

**EGYPT
ILLUSTRATED, WITH
PEN AND PENCIL**

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Egypt Illustrated, with Pen and Pencil by Samuel Manning & E. P. Thwing

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SAMUEL MANNING & E. P. THWING

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EGYPT ILLUSTRATED

WITH PEN AND PENCIL.

BY THE
REV. SAMUEL MANNING, LL.D.,
AUTHOR OF
"PALESTINE," "ENGLAND," ETC.

NEW EDITION REVISED AND PARTLY RE-WRITTEN

BY
PROF. E. P. THWING, PH. D.,
AUTHOR OF "OUTDOOR LIFE IN EUROPE," "LIFE IN THE ORIENT," ETC.

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TOMBS OF THE CALIPHS, CAIRO.

PREFACE TO THE NEW EDITION.

THE first edition of this book has been before the public for some years. Written with all the original author's brightness and skill, and dealing with one of the most fascinating countries on the globe, it deserved, as it has attained, a high place in the popular regard. The lamented death of Dr. Manning prevented him from undertaking the work of revision that had become necessary in the course of years. Increased facilities for travel, many new discoveries illustrative of the ancient Egyptian life, the recent development of Egyptian scholarship, and the growth in number and greater

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excellence in quality of engravings, depicting Egyptian people and places, have all combined to render a new edition of the book desirable.

The public events of recent years have also tended to deepen the general interest in Egyptian matters. In fact, Egypt has a curious power of keeping herself well to the front in the international relations of the various European nations. In 1878, the obelisk, which now adorns the Thames Embankment, and upon which the eye of Moses probably rested once and again during his Egyptian life, was brought to England. In the following year Ismail Pasha abdicated, and the state of affairs reached a position which soon led to active interposition on the part of England. The crisis came in 1882. In June riots broke out in Alexandria, and large numbers of Europeans left the city. On July 11th, Alexandria was bombarded, and the forts silenced. War followed, and on September 12th Arabi Pasha was defeated at Tel-el-Kebir, and banished. In the same year Professor Palmer was murdered by Bedouins in the Sinai region.

In 1883 the troubles connected with the Mahdi began, and in 1884 the total rout of Hicks Pasha's army led to General Gordon's mission to Khartoum. This was followed by the British Expedition up the Nile for his rescue. In 1885 the battle of Abu-Klea was fought, the expedition failed to reach Khartoum in time, and that city was taken by the Mahdi, Gordon losing his life. Soon after this the Mahdi also died, and the English troops retired to Assouan.

Very naturally, this series of events did not pass without wide differences of opinion as to the policy and the justice of the part played by England. The extremes are represented, on the one hand by those who hold that England had no right to go near Egypt at all; and on the other by those who think that England ought to take Egypt and govern it "in the interest of the natives," as she has done in India. But with all such divergencies of view we have nothing to do here. We allude to the series of events only because it is impossible in any work on Egypt to ignore them. The blood and treasure which England has spent during the last ten years in that ancient land have necessarily deepened the interest felt in it by all thoughtful readers. Deeds of bravery and heroism have not been lacking, whether we deem them to have been done in a righteous cause or not. And this volume, in its new and improved form, will help to make clear to those at home the land and the people on whose behalf they were done.

The two chief events throwing light upon ancient Egypt have been carefully noted in this new edition. The first is that marvellous discovery at Deir-el-Bahari in 1881, by which we are enabled to look upon the mummied faces of mighty Egyptian Kings and Queens who flourished at the period of, and even long before the Exodus. The other is the establishment of the Egypt Exploration Fund, which bids fair to do useful work in the way of exploring ancient sites.

The editor's object has been to alter the original work as little as possible. Lapse of time had rendered some statements obsolete, and had compelled the modification of

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others. The only entirely new portion is Section IV., which deals with events that have happened since the last edition was printed. A considerable number of the old illustrations have been omitted, and their space has been occupied by fifty-four of the best recent engravings illustrative of Egyptian natives, scenery, architecture and antiquities.

