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**ITS CLIMATE, ANTIQUITIES,
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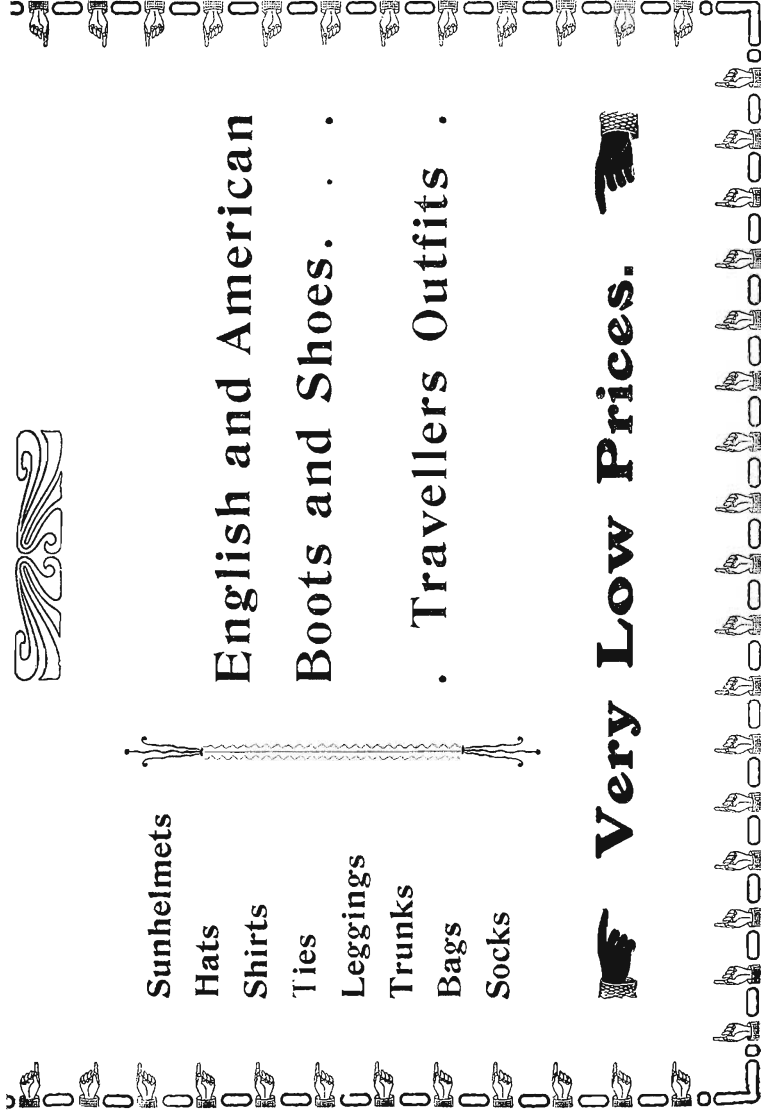
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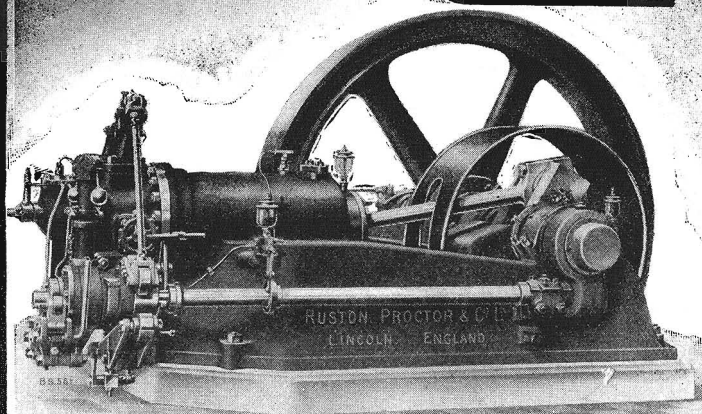
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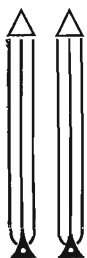
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Errata.

PAGE

43 "Rev. J. Scott" should read Dr. Mackie.

49 6 P.T. should read 5 P.T.

8 P.T. „ „ 7 „

10 P.T. „ „ 9 „



A few lines about Alexandria.

**ITS CLIMATE, ANTIQUITIES,
BEAUTIES and AMUSEMENTS.**



Issued by the
Municipality of Alexandria, Egypt.





The compiler acknowledges assistance from "Badæker", and the "Standard Guide to Egypt", and to Capt. D. W. S. Hoysled R.E., for the article entitled "Outlines of the History of Alexandria", and Messrs. Reiser & Binder, the well-known photographers in Alexandria.



Why this Book is written.

The object in publishing this Guide is to draw the attention of travellers to the fact that Alexandria is not a city to be neglected on a visit to Egypt. It is not likely that the traveller whose mind is full of the prospect of seeing Cairo, the Sphinx, the Pyramids and the wonders of the old monuments of Upper Egypt, will wish to remain at Alexandria on his arrival, nor, probably, will the weather he will find in January and February induce him to do so, but before he quits Egypt after he has been satiated with tombs and monuments, when he is tired of sightseeing, in suffering from the heat and dust of the Spring in Cairo and Upper Egypt, and at the same time is looking forward with dread to the cold east winds of Europe, let him then turn his mind to the ancient city of Alexandria, the seat of so much learning, and the scene of the commencement of the occupation by British Forces, and the great commercial centre of the country; let him turn his mind to this city and read this little book and consider whether

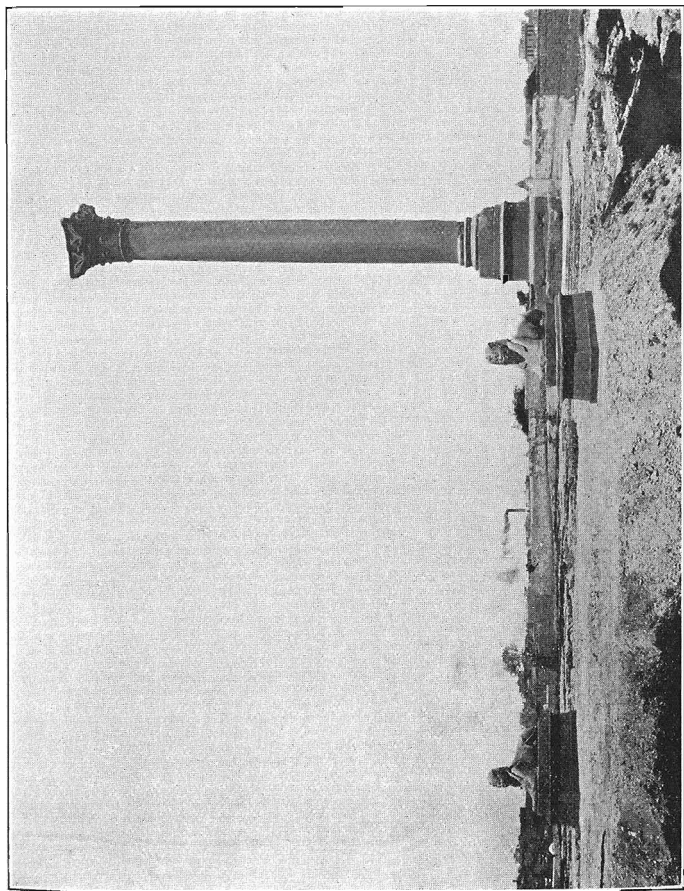
it would not be worth his while to make a short stay there in the spring.

During the month of March, April, May and June the climate of Alexandria is absolute perfection, warm but not hot—except on an occasional khamseen day—a cool breeze always blowing from the sea. Alexandria presents to the traveller an ideal spot for a rest and at the same time affords interest from the historical point of view without being too much so.

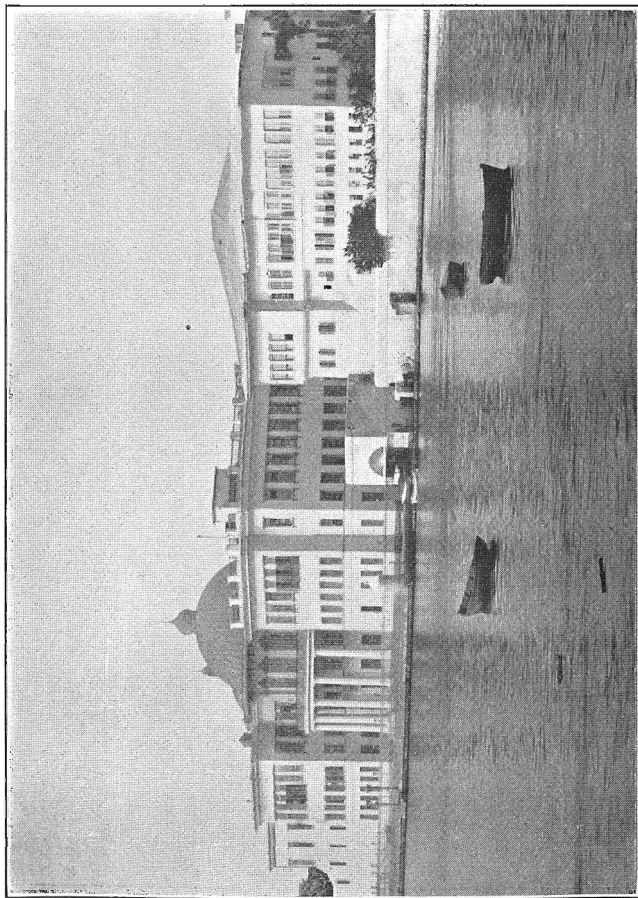
The parks, the gardens, the short excursions and the few very interesting monuments, such as Pompey's Pillar, Kom-el-Shogafa, added to the seaside, flower-shows, and races will give the traveller a really interesting time and new vigour for further travels, besides enabling him to get over that extremely disagreeable time in Europe when one expects summer and one experiences cold east winds instead.

It is an ideal spot in spring and this book is published with the intention of showing travellers that it is not altogether an uninteresting spot.





Pompey's Pillar.



Ras El Tin Palace.

Outlines of the History of Alexandria

It is a fact not generally recognised by the traveller in Egypt, and certainly casual inspection seems to deny that fact so obviously, that Alexandria, the commercial capital, was founded by the great Macedonian conqueror nearly a thousand years before the victorious Arab General pitched his historic tent near the site of modern Cairo. The earliest record that has so far come to light points to the existence of a building, doubtless a temple to the Egyptian God Osiris, in the Reign of Rameses the Great, the probable oppressor of the Hebrews, nearly fourteen hundred years before the Christian era. The Pharaohs wished to completely shut out all foreigners and hold no communication with the outside world of commerce, and posted a military colony at a village or locality named Rakotis, on the site of what is now known as Pompey's Pillar; and it was no doubt in connection with this military settlement that the above mentioned temple was used. Lake Mareotis then existed as a fresh water sea and there were numerous small waterways leading from it to the Medi-

terranean and to the main Canal which occupied much the same site as the present Mahmoudieh; besides which, another branch of the Nile ran from the neighbourhood of Hadra to the town of Canopus, and thence into the sea. That city, lying on the shore of the Mediterranean north-west of the village of Aboukir has since disappeared leaving very evident traces of its former architectural splendour, which can be seen to this day.

It is said to have been founded by the Trojan companions of Canobus, the helmsman of Menelaus, who landed to bury their dead comrade and preferred a life on shore to the perils of the deep. It was a thriving city when Alexander the Great came to Egypt, but soon lost its commercial importance in catering for the pleasures of the Alexandrians. It then gradually decayed. It contained a great temple to Serapis, who was supposed to protect mariners with special care and was consequently much invoked. Some of the pillars are still extant on the site.

