, the enclosure for the offerings, and the stacks of pottery brought to the grave by the relatives and friends with food and drink for the dead—all were uncovered *exactly as they had been left over 7000 years ago.*

EGYPT EXPLORATION FUND (1905-13).

Since the year 1905 the Egypt Exploration Fund has completed the excavation of the Eleventh Dynasty temple at Dêr-el-Bahari, and the two temples are now entirely uncovered. The Eleventh Dynasty temple is of the highest interest as the only extant specimen of a temple of the Middle Kingdom. The work was carried out by Prof. E. Naville, assisted by Mr. H. R. Hall of the British Museum, Mr. E. R. Ayrton, and others

After the conclusion of this work in 1907, the great site of Abydos was secured for systematic exploration by the Fund, which has since then carried on the work under the superintendence of Prof. Naville, with the assistance of Mr. T. E. Peet, late Craven Fellow of the University of Oxford, Mr. H. R. Hall, Prof. Thos. Whittemore of Tuft's College, Mass., U.S.A., and others. Important cemeteries have been excavated yielding antiquities of all periods, and the Fund's old excavation of Umm el-Ga'ab, the tombs of the earliest kings of Egypt, has been finally completed.

The chief work at Abydos is now, however, the excavation of the Osireion, the great hypogæum or subterranean temple of King Meneptah. From this, important accessions to our knowledge are expected.

III.—BIBLIOGRAPHY OF RECENT POPULAR WORKS ON EGYPT

The following list includes the principal popular Books of Travel in Egypt published within the last few years. A few of the standard works of reference are also included :—

- ADAMS, FRANCIS.—The New Egypt. 5s. Unwin. 1893.
ALFORD, Lieut.—The Egyptian Soudan: its Loss and Recovery. 10s. Macmillan. 1898.
AMHERST, Lady.—A Sketch of Egyptian History. 10s. 6d. Methuen. 1904.
APPLETON, T. G.—A Nile Journal. 6s. Macmillan.
ARTIN, YACCOUB, Pasha.—England in the Sudan. Illus. 10s. net. Macmillan.
BACON, LEE.—Our Houseboat on the Nile. 286 pp. 7s. 6d. net. Gay and Bird. 1901.
BALL, Rev. O. J.—Light from the East. Eyre and Spottiswoode. 1899. An excellent popular introduction to Biblical Archaeology.
BELL, C. F. MOBERLEY.—From Pharaoh to Fellaah. 16s. Wells, Gardner and Co. 1889.
BRODRICK, Miss M.—Handbook of Egyptian Archæology. 3s. 6d. Methuen. 1903.
BUDGE, E. A. WALLIS, M.A.—History of Egypt. 8 vols. 3s. 6d. each. Kegan Paul. 1903. Scholarly but popular in treatment.
—— The Egyptian Soudan. 2 vols. 1907.
BUBLEIGH, BENNETT.—The Khartoum Campaign. Chapman and Hall. 1899.
BUTOHER, E. L.—The Story of the Church of Egypt. 2 vols. 16s. Smith, Elder and Co. 1897.
BUTLER, A. J.—Ancient Coptic Churches. 2 vols. 1884.
CAMERON, A. D.—Egypt in the Nineteenth Century. 6s. Smith, Elder and Co. 1898.
CANNEY, H. E. LEIGH, M.D.—The Meteorology of Egypt and its Influence on Disease. Ballière. 1897. The climates of Egypt are exhaustively dealt with.

- CARNARVON, Earl of, and HOWARD CARTER.—Five Years' Exploration at Thebes. 1912.
- CECIL, Lady W.—Bird Notes from the Nile. 3s. 6d. net. Constable. 1904.
- CLARKE, SOMERS, F.S.A.—Christian Antiquities in the Nile Valley. £1, 18s. net. Clarendon Press. 1912.
- COBBOLD, Lady EVELYN.—Wayfarers in the Libyan Desert. 128 pp. Illus. 6s. net. Humphreys. 1913.
- COLVIN, Sir A.—The Making of Modern Egypt. 1906.
- COOPER, C. S.—The Man of Egypt (The Coming Men Series). 300 pp. 6s. net. Hodder and Stoughton. 1913.
- CROMER, Earl. Modern Egypt. 7s. 6d. net. Macmillan. Serves admirably as a supplement to Lord Milner's classic, England in Egypt.
- CUNNINGHAM, ALFRED.—To-Day in Egypt. 1912.
- DAWSON, Sir W.—Modern Science in Bible Lands. 6s. Hodder and Stoughton. 1892.
- DICEY, EDWARD, C.B.—The Story of the Khedivate. 16s. Rivingtons. 1902.
- DONISTHORPE, W.—Down the Stream of Civilisation. Newnes. 1898.
- DUNNING, H. W.—To-Day on the Nile. 1905.
- EBERS, G.—Egypt: Descriptive, Historical, and Picturesque. Translated by Clara Bell. 2 vols. 42s. Cassell and Co., Limited. 1887. Considered a classic, and many modern travel-writers have laid this encyclopædic work under contribution.
- EDWARDS, A. B.—Pharaohs, Fellahs, and Explorers. New Ed. 18s. Osgood. 1893. This book, which is unfortunately handicapped by its *ad captandum* title, is a most exhaustive and conscientious work, and, although written many years ago, it holds its own as one of the best popular introductions to Egyptology.
- A Thousand Miles up the Nile. 3rd Ed. 7s. 6d. Routledge. This book is perhaps one of the best works on Egyptian travel ever written.
- FALLS, J. C. E.—Three Years in the Libyan Desert. Illus. 15s. net. Unwin. 1912.
- FYFE, H. H.—The New Spirit in Egypt. 284 pp. 5s. net. 1911.
- GLEICHEN, Count.—The Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. 2nd Ed. 1905.
- GORDON, Lady DUFF.—Last Letters from Egypt. An admirable series of letters describing Luxor before it became a fashion-