The editor has also to express his grateful acknowledgments to Mr. E. A. Wallis Budge, M.A., of the department of Oriental Antiquities in the British Museum, not only for many valuable hints, but also for reading the proof sheets of a large part of the work.

In this new and revised form, "Egypt Illustrated" is sent forth with the hope that it may tend to satisfy that desire for knowledge about the oldest kingdom in the world, which every intelligent general reader feels, and which is especially needful and interesting to the devout Biblical student.

R. LOVETT.



GENERAL VIEW OF CAIRO, WITH THE PYRAMIDS IN THE DISTANCE.



A STREET IN CAIRO.

SECTION I.

ALEXANDRIA TO CAIRO.

IN the dim gray dawn of a February morning, I was on the deck of the Austrian steamer *Urano*, peering eagerly through the mist to the southward. The clear crystalline blue of the Mediterranean had changed to a greenish gray, showing that we were in shallow water. As the sun rose, the haze vanished, and we could make out the coast line, a long stretch of sand, here and there broken by a hillock, a clump of palm-trees, an Arab village, or the white walls and dome of a priest's tomb. Then a forest of masts came into view, and, rising above them, a venerable column and a lighthouse. The column we recognize as Pompey's Pillar; the lighthouse is the modern representative of the famous Pharos of Alexandria, one of the wonders of the ancient world. We were approaching that mysterious land which had attained a high civilization, and a settled monarchy, when Abram "went forth from Ur of the Chaldees, to go into the land of Canaan."¹ It was in its glory when the Hebrews were there held in bondage.

¹ Genesis xi. 31.

THE LAND OF THE PHARAOHS.

It had passed its prime when David and Solomon sat upon the throne of Israel. It had sunk into decay when Rome rose to power, and at the dawn of modern history it had ceased to exist as a nation. Hebrew patriarchs, Greek philosophers, Persian, Macedonian, and Roman conquerors, have all been drawn hither, and its annals are inextricably interwoven with theirs. It played an important part in the greatest event in our world's history, when Joseph "arose and took the young Child and His mother by night, and departed into Egypt: and was there until the death of Herod: that it might be fulfilled which was spoken of the Lord by the prophet, saying, Out of Egypt have I called My Son."¹



POMPEY'S PILLAR.

In later ages the land of the Pharaohs is ever coming into prominence. Among the early Christians, Cyril, and Athanasius, and Origen; among the early Mohammedans, Amrou and Omar; among the Crusaders, St. Louis of France, and Saladin, the chivalrous enemy of Richard Cœur de Lion, all lead our thoughts to Egypt. What wonder, then, that it was with a feeling of almost reverential awe, that I first gazed upon the soil which, for four thousand years, had been the scene of so many memorable deeds?

The gravity of those of our party who were for the first time visiting Mohammedan countries was somewhat disturbed by the appearance of the pilot who now came alongside. His dress was a curious combination of eastern and western attire, very characteristic of the mongrel population of Alexandria. It consisted of a Turkish fez, an Arab *abba*, baggy linen knickerbockers, and a pair of unmistakable English boots with elastic sides. Having seated himself cross-legged on the gangway of the steamer, pipes and coffee were served, and he steered us through the intricate channel into the harbor of Alexandria. The usual scene of confusion now ensued. Scores of boats came round us, manned, as at Jaffa, by half-naked negroes and Arabs. I was seized by half-a-dozen fellows at once,

each endeavoring to appropriate me. A similar conflict was going on over every article of my baggage, and it was only by a vigorous application of the dragoman's whip that I and my belongings were rescued from them and stowed away in one of the boats.

We only escaped from the hands of the boatmen to fall into those of the donkey-boys, who effectually dissipated whatever feelings of reverence yet remained. These Arab lads are surely the cleverest and most impudent little urchins on earth. Our city-

¹ Matthew ii. 24, 25. Hosea xi. 1.