In those ancient days Pharos was an island having no communication by land with the continent, but providing an excellent shelter from the northerly gales which blew as furiously then as now. It was a well known haunt of pirates at times and the bay at the north side was known till recently as Pirates' Bay.

The Persians had conquered the last Pharaoh and tyrannised over the land for some hundred of years when Alexander the Great

broke their power at the battle of Issus and entered Egypt as conqueror, acclaimed by the native Egyptians as a deliverer from the hated yoke. He looked about him for a site for a magnificent capital and dreamed one night that a venerable being stood before him and advised him to select the spot where:—

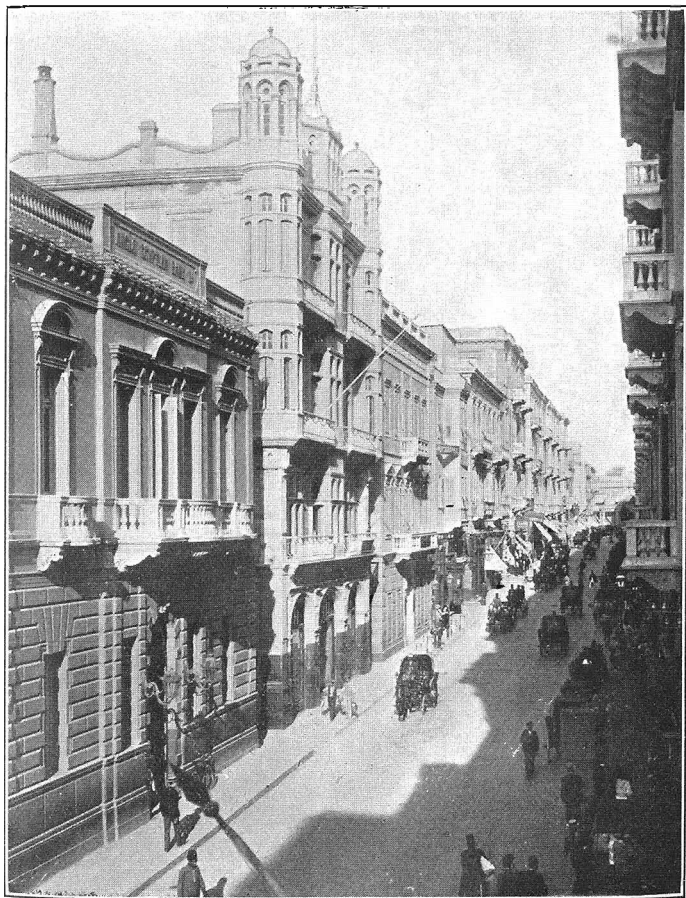
“High o’er a gulfy sea, the Pharian Isle.
Fronts the deep roar of disemboguing Nile.”

So he visited the locality of Rakotis and saw that it would be secure from storms, had excellent possibilities for communication by water with the Nile and Lake Mareotis and was in the direct line of communication to enable him to pour the treasures of Egypt into his European capital.

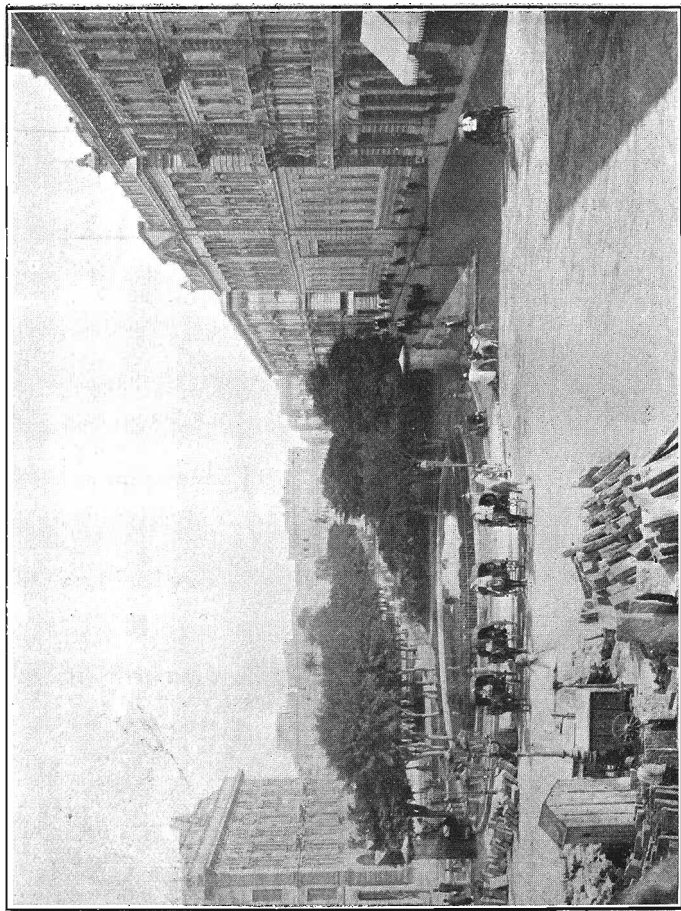
The legend tells how the gods showed their good-will. It was the custom to make out the foundation lines on the ground with powdered lime or chalk, but on this occasion flour was used: however, before the workmen could commence the excavation, vast clouds of birds settled on the lines and ate up all the flour. The superstitious Greeks and Macedonians fled to their priests, who enquired of the Augurs, and happily announced that the gods were about to bless the new capital so bountifully. that the area originally laid out to contain the inhabitants was not nearly large enough and they had brought this marvel to pass. So the line of the city walls was considerably lengthened and the gods allowed the

work to proceed. The legend, however, fails to state whether the founder used lime for the second attempt or not. The foundation took place about 331 B.C.. The city then, probably extended from about the canal mouth at Minet-el-Bassal to the old Rosetta Gate. The main street was approximately on the same site as the modern Boulevard de Ramleh, extending from the Gate of the Moon on the west to the Gate of the Sun where the Rosetta gate lately stood, and was said to be one hundred feet wide, with shaded colonnades and stately buildings on either side. The cross streets were at right angles to the main thoroughfare; the point where the Rue Nabi Danial crosses the Boulevard de Ramleh being approximately the centre of the city.

When Alexander the Great died at Babylon his body was placed upon a magnificent funeral car and brought, after many vicissitudes to his city of Alexandria, where it is said to have been buried eventually in a costly golden coffin in the Suma or Royal cemetery of the Ptolemies. The gold coffin seems, however, to have disappeared, though the body is still reputed to be lying under the foundations of the mosque of Nabi Danial at the western foot of the Kom-el-Dik. The high priest of Memphis prophesied, so says old an historian, "wherever this body may lie, the city will be disturbed with wars and rebellions," and certainly his words could not have been more true even if they had been uttered in these after days.



Cherif Pacha Street.



Mohamed Aly Square.

The crown of Egypt was taken by one of the Conqueror's trusted friends and generals, Ptolemy, who was the first of a dynasty which held the sovereignty for nearly three centuries and built up the glory and greatness of Alexandria. This richest seaport of the ancient world had far more inhabitants than at the present day and was famed among all the peoples of the period for her splendour and warlike might. Her fleet ruled the waters of the eastern Mediterranean, and her armies subdued all her foes from Cyrene to the Red Sea and from Syene (Assuan) to Damascus. The Ptolemies were great builders too. As magnificent monuments to their literary inclinations, probably near the present position of the British Consulate, stood the great library, containing, at one time, nine hundred thousand scrolls: and the far famed museum with its salaried director and staff, the centre of learning, science and poetry for the civilised world, where Euclid discussed the propositions which still rack the brains of youth.

The Serapeum, that wonderful temple, with its façade of lovely columns stood where Pompey's pillar rises above the sphinxes. It was built for the worship of the Greek God of death, Zeus-Hades, under the name of two Egyptian deities Osiris and Apis, also connected with death, and whose names were contracted into the form Serapis. This **was** probably done in order to try to draw the

foreign or Greek element of the population who lived in the eastern side of the city, into more intimate connection with the native or Egyptian inhabitants, who lived in the west end.

The seventh wonder of the world, too the great beacon of Pharos island, which gave its name to the genus of light-houses for all time; flashed its guiding rays to mariners thirty miles at sea, from the northern horn of the great harbour. Built of white marble three times as high as its modern successor at Ras-el-Tin. with the spiral pathway ascending to the huge metal cradle at the summit, it was the marvel of the capital, flashing in the sun by day, and crowned with flames by night.

The Heptastadium, the causeway, fourteen hundred yards or seven Greek stadia in length, was constructed to connect the expanding city on the mainland with the site of the proposed suburb on Pharos Island. Two waterways, spanned by bridges, were left to facilitate the transfer of shipping from the great harbour on the east side to the bay on the west; but the continual silting up of sand, aided no doubt, by the rubbish flung over the sides, ever widened the embankment, till after many centuries the causeway has become the neck of land, nearly a mile wide, upon which the native quarter is built. In the eighteenth century it was covered by the portion of the town allotted to Christians.

The Egyptian Necropolis with embalming

establishments lay on the west side of the town near the modern Gabbari, while Chatby and Camp de César now cover the sites of the Greek and Jewish cemeteries of that period. Interesting remains may be seen at all these places.

Between the Ramleh railway station and Point Silsileh (which juts out across the mouth of the eastern harbour towards the Pharos fort) lay the royal city containing its gorgeous palaces and temples, Cleopatra's needles and the theatre, which had for a background the lovely sweeps of the bay with Antirrhodus, the fane-covered islet near the southern shore. This tiny gem has sunk into its setting, and disappeared beneath the waves.

The fortified walls of the city were of immense strength and are reported to have been fifteen miles in circumference. They successfully withstood the shocks of war on many occasions and thrice flung back the tide of invasion, shattered, beyond the frontier.

The source of the city's fresh water supply was the great canal, but immense quantities of drinking water were always stored in vast underground cisterns in every quarter, many of which exist at the present day in wonderful preservation. A very good specimens lies beneath Ras-el-Tin Military Hospital.

The second Ptolemy, wishing to pay great honour to his beloved wife, the renowned Arsinoë, erected in his capital a huge monolith of granite, found by his workmen at Assuan, in the quarry of some forgotten Pharaoh. This

great column remained as a wonder till Roman times and then vanished, leaving no trace in history. Possibly we look on it to-day under the name of Pompey's pillar.

Ptolemy III went north with his legions to break the power of his foes in Syria, leaving his beautiful queen, Berenice, to offer sacrifices for the success of the Egyptian arms. She vowed her lovely hair to the goddess Aphrodite, laying it upon the altar of her temple near Canopus. On the safe return of the victorious young king, when the tresses were to have been burnt in fulfilment of the vow, to the amaze of all, they had vanished. Just then the court astronomer discovered a new constellation between Leo and the Great Bear, and great was the joy, for all knew that the goddess had accepted the offering and placed it in the sky, where it still shines forth as *Coma Berenicis* or *Berenice's Lock*.

Canopus was said, by ancient geographers, to be the boundary between Asia and Africa. Ptolemy XII left a will asking his friends, the Romans, to look upon his country with a friendly eye after his death and see that it was peacefully settled under sovereignty of his heir, for his predecessors had often rendered great aid to the Romans in the days of their struggle for power. But when Cleopatra and her brother, Ptolemy XIV, came to the throne, Julius Cæsar cast covetous glances on the rich lands of the Nile. About ten years after he had conquered our blue-stained, fur-clad ancestors

in Britain, he landed in Alexandria with his legions to judge between the king and his celebrated sister. His verdict was in favour of Cleopatra and the king flew to arms and vigorously attacked the intruders in their stronghold on the hill overlooking the great harbour, where the Government Hospital now stands, a couple of hundred yards east of the Ramleh Tram Terminus.