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF RECENT WORKS ON EGYPT 261

- able winter resort. 7s. 6d net. New Ed. R. B. Johnson. 1902.
- HICHENS, ROBERT.—Egypt and its Monuments. Hutchinson. 1908.
- HOGARTH, D. G.—A Wandering Scholar in the Levant. 2nd Ed. 7s. 6d. Murray. 1897.
- Accidents of an Antiquary's Life. 1910.
- JOHNSTON, Sir H. H.—The Nile Quest. 1904.
- KELLY, TALBOT.—Egypt Painted and Described. 20s. net. Black. 1903. Charmingly written descriptions of native life.
- KINGLAKE, A. W.—Eothen. 1s. Pop. Ed. Blackwood. 1897.
- KITCHING, A. L.—On Backwaters of the Nile. 1912.
- LANE, E. W.—Modern Egyptians. Pop. Ed. 3s. 6d. Ward, Lock.
- LANE-POOLE, STANLEY.—Cairo Fifty Years Ago. New Ed. Murray. 1896.
- Studies in a Mosque. 2nd Ed. Allen. 1892.
- Art of the Saracens in Egypt. Chapman and Hall. 1886.
- History of Egypt in the Middle Ages. 101 illus. 6s. Methuen. 1903.
- Story of Cairo, The.—(Mediaeval Towns Series.) 340 pp. 4s. 6d. net. Dent. 1904. Extremely readable as well as informative.
- LEEDER, S. H.—Veiled Mysteries of Egypt. 411 pp. 16s. net. Nash. 1912.
- LORIMER, NORMA.—By the Waters of Egypt. Illus. 16s. net. Methuen. 1909.
- LOTI, PIERRE.—Egypt (trans.). Laurie. 1909.
- MACGREGOR, J.—Rob Roy on the Nile and Jordan. New Ed. 2s. 6d. Murray. 1904.
- MAHAFFY, Prof. J. P.—The Empire of the Ptolemies. Macmillan. 1895.
- MARIETTE PASHA.—Outlines of Ancient Egyptian History. Edited by M. Brodrick. 5s. Murray.
- Monuments of Upper Egypt. 6s. Kegan Paul.
- MASPERO, Prof.—Egyptian Archeology. Translated by A. B. Edwards. 5th Ed. 6s. Grevel. 1902.
- The Dawn of Civilisation. £2, 5s. S.P.C.K. 1896.
- The Struggle of the Nations. £1, 8s. S.P.C.K. 1896.
- The Passing of the Empires. £1, 5s. S.P.C.K. 1899.
- Egyptian Art. Translated by Elizabeth Lee. 21s. net. Unwin, 1913.

- MASPERO, Prof.—History of Art in Egypt. 6s. net. Heinemann. 1912.
- MÉVILLE, Sir W.—Under Queen and Khedive. 306 pp. 6s. Heinemann. 1899.
- MILNER, Lord.—England in Egypt. 7s. 6d. 11th Ed. Arnold. 1904. Deservedly ranks as a classic.
- MONTBARD, G.—The Land of the Sphinx. 16s. Hutchinson. 1894.
- MORET, A.—In the Time of the Pharaohs. Illus. 7s. 6d. net. Putnams.
- Kings and Gods of Egypt. Illus. 7s. 6d. net. Putnams. 1912.
- MUIR, Sir W.—The Mamelukes. 10s. 6d. Smith, Elder and Co. 1896.
- MURRAY, Sir C. A.—Memoir of Mohammed Ali. 5s. Quaritch. 1898.
- NEWBERRY, P. E.—A Short History of Ancient Egypt. 3s. 6d. net. Constable. 1904.
- PEEL, Hon. SIDNEY.—The Binding of the Nile. Arnold. 1904.
- PENFIELD, W. O.—Present-Day Egypt. 439 pp. 1902.
- PETRIE, W. M. FLINDERS.—History of Egypt. 6 vols. 6s. each. Methuen. 1903.
- Ten Years' Digging in Egypt: 1881–1891. 6s. R.T.S.
- The Great Pyramid. 1888. The best scientific description yet published.
- REYNOLDS-BALL, EUSTACE.—Cairo: the City of the Caliphs. 335 pages. 5s. net. Unwin. 1901. This gives a description of Cairo and its principal sights and excursions, and of the Nile and its antiquities.
- ROYLE, CHARLES.—The Egyptian Campaigns, 1882–1899. 12s. net. Hurst and Blackett.
- SANDERSON, EDGAR.—Africa in the Nineteenth Century. 5s. Seeley. 1898.
- SANDWITH, F. M., M.D. Egypt as a Winter Resort. 3s. 6d. Kegan Paul. 1889. Of great value to invalids.
- SAYCE, Prof. A. H.—The Egypt of the Hebrews and Herodotus. 3rd Ed. 7s. 6d. Rivingtons. 1899.
- SLADEN, DOUGLAS.—How to See Egypt. Illus. Map. 7s. 6d. Kegan Paul. 1914.
- Oriental Cairo. Illus. 7s. 6d. net. Hurst and Blackett. 1918.
- Egypt and the English. 1906.

