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No 3

XV

DECEMBER 5<sup>TH</sup> TUESDAY

ON THE NILE.

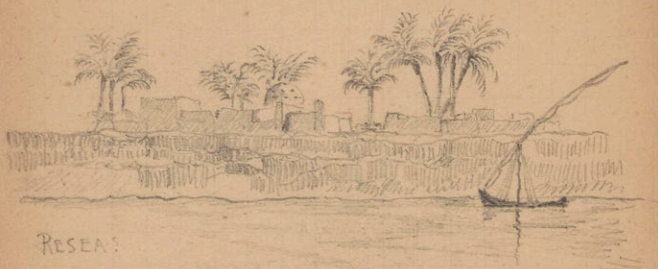
1893



MY CRAFT  
ON THE  
NILE

We left Deshna! at 5 A. M. The morning was cold compared with the day and my Kench blanket did good service. We passed the "Rudder" orange dahabeeya soon after daybreak - she had drifted by us during the night - and she was soon "hull down" in the distance. The river was full of boats loaded with Kench rocks and other freight going down, while others were on the way up. We went over a part of the river that was quite rapid - it is a wonder it is not a Cataract where wind and stream made us go at stern boat speed. The "Dhis" passed us on the way down early. About 9 o'clock we passed the village Resea! - I get these names from Hassan and have not the least idea how they are spelled. In the village I heard a Funtun drum and a monotonous chant that Hassan said was a Funtun musician. The village was a characteristic specimen - Nile mud brick houses a little domed mosque the paper looking dove houses and groups of palms. The people are at work all along

Dec 5th (Tue) (cont)



RESEA?

The river irrigating, and near this village I saw one of the substantial looking gates of a government canal. A little farther on we passed a great cliff



A CAPT CONVENT

that approached close to the river. At its foot stood Capt Convent with a long surrounding walls and a number of small domes showing above them. In the centre was a bigger building, finished with a few windows. It was brown - red brick and the domes white. The plain that extends beyond the cliff is full of luxuriant vegetation - date palms in great rows, tamarisks and other trees, while the land is covered with sugar cane. It was not long until we passed

Dec 5<sup>th</sup> Tue (con)

Hau (pronounced Hoo) - a village of some size with two mosques with towers, one near the edge of the biga river bank. We reached the port of Farshut (Kamadi?) about 11 o'clock where Hassan and I walked along the river bank for a distance past a large sugar factory and



THE CLIFFS  
near Plaza  
east bank,



MOSQUE AT HAU

into the town. There was not much going on in the market, only a few vegetable sellers whose wares were mostly onions and radishes. At one side were a dozen or more horses belonging to the police and the gentry themselves were sitting in the shade of a house near the prison. I saw a group of women dressed in black with their heads covered and asked Hassan who they were. He said they were friends of the prisoners waiting for an opportunity to see them. I saw a couple of Shiek mosques in the village one 2

Dec 5<sup>th</sup> Tunis




SHEIKH MOSQUE  
AT HAMADI:

(Part of Fossiliferous)


especially picturesque that stood by a big tree near the market place. I posted a letter to Frank from here. We started on again at 11<sup>00</sup> and were hardly under way when one of the men broke his car. I hope it will not delay us, for things have been very favorable for a good trip so far. On the east bank the high cliffs now came close down to the water's edge. They seem to be made up of a sandstone top, in successive beds which show themselves at the projecting points as a series of little terraces - and a lower substratum of limestone. In the latter I saw what appeared to be a few rock cut tombs. The bank opposite was <sup>full of</sup> trees - date and date palms, tamarisks and I suppose the entire catalogue of Nile forestry. Hassan tries to be entertaining. This morning he explained why he had some curious looking tattooing on his wrist and the back of his hand. When he was helping move some statues from Kharra to the Suvor Hotel he strained his wrist and to cure it had "some arab ladies" put the figures over the strained cords and joints. They were a succession of  $\lambda$  shaped spots along the cords and above the wrist a figure like a

Dec 5<sup>th</sup> Tue (con)

sim with three dots in the centre. He said the tattooing on the women's chins and other places was to make them "look lovely." He also said that often lover's vows were sealed by the woman tattooing her lover's name on her arm. He also related something in regard to the name when the man proved faithless but I could not make out what he meant. When he had prepared my dinner he asked if he might give the boy a piece of the meat, and afterwards explained that he wanted the boy to eat some because he had watched the meat cook and he was afraid his <sup>the boy's</sup> eye might make him, Hassan, sick. This was a case of the "evil eye" without a doubt. He made good time all afternoon and as I made a point of being in Belliané we sailed on into the night, although the flotilla we had been with stopped at some little distance up the river. Hassan told horrible tales about how the bad people on shore used to and might yet come with a gun and make solitary boats give up their worldly riches, but I have long ago come to the conclusion that Hassan is a confirmed coward. It was about 6 o'clock - perhaps after when we stopped by the bank at Belliané but I walked in the town a little with Hassan, where we stopped in a native coffee house - a curious sort of a place with benches made along the sides with mud on which were laid mats, for the guests to sit on. The ceiling was made of straw mats black with smoke. Coffee was passed around and then a queer sort of water pipe . The people



Dec 5<sup>th</sup> Tue (con)

BELLIANE.

were not noisy, spoke quietly and politely together. One was from Tunis dressed all in white with a big turban. The stove stood in the corner, only a sort of pillar made of mud on which the little fire burned - charcoal I think and coffee was made at each order in the usual  little pot of copper, black as soot from use - I suppose they never clean it. - cleanest hearths! I don't believe they ever clean anything.

Dec 6<sup>th</sup> Wednesday notes


ABYDOS.




The Mennemwiron is nearly destroyed in its front parts only & low remains of walls enclose 3 sides of a sort of court. On the 4<sup>th</sup> is a row of 12 square piers and back of this about 15 feet the facade wall of the temple. All this is constructed of a fine limestone, almost white and covered with large figures of the Kings and gods which retain a considerable amount of color that is quite fresh especially the reds. Passing the facade wall by the central entrance the first hall is reached supported by 2 rows of 12 cols. each, papyrus: columns. The caps carved into a band of cartouches & serpents, the shafts with Kings opening to gods other cartouches and at the bottom  The bases are slightly concave . The floor is paved with large flags. The walls are carved with hieroglyphic figures of large size in several rows. Much color remains. The architecture runs across the hall. Nearly all of the roof still exists carved with stars, eagles, &c. Seven large openings lead into the next hall which shows also 24 columns in 2 rows of similar design to the last hall but with the ornaments and sculptures in relief. (Both great halls are of sandstone the latter at least structured.)



Dec 6<sup>th</sup> Fed. notes (con)

ALYDOS.

This last hall differs however in having a third row of columns placed on a higher level at the back end that are simple cylinders with very slight taper and plain square abacus at the top  the face of the columns flush with the face of the abacus. On these principal faces run perpendicular bands with cartouches etc (compare the "fluted" columns of other temples). The rear wall is covered with large votive scenes and presents the most remarkable coloring I have yet met with. Here we might almost say was a perfectly preserved example of Egyptian decorative (of course mean exterior temple decoration standing in the free light) The carving here is in low relief beautifully executed. The color on the figures the ground left the natural surface of the stone I think - here it is again the fine limestone & the columns sand stone. From this hall open 7 chambers - the same ones - each of limestone, with an apparently vaulted roof but it is merely cut in the horizontal slabs.

 The carving is in low relief well executed and shows no color. At the back of  were blind doors - double separated by square posts and  in the round, while in those that are perfect is a circular or rather elliptical head with interesting carvings in much higher relief than usual: sphinxes, cartouches etc (I should say that some of the chambers show color on the carvings) The ceilings are decorated with eagles with outspread wings, stars, cartouches and other ornament. I think that this work and that on the walls is among the best workmanship I have seen, and the color exceptionally vivid. The 4

Dec 6<sup>th</sup> Wed. notes (con.)

MSB 2003

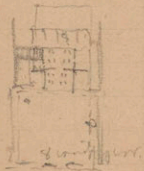
drawing is conventional Egyptian but from being stiff and rude. This is especially true of the offering Kings who bend in a graceful, dignified manner to the dieties who stand proudly erect before them. These rooms seem to have been divided in the centre by a shallow pair of pilasters, perhaps to receive a curtain. The sculptures are all in low relief. Beyond these rooms entered by the 3<sup>d</sup> from the right is a hall with 5 columns, with cylindrical shafts - sloped taper and square abacus only supporting an architrave, 2 rows of these cols. 10 in all but the back row is partly destroyed. Bases (□). The columns and architraves are of sandstone but the walls, bases and flagstone pavement are of limestone. To the right are 3 rooms with colored carvings. I notice here the yellow or ochre, the red Indian or light red, the blue a French blue, while the green is pale like Paris green but with a trace of blue in it. To the left is a hall with four columns and beyond that small rooms, all more or less destroyed. In a corridor about 10x12 x 40 feet is the famous list of things and several fine figures - Seti, Ramesses as a boy and other representations. All, including the list, is in low relief cut on limestone. The list is in two horizontal rows the cartouches above and a squatting figure below about 4 inches high. Although the latter vary in profile and other respects and some near the crown of upper others of lower Egypt I can hardly think that they are intended for portraits. Below is a third row of cartouches - all repetitions of the title of Seti I believe.

Dec 6<sup>th</sup> Wed (notes) (Con), ABYDOS.

The Temple of Osiris is a mere heap of ruins the entrance between the bases of the pylons that remain leads to what was a court surrounded by Osirides.

Beyond are a series of rooms mostly showing square piers and walls of fine limestone covered with sculptured low reliefs still retaining their color. In what was the sanctuary are broken masses of red granite perhaps the cell. Low parts of dark gray granite and other fine materials show that the building was once a fine one. Beyond these build-

ings I saw no ancient remains of the once large city of Abydos. The modern village is small and entirely Egyptian.



December 6<sup>th</sup> Wednesday.

I was out early and for a wonder Hassan had some trouble in getting donkeys, and when they did come the saddles had no stirrups. We had huddly started when my saddle turned, then I changed donkeys, which was an improvement. After passing the limits of the town we rode through flowered fields then passed a small village beyond which was an extensive plain, reaching almost to the high cliffs that bound the desert, covered with wheat and beans now fairly out of the ground. It was after a ride of nearly two hours, we reached the small village of Trabat el-Madfun, where what remains of the old city of Abydos in any quantities

Dec 6<sup>th</sup> Wed (con)

ABYDOS.



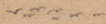
A SQUARE  
IN  
BELLIANE

is located. Beyond the village on its edge is the excavation that disclosed the temples of Isis and Horus and that of Isis. I made some notes there but no sketches - The locality is not very sketchable. The temples are closed with iron gates and the guardians were more particular here than at any other place I have visited. The former list of Kings is isolated by iron gates at all entrances. I had a large company - Hazzan, two donkey boys, two guards and half a dozen dealers in scarabs and other antiquities. When we passed through the village on the way back I heard the wailing women in some house where there had been a death - a mournful but musical cry sounded by the crowd in unison. On the long stretch through the fields my donkey while at full gallop stumbled fell down and threw me over his head

Dec 6<sup>th</sup> Wed (con)



My Expedition  
passing GIBELH.  
9 AM.