The Romans were very hard pressed, and Cæsar ordered all the sailors from his fleet to come to the assistance of his legionaries on land, and set fire to all ships to prevent their capture by the enemy. The blaze extended to the buildings on the quay and amongst the ruins was, it is supposed, the Great Library with all its priceless manuscripts. This world-wide loss was irremediable, but no doubt schoolboys have been saved many a sleepless night, by the destruction of these Greek and Roman masterpieces.

In 30 B.C. Augustus Cæsar, the first Roman Emperor defeated the Egyptian Forces of Anthony and Cleopatra, near the site of the modern Ibrahimieh, and the last and most notorious of the Ptolemies signalized by her tragic death, the transfer of the rule of Egypt to another foreign dynasty. She died in her palace at Alexandria from the effects of the self-inflicted bite of an asp, that dreaded serpent which had been regarded as the sacred symbol of the Nile country from the very earliest times.

In honour of his triumph, Augustus founded the Roman camp and town of Nicopolis, on the site now occupied by Mustapha Barracks, the castle rising from the high ground near the rifle Ranges. This stronghold played an important part in later history, in connection with the British Arms.

The large lake of Mareotis was then dotted with islands, which islands, contained the country houses of the larger proprietors. The lands around the lake were world-famous for their wines, pressed from the long white grapes, which abound to this day ; while ancient presses and cisterns are still turned up in the debris from excavations. The chief town of the Mareotic province was Marea, built on a peninsular, jutting out from the southern shore and reached from Alexandria by boat. Another large city, of which abundant ruins still remain, was Taposiris Magna, the modern Abusir, an hour's ride north of Behig Station on the Mariout Railway.

The Capital ever seemed to be under the spell of that ancient curse, for whenever the inhabitants were not occupied in striving against a common enemy, they engaged, even more readily, in faction fights amongst themselves. At one time, two halves of the city maintained a state of war against each other for eight years ; each built a wall as a protection from the hated rival, and the space between the walls was a charred and ruined battlefield

About the fortieth year of the Christian era, our faith was introduced into Egypt by the St. Mark of the New Testament, who was martyred and buried in Alexandria in A.D. 63. His tomb remained here till the 9th century when his remains were begged and carried away by the Venetians and now rest in the Cathedral of San Marco at Venice. At first the Christians were most cruelly persecuted by the Romans, but they gradually grew in numbers and power.

In the reign of the Roman Emperor, Diocletian, the Alexandrians underwent terrible treatment, which spurred them to revolt. The city was besieged for eight months by the greatest military power of the age, was finally carried by storm and suffered a bloody reprisal. Later, however, when the war-scarred city was enduring the scourge of famine, the same emperor returned some of the annual corn tribute to Alexandria, to enable the inhabitants to survive till the following crop was ripe. As a mark of gratitude the chief citizens erected a monument, to such a gracious sovereign in the form of a column of granite, set up on the site of Serapis. This survives almost intact and is known as Pompey's Pillar, though it had no connection with the great Roman Triumvir.

A later ruler, Theodosius, a Christian, determined to force all citizens to accept his creed. As usual Alexandria refused to abide by this verdict, and was duly besieged and carried by assault. Most of the pagans were

put to the sword and their public buildings either converted to Christian uses or else destroyed utterly. From that time there were constant religious feuds throughout the city, almost always accompanied by destruction and bloodshed. The lovely pagan philosopher, Hypatia, was foully murdered before the high altar of the great Church of Cæsarum.

In the fourth century of our era the Patriarch of Egypt was excommunicated by the Pope, the head of the Christian Church, for heresy, and a successor was nominated. The Egyptians, however, refused to abide by this decision and retained their nominee. At a Council held at Chalcedon, near Constantinople, in the year 451, A.D., it was decided that the Egyptians were in the wrong, and the head of the Church in Constantinople sent an orthodox Bishop to supersede the exile. The populace of Alexandria, however, attacked the imperial troops sent to escort him to his palace, but were defeated and driven into the great temple of Serapis, which was forthwith burnt with all in it. But it needed a reinforcement of two thousand soldiers and a regular sack of this turbulent city to secure the new bishop on his throne. Since that time the Imperial or Melchite Patriarch has been the orthodox head of the Church in Egypt, endowed with the funds thereof, but side by side with him, though often in exile and enforced seclusion, has lived the jacobite Patriarch as head of the sect whose members refused to accept the ruling



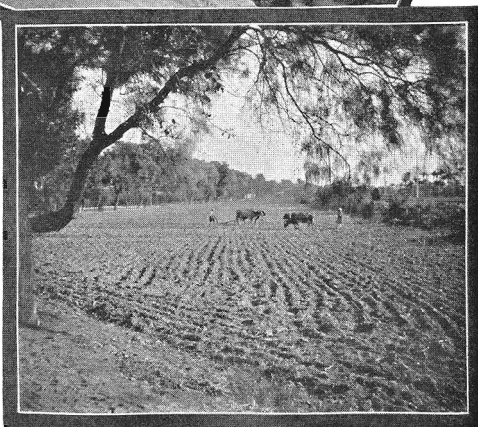
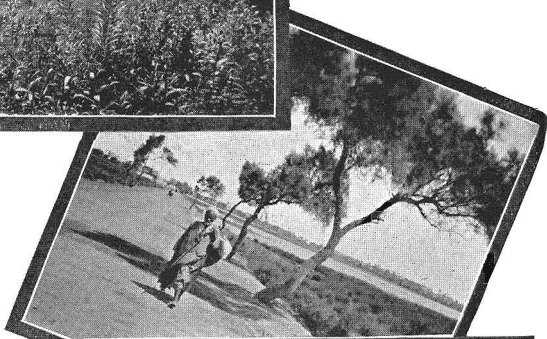
The Sands
at Ramleh

7



Photos by
M^{rs} J.H.C.

Surroundings
of Ramleh
}



Photos by
ME S.H.C.

of the great council. That sect is now the Coptic Church, and has held fast to its faith through the fiercest persecution and martyrdom for nearly two thousand years.

These terrible divisions amongst the Christians of that age greatly assisted the conquest of the country by the Arabs.

Their fierce horsemen overran the land under their leader, 'Amr ibn al 'Asî, and besieged Alexandria when its resources were at the lowest ebb. With the concurrence of the Romans, on 17th October, 641 A.D., the Imperial Patriarch agreed with the Saracens to give up this last stronghold of Christianity in Egypt, on condition that the conquerors should receive a yearly tribute, but that all Jews and Christians should thereafter remain unmolested. Since that day, the whole country has been under Moslem rule.

But later Emirs soon forgot their part of the treaty. One ordered all Christians to be branded, as well as heavily fined, another demanded all the precious Church plate to be yielded up to him, as a gift to the Sultan, and when the Patriarch refused he was loaded with chains and sent to work at the construction of the docks, as a common criminal. The Christians rose in revolt, but were overcome and decimated with barbarous severity. The population and commercial prosperity of Alexandria rapidly dwindled almost to the vanishing point, especially as the Saracens founded their new capital first at Fostât and later at

El Kahira (The Victorious), the Modern Cairo, but a little distance to the south of the present city.

In the fourteenth century, the land was visited by two earthquakes, which wrought great havoc amongst the few remaining ancient buildings and caused the water to gradually subside from Lake Mareotis. The bed of the lake was gradually dotted about with villages, each of which was the centre of a small area of cultivation.

On the 1st July, 1798 Napoleon Bonaparte, with a French army, after having, by a fortunate chain of circumstances, escaped the clutches of the British Fleet in the Mediterranean effected a landing in the small bay just to the south of Forts Marabout and Adjemie. He pushed on, stormed the Rosetta Gate defences, and Alexandria surrendered. The rest of the army and stores were then disembarked at the docks, and the French advanced on Cairo which was taken shortly after. While Napoleon was prosecuting his advance into Syria, a Turkish army of about 18,000 men was landed at Abukir, where they fortified their position, but did not advance. Napoleon returned to Alexandria, concentrated his forces, and attacked them. The result was an entire extermination of the Turks, hardly a survivor being left. But it was a barren victory, for, nearly a year before (1st August, 1798) the French Fleet, the only means of safe communication with their native land, was totally destroyed

by Lord Nelson in the famous bay of Abukir.

From this blow the French in Egypt never recovered. Thirteen out of the seventeen ships of the enemy were captured or destroyed between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m. the following morning, and curiously enough the remaining four fell into the hands of the British within two years.

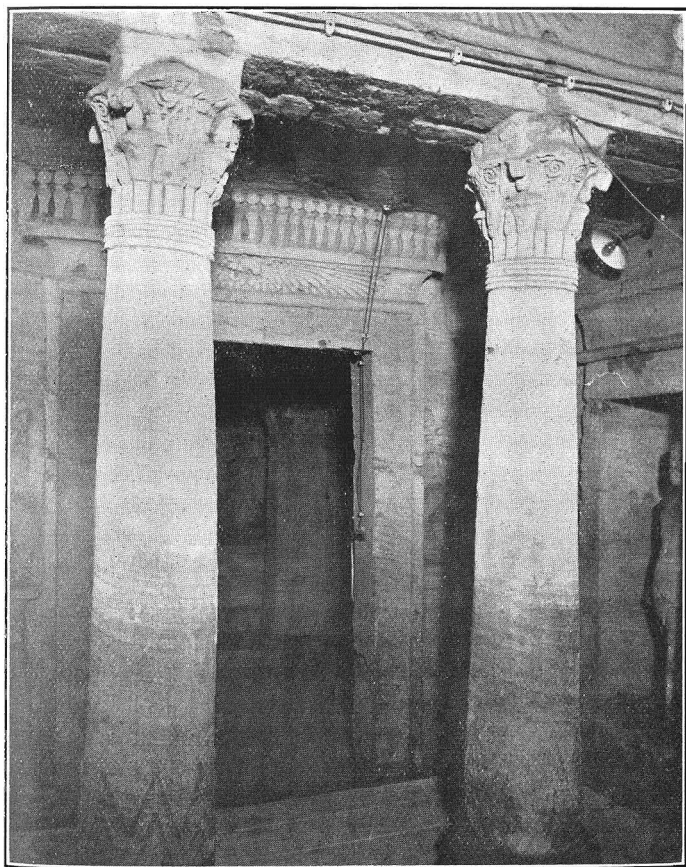
On the 6th March, 1801, a British force under the command of Sir Ralph Abercrombie, succeeded in landing on the western shore of Abukir Bay, in the face of heavy opposition. A few days afterwards further resistance was experienced at Mandora, and there is a granite tomb in the military cemetery in Alexandria, upon which is cut the following inscription :—

“In memory of Charles Erskine, Lieut. Colonel of the 92nd Gordon Highlanders, who fell, when leading his regiment at the battle of Mandora, March 13th, 1801. He was buried on the field of action, where his remains were found in March, 1904, and, on identification, were interred in this spot.”

The French then retired to a position known as “The Roman Camp” and had their left resting on the old Roman fortified suburb of Nicopolis, their centre on what is now Reservoir Hill, Ramleh, and their right on the corner of the canal where it takes a southward bend. The British bivouacked near Glymenopoulo and Bacos. It must be remembered that the area south of the railway between

Victoria College and Abukir was then a sea-water lake called Maadieh, and that British gunboats were in support of the left of our line. The enemy's position was attacked at 6.30 a.m. and was rendered untenable by the capture of the Roman Camp by Moore, and the French retired to the heights of Ibrahimieh. They were there joined by their Commander-in-Chief from Cairo with reinforcements by a way over the bed of the old lake of Mareotis and he determined to attack Abercrombie before the expected arrival of help from India and Turkey.