- SLATIN, Sir RUDOLF.—Fire and Sword in the Soudan. Trans. by Sir F. R. WINGATE. New Ed. 6s. Arnold. 1897.
- SMITH, G. BARNETT.—Life of Ferdinand de Lesseps. 7s. 6d. Allen. 1895. A useful history of the Suez Canal is embodied in this biography.
- STEEVENS, G. W.—Egypt in 1898. 6s. Blackwood. 1899.
- With Kitchener to Khartoum. 6s. Blackwood. 1898.
- STEVENS, E. S.—My Sudan Year. 10s. 6d. net. Mills and Boon. 1912.
- SYKES, C. A.—Service and Sport on the Tropical Nile. 1903.
- TIRARD, H. M.—Sketches from a Nile Steamer. 6s. Kegan Paul. 1891.
- TODD, Prof. J. A.—The Banks of the Nile. 298 pp. Illus. by Ella Du Cane. Maps. £1 net. Black. 1913.
- TRAILL, H. D.—From Cairo to the Soudan Frontier. 5s. Lane. 1896. Narrative of a Nile Trip in the Winter of 1895–96. One of the best books on the Nile voyage.
- Life of Lord Cromer. 15s. Bliss and Sands. 1897.
- England, Egypt, and the Soudan. 232 pp. Constable. 1900.
- TYNDALE, W.—An Artist in Egypt. 286 pp. £1 net. Hodder and Stoughton. 1912.
- VINCENT, FRANK.—Actual Africa. 1895.
- WAKELING, T. G.—Forged Egyptian Antiquities. 174 pp. Illus. 5s. net. Black. 1912.
- WARBURTON, ELIAS.—The Crescent and the Cross. Cheap Ed. 6d. Ward, Lock. This famous record of travel, though describing Egypt under Mehemet Ali, will still be found of value by the twentieth-century tourist.
- WARD, JOHN, F.S.A.—Pyramids and Progress. 288 pp. 325 illust. 7s. 6d. Eyre. 1902.
- WARNER, C. DUDLEY.—My Winter on the Nile. New Ed. 8s. Houghton, Boston. 1881.
- WEIGALL, A. E. P.—The Antiquities of Upper Egypt. 7s. 6d. net. 1910.
- WHITE, SILVA.—The Expansion of Egypt. 483 pp. Methuen. 1899.
- WILKIN, ANTHONY.—On the Nile with a Camera. Illus. £1, 1s. Unwin. 1896.
- WILKINSON, Sir GARDNER.—Ancient Egyptians. 12s. New Ed., abridged. 2 vols. Murray.
- WINGATE, Sir F. R.—Mahdism and the Egyptian Soudan. Macmillan. 1891.

- WINGATE, Sir F. R.**—Ten Years' Captivity in the Mahdi's Camp. Popular Ed. 6d. Sampson Low. 1898.
- WORSFOLD, BASIL.**—The Redemption of Egypt. 353 pp. £1, 5s. net. Allen. 1899.

GUIDE-BOOKS

- BAEDEKER, KARL.**—Egypt and the Sudan. 105 Maps and Plans. 55 Illus. 7th Ed. Unwin. 1914. The best and most complete Guide-book to Egypt.
- BUDGE, E. A. WALLIS, M.A.**—Cook's Egypt and the Sudan. 3rd Ed. 950 pp. 9 Maps. Illus. Cook. 1911. Archæological research admirably summarised. Very full Index.
- EGYPTIAN STATE RAILWAYS.**—Egypt and How to See It. 224 pp. Maps. Illus. 2s. 6d. Ballantyne. 1911. Practical information—hotels, local communications, etc.—very full and accurate.
- JOANNE.**—Egypte. 20 fr. Hachette. 1900.
- Cairo and Environs. 200 pp. Maps. Illus. 5 fr. Hachette. 1910.
- MACMILLAN'S GUIDE.**—Egypt and the Soudan. 6th Ed. 35 Maps and Plans. 5s. net. Macmillan. 1911. Well edited and very readable. Practical information full and accurate.
- MURRAY'S HANDBOOK.**—Egypt. 11th Ed. Edited by H. R. Hall, M.A. 800 pp. 58 Maps and Plans. 14s. Stanford. 1910.
- REYNOLDS-BALL, EUSTACE.**—Mediterranean Winter Resorts. 7th Ed. 600 pp. 5s. net. Kegan Paul. 1914. Gives 70 pages to Cairo and the Nile.
- WEINTHAL, LEO, F.R.G.S.**—Fascinating Egypt (Annual). 327 pp. Illus. 1s. African World Office. A well-illustrated and well-edited annual. Very full information on Routes.