GIBEL EL  
SERRAT.

but fortunately did no damage. He fell down at another place but I was ready for him and nicely stood on my feet until he got up again. - I did not fall in love with Belliane donkeys. We reached the boat again before 1 o'clock - we had started at 7<sup>15</sup> about. - but found our sailors still at their bread baking which lasted all day and we had to spend another night in Belle

Dec 6<sup>th</sup> Hedcom

same. I put in a part of the time walking in the town. There was a market in progress, almost as interesting a sight I had seen at Tangier, but with not so much variety. For here all were Egyptians and the market place presented the sight of a blue field from the robes of the fellahs. I bought a mat to sleep on, a tin spoon for a cent and some other things to make up for Joseph's short comings. - I mean Joseph the dogman at Suva - The town was interesting because there were few or none of the European houses that have begun to follow in the track of the steam-boats. Here everything is of red brick nearly all of the houses topped with the square dove-cots that are the characteristic of Nile villages, and make the houses look like pylons. There were many ornamental doorways like those I have mentioned at other places, only here I noticed that a good many of the ornamental pieces were cut from wood. Here too were many little projection-like diminutive oval windows - made of wood and often cut with ornamental openings. I do not know what they are for. Hassan said they were to stand a water bottle in but I hardly believe it. I saw some men building a boat by the river side - a tremendously heavy affair. Their tools consisted of a saw set in a frame and the universal adze. The streets are quite narrow and crooked and of course unpaved. They are not particularly dirty, only dusty. The town was Egyptian


Dec 6<sup>th</sup> Wed (con.)

BELLIANE

out and out. I seemed to be the only person about who wore European dress. When I stopped to sketch a little quave that was particularly picturesque there was a crowd collected in a few minutes that drove me to finish in a hurry and not catch more than half the effect. Even a policeman instead of keeping the crowd away ~~stood~~ hunched himself up and looked over my shoulder giving vent to sundry expressions of wonder and delight. In the evening Harbain and I walked out up the river bank where we passed a steam flour mill that was crowded with natives, each with his or her little basket of wheat to be ground. Further on we passed a number of these irrigating lifts with the men singing lustily as they worked. It must be hard work but these naked fellows lift away at a regular speed all day and seem quite cheerful even in the evening. I walked back into the fields to a patch of sugar cane along one of the little "irrigation ditches" and saw the small square patches or ponds and might call them that are periodically flooded to water the young crops. I went to "mat" - I have no bed - early and slept well for the first part of the evening, for it was warmer than usual. A cat added its visit to that of the dog of last night who came too, but they were quiet and easily frightened away.

Dec 7<sup>th</sup> Thursday.

THE NILE.

I woke at an early hour as did Hassan and after various risings and growlings got our men off a little before 6 o'clock, and before long a good breeze sprang up. It was about 9 o'clock when we passed Gezele with its seven or eight minarets and heard a locomotive whistle. Beyond the great cliffs on the Italian side came close down to the water and I saw what appeared to be a milk boat . The river bank was low and cultivated on the west, but on the east for some distance the cliffs reached the shore and only debris or a small field lay between them and the water. We passed Gibel el Serrab (!) an imposing cliff of limestone full of ancient (!) pyramids that look almost like tombs. Some boats were loading with the fine light limestone or floating down the stream. Here the gusts of wind coming around the cliff made one mast creak, and in the midst of one of them we ran aground and it seemed for a minute as if we were going over, but sundry presles from the reis who jumped overboard and shoved with a pole set us adrift. Not long after at 12 o'clock - we passed the large village of Neuschis rising on a high bank above the river in mile-brick walls and a few white Sheik (!) domes. The town looked new and prosperous and a number of boats lay along the bank. We sailed along finely all afternoon sailed and being hailed by the boats as they



Dec 7<sup>th</sup> Thu (con).

passed - One was on the way to Luxor and "Salamis" were exchanged and greetings sent back. I showed my head above the awning a minute so that word might go back that I was still on board. It was at Menzela that a little boat came out with the servant of a Sheikh at the <sup>steer</sup> oars and a small naked boy at the helm to buy a piastre for the master - he was a "much good man" according to Harsa so I bought half a piastre and our sailors went on contented that heaven would be in our favor. I have to do many foolish things to please my people - eat under cover for fear of the evil eye that troubles Harsa so much for example. I am not nearly so afraid of that boy's evil eye as his afill fingers. Yesterday when I was in Abydos my gates diminished from a double handful to 8 all told with the radishes - we bought about 15 and I eat just three. and the coffee at 50 cts a pound they look on as public property. We reached the large and fine looking town of El Schmin at 2.45. The minarets here were of a different form from those further up, resembled those at Cairo in a way. The town itself seemed to be recently built of Nile brick but the buildings looked trim and clean cut while groups of palms and other trees lent a little variety in color. In front of the town we passed a large dahabiyah flying English colors going up. The stretch of 10 kilometers to Sobog was unroaded.

Dec 7<sup>th</sup> Thu (con)

SOMAB



EL ACHMIM.

a long bend where the river was very wide. The hills lie far from the river on both sides especially on the east where a long flat topped ridge stretches in both directions nearly as far as the eye can reach. The shores do not seem to be cultivated as ~~far~~ <sup>much</sup> as they have been, and there are often long stretches of brown sandy mud. I saw a couple of ibis close today. They are beautiful birds, snow white with black legs and feet. They seem to closely resemble the heron - perhaps a little larger. We



Mosque in  
Sohag.

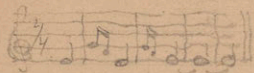
reached Sohag about 4 o'clock but as the sailors said there was no place to stop for some time, we put up for the night. Hassan and I walked in the town a little. It is quite a large place with a number of streets lined with shops. I saw quantities of peanuts which they say

Dec 7<sup>th</sup> Thu (con)

SINAG.

come from the Soudan. Dates, almonds and other nuts, and some fruit were offered for sale, but come from Cairo. Salt is I believe a government monopoly, at least each shop where it is kept displays a sign in French, "Vent du Sel," and a number. Here wine and kitchens where cooked food could be bought, as in Greece, I had a couple of fine fish brought to the boat for a piastre. In these sail-road towns the

BOATMAN'S SONG



El Boud Zouaney  
Kafil Ammel inazizish  
babeb. in ta itafshney  
in ta equmma &c

shops seem to have taken possession of the best part of the business. Here were a couple of hotels, billiard rooms and large tobacco shops all Greek.



GRAIN BIN

After supper Hassan the first mate and I walked into the town to see it by lantern-light. - the lanterns are suspended by a string from a bracket.

The streets were lively, full of arabs, and the shops all lighted up, as Hassan said - "everything looked very

lovely because you only saw the lights" - Lion sailors piloted us to a cove that he knew - not a humble affair like the one I visited at Bellone but one to correspond to the metropolitan Sobay.

There were windows with ornamental tracery and the doors were of wood, while the customers were the young arab boys who affected bright colored vests and dyed their nails



Dec 7<sup>th</sup> Thur (con)

JOMAG.

with henna. The festive Gharagi too put in an appearance; one was dressed in a red velvet robe and wore two huge ornamental gold necklaces with large filigree pendants. We had a cup of coffee and the water-pipe was passed around which made our mate's head swim, then we walked back to the boat. On the way some of the gharagi danced in the street to the sound of a tambourine and suggested baksheesh. But we did not act on the suggestion. I went to "mat" about 7 o'clock. The day was clear - only some thin white clouds - and there was a breeze all the while, strong at times.

December 8<sup>th</sup> Friday We started early - 4<sup>15</sup> am. - with oars, for there was no wind, and the day promises to be calm. My sailors consist of the Captain, a large arab with a crafty, grasping sort of look in his face, and the reports of Hasban confirm his character as such - but a good sailor. Then the "1<sup>st</sup> mate", a fine looking fellow with high forehead, straight nose and full black beard. When he is dressed up - has his long brown robe with full sleeves and big white turban enveloped in his white scarf which winds round his neck and falls over his shoulder behind - he is the "noble man of the desert" fit for a picture. The Cabin boy or perhaps I should say deck boy is a bright little rascal like nearly all arab boys, dressed in a dirty white shirt and an over shirt of faded blue cotton and a little white skull cap. He is the man of all work - must wait on the sailors take a

Dec 8<sup>th</sup> Fri (con)

Turn at the oars or rudder, cook and I am sorry to say that lazy Hassan even makes him bring water for him and make cigarettes, when we have nothing to do with his services. Hassan is my "dragonman", body-servant, cook anything that the occasion requires, he even pretends to be my protector, but I imagine I could get along better alone. He is not handsome. He has a crooked nose, a wrinkled forehead and only one eye, but makes up by wearing a large blue and white scarf, and carries a cane. His red morocco shoes are rather the worse for wear but he promises himself a new pair in Cairo. He tries to be good, and might be much worse. The craft is a single mast ferry boat about 30 feet long and 10 feet wide, and carries a huge lateen sail as well as two sweeps for motive power. It is old, not clean and a minimum of comfort is to be got out of it but for all that is not so bad for it sails well and does not leak. I have a big grass mat and a blanket - a piece of soap and a scrap of cotton cloth for a towel - meals are made up of arab bread, eggs, and an occasional pigeon or piece of meat, even a date or two to finish up on. We floated down the river at first among some low islands and by a crooked channel where white mists covered the banks, but as the

Dec 8<sup>th</sup> Fri (con) . THE NILE

some were these disappeared. We passed some villages - at a distance or so close to the bank that papyrus had fallen in the river, which here was eating into the steep 10 or 15 foot bank. At one place I saw a large group of women sitting by the river with covered heads "wailing" for some dead person. The wail - the boatman's song - the laborers heaving cry all are the same chant, a long drawn note preceded by a grave note group from the minor third above. - I tried to catch it with some words - always of religious import - which Hassan repeated for me. It has a peculiar mournful effect especially when heard from a distance in the quiet that always reigns on the river day and night.



SEBEL  
SHEIK HARIDI.

1884  
Fri.

Dec 9<sup>th</sup> Fri (Nov)

ON THE NILE.

About 10<sup>45</sup> we passed the imposing cliffs of Gibel Shik  
Haridi which rise almost vertically from the water to  
a height of 500<sup>+</sup> feet. Here as at all places where  
the cliff shows are the long horizontal bands of  
rock uninterrupted by faults or dips. The face  
of the cliff is often honey combed with old quarry  
openings, some of great size supported by square  
piers. Other openings are so carefully finished  
that I imagine they are tombs. Near the farther-  
most end of the cliffs is a group of palm trees  
and a landing for boats which come from  
stone. With this exception the barren white  
debris from the cliff occupies all the space to the  
water, only the road is cut close to the bank.  
On the west side the hills are almost out of sight  
in the distance and the broad plain dotted with  
palms and villages. Beyond this proximity  
of cliffs the eastern hills too receded to a great dis-  
tance forming a kind of bay with the flat flood  
plain in place of water. There approached the  
river again at some distance down stream. The  
river itself ~~is~~ is wide and looks like a large  
lake. The afternoon was partly cloudy in fact  
looked rainy in the north. The wind sprung  
up now and then, but rowing was the order  
of the day. Beyond this last projection of the line of  
cliffs the Nile was wide, and the hills lay at a long  
distance on both sides. We passed a number of vil-  
lages on both sides, one with a series of pigeon  
houses on the top that gave it a stately appearance  
and was decorated with drajonars and other "

Dec 8<sup>th</sup> Fri (con)

ABU-TIG.

figures in white wash. The banks of the river are nearly always steep - 8 or 10 feet straight down into the water. It was at a place like these that yesterday I saw a buffalo standing on a mere sump of earth at the water's edge. It had caved in, and a couple of children on the bank above were lustily shouting for help. Now - at a quarter past five - with the sun just setting in a sky full of windy looking clouds - the sailors are putting in extra efforts in order to reach Abu Tig. - if they do we have made a good distance today over 50 miles. - We made it - reached the boat landing at 7 P.M. Hassan and I walked into the town, about 10 or 15 minutes away, for



APPROACH  
TO  
ABU-TIG  
(From South)



some supplies. It is a large place, over 10,000 inhabitants with a good many shops, cafes and gubnaji, which is the measure of a town's importance. People seemed to be preparing for a Saturday market - there were stacks of sugar cane and other produce. We stumbled around in the dark on the way back by the light of a big street along the river and were in the boat again before 7 o'clock. The day was nearly a calm.