Meanwhile the position at Mustapha had been strongly entrenched. The assault was delivered at 5.30 a.m. on 21st March, but was repulsed after a desperate encounter all along the line, but more especially round the Roman Camp and the valley between Mustapha tram station and the Ramleh Road. It was here that the English Commander-in-Chief received his mortal wound towards the end of the fight. The French cavalry charged desperately up the valley, sweeping through the defence ; but the British Regiments faced about and hardly any of the gallant horsemen returned alive. Abercrombie was carried, it is said, into the Mosque of Sidi Gaber, and thence on board ship, but expired a few days later. His successor, General Hutchinson, after much hesitation, determined to cut Alexandria off from further possibility of reinforcement and broke down the banks of the canal and Lake



Kom el Shugafa. — Interior.



Relic. — Greco-Roman Museum.

Maadieh, at a point just east of Mehalla Station on the Cairo line, thus letting in the waters upon the comparatively dry bed of the ancient lake of Mareotis. Coote was then left with 6.000 men to mask the town while Hutchinson moved southwards, demanding and obtaining the surrender of the various bodies of the enemy scattered about Delta. He returned later to the siege of the seaport, which, however surrendered on 2nd September, 1801, after Coote had captured Fort Marabout and the Mex fortifications, which had not been strengthened so perfectly as those on the eastern face. The French soldiers were shipped in English transports to their own country. Shortly afterwards, the British, too, left the shores of Egypt and the land was handed back to the Mameluke Beys.

Amongst the few survivors of the annihilation of the Turkish Army by Napoleon at Abukir, who were picked out of the sea by the boats of H.M.S. "Tiger", cruising in the neighbourhood, was an Albanian Chieftian, who was destined to take a prominent part in the drama to be enacted on the banks of the Nile.

After the departure of the European armies from Alexandria, he returned from his mountain home, and by his undoubted ability and strength of mind, rose to the sovereignty of the land, and became the founder of the reigning dynasty of Khedives. Mehemet Ali Pasha strove to rescue the commercial capital from the decay and ruin into which it had

fallen. He improved the harbour, erected fine buldings, including the present palace at Ras-el-Tin and re-opened the Canal, naming it in honour of the reigning Sultan at Constantinople—Mahmoud. But the number of the inhabitants of the town had sunk to about 5,000—just one per cent of the census in the time of Cæsar, eighteen hundred years before.

In the days of Ismail Pasha, who afterwards became the first of the Khedives, the national debt of the country increased from £3.000.000 to £90.000.000, and European intervention became necessary to ensure the regular payment of the dividends for the large loans floated in the several countries of Europe. Eventually Ismail abdicated in favour of his son Tewfik. A chain of unusual circumstances placed Arabi, a Colonel of an Egyptian Infantry Battalion, in possession of the executive military power of the country. He became Minister of War and was made a Pasha. He then proceeded to raise the strength of the army to 18.000 men, and to build and arm the forts of Alexandria. It became obvious that this was being carried out in order to attempt an evasion of the obligations of the country to the people of Europe, and on the 11th June, 1882, the culmination was reached by a massacre of Europeans in Alexandria. The Admiral of the British Fleet, Sir Beauchamp Seymour, demanded that certain of the forts should be handed over to his men, to ensure the cessation of military preparations and failing a

satisfactory reply, after he had made sure the European population had been able to secure a safe retreat to certain ships of refuge anchored out of danger. The result of the bombardment may be seen to this day, along the shore from Silsileh Point to Fort Marabout. Some of the forts are practically unchanged, and numerous canon are yet lying useless in the sand.

On the 13th July, 1882, the first party of marines and bluejackets was landed to occupy the town and restore order, which has since that date, been guaranteed by a British Army of Occupation. But they were not in time to prevent serious losses by incendiarism. The European buildings around the Grand Square, were demolished, but the modern city has been rebuilt on a more magnificent scale.

The subsequent landing of an expedition under Sir Garnet Wolesley at Ismailieh, the feint attacks on Araby bey the troops from Alexandria so greatly aided by the foreign newspapers. the final victory at Tel-el-Kebir, the capture of Cairo, and the collapse of the rebellion, are items of modern history still fresh in our memories.

The British position at Alexandria, in the face of Arabi's investing army at Kafr-ed-Dauar, was much the same as that held by General Friant against Abercrombie's successful assault, eighty one years previously, nemely Mustapha and Reservoir Hill, but no fighting took place in its immediate vicinity

on the latter occasion. The northern part of it is now occupied, in hut barracks, by a portion of the Army of Occupation, and khaki clad soldiers work and play over the ancient abodes of the Roman legionaries and upon the slopes held so tenaciously by Britons against an honoured foe.

These same slopes. have witnessed the passage of Persian swordsman, Macedonian halbardier, Roman legionary, Gothic mercenary, Saracen horseman, and Turkish janissary.

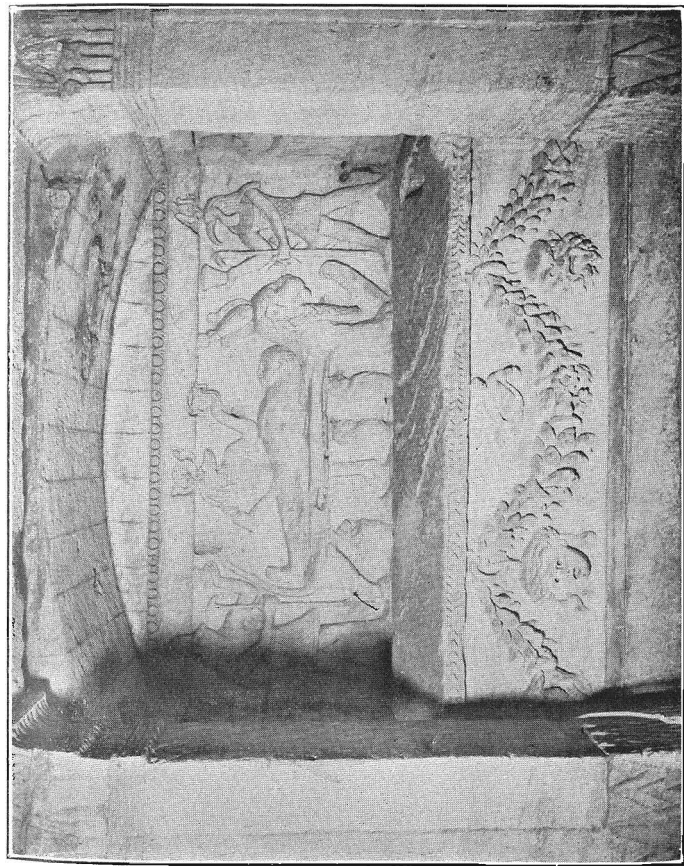
The Seven Wonders of the Ancient World, before the commencement of the Christian era, with approximate dates, were :—

1. The Pyramids at Gizeh. 3. 700 B.C.
2. The hanging Gardens of Semiramis, the notorious queen of Babylon. 3.000 B.C.
3. The Statue of Jupiter at Athens by Phidias. 450 B.C.
4. The Mausoleum at Halicarnassus to Mausolus, King of Caria, erected by his widow, Artemisia, in 353 B.C.
5. The Temple of Diana at Ephesus. 350 B.C.
6. The Colossus at Rhodes. 280 B.C.
7. The Pharos of Alexandria. 270 B.C.

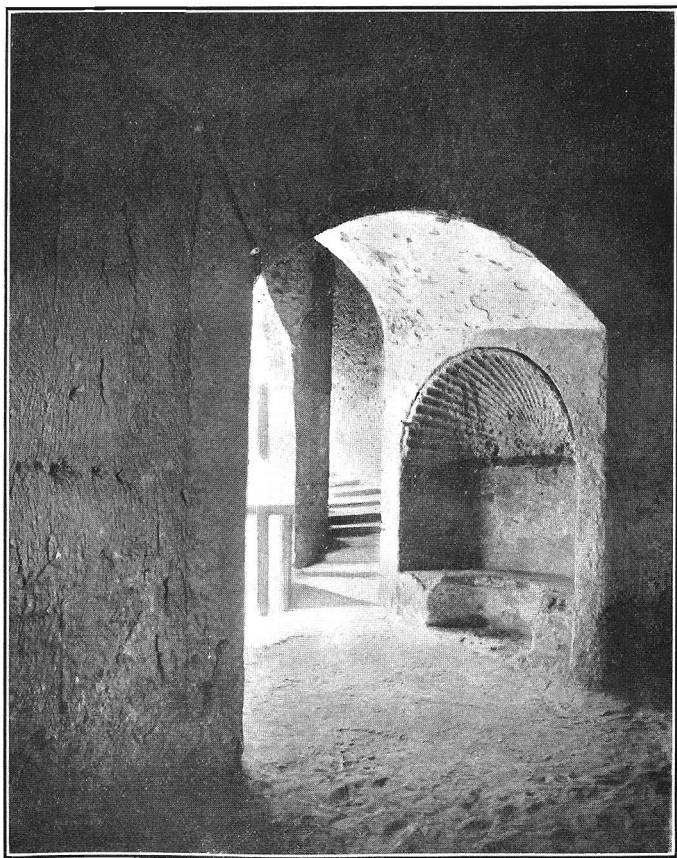
Two interesting novels bearing upon Ancient Alexandria are :—

“ Hypatia ” by *Kingsley*.

“ Per Aspera ” by *Ebers*.



Kom El Shugafa. — One of the Tombs.



Kom el Shugafa. — Entrance.

Pompey's Pillar and Catacombs.

This is the largest well preserved relic of antiquity in the city. We reach the top of the plateau by a flight of steps. All around lie fragments of Roman buildings and other objects brought to light by extensive excavations. The monument is composed of red granite from Assouan. The height of the column together with the rectangular pedestal and the Corinthian capital, is 88 feet; the shaft is 68 feet high, and is about 9 feet in diameter below and not quite 8 feet at the top. On the west side is a much defaced inscription in honour of the Emperor Diocletian, placed here in 392 A.D., by a Roman prefect named Posidius. The latest theory in regard to the column, which may once have belonged to the Temple of Serapis, is that it was erected here by the Emperor Theodosius to commemorate the victory of Christianity and the destruction of the Serapeum, the site of the Pillar, 391 A.D. The present name of the Pillar is due to the mediæval belief that it

marked the tomb of Pompey the Great. To the north of the Pillar is an ancient water basin. About 55 yards to the west are the *subterranean passages* of the Serapium. We descend by a flight of wooden steps into an open court, from the north and south corners of which long passages are cut into the rock, with small niches of unknown purpose. The passage to the south corner bends to the east and runs directly beneath the Pillar. To the south-west of Pompey's Pillar stand two large Sphinxes of red granite, and one smaller one of black granite, the latter representing King Haremheb, 19th Dynasty. Continuing to follow the Rue de la Colonne Pompée and its prolongation, Rue Karmouss a little further and then diverging to the right by the Rue Bab-el-Melouk, we pass the small mosque Gamia-el-Miri and in a few minutes an

Egyptian Burial Place

hewn in the rocky slope of the *Kom-Esh-Shukâfa* (hill of pots herds, now a quarry) and forming the largest extant **Catacomb** of ancient Alexandria (admission P.T. 5). At the top of the hill is an abandoned fort. The tomb probably dates from the second century A.D. and is an admirable example of the characteristic Alexandrian fusion of the Egyptian and Greco-Roman style. The burial place was discovered in 1900. The old en-

trance has been restored and is approached by flights of steps. The chambers lie in several stories one above another, and the lower ones are filled with water and inaccessible, the exploration is facilitated by wooden bridges and electric light. A winding staircase descends into two stories of the catacomb; near the top of it is a *Sarcophagus Chamber* of later construction. From the entrance to the upper floor, we enter a large *Rotunda*. In the middle of this, covered by a kind of cupola, is a shaft leading to the lower stories. To the right lie two smaller rooms with niches and sarcophagi. Above the latter are *loculi* or niche tombs. To the left is the *Triclinium Funebre* a large room with a ceiling borne by four pillars. Three wide platforms have been hewn out of this rock for the banquets held in honour of the deceased. The *Staircase* divides further down into two flights, and leading to the *Vestibule* of the grave-chapel proper. The façade of the *Vestibule* is elaborately ornamented. Inside in deep niches are the *Statues* of the deceased and his wife, carved in white limestone in Egyptian style. The door in the rear wall of the vestibule is surmounted by winged sun's disc and and Uræus frieze. To the right and left on pedestals are two large serpents with the Egyptian double crown; above are shields with heads of Medusa. We now enter the *Sepulchral Chamber*. The Sarcophagi containing the remains stand in niches and are hewn, out of the solid rock. The fronts are adorned

after the Greek fashion and the walls are decorated with Egyptian representations of religious import.