INDEX

- Abou Sefhin, 104
Abou Simbel, 120, 206
Abou Sirgeh, 103
Abydos, 120, 173, 252, 258
Anglo-American Nile Steamer Co.,
14, 165, 194, 225, 228
Aqueduct (Old Cairo), 106
Army, 233
Assiout, 173
Assiout Barrage, 173
Assouan, 197-204
- Baalbec, 143
Barrages: Cairo, 158-62; Assiout,
173; Assouan, 201
Bazaars, 69-75
Bedrasheen, 131
Belzoni, 208
Belzoni's Tomb, 189
Beni Hassan, 168-71, 246
Bey's Leap (*see* Citadel), 87
Brodrick, Miss M. (Ed. of
Murray's Egypt), 133
Brugsch, Prof. H., 139
- Cairo: Practical Information, 15-
24 (Banks, 15; Baths, 15; Cafés,
15; Chemists, 16; Churches,
16; Clubs, 16; Conveyances,
16; Dentists, 19; English Doc-
tors, 19; Arabic Vocabulary,
19; Cost of Living, 19; Money,
20; Newspapers, 20; Official
Directory, 21; Post, 21; Trades
Directory, 23; Tourist Agencies,
24; Sanitation, 25; Climate,
26, 29; Routes, 1-12; Social
Aspects, 35; Clubs and Amuse-
ments, 41; Season, 43; Hotels,
44-55; Pensions, 54; Villas and
Apartments, 55; Mosques, 56-
68, 92-99; Bazaars, 69-75;
Museum, 76-85; Citadel, 86-
91; Old Cairo, 98-106; Minor
Sights, 107-16; Itineraries,
115; Drainage, 242
Cairo, Old: Mosque of Amru, 99;
Roman Fortress, 101; Coptic
Churches, 102-4; El Adra, 103;
Abou Sirgeh, 103; Abou Sefhin,
104; Nilometer, 104; Khalig
Fête, 105; Aqueduct, 106
Campbell's Tomb, 128
Cataracts: First, 199; Second,
208; Wady Halfa, 207; Pulpit
Rock, 208
Citadel, 86-91; Bey's Leap, 87;
Mosques, 88; Joseph's Well, 90
Climate, 25, 27, 28-32
Clubs, 39, 204, 216
Cook, Thos., and Son, 12-14, 24,
54, 118, 131, 137, 163, 166,
183, 193, 194, 204, 215, 221
Cromer, Lord, 241
Dahabeahs, 218, 241

Dahshur, 139-40 ; Jewellery, 81
Dehshâsheh, 252
Denderah, Temple of, 181
Dêr el-Bahari, 185-7, 254
Dervishes, 113

Education, 243

Edwards, Miss A. B., 126, 185

Egypt : Climate, 29-32 ; Medical Aspect, 32 ; Routes, 1-12, 215 ; Political History, 230-33 ; Foreign Relations, 230-33 ; Army, 233 ; Finance, 235 ; Agriculture, 237 ; Irrigation, 237 ; Justice, 238 ; Police, 240 ; Sanitation, 240 ; Education, 243 ; Archæology, 245-58 ; Bibliography, 259-64

Egypt Exploration Fund, 126, 245-58

Elephantine, Island of, 200

Fergusson (*Hist. of Architecture*), 121

Finance, 235

Gebel Abou Feyda, 172

Gebel Surgham, 214

Ghezireh Palace Hotel, 28, 48

Ghizeh : Pyramids, 117 ; Museum, 76 ; Mena House, 51, 117 ; Sport, 52

Golf, 52, 153, 210

Gondokoro, 216

Granville, Lord, 230

Grenfell and Hunt, Messrs., 251

Heliopolis, 142-7, 256 ; Virgin's Tree and Well, 144-5 ; Ostrich Farm, 147 ; Route, 147

Helouan - les - Bains, 148-55 ; Route, 149 ; Hotels, 149 ; Baths, 148, 151 ; Treatment, 152 ; Amusements, 153 ; Excursions, 154

Hotels : Cairo, 44-55 ; Mena House, 51 ; Helouan, 149 ;

Luxor, 192 ; Assouan, 203 ; Khartoum, 215

Index, 265-8

Irrigation, 237

Ismail, Khedive, 85, 145

Ismailia, 33

Itineraries, 58, 115

Joseph's Well, 90

Justice, 238

Karnak, 179-81, 248

Kerreri, Battlefield of, 214

Khalig Canal, 86

Khalig Fête, 105

Khartoum, 209-16

Kinglake, A. W., 127

Kom-Ombo, Temple of, 196

Kurnah, Temple of, 182

Library, National, 85, 107

Logia, 251

Luxor : Routes, 12-13, 176-93 ; Hotels—Luxor, Karnak, Thewfikieh—Churches, Doctor, Shops, Dealers in Antiquities, Conveyances, 192-3 ; History, Itinerary, Temples, 177-91 ; Tombs of the Kings (Thebes), 188-9