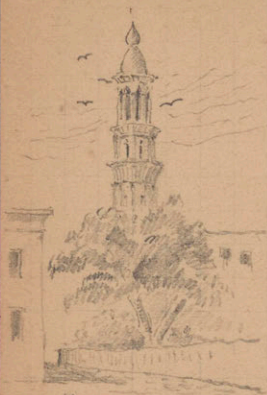
December 9<sup>th</sup> Saturday

ASSIUT.

We started about 5:30 after a night broken a number of times by visits of cats, the starting of fishing boats for saint with solo and choros by the ebeens, then by impatient Hassan who because he could not sleep, thought it must be time to start even if it was only 4 o'clock. The character of the river was changed from that of yesterday when I looked out. The stream was broad and clear cut without sand banks. The hills were low and far away while the plain was covered with large groves of palms, tamarisks and thorn. The sky was nearly covered with clouds and there was a dead calm. We left the boats that started with us for our light boat felt the effect of the oars. These boats we passed going up were under tow - the string of men at the rope singing as usual their monotonous chant about Hassan or some other saint. Saint soon came in sight its minarets and smoke stacks showing above the trees then the houses at its head el Harrouah. There were many blueccas and dahabeyyas lying along the bank where we landed about 7:30. Hassan and I walked up to the town, <sup>of Assiut</sup> which lay across the delta fields about 1/2 a mile from the river. The place has a busy prosperous look and the houses are many of them built in the European plan with the inevitable eastern look that always creeps in. Many were surrounded with pleasant gardens of palms etc. On the way up I noticed a hotel "the New Hotel", opposite the rail road station across the track apparently a clean place. The Bazar<sup>12</sup>

Dec 9<sup>th</sup> Sat (em)

ASSIUT.

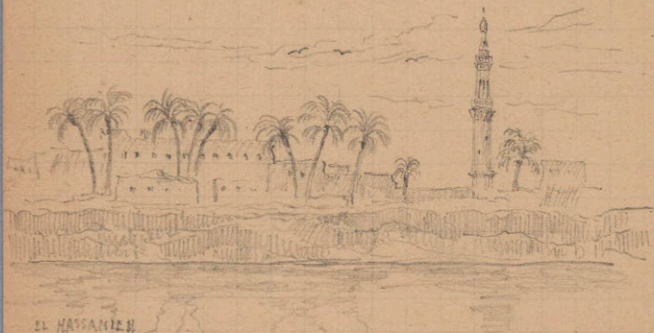


MINARET  
AT ASSIUT.

(visited)

Boat to the market - crowded with people and animals - but the boatmen were away and

is a large one - the streets covered as at Assouan, and the wares although as a rule cheap looking and often third rate European goods were sometimes interesting. I saw a number of curious looking minarets. I should like to have had time to sketch them - The donkeys here are large and fine with good saddles fully as good as at Cairo. I went back to the boat after a walk through the



EL HASSANIZH

it was 12.20 before we made a start. He had a fine breeze from behind and made good time at first. The view back towards Assiut did not command the town, only the top of its many min-

11.20

Dec 9<sup>th</sup> Sat (con)

nets, but I could see the cliffs plainly and with the glass could make out the openings of its numerous rock tombs. When we were passing the second of the large islands below Assint we ran on a bar in a swift part of the river and lost about an hour getting off. The entire crew excepting the boy got out into the water and by main force lifted the boat off into deep water. We had company for another boat ran on exactly the same bar and were not off as soon as we. The sail in the afternoon was quiet and rather warm, The wind fell and seas were roused to towards evening. About sunset we reached that part of the river where the cliffs approach the water - a long flat topped ridge that rose like a wall on the east. We reached a little after 6. but saw nothing more than the summits of the town outlined against the sky as we approached over a lake-like expanse of river. I did not leave the boat at all but soon went to sleep. There was an extraordinary number of boats at the landing place - a bank crowded with durra. And it was noisy all night with consequent bad rest. I think the town must lie at some distance from the river. The day was calm, mostly cloudy.

December 10<sup>th</sup> Sunday. We were off in good time, some time before daybreak. The days here are now just about 12 hours long, for there is light in the east and west at both the 6 o'clocks. When I turned out we were running along high cliffs that came close to the water and barely left room for a narrow line of 13

Dec 10<sup>th</sup> Sun (con)



GIBEL FODA  
(FEYDAH)



debris. The cliffs were full of rock tombs and many openings and the sky line was cut and ridged in a fantastic way. The upper parts were as a rule sheer precipices sometimes projecting like bastions at others forming bay-like recesses. At one of the latter were what seemed to be the remains of a Roman town - broken brick walls. Further on the

Dec 10<sup>th</sup> Sun (con)

cliffs fell sheer into the water for several miles and harbored great numbers of birds. After the rock was hollowed like a shell and occasionally formed large caves where invariably there were remains of ancient niches or a tomb opening. There is not much doubt but that such caves suggested the rock tombs, and perhaps the rock tomb gave rise to the idea of quarrying stone especially the mining method of the Egyptians. These cliffs are on the east side of the river and white limestone.



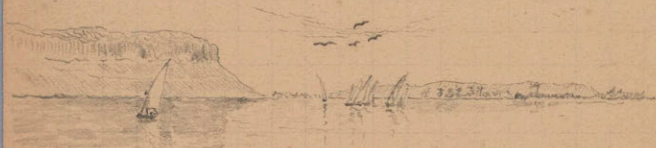
THE CAPTAIN

I forgot to tell about the mirage I saw on the way back from Abydos. Looking across the plain towards the north I saw what looked exactly like a lake. There was a village on the other side with a prominent white house and a grove of palms. These were perfectly reflected by an image below that gave the lake like appearance which was aided at other places by a white misty appearance that looked like water roughed by a slight breeze. Beyond the cliffs above mentioned the valley was wider through which the river flowed in long bends. We had the wind in our favor and made good time during the day. About noon we passed the cliffs of Gebel Sheikh Said where there were ancient quarries and rock cut tombs. The river bank along the great plain immediately before this point was lined with palms - a pleasant contrast to the

See 10<sup>th</sup> Sun (con)



ANCIENT QUARRIES  
AND SHEIK TOMB.  
GIBEL SHEIK SAÏD.



GIBEL  
SHEIK SAÏD:  
(from road)

long ridge of gray hills. We stopped at one place to  
let the minor boy some sugar cane and it was  
laughable to see the bargaining and competition. They  
finally purchased 20 canes for 1/2 piastre, but  
the huckster's wares were set on by the whole crowd  
and until we were out of hearing the market was  
still going on. Hassan said these people steal  
the cane from the government plantations but

Dec 10<sup>th</sup> Sun (cont)

as there is nobody to look after it everybody goes unpunished. The afternoon was nearly a dead calm and hot as midsummer. The river spread out like a lake and the plain comparatively wide now even on the east side. Sugar plantations and the yellow brick stacks of sugar factories alternate with palm groves to give considerable variety to the landscape. When we



THE SITE OF  
ANTINOE  
40m.

rounded the bend from the wide lake-like stretch the river assumed its normal width and we passed the site of the old Roman city of Antinoë, then crossed to Rodah where we stopped for the night. We were boarded by a "sheik" boat again and toll collected just as we heaved two large dahabeys flying English colors passed up. I walked into the town with Hassan saw the small bazaar and market. The buildings of the town were quite unimportant. One thing of interest was a half-witted sheik dressed in green and red with a yellow wig on his head. A crowd of

Dec 10<sup>th</sup> Sun (cont)

HODAH.



SHEIK  
ABADI

unfinished.



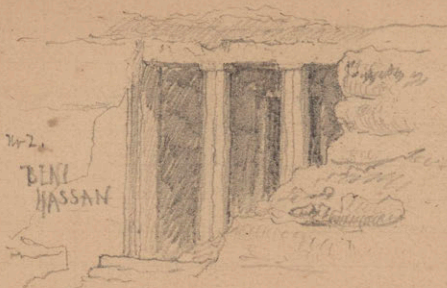
off Rodda

of shouting children ran after him - men  
stopped to have him kiss them, finally a  
man took him on his shoulders and  
carried him down the street followed by the  
cheering mob. Hassan says they are very  
good men - pray more than other Mohamed-  
andans but are after only men "too lazy  
for their business. I sat in the boat and  
wrote by lantern-light and read the guide  
book. The day was nearly calm, what  
little wind there was came from the south  
and helped us along. The sky was cloudy  
nearly all day - looked like rain and  
the temperature high almost a summer heat.



Dec 11th Monday notes.

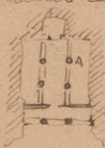
BEINI HASSAN.





BEINI  
HASSAN

octagonal <sup>per</sup> flat <sup>faces</sup>


The Tomb of A <sup>ind. at Beni Hassan</sup> shows an interior of three aisles separated by two columns each, the ceiling of each aisle slightly concave covered with a painted diaper pattern in yellow and red.



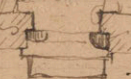
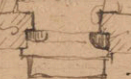



The side walls are full of figures in red - wreathers, arches, &c &c. The

columns of the interior are perfect excepting that at A which has lost a section of its upper part. The lower part of the shaft is about 3'6" in diameter, there are 16 flutes each 8" wide concaved 1/2". The flute facing the central aisle is flat. The base projects 1'4" beyond the shaft and is of this shape  about 6" high. The cap a simple square block about 1/2" larger than the shaft, but flush with the architrave. There is a slight taper but apparently no attempt at entasis. The small chamber at the back contains 3 mutilated statues, 2 standing one sitting. There is the usual  frieze. Painting faded. 16

Dec 11<sup>th</sup> Mon. Notes (con) BENI HASSAN


The effect of the door is on the inside, marks on the floor thus  Floor was concreted. The exterior porch is borne by 2 octagonal columns with similar square caps. The ceiling is concave and runs across the tomb.


The second, Tomb of Khnum - Nefertiti, Dynasty XVIII, has a similar porch borne by 2 columns with 16 faces intended to be flat. The caps project about 1" ceiling of porch concave and across the tomb. Bases of the columns  thus - always a little convex. The door sill this form  not convex. The interior is quite like the last described, only the columns have all been removed away. A fragment of column shows 16 flutes but flat, no attempt at concaving. The innermost chamber shows the remains of a single statue (seated). The paintings have nearly disappeared. Size of this Tomb (large chamber) about 30' square. A dado of hieroglyphics is cut into the stone and colored green. Apparently a single door here. The sill shows these marks  rather corner of  12" The structure or the porch shows 

The door frame is covered with hieroglyphics. All this grave - paintings + interior columns excepted is in good preservation.