Round the sepulchral chamber runs a *Gallery*, with two rows of shelf tombs, 91 in all. Each of these contained at least three mummies and the names and ages of the deceased in red paint, are still visible.

There are some other tombs to the north of the Rue Ras-el-Tin, for which a permit is necessary which can be obtained at the Museum; they are small compared with the *Catacombs* above described, but contain some good specimens of mural decoration.

Museum.

The Museum is situated in the Rue du Musée near the Rue Porte Rosette. It was founded in 1892 by the Alexandria Municipality with the help of the Cairo Antiquities Department.

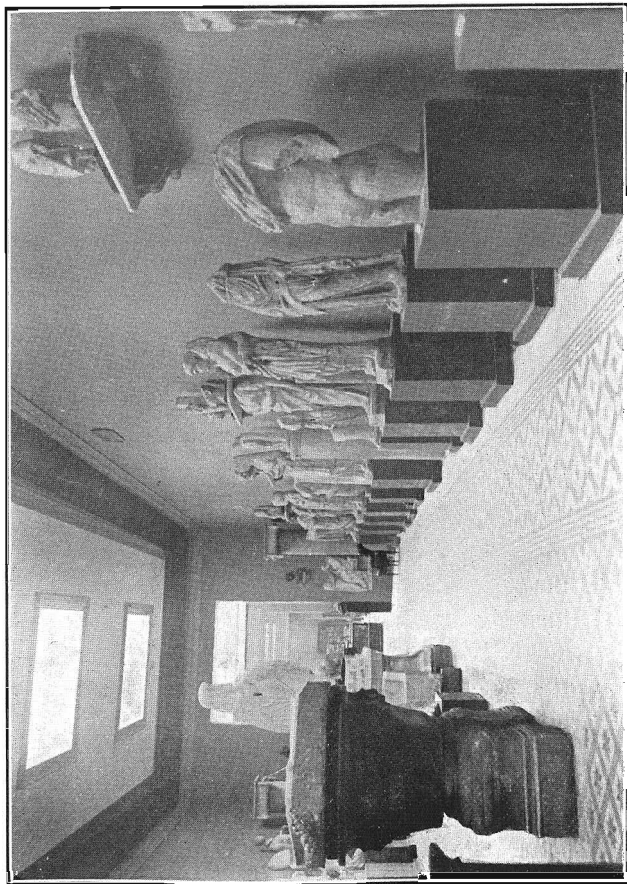
It soon acquired however great importance particularly in regard to the history of Alexandria's civilisation and that of Hellenic and Roman art.

Greco-roman sculpture and architecture are represented by a rich series of very interesting monuments.

The Museum also contains a magnificent collection of inscriptions as well as papyri and Ptolemaic and Roman coins struck by Alexander. The miniature figures in coloured



Head of Coddess.
Greco-Roman Museum.



Greco-Roman Museum. — One of the Galleries.

terra cotta are admirable, also the cinerary urns and other specimens of ancient ceramic.

The methodical explorations of the necropolis of Alexandria have endowed the Museum with a remarkable number of interesting and curious monuments which one finds nowhere else.

There is a small entrance fee of P.T. 2

Mosques.

There are several handsome specimens in the city, one in the centre in the Rue de la Mosquée Attarine, some others in the lower part near the Khedive's palace.

Streets.

The principal streets (all well paved) are Cherif Pasha Street (containing the Exchange, Crédit Lyonnais, Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Bourse Toussoum Pasha, etc. Boulevard de Ramleh (Eastern Telegraph Office); Strada Franca, from the Place Mehemet Ali to the Gouvernorat, adjoining the Bazaars. A continuation of this street leads to the Ras-el-Tin Palace, the Khedive's summer residence; Rue des Sœurs; Rosetta, Sesostris, and Mahmoudieh Streets; Square Ste. Catherine, with Ste. Catherine's Church.

Abbas Hilmi Quay.

Is the name of the handsome and broad throughfare running round the Eastern bay, besides its promenade for foot people it has

double roads for carriages, it is of great length something near to a mile and half. Outside in the bay is the site of the projected break-water which when built, and it will be commenced in 1912, will make the bay a charming place for yachting. Continuing your walk past the Coast Guard Station at the upper end you find another little bay on the way to Chatby and here you can walk along the shore kicking up as you go old pieces of Roman pottery that have been thrown up by the sea, which has at present a higher level than it had in Cleopatra's time for you can see in water a few inches down, some of the huge pieces of masonry jointed together which it is presumed formed part of the celebrated Queen's palace.

Arab Quarters.

Going down to the bottom of the large square and then turning off to the left the visitor will find himself in the Native quarter and can wander from Bazaar to Bazaar. Every conceivable article can be found ; generally the workers in any particular article flock together, you will find the Ironmongers, the Goldsmiths, the Tapestry and Embroidery weavers and many other trades and professions all in separate little colonies. If you go by yourself mark the direction of the sun before you enter these labyrinthine ways as it is quite easy to get lost.

Ras-el-Tin Palace.

After leaving the native quarter it is not far to the Khedive's Palace and close by the visitor will see on the fort some of the old big guns that were used, and badly knocked about, in the 1882 campaign.

Harbour.

This is a very fine one, the outer one affording grand scope for yachting, as for nine months in the year there is a steady N.W. wind blowing at such an angle to your boat as makes yachting an ideal amusement, a trip out under the sunny sky and slipping gently over the blue water to the island of Marabout, a bathe and a comfortable lunch, a siesta in the heat of the afternoon, a sail back on the same friendly wind that carried you out makes a real fair weather yachtsmans' day. If not a member nor not knowing a member of the Khedivial Yacht Club, a decent boat and boatmen can be engaged from the Quay in the inner harbour.

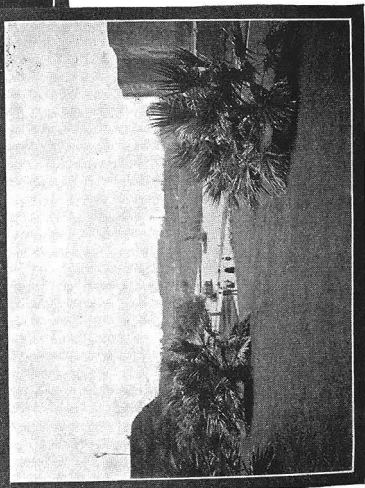
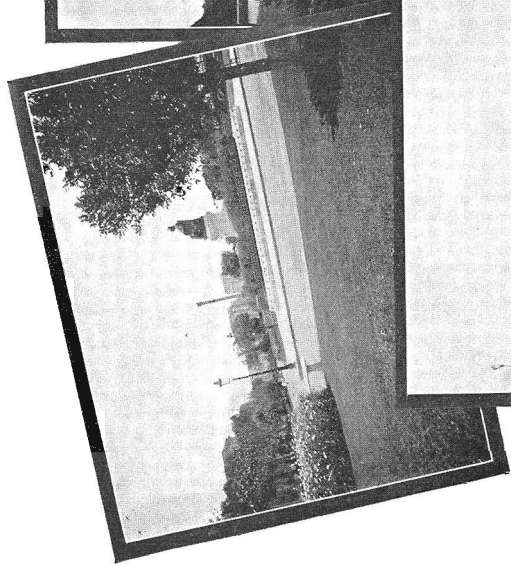
The Grand Square.

Place Mohamet Aly is about a quarter of a mile long, in the centre of the busiest part. In the middle there are islands with shelter-givings trees adding a welcome tint of green, and awnings enabling you while you drink your cup of Oriental coffee to be immune from sun and flies.

Truly it has been said of Alexandria that it is the most cosmopolitan city in existence, for from your stand point of vantage you can watch passing in review before you the natives of nearly every nation in the world, Esquimaux perhaps excepted.

The Alexandria Municipality Parks.

Near the end of the Rue d'Allemagne will be found a tall column erected to the memory of our struggles at Khartoum, a little further on is a fine statue of Nubar Pasha. From here for something over half a mile stretch a series of gardens the like of which very few capitals could display. The first garden is surrounded by an iron railing and after three o'clock in the afternoon this is closed up and the garden is kept sacred for ladies and children and a very pretty scene it is, flowers and yet more flowers and babies. You then enter the first of a long and practically continuous series of gardens extending down to the Rue Rosette. These gardens are undoubtedly Alexandria's chief beauty spot, Nousha Gardens though perhaps a trifle larger and on a larger scale, are still a short drive out of the City but these are within a short walk. Half way down will be found some ruins, these are the remains of the old fortifications of the City. The further you go the more entrancing becomes the sight, until you find yourself in a charming little dell through which runs a tiny winding stream, with lazy gold



The North Parks



Photos by
M^r. J. H. C.



In the
Nouzha
Public Gardens

Photos by
M. J. H. C.

and silver fish, quaintly coloured ducks and several singularly picturesque cascades, finishing up with a curious grotto, while on the other side of the roadway are still more gardens. Apart from the trees and shrubs and flowers one is attracted by the extraordinary skill with which this place has been laid out; as a specimen of landscape gardening it certainly reflects the highest credit upon its inventor. Advantage has most cleverly been taken of the undulatory character of the ground to convey an idea of space. The grounds are intersected by winding paths and as well there is a carriage drive round it. A prettier place would be hard to find.

Nouzha Gardens.

No visitor to Alexandria should fail to go to Nouzha Gardens. Originally belonging to the Khedive, they were allowed after the events in 1882 to grow wild and finally the land was let out for market gardening. Six years ago the Municipality decided to renovate them and the result has been wonderful. The area is about 90 acres and here you will come across an Italian Garden, there a French garden, in another part English landscape, the general combination of colour and effect being wonderful. Indeed it is a surprise to those who visit then.

A certain portion of the gardens is railed off and the charge for entrance to this is P.T. 1 (equal to 2 ½ d). This gives a right to

entrance to the hothouses, where orchids and other beautiful flowers abound. There, under the shade of large trees a good cup of tea can be taken and should it be a Friday or a Saturday afternoon, to the strains of an excellent band.

There are likewise dotted about the gardens runs for gazelles and other animals and in one part some monkies in cages and a few other animals and birds — it is not a zoological garden.

The drive to Nouzha along the Mahmoudieh Canal is one of the prettiest in Egypt — the reader can judge by the few photos in this book.

There is also a tramway service to Nouzha.

Excursion to Aboukir and Rosetta.