Mail Steamers : Cook and Son, 12-14 ; Government, 13, 14 ; Anglo-American, 13-14, 165

Mameluke Sovereigns, 56 ; Tombs, 96

Mariette, 125, 185, 187

Mehemet Ali, 86, 89, 93, 159

Memphis, 131-41, 256 ; Routes, 131 ; History, 132 ; **Rameses II.** Statue, 133 ; Serapeum, 134 ; Step Pyramid, 137 ; Pyramid of Unas, 137 ; Tomb of Thi, 138 ; Tomb of Ptah-Hetep, 138 ; Tomb of Mera, 139

- Meroe, 255**
Minor Sights, 107-16; Public Library, 107; Port of Cairo, 108; Mohammedan Festivals, 109-15
 Mohammedan Festivals, 109-15
 Mokattam Mountains, 157
Moncrieff, Sir Colin Scott, 160
Mooski, The, 74-5
Morgan, M. de, 139, 140, 197
Morgan, Prof. de, 139
Moses' Well, 157
Mosques, 56-68; Amru (Old Cairo), Mohammed - Ali (Citadel), Tulun, Kalaun, Sultan Hassan, El - Hakim (Arab Museum), El - Akbar (Tekiyet), El - Hassanen, Ibrahim Agha, El - Ghuri, Abou Bekr, El - Azhar (Moslem University), El - Muaiyad, Itinerary, 59; Tomb Mosques of Kait Bey, El - Ashraf Bursbey, and Barkuk (*see* Tombs of the Caliphs); Mohammed Nasr, 89; Suleiman Pasha, 90; Imamesh-Shafih, 97; Tewfik, 97
Mummies of the Pharaohs, 81
Museum, Arabic, 84-5
Museum, Egyptian, 76-85, 129, 137, 140; Village Sheik, 73; Hyksos Sphinx, 79; "The Israel Stela," 79; Tablet of Sakkarah, 80; Stela of Canopus, 80; Tel el-Amarna Tablets, 80; Dahshur Jewellery, 82; Royal Mummies, 81-2; Recent Acquisitions, 83-4
Naukratis, 247
Nile, The: Routes, 163-7, 194; Dahabeahs, 225; Tourist Steamers, 12, 163-7, 194; Climate, 218; Scenery, 220; as a Health Resort, 217-28; Animal Life, 222
Nilometers, 104, 199
Obelisks: Heliopolis, 142; Cleopatra's Needle, 143; Luxor, 181
Omdurman, 213
Osiris, Temple of, 199
Oxyrhynchus, 250
Papyrus: Harris, 185; **Oxyrhynchus, 250**
Pensions (Cairo), 54
Petrie, Prof. Flinders, 125, 169, 172, 247, 248, 252, 254
Petrified Forest, 156-8
Philæ, 198-200, 249
Pithom, 247
Plunkett, Col., 64
Port of Cairo, 108
Port Said, 33
Port Sudan, 215
Purchasers in Bazaars, Hints to, 72-4
Pyramid of Dahshur, 139
 „ of Medûm, 137
 „ of Sakkarah, 139
 „ of Unas, 137
 „ Step, 137
Pyramids of Ghizeh, 117-30; Route, 117-22; Origin, 120; Statistics, 121; Ascent, 122; Visit to Interior, 124; Sphinx, 124; Campbell's Tomb, 128; Temple of the Sphinx, 129; Exploration, 249
Quarries, Ancient, 154, 196, 201
Ramadan, 111
Ramasseum, 182
Raum, Col., 126
Regeneration of Egypt, 229-44
Rock Tombs, 168-70, 200
Roda Island, 104 (*see* Old Cairo)
Roman Fortress, 101
Routes: Cairo, 1-12; **Pyramids, 117**; **Sakkarah, 131, 154**; **Dahshur, 139**; **Heliopolis, 147**; **Helouan, 149**; **Petrified Forest,**