The next Tomb towards the south has a porch with 2 columns (one only remaining) with concave (16 flutes col 18" in diameter abt 7 feet high.

projecting cornice but apparently plain, but it did slope down as it projected and had some sort of projecting ornament on the face.

The chamber seems only partly excavated  is rough in finish. The porch columns seem to have had ~~no~~ taper. The next tomb <sup>no 5</sup> (south) had also a porch with 2 columns 16 flutes similar caps and a decided entasis. The flutes are now mostly flat but as several are concave I think they all may have been (top does not indicate it however). No 1.

has a very large chamber about 50' wide perhaps 60' or 70' deep with a division 15' or 20' feet from the back which formerly was supported by reed (papyrus?) column of four lobes  on a circular base. The roof is a beautifully wrought piece of work and the stonework remarkably perfect. There are illustrations on the walls similar to those in No 2. (the famous)




THE ROCK TOMBS  
OF BENI HASSAN.

(Gomati river)

Dec 11<sup>th</sup> Mon. notes (con)

BENI HASSAN.

No 18<sup>o</sup> was divided into 4 arches, at the back, by 9 columns - a tenth stands in front of the southernmost row - The shafts stand on square bases set diagonally  not finished bases but rough as if the unfinished part of the shaft. Those at the back nearly finished and the usual base outlined. In these latter the round neck is in faces as if unfinished.

No 9 - next to the north of the has 6 columns at the back in a similar bundle form - 4 reeds - traces of color. Paintings like those in No 2 and elsewhere. The columns here are finished and stand on wide low bases of the usual form.



freezing - of a rain - and show those in No

The column stands on this without the preparation. A flat pilaster stands opposite the pillars to support the low architrave that rests on the columns. Of course all is cut from the rock. The columns have a sharp taper but no entasis. A peculiarity in the capital is the wide top and narrow neck



December 11<sup>th</sup> Monday.

We left a little before 6 o'clock shortly after the mail steamer up the river had left the wharf where we were lying. There was no wind at first and the sky was heavily overcast. The river below Rodah was wide there narrowed as the hills on the east approached the water. We reached the village of Beni Hassan at 8<sup>1/2</sup> and I started for the tomb at once. The "Pudler Grange" was lying here and the solitary German who is travelling in it was just starting.

ing with his troop of people, including a soldier, I went on foot with Hassan and we engaged a big fellow with a long stick for 1/2 piastre to show us the way. The path followed the river until it had passed the village, then led inland on the top of an embankment through a scattered grove of palms and durra fields to the ruins of two former villages destroyed on account of their rascality. We then skirted the desert for some distance and finally climbed half-way up the hills to the path that runs before the tombs. These are cut in great numbers into the limestone rock and not a few of them are of considerable size. I went at once to the no. 2, the famous "protodoric" tomb. The octagonal columns outside do not show any concavity to the flutes but flat faces such as occur in many places in Upper Egypt. The interior columns are the true protodoric - fluted in channels - as are the exterior columns - or rather columns for one has been destroyed - in a tomb near this no. 2. The German examined the tombs at the same time that I did, but we did not even exchange the time of day. I saw a great number of the tombs: some have sloping passages from the entrance to a sepulchre under the floor of the tomb-chamber, still others pits for the same purpose. One case that I noticed had a niche in the back right hand corner, another had a door connecting with the next tomb. The paintings, as a rule are rather faint and hard to make out but show good drawing.

Dec 11<sup>th</sup> Mem (con)

THE NILE.

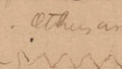
The desert here is a coarse sand full of stones and projecting rocks, a desolate looking place hard to cross on foot. The hills have a considerable height and are precipitous. I walked back the same path I had used in coming, and when I reached the village sent Hassan in for bread. He brought some queer looking flat plates of roasted dough, that resembled the Greek country bread and might have tasted worse. We started again about 11.25 in a stiff breeze which had sprung up and which frightened cowardly Hassan out of his senses. Although from the north we were able to use the wind to a fairly good advantage, and on the short tack sometimes ran at a great speed. He finds me follow the cliffs but later the river ran through a considerable plain to the next projecting cliff near Minyeh. The sky looks black and threatening in any other country we would surely have rain - but here such a sky does not seem to mean much.



GIBEL et ZAVIYEH

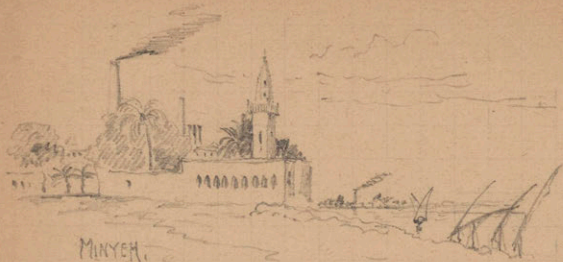
Dec 11<sup>th</sup> Mon (con).

THE NILE.

As we were running close to the bank I saw an old arab squatting by the water fishing with a short pole - he was watching us instead of his line when he got a great bite - struggled a moment with the fish, then lost it. "I hope God has another for you" shouted our captain as we stood off on another tack. In front of the Gibel el-Zavighi was a great mass of brick ruins - walls arches and piles of burned brick, perhaps the remains of a Roman town. A little farther down was an extensive arab cemetery with almost countless egg-shaped domes of tomb-mosques extending for a mile or more down the river. The cliffs that were behind were full of rock tombs. The hills on the west have not been in sight all day. A second look at the arab cemetery increases my astonishment. The entire plain over there is covered with the little brown domes. The buildings seem to be nearly all alike; have a large round arch door, so high that it cuts the dome. Sometimes ornamented with a square facade laid (or colored) in patterns of brown and white. Others are surrounded by a wall with crenellated top . There are a few large mosques there all white dome and all. Between the cemetery and the river is a strip of cultivated land and grove of palms. It was about 4 o'clock or rather a little before that we reached Minyeh a fine looking place with large buildings, an extensive sugar factory and many gardens. - I believe there is a palace here. We landed at some distance from the town, and I walked over the fields with Hassan to see the sights. The Bazar 19

Dec 11<sup>th</sup> Mon (cont)

MINYEH.



was extensive and the shops a little better than usual. There are many Greeks - a couple of Hotels - Grand H. Minyeh & de Nil - The houses here resemble those in Cairo - have ornamented doorways, geometric patterns in relief or here seem to be plastered or in plaster and then whitewashed. Some of the courts were quite pretentious with arches and slender columns. On one corner I saw the figure of a boy holding a jar that was good and seemed to be late native work. The ornament about the doors sometimes approaches neoclassic in form, but I think I never have seen any classical ornament or even an attempt at it. The minarets here are simpler than farther up the river, give only a simple 4 sided shaft and octagonal top. - The candle threatened to go out at this point and I finish this morning (12<sup>th</sup>) - The houses are nearly all 2 stories high with a projecting upper story of brick resting on heavy palm logs that project without any covering. The houses are built of Nile brick. - Hassan says Nile brick cost about 6 piastres de -



Dec 11<sup>th</sup> Mon (con)

livered or baked brick, which are black, about 20 piastres per 1000. - but many are plastered and painted white with some ornament in color. I could not find the reported arabian cafe that is "wonderfully painted". While I was walking around and later when I returned to the boat I experienced the phenomena of a rain in Upper Egypt. It was not



FANTASTIC  
OUTLINE OF  
HILLS  
(on the boat)



GIBEL ALEWANSI

a heavy rain but a decided sprinkle with clouds that looked black enough for a thunder storm. Later it cleared off and the night was bright and cold.

November 12<sup>th</sup> Tuesday.

THE NILE.

A passing steamboat made me look out about 6<sup>15</sup> perhaps half an hour after we had started.

We were passing a line of cliffs of fantastic outline in silhouette against the morning sky. The morning was cold - enough to make my breath show in a cloud. We made good progress with cars and streamer until about 10 o'clock when a breeze sprang up from the



Coming with the wind.

south that took us along at a fine rate. Even the big two-masted, loaded with chickens and turkeys for Cairo could not catch us coming with the wind. About 9<sup>15</sup> we passed the high lying brown Copt Convent of Waryam el-Adra, where on the opposite bank a half clad monk ran with us begging alms. Hassan threw him a piece of bread which fell in the water, but he fished it out with a stick. The convent and town are situated on the top of a high flat topped cliff, which seems to be approached by a steep path or steps I could not make out. There was a village by the water a little lower down that also belonged to the community. It was shortly after passing the convent that I

Dec 12<sup>th</sup> Tue (con)

favorable wind sprang up and we passed a kind of pass where the river was narrow and swift. The hills here were irregular, cut into peaks, but rounded and did not seem to show the rocks, but desert sand or debris. Beyond were cliffs again but at a great distance from the river. The west bank was always low and the country flat. It is this that gives a character to the landscape - one side high and rocky, the broad river, then the low green opposite bank, with an occasional grove, village or group of sugar factory stacks. With the wind behind us there is a Sunday quiet on the river and the hundreds of sounds from the bank reach us toned down to a murmur. This buzz around the rudder or sail creaks occasionally the Captain says a word or two of direction but otherwise the quiet is so great that I grow sleepy sitting on the edge of the boat in spite of the 10 or 12 hours night rest. We passed the bridge without stopping it lies inland - and made good time down the long stretches with favorable wind which now blew from the west. During the afternoon we had coffee from the new supply that Hansan and the sailors had prepared

Hansan  
grinding  
Coffee



Dec 12<sup>th</sup> Tue (cont)



GIBEL  
SHEIK EMBARA

They brewed it in a little fire-proof dish and then ground it with the end of a long stick in an earthenware pot that they held between their feet, while both



MAGAGA

hands were busy with revolving the stick in the pot. Coffee is made in the Turkish way, ground to a powder and drunk very strong. During the afternoon we passed by Cook's dahabegas under tow with an Englishman shooting recklessly at ducks. He had some amusement out of one of the buckley's ducks that was winged. For our sailors tried to run it down by sail and oar. But just as they reached it, the bird dove and came up to the windward where they could not follow. to Hamudon's great

Dec 12<sup>th</sup> Tue (con)

disgust. We passed Magaza and the Gibel Embara opposite about 5 o'clock and stopped about a mile lower down for the night at about the most primitive village I have yet seen. The houses are merely walls of durra cases set on end and roofs, where there are any, of the same. The streets are full of animals - human and otherwise - while along the river are a lot of boats tied up for the night.

December 13<sup>th</sup> Wednesday. I had a bad night of it. About 1 o'clock when I was sound asleep a dog came on board and put his cold nose on my forehead which so completely waked me that I had little more sleep during the night. For the boat people near us kept up a continual gabble. The night was a beautiful one - early, with a young moon and big star to light things up. We started before six

flotilla  
to have  
and  
lead)  
- wide



covered Nile Bank

a string of camels and a donkey or two showed in silhouette against the cloudless sky. There was little wind all morning - only a gentle breath now and then from the north. We consequently went fast, under the oars.

o'clock with the  
that my sailors seem  
a great affection for  
like to follow (or  
The river was fine  
and with palm  
banks, where often


Dec 13<sup>th</sup> Wed (con)

BÉBÉ



BÉBÉ

(West bank)

and current. About 10.<sup>30</sup> o'clock we reached Bébé with our flotilla, that now included a dahabiyah perhaps the "Rudder" <sup>(190)</sup> "orange", about a mile in the rear. Hassan went up to the town for supplies and I walked along the bank a little but soon came back for things were unappetizingly dirty. Our flotilla caught up during the stop, but we were under way again at 10.<sup>45</sup> with it. The houses here are without the high pigeon-houses of the upper Nile but have an open frieze-like top of brick that may serve the same purpose. 