Aboukir is reached by train, about 40 minutes. from *Sidi Gaber* station, but those who may wish to combine a visit to *Rosetta* as well should take two days, spending the night at Rosetta. The first named place, in the vicinity of which lay the ancient city of *Canopus*, is comparatively small place, but is famous for Nelson's battle in 1798, for Bonaparte's fight against the Turks in 1799 and in 1881 for Sir Ralph Abercrombie's battle. There are extensive ruins of a *Temple of Serapis* probably the famous sanctuary of this God of *Canopus*.

Rosetta, about 45 miles from Alexandria, *via Sidi Gaber* station, contains some fine old

houses which give it a very picturesque appearance. Numerous columns from edifices of the heathen and Christian periods, in granite and marble are to be seen lying about and others have been utilised in the building of the houses. There is a handsome mosque. The principal claim to interest that this town has is the fact that it was here, in *Fort St. Julien*, that the discovery was made of the famous *Rosetta stone*, now in the British Museum, which gave the key to the reading of many hieroglyphics of immense historical interest, which had hitherto defied all attempts at their elucidation.

Excursion to Lake Mareotis.

With an early start this journey can be managed in one day including a visit to *Abusir*. but as the expedition is a rather lengthy one, also involving changes of vehicles, it is recommended to use the services of a dragoon. There is very pretty scenery and the place itself has considerable claims to historical recognition. The lake lies to the south of Alexandria where it has been for time immemorial. It is very shallow, and lies some eight feet below the level of the sea. At one time there were several islands with luxurious country houses, its banks were extraordinarily fertile and its wines were celebrated by Horace and Virgil. In the Middle Ages the lake dried up. During the siege of Alexandria the English cut through the dunes at

Aboukir which let in the sea and destroyed 150 villages. The district now is mainly inhabited by Bedouins.

Visit to Saint Menas.

The ruins of **St. Menas**, the patron Saint of Christian Egypt were only recently discovered and are only a short distance from Alexandria. Mr. Rowland Snelling in the pages of the *Egyptian Gazette* thus speaks of the discoveries at Mariout. "Mariout was a species of Egyptian Lourdes, a city of pilgrimage. St. Menas was martyred in Phrygia in 296 A.D. His body was brought to Alexandria and placed on a camel and the beast allowed to wander as he chose. He stopped near Lake Mareotis at the back of Alexandria where was afterwards built a tomb which was credited with possessing miraculous powers. The site of the City of St. Menas was only a few years ago discovered by two German savants after arduous search. There are to be seen four basilicas, the crypt of St. Menas, the great baptistry and many other sacred buildings and baths. A quantity of beautifully sculptured capitals still remain."

As it is a little distance out from Alexandria in the Mareotis desert it is advisable to take a guide, one of Cook's or Fotiades' people for example.

Amusements.

Alhambra Theatre. — This handsome theatre is adjacent to the Ramleh Railway Station at the top of the Boulevard Ramleh. French and Italian companies of a high class generally find appreciative audiences; at the moment of writing the celebrated actress Madame Réjane is just finishing a most successful engagement.

Café Eden. — This large café and the

Café Belle-Vue. are both together close to the theatre; they have both a similar kind of entertainment consisting of very good Solo Singing and playing, cinematographic exhibitions, and very good orchestras.

Theatre Parisiana.—This is a very pretty little Variety Theatre in the Rue Cleopatre; besides the usual turns there is generally a comedy given by French players.

Music Halls. — There are several in various parts of the City; the Palais de Cristal just off the large Square, the Tour Eiffel in the Rue de l'Ancienne Bourse, the Eldorado and others; it is necessary to mention that it is not the custom for ladies to visit these places of amusement.

Salle Lifonti. — Constant concerts by celebrated solo players visiting the East are given at this Hall in the Rue Rosette, all of a very high class.

Casino San Stefano.—This is a beautiful place a few miles out on the Ramleh tram line reminding the visitor somewhat of Ostend. During the Season there are daily concerts and small dances, these is a brilliant orchestra which among other things gives a classical concert every Sunday morning followed in the afternoon by one of slightly lighter nature. The weekly dances held in the fine dancing hall are largely attended both by residents of the Hotel and visitors from the neighbourhood and Alexandria. On the occasions of Fancy dress balls which here become quite a feature the scene is as pretty and brilliant as could be found in any large Continental City ; the children's Fancy dress balls in particular being most animated and brilliant. The Hotel part is very well managed, the cuisine is beyond reproach, there is skating and other amusements and the whole establishment is situated on the sea shore from whence excellent bathing is to be had.

Beau Rivage. — This is a somewhat similar establishment which has recently been greatly improved by increasing the size of the skating rink. Always a most comfortable and snug hotel, its gardens and general arrange-

ments somewhat suggest the old fashioned English country hotel. There is an excellent orchestra, it is facing the sea and is altogether a charming place for visitors to stay at who wish to enjoy a little restful quiet. The Hotel is on the San Stefano Station of the Ramleh line.

Anfouchy Bath.—These baths and Casino are reached by tram from the large square. The usual excellent orchestra which distinguishes the Casinos in and about Alexandria is to be found, the bathing is good and there is a very good restaurant.

Mex.—This is another place of somewhat the same kind, reached by tram going from the large square, only in the opposite direction to the last mentioned.

Chatby-les-Bains. — This is about the first station out by the tram line and is much frequented on account of the excellent bathing accommodation, a very good orchestra and other entertainments are provided and there is a good restaurant.

Skating Rink. Rue Rosette. — This handsome building contains a very fine rink and lovers of skating will find everything they can wish for. All fashionable Alexandria that indulges in this sport is to be found there between 6 and 8 o'clock in the evening.

Sport.

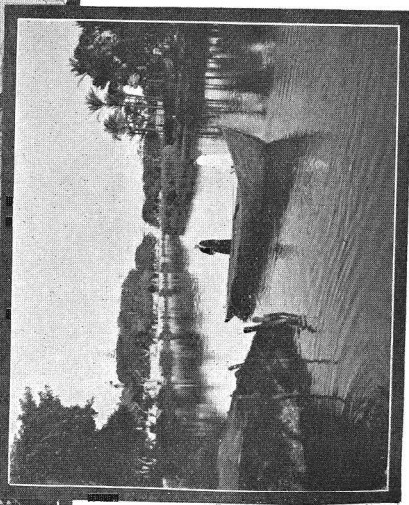
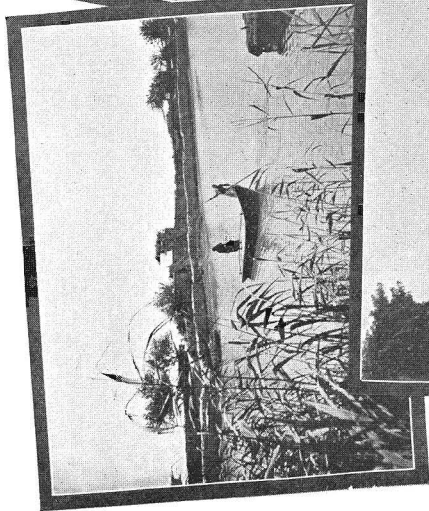
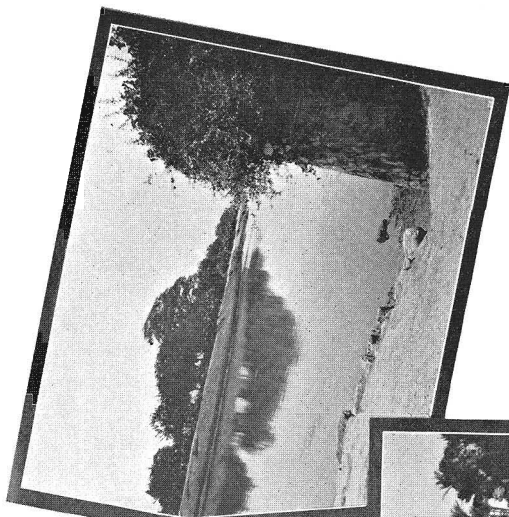
Shooting — Lake Mariut at the back of the City is where the best shooting is to be had. Duck shooting though not quite so good as formerly is still worth pursuing particularly along the northern shore of the lake. The best way is to go to Khourched a station a very few miles out of Alexandria, you can there hire a boat, a man, and decoy ducks for a matter of five francs a day. The best months are November up till March. The lake is very shallow varying from a few inches to some six feet. My informant who has shot over this district for a matter of forty years tells me that the ducks usually obtainable are Mallard, Pintail, Shoveller, Tufted duck. Widgeon, Teal, Sheldrake, of which Widgeon, Teal and Tufted duck are the most numerous and in the months mentioned are fat and good-conditioned.

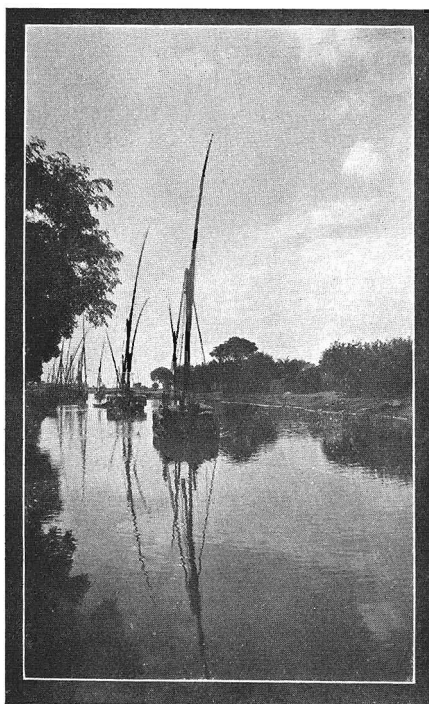
Cricket. — Alexandria possesses an excellent Cricket Ground with a pretty and comfortable pavilion and teams from the different Regiments and Clubs in the neighbourhood and visitors from ship and elsewhere constantly play matches with the Alexandria Cricket Club, occasionally a team from England arrives and if it happens to be an M C C team as may be imagined there is great interest displayed.

Racing. — The Alexandria Sporting Club have an excellent course about three miles out

THE
MAHMUDIYEH
CANAL

Photos by
M^r. J. H. C.





The
Mahmudieh
Canal

Photo by
Mr J.H.C

on the Ramleh tram-line where meetings are frequently held. There is a fine grand stand, paddock and the usual offices, all betting is done by the Totalisator. A military band attends and the entrance fee is not very high. Excellent form is shewn by the class of horse usually entered, mostly Arab and Syrian. Visitors to Alexandria can be made Temporary Members of this Club on approval by the Committee after application to the Secretary. The Race Meetings, commence about the end of March.

Swimming. — The Alexandria Swimming Club has its head quarters at Port Abrib off Ras-el-Tin. This is an excellent Club and is under the personal direction of Mr. H. S. Martin the Hon. Sec. On every afternoon the Club boat leaves the Marina for the head quarters at 3 o'clock, other boats can of course be easily obtained as well. Mr. Martin who takes a great personal interest in teaching swimming to young girls and boys is always present to give tuition to any one requiring it. The teaching is entirely gratuitous. The address of the Hon. Sec. is: P. O. B. 171, Alexandria.

Football. — Football is played two or three times a week in the winter season on the ground of the Alexandria Sporting Club.

Polo. — There is an excellent Polo ground at the same place.

Tennis. — There are several well kept court at the Sporting Club.

Croquet — The votaries of this now fashionable game find their wants attended to most adequately at the same place.

Bathing. — This all the way along the shore from the City to San Stefano is very good. At Camp de Cæsar, at Ibrimieh and at Cléopatre the swimmer will find everything he may want, while at Bulkeley there is the charming little Stanley Bay. On the other side of the City there will be found good bathing accomodation at Mex and Anfouchy. Besides all the above there is the harbour where a boat can always be hired.