- 156; Barrage, 159; Luxor to Assouan, 194; Assouan to Second Cataract, 205
- Sakkarah** (*see* Memphis)
- Sandwith, F. M., M.D., 29, 32
- Sanitation, 240
- Seti I., Tomb of, 197
- Shubra Avenue, 49, 161
- Silsileh Quarries, 196
- Speos Artemidos, 170
- Sphinx, the**, 126-30; Statistics, 127; Col. Raum's Discovery, 128; Kinglake's Description, 129
- Sphinx, Hyksos, 79
- Stanley, Dean, 126
- Steamship Companies (*see* Routes)
- Tablets: Sakkarah**, 80; Tel-el-Amarna, 81; Canopus, 80; Abydos, 181
- Tarkhan, 257
- Tel-el-Amarna, 81, 171-2, 247
- Temples: Sphinx**, 129; Sacred Bulls, 134; Heliopolis, 143, 256; Luxor and Karnak, 179-82; Kurnah, 182; Medinet Habû, 184; Dér-el-Bahari, 185
- Tewfik, Khedive, 145, 148; Tomb of, 97
- Thebes: History**, 177; Itinerary, 178; Temples of Luxor and Karnak, 179-82; The Ramesseum, 182; Colossi, 183; Queen Hatshepsut's Temple, 185; Kurnah, 182; Medinet Habû, 143, 184; Tombs of the Kings, 188; Exploration, 245
- Tombs: Campbell**, 128; Thi 138; Ptah-Hetep, 188; Mera, 139; Caliphs (*see* Mosques); Kait Bey, 94; Barkuk, 95; El-Ashraf, 96; Mamelukes, 96; Khedivial, 97; of the Kings, 188; Hatshepsut, 187
- Traill, H. D., 114, 224
- Tura Quarries, 154
- Villas and Apartments**, 55, 151
- Vocal Memnon, 183
- Wady Halfa, 207
- Wakfs Office (administration of the Mosques), 58, 97
- Warburton, Elias, 88
- Weber, Sir Hermann, M.D., 29, 32
- Williams, C. Theodore, M.D., 32
- Wilson, Sir Erasmus, 126

THE END

P&O



ROUND-THE-WORLD TOURS

SHORT SEA TRIPS
NORTH OF FRANCE - SPAIN

YACHTING CRUISES
NORWAY - MEDITERRANEAN

The P&O Line is a member of the P&O Group of Companies
INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN BY THE P&O COMPANY

Advertisements

N. D. L.
Norddeutscher Lloyd,
Bremen.

SPECIAL SERVICES
TO
ALEXANDRIA

From
MARSEILLES
Direct

From **MARSEILLES**
via **NAPLES**

From
VENICE
Direct

Through Fares from London.

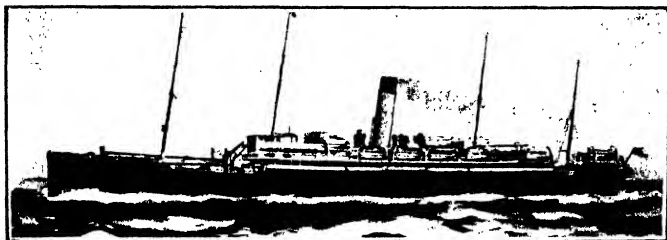
Apply to—

KELLER, BRYANT & CO.,
26 & 27 Cockspur Street, S.W.
2 King William Street, E.O.

And at **MANCHESTER** & **SOUTHAMPTON.**

THE BIBBY LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS,

To Marseilles, Egypt, Ceylon, Burmah, and Southern India.



Offers special facilities for Passengers to and from South of France, the Riviera, Italian Lakes, Corsica, Egypt, Palestine, etc.

The Fleet consists of—

	Tons.	Horse Power.
"DERBYSHIRE"	10,000	5,000
"WORCESTERSHIRE"	10,000	5,500
"HEREFORDSHIRE"	10,000	5,500
"WARWICKSHIRE"	11,000	6,000
"LEICESTERSHIRE"	12,000	6,000
"GLOUCESTERSHIRE"	12,000	6,000
"OXFORDSHIRE"	12,500	6,500

Sailings from LIVERPOOL every second Thursday; from MARSEILLES a week later. Homewards every fortnight for LONDON, calling at COLOMBO and MARSEILLES.

As the bulk of the Eastern Passengers by this line embark and disembark at Marseilles, those desirous of the short trip (6½ days) between England and Marseilles are afforded very ample accommodation on these fine twin-screw vessels, at very moderate rates.

For such as desire a week at sea, with the most favourable surroundings, this has become a very favourite trip.

Passengers taking Return Tickets from Liverpool have the option of returning by any of the Bibby Line Steamers, or overland through Paris to London, first class, similarly, passengers may proceed to Marseilles from London by rail, and return by sea. Only First Class Passengers carried.

Liverpool to Marseilles	£8 8 0	Liverpool to Rangoon	£50 0 0
Return	£15 0 0	Marseilles to Port Said	£12 0 0
" " Port Said	£17 0 0	" " Ismailia and Suez	£13 0 0
" " Ismailia and Suez	£18 0 0	" " Colombo and Tuticorin	£40 0 0
" " Colombo and Tuticorin	£42 0 0	" " Rangoon	£45 0 0

An allowance of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare is allowed to passengers who, having paid the full single fare, re-embark within six months from the date of landing, and of 10 per cent. to those returning within twelve months.

For all further information apply to Messrs. **BIBBY BROS. & CO.**, 26 Chapel Street, LIVERPOOL; or 10-11 Mincing Lane, LONDON, E.C.

BEAUTIFUL BOOKS ABOUT THE EAST

EGYPT.

PAINTED AND DESCRIBED BY R. TALBOT KELLY, R.B.A.

CONTAINING 75 FULL-PAGE ILLUSTRATIONS IN COLOUR, SQ. DEMY 8VO, CLOTH, GILT TOP.
(By Post, 20s. 6d.) Price 20/- net. (By Post, 20s. 6d.)