I saw a number of small domes over houses, perhaps mosques for the latter seldom have minarets and look like the private houses. There was plenty of fruit, especially oranges in Bébé but things were not cheap. Below the town the river is wide and resembles a lake. The east bank is high and rocky with the ruins of some building on the top, but this is only a small promontory and the hills recede to a great distance. There are many tanneries along the banks, the groves resemble peach orchards only the trees are larger. I often see fine houses surrounded with gardens in the neighborhood of sugar factories perhaps the

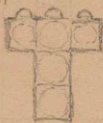
Dec 13<sup>th</sup> Heed (con)

BENI SUEF

residence of proprietors or managers. We passed the tourist steamer *Romessa III* after noon, and about 2<sup>30</sup> passed Beni Suef, a large town on the west side of the river some distance inland. On the opposite bank close to the water



COPT CONVENT  
NEAR  
BENI SUEF.



west.

was a large Copt Convent. The buildings surrounded by a high wall of brick which also enclosed a garden with palms. The church appeared to be of the sketched plan although of course I could not see everything, especially if it had aisles or not. The large hemispherical domes covered the nave, beyond which was the transept with one large and two small egg-shaped domes. The choir projected slightly, and behind it and the two arms of the transept were semicircular apses covered by semidomes. The domes rested on octagonal drums pierced with diamond-shaped windows on the sides - at least those of the nave. During the afternoon we had a west wind that was favorable for speed. The sky was full of large cumulus clouds but the day was pleasant. 23

Dec 13<sup>th</sup> Wed (cont)

THE NILE



HILLS BELOW  
BENI SUEF

(East side)

and bright. Below Beni Suef the hills on the west presented a variation for a short distance - were dark in color and presented a succession of peaks. Still farther down they were light in color and flat topped as before. We stopped a little above the village of Wasta near a cotton field where there was a path by the water that I used as a moon-light promenade later in the evening. The night was clear and cold. The "Rudder Grange" passed during the night but we passed her again at Wasta in the morning about 9<sup>15</sup>.

Wasta.



PYRAMID  
OF MEDUN.

December 14<sup>th</sup> Thursday. The east was in a red glow when we started at 6<sup>15</sup> and as there was no wind we took to the oars at once. About 9<sup>15</sup> we passed Wasta on the west bank and not



Dec 14<sup>th</sup> Thu. (con)

PYRAMID OF MÈDÛN



(From north)

long after, 9<sup>th</sup>, I caught sight of the towering Pyramid of Mèdûn. It is unfinished - consisting of a hill-like mass at the bottom crowned by a truncated pyramid which

rises in two offsets to a great height above the lower part. This upper part is longer in a north and south direction than from east to west. The top is irregular and on the north west corner shows a third offset as if another course had been commenced. From the river - it is about 4 or 5 miles inland I believe - it looks a reddish-brown. The hills in that direction are only visible as a very low, indistinct line. The river landscape now is mostly made up the water and plain, here with groves of palm and thorn(?). The long flat topped ridge on the east is at a great distance. The river itself broad, the banks nearly always low and shelving. Up until noon we had hardly a breath of air and consequently made pretty good speed looking back at the Pyramid of Mèdûn the edges appear to me slightly convex. I hope I am not going Eurasia's way, but it looks very much to me as if the Egyptians used it considerably. During the afternoon the north wind sprung up again and we were delayed considerably, tacking from one side of the river to the other. The river flowed in long

Dec 14<sup>th</sup> (Wednesday)



THE PYRAMIDS  
OF DASHUR

(From the South about 15 miles away) bends, interrupted now and then by a long low island, through the wide plain. There are still fields of durra with groves of palm and acacia and many stacks of mulls or sugar factories. The villages are sometimes quite pleasant looking with their large groves, or again are mere collections of miserable mud huts or merely shelters of durra cane. At one place we passed a large Sheik Taub surrounded by a wall - all painted a pale yellow brown. The hills on the east, still continue their long line of plateaus broken only occasionally by a little peak or jagged outline. On the west there was an occasional glimpse of cone-tops or longer ridges of the range that borders the Lybian desert, and about 2 or 3 o'clock I caught sight of the famous pyramids of Dashur looming above the plain to the north. There were a remarkable number of boats on the river today - at one time I counted over 40 in sight at once. They are loaded with almost everything - Keneh crocks, chickens, wheat, turkeys, sugar cane or sugar. When the wind blows from the north they pass us, but when we resort to ours we pass them. We left the Rudder Grange at Wasta perhaps the "Dr" went over

Dec 14<sup>th</sup> Thur (con)

to the Median Pyramid. We have passed a good number of Hahabeyahs going up - nearly all Cook's under tow of steamers, but some were Egyptian. We also passed one of Gage's Tourist steamers this morning, the first I had seen. This morning I saw a Mohammedan funeral on the river bank coming from a small village. There was a crowd of men in advance, four of them carrying the corpse in a rough box, ~~with~~ chanting a monotonous song. Behind came a lot of women, who at intervals gave vent to a shrill cry that sounded like waah-broo! the last syllable with a strong accent and upward pitch. The people and animals that always form conspicuous objects, now, against the sky, as they walk along the canal bank - or dyke I do not know which - are characteristic of the landscape - either black silhouettes or sharply defined by the sun against the pale sky. I have seldom seen a deep blue color which I have been in Egypt. The most characteristic combination is when the hills and river sand are in full sunlight - a pale reddish yellow, with the pale blue sky and still paler yellow gray of the water, and a couple of the dark green palms that are sure to be present. This is Egyptian and what I imagined and wanted it to be. The landscape is always Tropical, but often has a filled up wooded appearance that I had not expected.

Dec 14<sup>th</sup> Thu (con)

KELMAT.



PYRAMIDS  
OF DASHUR

We sailed until long after dark - nearly seven o'clock when we tied up at a high bank covered with palms near the village of Kelmah. The moonlight made the latter part of the sail and the stop until bed-time pleasant. We bought some dates and bread of an old woman who had a most curious pair of scales and system of weighing. I wanted a pound of dates, but she had only a stone that she called a half a pound - my explanations that twice  $\frac{1}{2}$  would be one did not satisfy her, but she sent her



STEPS -  
PYRAMID  
(from the air).

boy to find a stone that weighed one pound. When he came back with one, she considered it too big and indignantly threw it in the river and finally took my advice and weighed out two portions. The bread was in large round, thin cakes 4 for a portion. The night was clear and cold.

December 15<sup>th</sup> Friday.

END OF THE VOYAGE

We started about 5<sup>30</sup> just as dawn was appearing in the east and by daylight had left the pyramids of Ghazir behind and had come in sight of the great Step Pyramid of Samsara rising in the distance over the palms. The river was wide and lined with villages or separate buildings. About 8<sup>30</sup> we passed Helwan and the steamboat wharf of Bedraschn. I spent a good part of the morning in getting ready to go on shore.



FORT TURRA.

Towards noon the minarets of the Mosque Mohammed Ali in the citadel of Cairo came in view and the Pyramids. We ran to the outer landing place - to avoid some sort of a tax and at 12<sup>30</sup> were moved to the shore among hundreds of Nile craft. It was out in Old Cairo and the sailors offered to show me the way into the city. I hid the old craft that had brought me 450 miles down the Nile, good-bye, and started up the crowded little streets full of vegetables and other "ship stores" towards the city. I had quite a party - Hassan with my satchel, Hamedy

Dec 15<sup>th</sup> Fri (Con)

CAIRO



Mosque on

ISLAND RODAH &

self. After wandering a long time we came out on the square where the Royal Palace is located, and then I soon found the way to the Esbekiyeh Square and the Hotel Conteret - opposite Shepherds Hotel. I took a room, there went to

Cook's office



PORTAL

OF

have felt some regret in doing so if they had not one and all during the entire voyage tried to fleece me day and night. After a little fixing of my toilet, I started out for a walk through the Ismailia Quarter - remarkable for its broad, straight streets and pre-

with the blanket the Reis Mohamed and a friend of his as escort. The sailor's knowledge of the city did not extend very far and I was soon obliged to fall back on the map and my-



for money and letters - none of the latter. - I paid off Hassam then bid them all good-bye - I should

Dec 15<sup>th</sup> Fri (con) CAIRO.

tentious houses in villa style and surrounded by beautiful gardens. I walked to the Nile Bridge a fine structure guarded at each end by two colossal figures of lions; - then on the island of Būlak along the river on the drive to the Palace and Gardens of Bejireh. The walk was pleasant, shaded by giant acacias, and the street with many fine equipages. There were many English of course - the center of the island is taken up by the race track, tennis courts & a sporting club - Greeks in their best clothes ladies from the Turkish harems, in couples with rich dresses and the characteristic thin white veil reaching from the eyes down. Finally, when I was nearly half way around the drive, there came a squadron of cavalry on white horses - then an open carriage with a white bearded man and a young man, hardly in his twenties I should judge, with faint moustache and round red face. The latter was the Khedive of Egypt recently ascended to the throne. He touched his forehead, after the eastern custom, when I raised my hat, something he seemed only to do to Europeans. - his own subjects got out of their carriages and stood in the road until he had passed. I saw the cortege a second time as I was leaving the island - this time on a trot and on the way home. I spent the evening at dinner in the Restaurant Roma - not much of a restaurant but a delicious one after the Nile.

Dec 16<sup>th</sup> Notes, Saturday.

## HELIOPOLIS



OBELISK  
AT HELIOPOLIS.

(from south.)

(It is a little more slender)


The obelisk at Heliopolis is near the village of about 8 miles from the centre of Cairo. It stands about 100 yds from the road surrounded by some scrubby trees. Its base has been excavated but the excavation is full of dirty water so that not much more than a break at one corner <sup>NE</sup> can be seen. It is, as usual, of red granite, and in almost perfect preservation - at the bottom the inscriptions are a little worn and the corners chipped - the hieroglyphs sharp and clear and the pyramidal top perfect. On the east side - it stands exactly with the points of the compass - nearly the entire surface has been covered with the nests of mud-wasps and looks at a distance as if badly damaged. It is surrounded on all sides by cultivated fields and not far away to the north is a group of houses. The angles near the top where not chipped are as sharp as if made yesterday. There is no entasis whatever on sides or top. For a wonder I was not bothered by the natives, not even one came near to see what I was doing. I saw no traces whatever of other antiquities in the neighborhood.



Dec 16<sup>th</sup> notes Sat. (cont)

## TOMBS OF THE CALIPHS.




The Tombs of the Caliphs as seen from the north cover an extensive space, stretching along a street that runs from North East to South west. The nearest is a square building with a high pointed dome covered with rich geometrical figures (not in the sketch but to the left), then follow the large mosques with domes and minarets. The domes show a variety of ornament. Those nearest to the right are treated with herringbone pattern or perpendicular stripes. The domes seem all to rest on a square apartment, the corner meets the round by a series of steps or small square offsets.

 The dome rests on a high drum, and is itself stilted so that the whole resembles a high cap or turban. The point in many cases is



TOMBS  
OF THE  
CALIPHS.