Pigeon Shooting. — At Chatby on the opposite side of the tram line to the Baths is the Alexandria Pigeon Shooting Club, where small cars are provided for visitors to take them the short distance from the tram.

Pelota. — This fine game is played nightly by Basque players at the Eden Casino at the Ramleh terminus at the top of the Boulevard Ramleh; the season begins about April.

Yachting. — The Khedivial Yacht Club of which the Khedive is President have frequent regattas which attract a large and fashionable gathering.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

Churches.

St. Mark's. Church. — Mohamed Aly Square. Chaplain : The Ven. Algernon Ward, M. A., Cantab., Archdeacon in Egypt and Bishops' Commissary. Assistant Chaplain : The Rev. Lucius, G.P. Fry, B.A., Cantab.

Ramleh-Bulkeley. — All Saints Church. Rev. Valentine.

Scotch Church. — St. Andrew's Church. Rev. J. Scott.

American Mission. — 42, Rue Sidi-el-Metwalli, Rev. Thomas T. Finney D.D.

Synagogues. — There are several, Rue Nebi Danial, Rue du Temple Menasce, Rue Moharrem Bey, &c.

Catholic. — Rue de l'Archevêché, Rue Ste. Catherine, Eglise St. Antoine, Moharrem Bey, Eglise de la Nativité de la T.S. Vierge. Bacos, Ramleh. Eglise de l'Immaculate Conception, Rue des Sœurs, and many others.

Consulates.

Germany. — Edward Hopman, 16 Rue Rosette.

America. — David R. Birch, 21, Rue Cherif Pacha.

Austro-Hungary. — Aristote Petrovic, Rue Verdi, Nebi Danial.

Belgium. — Maurice Goor, 56, Rue d'Allemagne.

Brazil. — Comm. Joseph N. Debbane, 5, Rue El-Falaki.

Denmark. — Comte Alexis Lavison, 58, Rue Rosette.

Spain. — J. Vazquez y Lopez-Amo, Station Mazarita, Ramleh.

French. — M. Paul Verchère de Reffye. Rue Nebi Danial.

England. — Donald A. Cameron, Rue de l'Hopital Egyptien.

Greece. — C. Xanthopoulos, 8, R. Pereyra.

Italy. — Chev. Mario Canicia, 11, Rue Sidi Abou Darda.

Norway. — Henry Edward Barker, 5, Rue du Télégraphe Anglais.

Holland. — Léon Stiénon, 11, R. Cléopatre.

Portugal. — Alexandre Max de Zogheb, 19, Rue Nebi Danial.

Russia.—Alexandre Petrof, 9, Rue Eglise Debbané.

Sweden. — Aug. de Silfverhjelm, 14, Rue Mahmoud Pacha El-Falaki.

Cabs.—The vehicles are single and double horse victorias. The fares are cheap and easy to understand ; the following is the official tariff:—

Cab Tariff in Town.

| | | 1 horse cab. Mill. | 2 horse cab Mill. |
|----------------------------------|------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| A drive not exceeding 10 minutes | | 20 | 30 |
| „ „ „ | 20 „ | 25 | 40 |
| „ „ „ | 30 „ | 30 | 50 |

Beyond 30 minutes, 20 mill. for every $\frac{1}{4}$ of an hour for a 2 horse cab and 15 mill. for a 1 horse cab, thus the tariff per hours is 90 mill. for the 1st hour and 80 mill. for the following hours for 2 horse cab and 60 mill. indistinctly for 1 horse cab.

Any quarter of hour commenced is due in full.

From 11 o'clock (night) to 6 o'clock (morning) above fares to be increased by 5 mill. for 1 horse cab and 10 mill. for 2 horse cab for every $\frac{1}{2}$ hour or fraction of it.

An extra charge of 10 mill. is due for cabs taken within the Cairo Railway Station.

The limits of the town are: Ras-El-Tin Palace, Gabbari Gate, Champs Elysées, Water Works, Hadra Hills to the sea.

**Special tariff from the interior to the exterior
of the town and vice versa.**

| | 1 horse cab. Mill. | 2 horse cab Mill. |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Drive to Hadra, No. 3 Palace, Lombroso, Ibrahimieh Casino: | | |
| Going only | 50 | 80 |
| Going and returning with $\frac{1}{2}$ hour waiting. | 80 | 120 |
| Drive to Ibrahimieh, Sidi-Gaber, Wardan Abattoir: | | |
| Going only | 70 | 100 |

| | 1 horse cab. Mill. | 2 horse cab Mill. |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Going and returning with 1 hour waiting . | 100 | 150 |
| Drive to Bulkeley (Station) Antoniadis, Nouzha Gardens: | | |
| Going only | 80 | 120 |
| Going and returning with 1 hour waiting . | 140 | 200 |
| Drive to Fleming, Souk, Bacos: | | |
| Going only | 100 | 140 |
| Going and returning with 1 hour waiting . | 150 | 220 |
| Drive to San Stefano, Hôtel Beau-Rivage, Ramleh (Government Railway) Hagar Nawatieh, Mex: | | |
| Going only (San Stefano excluded) . . . | 140 | 180 |
| Going only to San Stefano | 120 | 160 |
| Going and returning with 1½ hour waiting | 200 | 300 |
| Any waiting exceeding prescribed time will be charged for every half hour. | 25 | 30 |

By night the above fares will be increased in the same way as for the town tariff.

Ramleh and Sidi-Gaber.

The town tariff applies to Ramleh district when cabs are taken and dismissed within the perimeter of the said district, i.e. between Abou-Nawatir, Hôtel Beau-Rivage, Gabriel Station. The same for Ibrahimieh district included between Hadra Hills, Ramleh Road, Cleopatra baths and the sea.

| | 1 horse cab. Mill. | 2 horse cab Mill. |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| From Sidi-Gaber Station to Bacos, Souk Rosetta road and Greek Church (Zizinia) on Siouf road | 60 | 80 |
| Beyond that limit, i.e. from Sidi-Gaber to San Stefano, Beau-Rivage, etc. | 80 | 100 |

Motor Taxis have now been put on the streets. The Tariff is:—

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| For the first 1200 metres or less | T.P. 3½ |
| For every additional 400 metres or fraction of 400 metres | „ 1 |
| For every 5 minutes wait. | „ 1 |

Supplementary charges.

In addition to the amount registered on the meter, the following supplementary

charges are made when a cab is sent for or returned empty :—

To or from Casino San-Stefano . . . P.T. 5

The public are requested not to pay any supplementary charge that has not been registered by the chauffeur on the meter.

Hospitals.

The town is well provided with doctors and hospitals ; the following are the addresses of the latter :—

Austro-Hungarian Hospital. — Aly Bey el Gogo Street, Moharrem-Bey.

Hellenic Community Hospital. — Greek Hospital Street.

German Diaconesses Hospital. — Hadra, opposite the Prisons.

European Hospital. — 1, Sidi-el-Metwalli Street.

Government Hospital. Egyptian Hospital Street.

Israelitic Hospital. — Behor de Menasce's foundation, 40, Moharrem-Bey Street.

Alexandria Post Office.

OFFICE HOURS.

SALE OF STAMPS: Week days, from 7.30 a.m. to 9.30 p.m. Sundays and Public Holidays, from 7.30 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. and from 8 p.m. to 9.30 p.m.

DELIVERY & REGISTRATION (ARRIVAL): Week days, from 7.15 a.m. to 6 p.m. and from 8.30 p.m. to 9 p.m. Sundays and Public Holidays, from 7.15 a.m. to noon.

REGISTRATION (DESPATCH): Week days, from 7.30 a.m. to 9 p.m. Sundays and Public Holidays, from 7.30 a.m. to 2 p.m. and from 8 p.m. to 9 p.m.

CASH AND SAVING BANK: Week days, from 9 a.m. to noon, and from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m. Sundays and Public Holidays, from 10 a.m. to noon.

PARCELS: Week days, from 8.30 a.m. to noon, and from 3.30 p.m. to 6 p.m. Sundays and Public Holidays, from 10 a.m. to noon.

POSTMASTER'S OFFICE: Week days, from 8.30 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 4 p.m. to 5 p.m. Sundays and Public Holidays, closed.

Rates of Postage.—LETTERS: From one place to another in the same town per 30 grammes or fraction thereof 3 Mil.
LETTERS: For the Interior. For every 30 grammes or fraction of 30 grammes 1½ P.T.

Countries within the Postal Union.—

For first 20 grammes 10 ^m/_m
and for each succeeding 20 grammes 6 „

For Great Britain and Colonies, Italy and Austria.

For every 20 grammes 5 „

SINGLE POST CARDS.—For the Interior 2 „

REPLY POST CARDS.—For the Interior 4 „

Countries within the Postal Union.—

SINGLE POST CARDS 4 „

REPLY „ 8 „

Parcel Post.—FOR THE INTERIOR: Parcels may be sent to any part for the Interior. The Postage is P.T. 3 of each Parcel not exceeding 1 kilo, 4 P.T. for parcels exceeding 1 kilo, but not exceeding 3 kilos, and 5 P.T. for each parcel exceeding 3 kilos but not exceeding 5 kilos (11 lb.) which is the maximum weight.

Parcels addressed to places other than those served by rail or river services cannot exceed 3 kilos (7 lb.) in weight.

For parcels addressed to Wadi-Halfa and other localities of either the Western or Eastern Sudan, 6 P.T. is charged for each parcel not exceeding 1 kilo., 8 P.T. for each parcel exceeding 1 kilo. but not exceeding 3 kilos., and 10 P.T. for parcels exceeding 3 kilos. but not exceeding the maximum of 5 kilos. (11 lb.).

The rates for Foreign Countries vary according to the country. The limit of weight also varies according to the route. (Vide OFFICIAL POSTAL GUIDE, English Edition.)

Money.—The currency is based upon the Piastre Tariff (P.T.) equal to $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. of English money the half piastre or Piastre Courante (P.C.) being equal to five milliemes (English farthings), they are both small and convenient nickel coins. The five piastre piece practically represents the English shilling and is in fact called in Arabic *wahid Shellin*, one shilling. Both English and French gold is accepted everywhere, the former being worth $97\frac{1}{2}$ piastres tariff and the latter 77 piastres tariff.

Egyptian Telegraphs.

Messages for the Sudan.—URGENT: 40 mils. for every two words or fraction, with minimum tax of 160 mils. for eight words. ORDINARY: 15 mils. for every two words or fraction, with minimum tax of 60 mils. for eight words.

DEFERRED: 15 mils. for every four words or fraction, with minimum tax of 30 mils. for eight words.

Telegrams to United Kingdom by Eastern Telegraph Co. opposite the office of the *Egyptian Gazette*, one Shilling per word.

* * * Deferred telegrams are delayed not less than forty-eight hours.

Steam Shipping Lines.

The Austrian Lloyd. has a weekly Mail Service between Alexandria, Brindisi, Trieste (Venice) and vice-versa. It claims to have the fastest route to and from Egypt.

Thos. Cook & Son offer their unrivalled conveniences for travellers in Securing berths and passages in every line of Steamers.

Khedivial Mail Line run first class steamers from Alexandria to Piræus (for Athens), Constantinople; to Port Sudan, from Khartoum; also to Jaffa (for Jerusalem) to most of the principal cities in the Syria and Asia Minor.

Messageries Maritimes have constant sailings between Alexandria and Marseilles, and between Alexandria and Port Said for the Syrian coast.