"Rarely can this old, old country have received more beautiful homage than here—the happily inspired work of a true artist revealing her countless charms."—*Bookman*.

BANKS OF THE NILE.

PAINTED BY ELLA DU CANE.

DESCRIBED BY PROF. JOHN A. TODD (FORMERLY OF THE KENEDIVIAL SCHOOL OF LAW, CAIRO).
DESCRIPTIONS OF THE ILLUSTRATIONS BY FLORENCE DU CANE.

CONTAINING 60 FULL-PAGE ILLUSTRATIONS IN COLOUR AND TWO SKETCH-MAPS,
SQUARE DEMY 8VO, CLOTH, GILT TOP.

(By Post, 20s. 6d.) Price 20/- net. (By Post, 20s. 6d.)

"To anyone who has visited Egypt, and who has witnessed the scenes so sympathetically and so vividly portrayed, the book will not only recall many delightful experiences, but will intensify and strengthen memories that are a sheer delight."—*Court Journal*.

EGYPTIAN BIRDS.

PAINTED AND DESCRIBED BY CHARLES WHYMPER, F.Z.S., B.O.U.

CONTAINING 51 FULL-PAGE ILLUSTRATIONS IN COLOUR, SQ. DEMY 8VO, CLOTH, GILT TOP.

(By Post, 20s. 6d.) Price 20/- net. (By Post, 20s. 6d.)

"Mr. Charles Whympere has produced a beautiful and charming volume which should afford considerable pleasure to bird-lovers wintering in Egypt."—*Daily Telegraph*.

THE LIGHT SIDE OF EGYPT.

PAINTED AND DESCRIBED BY LANCE THACKERAY.

CONTAINING 48 FULL-PAGE ILLUSTRATIONS IN COLOUR, ALBUM SHAPE (10½ x 8 inches).

(By Post, 10s. 6d.) Price 10/- net. (By Post, 10s. 6d.)

"A keen sense of fun united to the artistic ability which Mr. Lance Thackeray displays is a rare gift. The artist here is richly endowed with both."—*Badminton Magazine*.

FROM SKETCH-BOOK AND DIARY.

BY LADY ELIZABETH BUTLER.

CONTAINING 28 FULL-PAGE ILLUSTRATIONS IN COLOUR AND 21 LINE DRAWINGS IN THE
TEXT BY THE AUTHOR, SQUARE DEMY 8VO, CLOTH, GILT TOP.

(By Post, 10s. 5d.) Price 10/- net. (By Post, 10s. 5d.)

"The famous artist's reminiscences of her travels are delightful reading, and she has enriched the volume with twenty-eight pictures which are reproduced in colour, besides line drawings in the text."—*Truth*.

THE PEOPLE OF EGYPT.

PAINTED BY LANCE THACKERAY. WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY GORDON HOME.

See page vi.

PEEPS AT MANY LANDS.

EGYPT. GREECE. ANCIENT EGYPT. HOLY LAND. TURKEY.

EACH CONTAINING 12 FULL-PAGE ILLUSTRATIONS IN COLOUR (ANCIENT EGYPT HAS 8 IN
COLOUR AND 8 IN BLACK), LARGE CROWN 8VO, CLOTH, WITH PICTURE ON THE COVER.

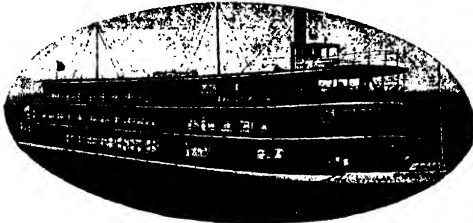
(By Post, 1s. 10d.) Price 1s. 6d. net each. (By Post, 1s. 10d.)

This series of Little Travel Books for Young People who are of an age to be interested in the countries of the world and their peoples has steadily grown on account of its wide popularity. Each book is written in a simple and very attractive style, and thus the child gains valuable instruction through the sheer pleasure of reading and by examining the beautiful illustrations.

PUBLISHED BY A. AND C. BLACK, 4, 5, & 6 SOHO SQUARE, LONDON, W.

HAMBURG & ANGLO-AMERICAN NILE STEAMER & HOTEL CO.

FIRST-CLASS TOURIST SERVICE
From **CAIRO** to **LUXOR, ASSOUAN,** and **Back,**
by the fine, modern, electric-lighted Steamers,



"GERMANIA" "COLUMBIA" "VICTORIA"
"NIAGARA" "PURITAN" "INDIANA"

Express Service. Combined Rail and River Trips.

NILE TRIPS.

Cairo to the **FIRST CATARACT** and back from £25 upwards.

Regular Weekly Service to the **SECOND CATARACT,**

By the newly-fitted steamer "Nubia," connecting with
the Trains-de-Luxe running between **Halfa and Khartoum** and the
Government Services to **Gondokoro.**

Small Steamers for Private Charter. Dahabeahs of all sizes for Family Parties.
Steam Launches for Local Excursions. Steam Tugs for towing Dahabeahs.
Steam Barges for Freight Transport.