(From north)

(Tombs toward SE, NW) slightly concave - in others, approach a straight line. Thus: concave  straight . Windows are often triple  especially in the triangular space made by the change from square to round. The prevailing color is an earthy brown exactly the color of the desert sand that surrounds them. Some of the hills to the north are almost circular color.

Dec 16<sup>th</sup> Sat. notes (con)

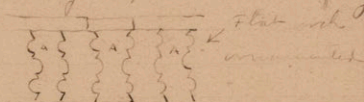
TOMBS OF CALIPHS



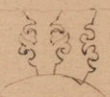
KAMSURE EL-CHIRI

The exterior is rather high for its ground plan as it stands. The lower part is nearly an exact cube & 2 corners are short round engaged columns with ornamented shafts and stalattite caps. The windows from all of stone - are all built up on the arch principle. Above the flat arches over the lower square head windows - as well as the course that forms the sill - are made up of curiously shaped and beautifully worked voussoirs.

with voussoirs at a with arabesques.

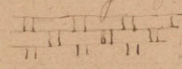


Repeating arch to fit each some mortar



all these stones are cut other exactly although was used. The mas-

onry is laid in this way - of stone - and resembles brick work. The dome is laid up of stone in horizontal



Courses of about 12" width. The finial is of bronze. The rose window is enclosed by a square frame and the inner arch ring of ornamentally cut voussoirs. The upper cornice is made up of a series of half round. The lower cornice is of a series of half round. The upper cornice is of a series of half round. The lower cornice is of a series of half round.

The neat tombs - El-Aschraf and Yusuf are connected by long building. They consist of a mosque and a Mausoleum - The Mausoleum el Chum is no doubt only the latter. The domes of both are decorated with beaming bone patterns the former all



the latter in part at the top below are drawn thus



all these of stone.

Both have beautifully designed ornaments especially the el-Aschraf which is a mass of ornament - somewhat barbaric but so well distributed that it does not confuse the eye in the least. The masonry of the buildings proper had been painted in alternate bands of red, and the the minarets or the same. Within the semi-dome portals were some stones painted blue. There is a use of spiral, chevron and other ornament on the shafts of the small engaged columns. Capitals resemble horse glasses



is a corner of the octagonal part of a minaret. Both are in a ruinous condition and used as military store houses I believe.

Sultan Baskirk Tomb mosque consists of a large square court surrounded by open corridors, roofed with flat brick domes - laid in circular horizontal courses, red brick - These domes rest on round or pointed arches much stilted supported by octagonal piers with no more cap than the top. The corner pier



The keel is made in a similar way. There is a richly ornamented <sup>at the</sup> <sup>top</sup> with stairs and a dome covered platform at the top. Over the Kibla rises a small dome. The space before the Kibla consists of 21 piers 7 wide 3 deep roofed as de. 29

Dec 16<sup>th</sup> Sat. notes (con)

TOMBS OF THE CALIPHS






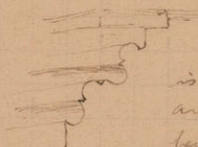
SULTAN  
BARKUK,

(from S.W.)

scribed above. To the left is the entrance to the tomb chamber of the Sultan - several are buried here - over which rises one of the large twin domes. This is entirely of stone with ornaments painted in red and white. There are remains of a fine marble tile mosaic floor and wall decoration in colored marbles but all is in a ruinous state. There is a wooden screen before the tombs they rise with sculptured ornaments. A column stands before Sultan Barkuk's tomb showing his height. The interior is imposing and must once have been very effective. To the left of the principal Kibla is a smaller domed apartment with the Hanin tombs. The exterior like the others is brown with traces of former red painted bands. Over the west (S.W.) front rise two tall minarets, square below, cylindrical above with stalactite cornices. There are little balconies below the windows. The entrance (S.W.) is covered by a stalactite awning, door quite small. The principal domes are ornamented with hemispheres

Dec 16<sup>th</sup> Sat. notes (con) TOMBS OF THE CALIPHS

and the small Kibla dome perpendicular needed surface. The whole is very large - perhaps 250 feet square. The line of the domes is rigorous approaching a straight line near the top. The group near - to the west - the last described - the Selimian? mausoleum - is picturesque and shows rich ornament on one of the domes in the characteristic Arabian ornament  and an open crevice over the cornice of the building  This same dome shows part of a band of blue and white tile (mosaics) at the springing. All these domes show a cornice near the top  as well as the high steeple and dome.

 - Corolla of building at the change from square to round. This is the form of the Barkuk domes, and one immediately to the south beyond a small single dome - This latter dome is ornamented with star shaped geometrical patterns. In this mosque & Sultan's

there are remains of the stained glass mosaic like windows. The arches are pointed, masonry carefully wrought and laid. The minaret is placed in 3 stories square, octagonal, and cylindrical with some taper. Opposite is a dome, larger than usual built of brick and supported on the side by a double band of iron.

The finest of all is the Kalat Bey mosque, also in far better preservation. The stalactite portal as on the north reached by a flight of stairs, rises to west rises the minaret in three stories. This is richly 30

Dec 16<sup>th</sup> Subcon Notes.

ornamented with engaged columns, pinnacled balustrades and surface decoration - one of the richest of the minarets. The walls of the mosque are topped by a cresting of  $\{ \begin{smallmatrix} 5 \\ 2 \\ 5 \end{smallmatrix} \}$ , below which is a stalactite cornice. The windows are only slightly pointed. Flat and relieving arches are of the fantastic forms I have already mentioned. The surface decoration of the dome is the finest of all - a combination of geometrical star forms and conventional foliage. The red and yellow band painting is there well preserved.



Arab Tombs.  
Painted green & yellow.



Home with  
"Toulouse" window

December 16<sup>th</sup> Saturday.  
After coffee at a Greek cafe I walked out the Kelab Bey Street then through the northern part of the city past pleasant looking villas and again European looking flats: until I reached the great square building that struts diagonally across the street - the former Zahir Mosque but later transformed into Fort Sulkowski. It is a great rectangular walled space the outside wall broken on the four sides by pavilion like projections which contain the highly ornamental portals. The road now left the city and ran by the edge of the desert, across which I could see the big towers of the water

Dec 16<sup>th</sup> Sat (con)

HELIOPOLIS.



Curious dome.

works and the graceful  
domes and minarets  
of the Tombs of the Caliphs;  
I passed Barsayeh  
with some large bar-  
nacks then followed a  
beautifully shaded  
road to the Palace of  
Tanfik and farther on  
the village of Mutarize  
and a garden belonging

to the Emperor Eugene where there  
is a giant cypress under which many and fr.  
raph are said to have rested on their "flights". A little  
farther on I came to the famous obelisks of Hel-  
iopolis - described a few pages back. I returned  
the same way and was a little tired when  
I again came in sight of the Tombs of the Caliphs.  
But it was still early and I cut across the des-  
ert to the group of beautiful buildings and for  
several hours enjoyed examining them. They are  
badly cared for - only some small repairs are  
in progress on the almost ruined portal of Sultan  
Barsak. I saw only the exterior of only the eastern  
mosque - tickets were needed and the demands  
of the guardians at the Kaib Bey too let me in with-  
out were more than I would pay. So I walked back  
through the walled family graveyards - which form streets  
hard to distinguish from a town - to the Windmill Hill  
to enjoy the splendid view of the city. (The wind-mills  
are ruined circular buildings) Evening at the restaurant  
Petrouse. 31

Dec 17<sup>th</sup> Sunday Notes :

CAIRO





MOSQUE  
SULTAN  
KALAYN  
CAIRO.

The Sultan Kalayn Mosque stands on a narrow street with its east side exposed. This shows a grand portal at the south end. Three groups of two pointed arches separated by larger arches. Each arch encloses a double round head division slightly horseshoe window with round column division and in nearly all cases with geometrical lattice work. In the smaller arches is enclosed a second small window below the first. Below all as a belt course runs an inscription. The wall is crowned by crenellations in 6 feet ornamented with geometrical and foliage patterns of many designs. There is a central octagonal dome. The minaret rises in three stages - two square, the uppermost cylindrical



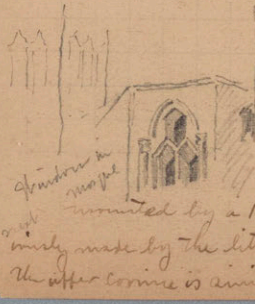


This upper division is ornamented with an arcade on round engaged columns, each arch ending in an intricate vine like interlace which rises to a frieze above which there is a wide projecting cornice covered with a needed surface. To the south is an extension similar to the main body of the mosque in treatment. It is painted in red and white checkers or stripes. Round arch windows in the minaret to all slightly horseshoe. The pointed arches are not sharp and curve to the apex. Cornice moulding of this form:  little projection. Cornices of minaret cusped.  arch corbel or staked.

This column was one of those supporting a porch roof over a court near the above mosque. The shafts were - moulded marble? Some of the caps closely approached Corinthian others gradually took the form of that in the sketch but retained the leaves.

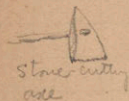


A window in the octagonal dome of the mosque, with triangular tops - "Toulouci" style - The minaret which rises close to the left - in 2 sections (sq + oct) covered by a small pointed cupola also oct - is covered with rich surface decoration like lace. The square part is surmounted by a 16 sided cornice, the change ingeniously made by the little "honey comb" surface corbels. The upper cornice is similar but with deep niches 2 on a face.



11/11 to Sun notes (con)

Saw a vaulted passage - pointed from vault  
of above. Laid much like coat with



Stone-cutting  
tool

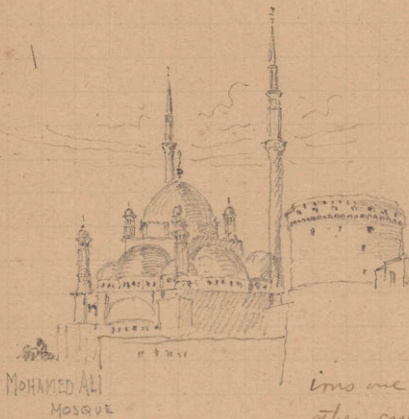
Tombs of Mamluks resemble the  
tombs of Caliphs, but none are of the  
same extent. Nearly all the domes  
are needed - one being bone. Of the

5 or more min-  
arets reveal  
are rich in  
detail and well  
designed. One

of the best  
has a  
large square  
base with  
two much  
smaller  
upper sec-

tions one octagonal the  
other cylindrical. (re-  
maining a needed cup-

da?). (These are octagonal from  
the bottom? (cannot see) up. All  
seem badly ruined and are sur-  
rounded by miserable huts.



MOHAMED ALI  
MOSQUE




Brick pointed  
loam vault  
in a Shikr Tomb,  
(Plom)

Sunday Dec 17<sup>th</sup> I did not

start out very early and then, after having  
coffee, walked out the Muski and Rue  
Nevve then up a side street to the left to see  
a couple - or more - mosques. The first was that  
of Sultan Kaloun described a few pages back.