In order to avoid the inconvenience attendant upon arriving at a strange eastern port, a telegram to Cook's, Alexandria, will ensure you being met by a dragoman who will see you

through the customs and to your hotel. Cooks' people will also undertake for a small fee to look after any person or party travelling to or from Alexandria, that is to say at every port or station they will arrange for one of their staff to meet the traveller and put him straight on his road.

Banks.

The usual Banking facilities are offered by the :-

The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ltd. Rue Cherif Pasha.

National Bank of Egypt. Rue Toussoum Pasha.

Crédit Lyonnais. Rue Cherif Pasha.

Imperial Ottoman Bank. Mohamed Ali Square.

Hotels.

Alexandria is specially well served in the matter of Hotels and visitors will find themselves well looked after at any of the following.

Hotel Beau Rivage. On the sea shore a short way out from Alexandria, excellent bathing and skating rink and has the advantage of being open all the year round.

Carlton Hotel. This hotel is advantageously situated near the sea, it is also close to Mustapha Barracks.

Excelsior Hotel. This is in the Rue Rosette and has American Bar and very good English Billiard tables, besides the other comforts associated with a first class Hotel.

Metropole Hotel. Situated on the Quay in the centre of Alexandria on the sea shore, this Hotel occupies an ideal position, it is a quite new building so everything necessary to modern comfort is quite up to date.

Hotel Villa Margherita. A very comfortable house on the sea shore at Ramleh near Alexandria. All the latest sanitary, bathing and lighting improvements will be found here.

Hotel Casino San Stefano. This magnificent establishment is reached by tram twenty minutes out of Alexandria. It has not inappropriately been called the Ostend of Egypt, certainly its fine position on the sea, its bathing facilities, its lavish entertainments, balls, concerts, theatricals &c. entitle it to some such distinctive title. There is a fairly equable temperature and always a refreshing breeze from the sea. A small dance is held every Saturday and on Sundays there are two concerts given by the splendid orchestra, the one in the morning being of higher class works while the afternoon one is of a more

secular nature. Besides the ordinary dances there are constant Francy Dress balls with handsome prizes for the best costumes.

Savoy Palace Hotel. This Hotel which is under Swiss management is in the Rue Rosette in the centre of the best part of Alexandria. Possessing as it does an immense number of rooms, saloons and private suites it leaves nothing to be desired being besides in every way quite up to date. This Hotel is open all the year round.

Grand Hotel Canal de Suez. This is a comfortable family Hotel in the Rue de l'ancienne Bourse close to the Post and Telegraph office and the Bourse. It has an excellent French cuisine and lays itself out rather to supply home comforts.

Restaurants &c.

There are numerous Restaurants all over the City and among the most noticable we may mention **The Brasserie Germania** in the Rue de l'ancienne Bourse where will be found both German and French cuisine and excellent German beer.

The Brasserie Gambrinus is in the same street and here also the visitor can rely upon finding excellent Munchener and Pilsener beer.

Walker and Meimarachi Restaurant and Bar in Rue ancienne Bourse near the Bourse is a very excellent establishment, presided over by an obliging Greek. The visitor will find both French and English cooking, good beer, the best of Scotch and Canadian whiskies and very moderate prices, there is a very good orchestra and a speciality is made of American Drinks.

Brasserie Schmidt. Rue l'ancienne Bourse 10, is a very comfortable Restaurant where can be obtained English, French and German cooking. This establishment besides supplying the best beers, Pilsener, Munchener &c. and the same quality of Scotch whiskies keeps all the principal English and Continental newspapers, a speciality is made of after-theatre suppers.

Shops &c.

To those interested in Engineering and Agricultural Machinery **Messrs. Allen, Alderson & Co. Ltd.** offer a grand display at their show Rooms, Rue St. Mark, near the Bourse.

They are also the agents of the celebrated firm Ruston, Proctor & Co. Ltd. of Lincoln, England.

F. Th. Fotiades & Co. Rue Cherif Pasha provide travelling conveniences for visitors and undertake the forwarding of Baggage,

Motor Cars, Horses and Stores of every description to anywhere.

A. Mayer & Co. This well known outfitting firm will be found in the centre of the Grand Square where everything in the nature of Clothes and outfits generally can be found. Their prices are very moderate and they cater both for ladies and children as well as gentlemen.

Phillips & Lawrence. Civil and Military and Ladies' tailors at Rue Cherif Pasha 14 will be found to give every satisfaction in the sartorial line and are understood to be celebrated for the cut of their breeches.

Salonica Cigarette Co. This world renowned Cigarette firm have their retail shops in Rue Cherif Pasha and in the Boulevard Ramleh. They only make and deal in the very best cigarettes.

Walker & Meimarachi Ltd. This firm is a sort of Egyptian Whiteley being literally "Universal Providers". Their shop is in the Rue de l'ancienne Bourse where everything imaginable almost can be obtained from a cake of soap to a silver presentation service. Besides their Alexandrian Establishment they have others at San Stefano and in many other places in Egypt.

L. Schuler. This is *the* book shop of Alexandria where everything almost that is

produced on paper can be obtained, postal cards, Egyptian views, guide books, Tauchnitz editions &c. they also keep artists materials. The address is Rue Cherif Pasha 6.

B. & N. Tawa. Are a most reliable firm to deal with in the matter of Oriental Curiosities such as Persian Carpets and Rugs, Assiut shawls, brass work, old embroideries, old China, arms and books; they have an immense assortment of interesting things at their establishment in Rue Cherif Pasha which are well worth a visit.

Zivy Freres. There are many Jeweller's shops in Alexandria but this shop at Rue Cherif Pasha 10 is perhaps quite as choice as any other. They always have a good selection of watches and jewellery as well as articles suitable for presents, they also speak English.

S. Stein. This Establishment is well known both in Egypt and Turkey having seven branches altogether. Constantly in connection with Paris and other centres of fashion, visitors may rely upon finding at this house in Mohamet Aly Square all the latest modes not only for ladies and children, but gentlemen's needs are also looked after.

Arabic Language. By way of an assistance we have added some of the most usual Arabic words and expressions. They might prove handy to the tourist who will however find that he can get along practically anywhere by speaking English or French. In hotels, on trains and steamers, these two languages are official; as for shopping in the native quarters, the visitor unacquainted with Arabic will be unable to do so unless accompanied by an interpreter or dragoman.

| | |
|------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 <i>wahed</i> | 11 <i>hidashar</i> |
| 2 <i>etneen</i> | 12 <i>etnashar</i> |
| 3 <i>talata</i> | 13 <i>talatashar</i> etc. |
| 4 <i>arba'a</i> | 20 <i>ashrin</i> |
| 5 <i>khamisa</i> | 21 <i>wahedw'ashrin</i> etc. |
| 6 <i>setta</i> | 30 <i>talatin</i> |
| 7 <i>saba'a</i> | 40 <i>arbain</i> |
| 8 <i>tamanya</i> | 50 <i>khamsin</i> |
| 9 <i>tessa</i> | 60 <i>sittin</i> etc. |
| 10 <i>ashara</i> | 100 <i>miya</i> |

| | |
|-----------|----------------------|
| Sunday | <i>yom el had</i> |
| Monday | <i>yom el etneen</i> |
| Tuesday | <i>yom el talat</i> |
| Wednesday | <i>yom el arba'a</i> |
| Thursday | <i>yom el ghamis</i> |
| Friday | <i>yom el ghuma</i> |
| Saturday | <i>yom el sabt</i> |
| week | <i>ghuma</i> |

| | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Where | <i>fehn</i> |
| Who | <i>min</i> |
| Where is the hotel? | <i>el locanda fehn?</i> |
| Yes | <i>aywa</i> |
| No | <i>la</i> |
| Is Mr. B. in? | <i>Mr. B. hena?</i> |
| Not yet | <i>lissa</i> |
| He has not come yet | <i>lissa magash</i> |
| No, he is not here | <i>la, mush hena</i> |
| Come here | <i>tala' hena</i> |
| Listen, look | <i>shuf</i> |
| Bring me | <i>hat</i> |
| Bring me some beer | <i>hatlibira</i> |
| I want wine | <i>aus nabit</i> |
| I don't want to or any | <i>mush aus</i> |
| Do you want to or any | <i>enta aus</i> |
| We want to eat | <i>ausin nakul</i> |
| Now | <i>delwati</i> |
| To day | <i>anaharda</i> |
| To morrow | <i>bukra</i> |
| Yesterday | <i>ambarah</i> |
| Later | <i>baden</i> |
| Hot water | <i>moya sukhna</i> |
| Cold water | <i>moya barda</i> |
| Tea | <i>shei</i> |
| Sugar | <i>sukkar</i> |
| Milk | <i>laban</i> |
| Bread | <i>esh</i> |
| Coffee | <i>ahwah</i> |
| Coffee without sugar | <i>ahwah sada</i> |
| Bath | <i>hammam</i> |
| Cigarettes | <i>sigair</i> |
| The post | <i>bosta</i> |

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Good morning | <i>naharak said</i> |
| Sir | <i>ya sidi</i> |
| Time, hour | <i>sa'a</i> |
| What time? | <i>sa'a kam?</i> |
| 1 o'clock | <i>sa'a wahed</i> |
| 2 o'clock | <i>sa'a etneen</i> |
| 3.30 o'clock | <i>sa'a talata nuss</i> |
| What does it cost? | <i>kam tamanheh?</i> |
| One Shilling | <i>wahed shelin</i> |
| Cabman | <i>arbaghi</i> |
| Straight on | <i>doghri</i> |
| To the right | <i>yaminak</i> |
| To the left | <i>shamalak</i> |
| Enough | <i>bass</i> |
| Finished | <i>khalas</i> |
| Get away! | <i>imshi</i> |
| Stop, stand still | <i>stana</i> |
| Wait a moment | <i>stana shwaya</i> |
| Stop at the door | <i>endak el bab</i> |
| Go on | <i>etla</i> |
| Go quickly | <i>suk bel'aghel</i> |
| Drive slowly | <i>suk biswesh</i> |
| Go on a little further | <i>etla shwaya</i> |
| Never mind | <i>maalesh</i> |
| Tip | <i>bakshish</i> |
| Good, to a servant | <i>taiyib</i> |
| Very good, very nice | <i>quais keteer</i> |
| I am not going to give you a tip | <i>mafish bakshish</i> |
| I have no money | <i>mafish felus</i> |
| I don't speak Arabic | <i>marafsh Arabi</i> |
| Little | <i>shwaya</i> |
| Stamp | <i>warak-al-bosta</i> |

| | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| Letter | <i>gawab</i> |
| Book | <i>kitab</i> |
| Camel | <i>gamal</i> |
| Donkey | <i>homar</i> |
| Horse | <i>husan</i> |
| Cab | <i>arabeiyah</i> |
| Tram | <i>tramway</i> |
| Station | <i>mahatta</i> |
| Egyptian gentleman | <i>effendi</i> |
| One | <i>wahid</i> |



Notes concerning Alexandria.

Population of Alexandria = 400.000.

Area of City within Municipal boundaries
= 20.6 square miles.

Length 15 miles.

Breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Average Maximum Temperature :—

| | | |
|----------|---------|-------------------|
| February | . . | 19° C (66.2° F) |
| March | | 21° C (69.8° F) |
| April | | 24° C (75.2° F) |
| May | | 26.5° C (79.7° F) |



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| | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|
| Subscribed Capital | £ 1,500,000. |
| Paid up „ | „ 500,000. |
| Reserve Fund | „ 620,000. |

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Errata.

PAGE

43 "Rev. J. Scott" should read Dr. Mackie.

49 6 P.T. should read 5 P.T.

8 P.T. „ „ 7 „

10 P.T. „ „ 9 „