HAMBURG AND ANGLO-AMERICAN NILE STEAMER AND HOTEL COMPANY.

Offices and Administration:

GRAND CONTINENTAL HOTEL BUILDINGS, CAIRO.

Telegraphic Address: "TRANSPORT," Cairo.

NEW YORK OFFICES: Hamburg-American Line, 41/45 Broadway.

BERLIN OFFICE: Hamburg-Amerika Linie, 8 Unter den Linden.

LONDON OFFICES: 15/16 COOKSPUR STREET
(Hamburg-American Line).

CAIRO.

THE NEW KHEDIVIAL HOTEL.

THIS popular Family Hotel was entirely rebuilt in 1904. It is a perfect modern fireproof building, situated on the main avenue of the City near Cook's office.

It is furnished with all modern conveniences—electric light, an up-to-date lift, etc.

It is a very good house, which, under the management of its proprietor Mr. Vocles, has a first-class reputation for its many comforts to Visitors.

It can be strongly recommended to those who desire to be economical in their expenditure during their stay, whilst certain of receiving most excellent attention to their wants.

It is patronized mostly by English and Americans, and it is open all the year round.

The PEOPLE of
Egypt



PAINTED BY LANCE THACKERAY

INTRODUCTION BY GORDON HOME.

CONTAINING 32 FULL-PAGE ILLUSTRATIONS IN COLOUR, TIPPED ON GREY MOUNTS, FACED BY DESCRIPTIVE NOTES ILLUSTRATED BY A LARGE NUMBER OF THUMB-NAIL SKETCHES IN BLACK AND WHITE.

PRICE 5s. NET. (By Post, 5s. 4d.)

"The work of Mr. Lance Thackeray is admirable. His pages are crowded with vivid portraits of the streets and of the country districts, and his donkeys are the incarnation of patience."—*Aberdeen Free Press*.

"Those who have visited Egypt will find in this book a most graphic record of the various types of peoples whom they have met with in their travels."—*Saturday Review*.

"The book makes a very charming souvenir."—*The Queen*.

"The sketches are 'the thing,' for we have 32 in colour and still more in black and white. They are virile, convincing, and amusing."—*Manchester Courier*.

"It is needless to state that the sketches are most true to life and absolutely represent what they are intended to depict. This work will be a pleasant memento to tourists of their visit to Egypt."—*The Near East*.

LANCE THACKERAY

A. AND C. BLACK, 4, 5, & 6 SOHO SQUARE, LONDON, W.

JERUSALEM.

GRAND NEW HOTEL.

FIRST-CLASS.

SITUATE near Jaffa Gate, Tower of David, and all places of interest in the City. Electric Light throughout, etc. Latest Sanitary Improvements. All Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son's travellers are accommodated at this hotel. To avoid disappointment apply for rooms in advance. Interpreters meet all steamers at Jaffa and trains at Jerusalem. Cook's Coupons.

A. & J. MORCOS, Proprietors.

HOTEL FAST.

THE leading Hotel of Jerusalem. Newly Furnished. Best Central Situation. 100 Bedrooms. Compartments with Baths. Electric Light throughout. Kitchen highly recommended. European Service.

Interpreters meet all Steamers at Jaffa.

FAST & SONS, Prop.

JAFFA.

HARDEGG'S JERUSALEM HOTEL.

Opposite Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son's Offices.

"A very comfortable, clean, and well-furnished hotel. Sanitary arrangements excellent."—Cook's *Palestine Handbook*, 1911. **Proprietor: Mr. HARDEGG.**

JERUSALEM

A PRACTICAL GUIDE TO JERUSALEM AND ITS ENVIRONS

By **E. A. REYNOLDS-BALL, B.A., F.R.G.S.**

CONTAINING 8 FULL-PAGE ILLUSTRATIONS IN COLOUR BY JOHN FULLEYLOVE, R.I., AND 5 MAPS AND PLANS

SECOND EDITION. FOOLSCAP 8VO. CLOTH. PRICE 2s. 6d. NET. (*By Post*, 2s. 9d.)

"No other Guide Book that we know of contains so much practical information on commonplace matters."—*Speaker*.

"The perfection of a Guide Book—minute, comprehensive, practical."—*Academy*.

LETTERS FROM THE HOLY LAND

By **LADY BUTLER**

CONTAINING 16 FULL-PAGE ILLUSTRATIONS IN COLOUR FROM PAINTINGS BY THE AUTHOR
SQUARE 8VO. CLOTH. PRICE 7s. 6d. NET. (*By Post*, 7s. 11d.)

"The letters in themselves afford their own justification: the sketches are by Lady Butler, and when we have said that we have said all. Combined, they make a book that is at once a delight to the eye and a pleasure to handle."—*St. James's Gazette*.

PUBLISHED BY **ADAM & CHARLES BLACK, 4, 5, & 6 SOHO SQUARE, LONDON, W.**

DATE OF ISSUE

This book must be returned within 3, 7, 14 days of its issue. A fine of ONE ANNA per day will be charged if the book is overdue.