Dec 17<sup>th</sup> Sun (con). CAIRO.

not only a beautiful mosque but is connected with a large (formerly, not all now) hospital. I saw a part of the high imposing corridors & a court with curious columns (see sketch). The mosque close to this latter is the Gama Mohammed en Nasir with a rich mihrab (described) Beyond this another mosque in light colored stone. I walked in the streets of this district and was much diverted by the pure oriental sights - the little shops, the scribes sitting at their desks - a board by their side - tin and copper smiths, crafts of all kinds. The streets are narrow and crowded with foot passengers or donkeys, and lined by high houses with projecting upper stories, these with many oriel windows with rich wooden gratings. One place in particular where a narrow house lay at the intersection of two streets,  the oriental character was ideal. I later walked out through the street of the Caliph Tombs, then across the desert past quarries, the red hill and through a valley hunting for the Small Petrified Forest, which I could not find after wandering in the desert all afternoon - it was not lost time for I saw many strange sights, the drifted sand loose heaps of rock where some sort of quarrying had been attempted and the boundless view over a desolate tract to the east - I followed the ridge of Mokattam to the high point where it ends above the Citadel. The view is magnificent - The City, the great river and valley of the Nile, the Pyramids

Dec 18<sup>th</sup> Monday notes.

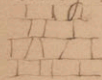
The stone of the Great Pyramid is a fine grain-  
ed yellowish gray limestone in large blocks, laid  
in a cement made of lime mortar mixed with  
fragments of stone and brick making a kind  
of concrete. Joints irregular and spaces filled  
with small pieces of stone as well as the con-  
crete. At the south west corner some number of blocks  
of stone excavated from the sand 25 or 30 feet from  
the present pyramid that I believe must be the  
original corner. There are right angles cut on the  
stones but whether original or modern surveys work  
I do not know. Measured from this point the south  
east and north west edges form a right angle.



MASTABA

To the west of  
the Great Pyra-  
mid are a


number of Mastabas 5 or 6. They stand with the  
points of the compass, longest axis north and south. The  
masonry is well preserved in especially the largest.



The joints are seldom perpendicular, and  
always very close.

The batter is about 75°. On the east side is a blank  
door with round lintel.



There are hiero-  
glyphs on one of the mastabas. The top of one  
is quarter round thus  Length abt 45' x 125'.  
Top still pretty regular although I think not com-  
plete. Stones cursorily laid one long one on the edge  
shows offsets cut to accommodate the inner ones and

form a sort of bond



How on north  
side of a mastaba.  
This in a small  
space not in the  
middle but to the  
left



The 2<sup>nd</sup> Pyramid is to my mind  
more impressive than Cheops.  
The point is nearly perfect and  
the smooth red granite casing  
is preserved for some distance  
down the sides. On the north  
and west sides the natural

rock has been cut away for some distance to a  
depth of about 15 feet. The body is of the usual lime  
stone.

The 3<sup>rd</sup> Pyramid is considerably smaller but  
I think of larger stones and more carefully built.  
At the entrance considerable of the red granite  
casing remains, not brought to a surface but  
under "rock face". A space about the door is small.  
Many fragments lie around with well worked  
surface which seems to indicate that the upper  
part was smooth. On the north side is a deep  
break made by excavations I suppose. The Gran-  
ite temple lies a little to the South-east of the Sphinx. I

did not go inside but could see its arrangements from the out-  
side. It is surrounded by walls of large blocks of lime-  
stone, while the interior is lined with red granite  
also in large blocks, perpendicular joints irregular as  
in the mastabas. The joints apparently not very fine.  
A central wall has a core of limestone, while the outside  
is granite. Part shows architraves borne by square  
piers - these all granite. Entered by a long sloping passage  
at the north-west corner. All bits lower than the level  
of the surrounding sand.

Dec 18<sup>th</sup> Mon. notes (Con)

SPHINX.



The Sphinx is still covered nearly to the top of the back but shows the full length. The left paw is nearly covered but the right is free paw and all. The red granite stele and a pedestal like piece still show above the sand between the paws. The surface of the paws and head are pretty well preserved and show some red paint. The breast and body are badly disintegrated, in fact only the barest suggestion of the form can be recognized. The statue only seems large after looking at it for some time and by standing by the paws. The paws are built up of big stones and the surface restored: with small pieces that look like brick, at a distance. (Greek inscription on the right paw: || There are several Small Pyramids to the east of the Great Pyramid. All, I think, have temples connected towards the east. In one I saw a capital - fallen - of this form. All these pyramids as well as their temples are in a ruinous condition.



Dec 17<sup>th</sup> Sun (con)

MOKATTAM QUARRIES

far beyond the Syrian Desert I had been caught in the rain several times during the afternoon and now a cold wind prevented full enjoyment from this high point. I went back to



ENFOPS

the city through the enormous stone quarries; I never saw anything to equal them. The cliffs cut by artificial means are almost beyond belief. There is some blasting going on but the more general method seems to be by the use of wedges - those that I saw were iron. I returned along the dusty roads to the city passing behind the Citadel with its heavy walls and behind the Mohammed Ali Mosque (Kitch) where I was caught in the rain again and took refuge in a ruined mosque - Then past the Tombs of the Mamelukes. In the debris heaps of the quarries I saw a ruined building perhaps a mosque. It was made 36

Dec 17<sup>th</sup> Sun (con)

CAIRO.




THE PYRAMIDS

up of 9 compartments in plan, vaulted with a low domical vault - from this it is very evident to me that the piers and arches were built up, then a centering for the vault placed in position and the great mass of masonry built over, without much reference to constructive principles, and depending on its "monolithic" character - it is of small masonry bricks and stone with plenty of mortar - for stability. The thickness of the mass was great.



Plan?

The piers were of this section  very tall and connected with pointed arches - all stone.

There were some English soldiers

on top of Mokattam or fool too.

December 18<sup>th</sup> Monday. I tried to get off early but it was 8<sup>30</sup> before I left the Cafe for the Pyramids. I took the route across the two Nile Bridges to the main land beyond and then followed the Accacia lined avenue to Gizeh. Here I turned west between two Palace gardens and after crossing the rail-road and following a canal finally turned into the long magnificent avenue of trees



Dec 18<sup>th</sup> Mem (con)

THE PYRAMIDS

that extends clear across the plain to the very foot of the Pyramids. There was a heavy gale blowing from the west that filled the air with sand from the desert and made walking difficult, there were few people out - the arabs even after took to the shelter of the road embankment, and with the exception of a carriage that passed me and some horse-people that went up after I left, I had the Pyramids to myself. As I approached the great clouds of flying sand completely obscured the great structures and it was not until I was near the end of the avenue that I could make out their indistinct outline. There is a new hotel close to the great Pyramid in the Hotel Mena - where I stopped for a glass of lemonade after a short rest on the stone wall bounding the road. The arabs began to pester me as far away as that, but they were not at all boisterous, only persistent. When I went up the curving road that lead to the top of the plateau this first detachment followed - they had waited patiently outside while I had my lemonade although I had sent them away half a dozen times. The sand cut like needles as I went up the slope and when I turned towards the pyramid a howling mob of Beduins started out from the rocks and corners at its base and came running towards me. I used the old tactics of not paying the least attention to them, but walked on quickly around the east side. They seemed now

Dec 18<sup>th</sup> Mon. (con)

THE PYRAMIDS.

glanced and left me in a few minutes, only the first who had been with me followed. I had met the "terrible Beduins" and found them less troublesome than the children at the Caliph's Tomb. I examined the masonry and construction of Cheops - wide enough, & mere trunks of stone I might almost say - then turned towards the field of mastabas on the west side not particularly impressed by the largest of all buildings. It was not until I had turned back a dozen times during my inspection of the mastabas and looked at the giant mass standing as it had stood for perhaps 6000 years that I began to realize its overpowering majesty and fully appreciated its enormous bulk. It is no doubt the sentiment attached to it that makes everyone pay more attention to Cheops - take the trouble to climb to its summit and crawl into its depths - for there is no doubt at all that the Second Pyramid, Chephren, is more satisfactory and impressive and is in fact higher for it not only is nearly perfect at the point; but lies on higher ground. By the aid of a little imagination it is easy to reconstruct this Pyramid and form an idea of their appearance when perfect. For a considerable portion of the granite sheeting is still in position - damaged it is true at places, but shows the color and surface nearly intact. The small Third Pyramid does not compare in size

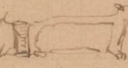


Dec 18<sup>th</sup> Mon.

PYRAMIDS.

but is far superior in workmanship. As far as I could see, even the core was built of well squared masonry and the outside was sheathed with large blocks of red granite. To the south are the remains of three small pyramids. The Mastabas to the west of Cheops are full of interest, and in spite of the blinding sand I managed to enjoy them much. My Beduins still kept with me, but were almost used up by cold and no dinner - their perseverance was most praiseworthy, only I didn't give it - after seeing the 3<sup>d</sup> Pyramid I examined the granite temple - then the famous old Sphinx - a wreck it is true but still interesting. Curiously enough, the head which has always been exposed is the only part in recognizable preservation. Here the locks of the head-dress are even preserved, and there is some color (red). I saw the Tomb of Numbers with an exterior full of figures in low relief and other Tombs all cut in the hill side of limestone some of a number of chambers. I finished my visit by finally engaging my long-suffering Beduins to take me to the top and inside of Cheops. Mehemet Ali and Feral Ali went with me while Mohammed Hassan bore the job and held my umbrella. He climbed the south-west corner & west side - the view was not to be forgotten a strange contrast of sand and spring like verdure the distant city and the Nile - the pyramids to the south at Saqqara and Dashur, at my feet the other pyramids of Gizeh and far as the

Dec 19<sup>th</sup> Tuesday notes.

GIZEH MUSEUM.







Boulac. Gizeh-Museum. 1<sup>st</sup> room Ancient Empire.  
Blank doors such as are seen in the Tombs and  
Temples at the Pyramids - in light limestone with  
traces of color. The characteristic round lintel is seen in  
all of them. Some show elaborate panelling and hiero-  
glyphic inscriptions as well as figures. The most re-  
markable objects are the two seated figures found  
at Meydoum(?) - male and female - They are of lime-  
stone, the seats, and the clothing of the figures covered  
with a thin coat of white stucco. The man has the  
flesh colored a dark ochre, the woman much paler  
with a green tinge. The hair is black, the necklaces  
of the woman in red & pale green & dark grey.  
All remarkably preserved. The eyes are of glass?  
Some other objects are alabaster altars? with a basin  
and receiving cup; at one end  (Lion's heads  
in front and sides represent  the lion and  
his paws.) The second room - also Ancient Empire con-  
tains mostly statues, in wood and stone. They are  
nearly all characterized by a more or less life-  
like action. The seated figures have the right  
hand closed, the left open and nearly all  
have the simple head-dress  and a kind  
of hunch-back appearance, perhaps caused by  
the attempt to throw the head forward and a-  
void the stiff pose. The eyes of the wooden figures  
are inlaid glass or <sup>inlaid glass or</sup> quartz. In this room is the famous  
wooden statue of Shish el-Beled, - about 3 feet high  
showing little coloring - nearly all the natural color  
of the wood. In the centre of the room are two lime-  
stone standing figures with vigorous modelling of the



mounds and some traces of color. One of these has  
 the hair coat shorts. There is here a small seated  
 figure of a scribe in lime stone found at Saccara  
 Jan 31 1893. glass eyes bronze? eyelids, flesh colored.



Characteristic doorway (black)

In the rooms that follow are a repetition  
 of statues, steles and door ways all of the  
 ancient empire. There is the mummy of  
 King Ment. m. sa f. VI dynasty and fragments  
 of that of King Unas V dyn. from Saccara.

