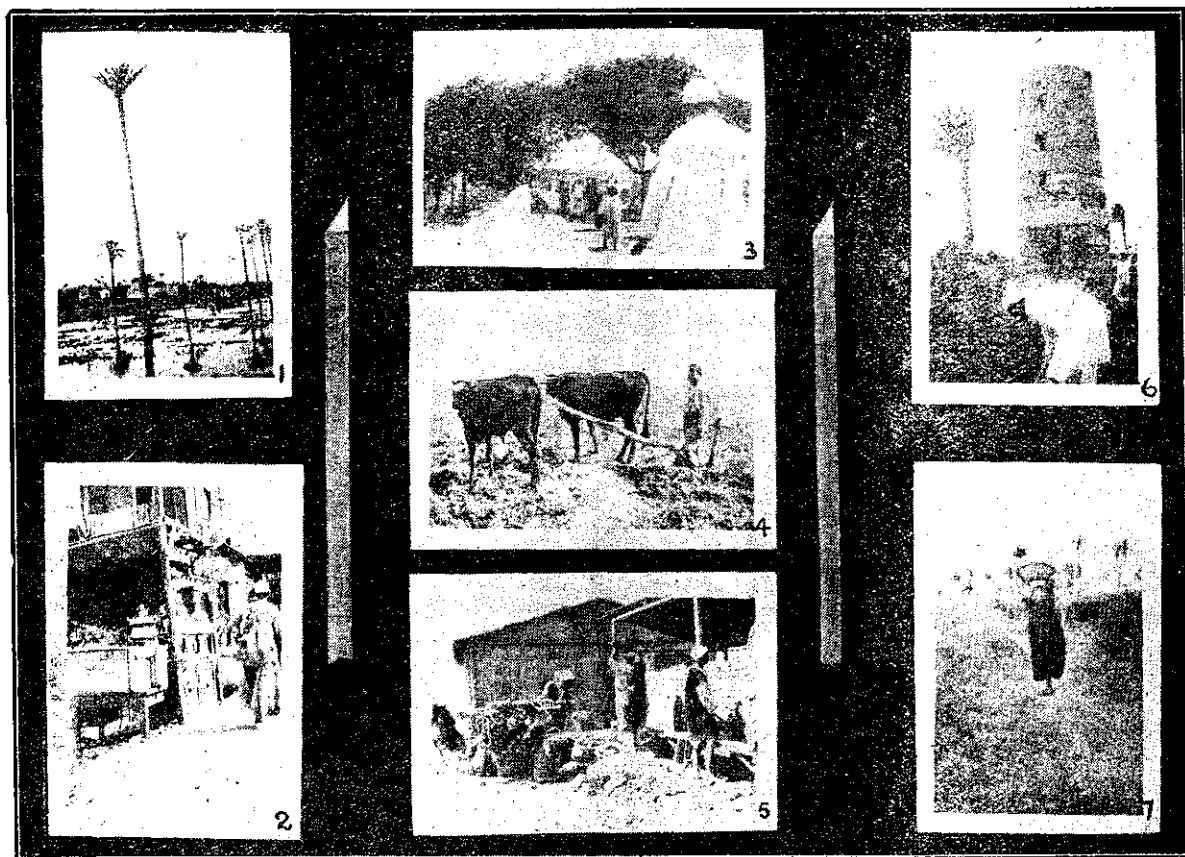


Some Impressions of Architecture in Egypt.

By F. E. Greenish, A.R.I.B.A., Wellington.

It is not without some misgiving that one takes up a pen to write an article on the impressions received of Architecture in Egypt, now 3600 years old; nor will a diversion into the life of the Egyptian

of palm timber and palm leaves covered with rammed mud. His fuel consists of camel dung. He ploughs by oxen with a wooden plough. Water which requires to be raised to a higher level is bailed up by



1. An Inundation near Tel-el-Kebir. 2. Native Drink Stall in a Bazaar. 3. The Road to Tel-el-Kebir. 4. Ploughing. 5. Bricklayers at Work. 6. An Observation Tower near Tel-el-Kebir, built by Napoleon. 7. An Egyptian Child at Work.

native of to-day in any way convince one by comparison of the great strides that have been made during the ages past. But such retrospection and comparison shews unmistakably of what conservative character the Egyptian native is composed, the primitive state of the existing masses and the high development to which the rulers of ancient times attained.

The Egyptian peasant of the present day lives in a most rudimentary manner. His house is built of mud bricks, sun-dried as of old, and its roof of pieces

rudimentary machines called "chadoufs." The marvellous network of small canals which irrigate what would otherwise be but parched desert, and provide in some cases five crops per year, and contained in mud banks, provided with wooden locks and gates. Figs. 1 to 7 shew some aspects of the life of the modern Egyptian.

During a stay in camp near Tel el Kebir on the banks of the sweet water canal between Cairo and Ismailieh, came the word early one morning in May 1916, that leave could be obtained to visit Luxor and