Then follows the Middle Empire with  
 mummy cases - Rectangular wooden cases with a  
 line of hieroglyphs on - steles etc. (Ancient Empire  
 several seated figures of Kings in a dark - black veined  
 stone, beautifully worked. - New Empire Anseropla II offering  
 to the curu. Seated figures clasping their knees. Large red  
 granite figure of a boat. Sargam stele with King and  
 kneeling negro. Large limestone nilometer crowned by a  
 Hathor head + temple abacus with volutes  xix dyn.  
 Standing figures (in the court) holding a  staff?  
 with a head on the top crowned by sphere & horns  (found  
 in the delta?) Beautiful standing female figure in II aban-  
 baster from Karnak. Appearance of pediments, curved and  
 triangular at the top of tomb stone(?) in Greek Roman  
 epoch. In the two rooms devoted to Coptic remains - most  
 by small tombstones - the ornament is interesting - rade-  
 ly executed, many Greek crosses , much Greek  
 ornamental forms in Roman combinations - broken  
 pediment with two children holding a disk with ears  
 and Byzantine acanthus leaves at sides: shell top with  
 and pediment on 4 columns thus  the sides  
 appearing like a palmette. Byzantine  acanthus

occurs everywhere, with some trifoliate foliage .  
 All inscriptions are Greek. The peacock is used, as well as the X monogram. A large basket with capital , one nearly Corinthian. Fragments and papyrus with hieroglyphs, & some devoted to sketches - in red or black done in pieces of limestone with a small brush. The drawing is accurate and firm - no second strokes. Some seem to have been sketched in red then firmly drawn in black. }  
 Isis represented as turning an irrigating machine.



*Nymphaea*  
*Cotyledon*  
 Sav.  
 (Rameses II)

ANCIENT  
 LOTUS

(on card, provenant  
 du cercueil de  
 Rameses II)



MODERN  
 LOTUS.



Modern Papyrus  
 flower  
*Sagittaria* *Rhizoma*

(ancient remains  
 too broken to make  
 a drawing.)





Ovary  
 (ancient)

Lotus and Papyrus, drawn from specimens preserved in the Leizch Museum.

Dec 18<sup>th</sup> Mon (con)

PYRAMIDS.

eye could reach to the west, the Libyan Desert. The wind was furious but the air had been cleared by a sharp shower or two and the view was satisfactory - all the more so for the sun was low - near 4 o'clock - I then went inside - we had to hide once to avoid being seen by the sheik for my Beduin were working this job to avoid paying the usual tariff - The first descent was slippery and low - then we crawled through a little hole broken in the body of the pyramid and over (?) the great granite block that closed the passage. Then up a ~~still slipping~~ way to the entrance to the Queen's Chamber, reached by a horizontal passage, low at first then a little higher. This chamber is of good size roofed by two <sup>5</sup> inclined blocks  From the entrance I again ascended a very narrow ledge until past the opening to the Queen's Chamber then through the imposing Great Hall - a steep incline with tapering sides  and furnished with two low ledges at the sides - The way was extremely slippery and I could hardly get up with my ribs on. The King's Chamber is a large rectangular (square?) apartment with flat roof all lined with dark polished granite. There is a sarcophagus on one side, no lid, and a small depression in the floor on the north side. Near the entrance is a small air hole about 8" x 12". There is a remarkable echo in the room, which is large. To go out was even harder than to come in.

Dec 17<sup>th</sup> Mon (Con)

and I was obliged at some places to sit down and slide. It was 4<sup>30</sup> before I finally left the place, and although I walked fast darkness came on before I reached the end of the long avenue. - This is about 5 miles long a magnificent drive all lined with acacias.

The moon came out at intervals but clouds often made it dark and as I approached Cairo the roads were frightfully muddy. Consequently the - at least - 16 or 18 mile walk the climbing of the pyramid and all that made me very tired - I "ached in everyone"

December 19<sup>th</sup> Tuesday. I started out after a coffee breakfast for Bulak through the Maailia quarter through deep smelly mud and after some time found where the Museum had been - now a salt depot - and was told by a young man that it had been removed to the Gizeh Palace. Consequently I walked out there by the way I had gone yesterday. There were no signs of a museum but the entrance if I except some statues - a sphinx &c in the garden and I went past it, wandered for a couple of hours along the river then in the village of Gizeh, which is quite like those on the upper Nile, before I returned and found the place - now 11 o'clock. The Museum is now established in the large Palace - I do not know its former name - and the

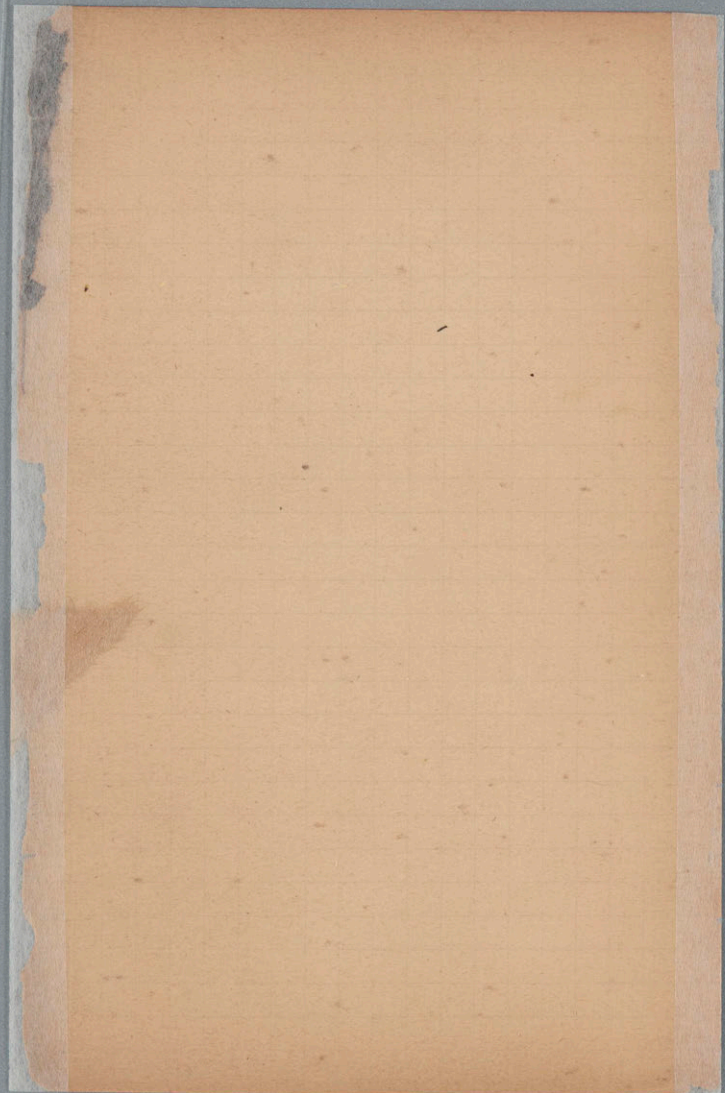


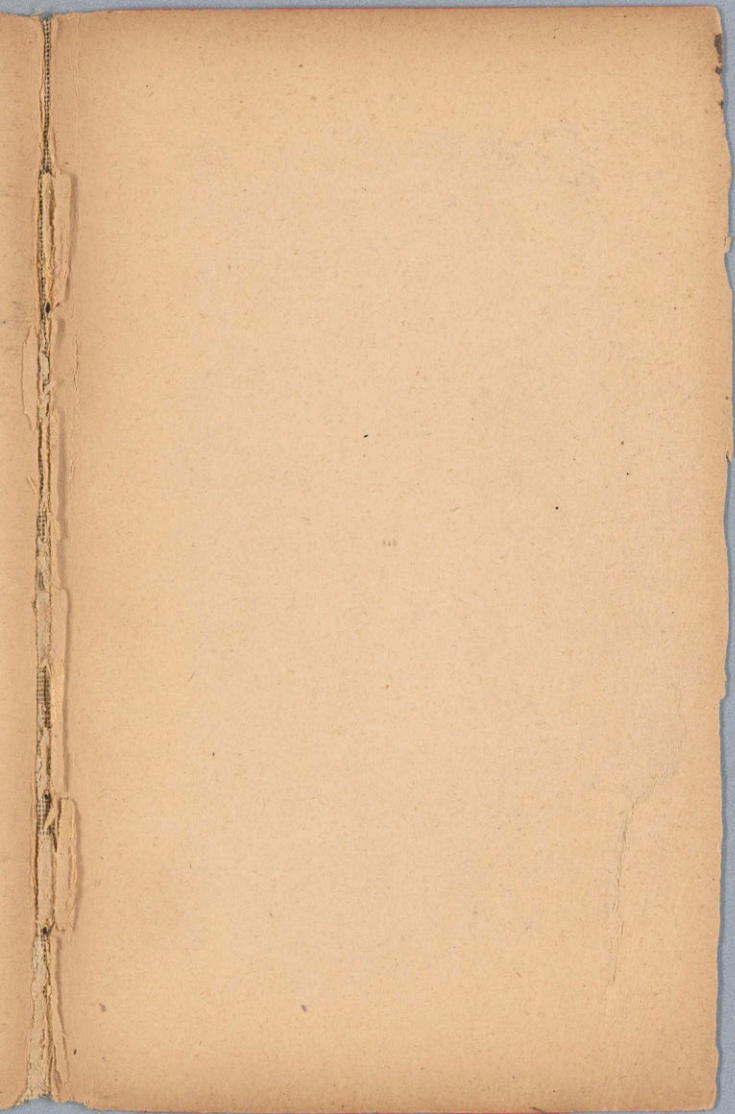
Dec 19<sup>th</sup> Tue. (con)

GIZEN

collection shows well in the large rooms and imposing halls. The architecture is classical-oriental - even a little cheap looking but I think the Egyptian remains show to a much better advantage by the contrast. If all the forms had been Egyptian the real artist would have suffered especially in the matter of color. The collection is superb especially in the matter of statues, which I have described at some length. Among these the large seated figures in basalt or some other black stone are especially remarkable. Some unfinished statuettes were interesting in showing methods of working. It was a series of cutting off corners until the form was reached.

The study of the different epochs is especially valuable here where the best examples are brought together and easily compared. The Ancient Empire seems to have used relief figures and inscriptions exclusively. Only in the later times was the "carvo-ibtayho" method used. Small articles were not so numerous but all fine specimens evidently selected. Tools household furnishings etc in abundance. The last that I saw were the rooms with the magnificent royal mummy cases in color and gold then the Royal Mummies, the remarkably preserved body of Seti I and Ramesses the Great himself.









Joseph A. Meyer, Jr. Journal. 15. (December 5-19, 1893).

Condition upon receipt: 80 pp. (40 leaves) stapled through the fold into a black single signature binding of simulated leather. The paper is wood pulp, discolored and yellowed, extremely brittle, and most pages have broken away from the inner margin. The writing is pen with pencil drawing; it fills each page from inner gutter to outer margin. The pages are too fragile to withstand any use and too brittle to be guarded and rebound, even after washing.

Treatment: The pages were collated with page numbers noted in pencil in the lower right recto corners. The staples were removed and the pages slit along the folds. The pages were washed with ammonia and water, deacidified with calcium carbonte, and flattened. Tears and losses were mended with Japanese paper and methylcellulose. The pages were encapsulated in .002 Mylar and assembled into a post binding with Barcham Green endpapers and black linen cloth over acid-free board with spine titling in gold.

Nancy Carlson Schrock  
Paper treatment by Allan Thenan  
1/85