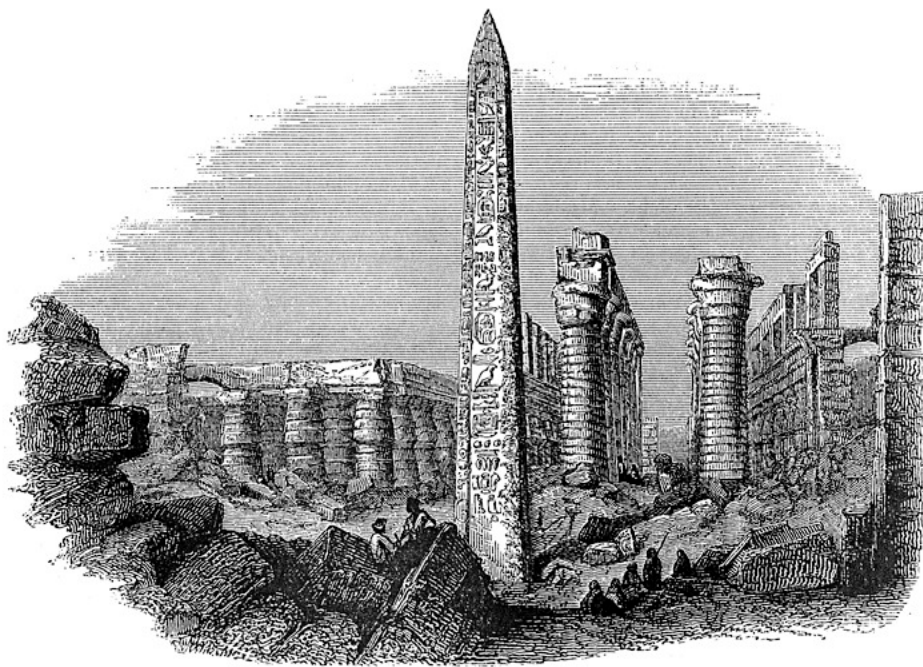


Egypt . . .

*An unusual journey for
Mr. Roy, Mrs. Debra & Ms. Ashley Giampoli*



The Great Pyramids at Giza, built before the wheel had been invented. The avenue of the sphinxes at the Temple at Luxor. The Cairo church where Mary, Joseph, and the infant Jesus paused to rest after fleeing from King Herod. Each stop on our Egyptian journey opens a new door.



Cairo.

*** Day 1: United States**
Saturday, 15 May 2010

Depart Chicago today for your flight to *Cairo, Egypt* via London.

*** Day 2: Cairo, Egypt**
Sunday, 16 May 2010

Welcome to *Egypt*.

Upon arrival, you are met and transferred to our hotel, the *Four Seasons Cairo Nile Plaza*. One of the city's finest hotels, it boasts splendid views of the river while securing our environments with lush contemporary furnishings. This sleek modern hotel provides the perfect setting for our stay.

Overnight: Four Seasons Cairo Nile Plaza

*** Day 3: Cairo**
Monday, 17 May 2010

After breakfast, we begin exploring Cairo.

This morning we take a tour into the commercial heart of modern downtown Cairo, a bustling center with wide avenues inspired by Baron's Haussman's Paris. Our Egyptologist walks us through the building of and identity of Cairo and its infrastructure, and explains how downtown is vital to Egyptian society and culture.

Take lunch on your own.

Moving along to Zamalek Island, we enter a more lush and serene locale, lying between Cairo and Giza. The island is home to many expatriates and houses a neighborhood with gardens, cafes, embassies, and the Gezira Club, a country and old British sporting club. Take in the tree-lined streets as we also pass by notable museums and the Cairo Opera House.

Later this afternoon, opt to take a stroll on the Qasr el-Nil Bridge, spanning the Nile River and connecting Zamalek Island with the heart of downtown Cairo. The

wide walking paths, ornate rails, and antique lamps are only part of the fun. As you're walking, take in the whole of the Nile River and its history.

Dinner reservations have been made for you at the hotel's Aqua Restaurant.

Overnight: Four Seasons Nile Plaza
(breakfast)

*** Day 4: Cairo**
Tuesday, 18 May 2010

Early this morning, the Trivisonnos arrive. They are met and transferred to the hotel to rest.

This morning, take a stroll of Garden City on your own and enjoy the surroundings of this more residential neighborhood.

After lunch on your own, meet with the Trivisonnos and your Egyptologist in the hotel lobby for a day of explorations – beginning in Islamic Cairo.

We begin examining Bab Zuwayla, Bab al-Futuh, and Bab al-Nasr, the last remaining gates from the walls of Fatimid Cairo in the 11th and 12th century, surrounding and protecting the city.

Stop by Fishawi's Coffeehouse and take in the local experience by sitting back and enjoying a shisha.

Continuing on, we visit the Sultan Al-Mansour Qalawun complex, comprising of a *kuttab* (Quran school), mosque, mausoleum, *madrasa* (school) and *maristan* (asylum). Built in 1284 in typical Mamluk architecture, the columned windows are also reminiscent of the Gothic style prevalent during that time. Explore the complex's nooks and divided areas.

Afterwards, peruse the Tentmaker's Bazaar and try

your hand at bargaining

Later this afternoon, we return to the hotel to freshen up for dinner.

Dinner reservations have been made for you at the Intercontinental

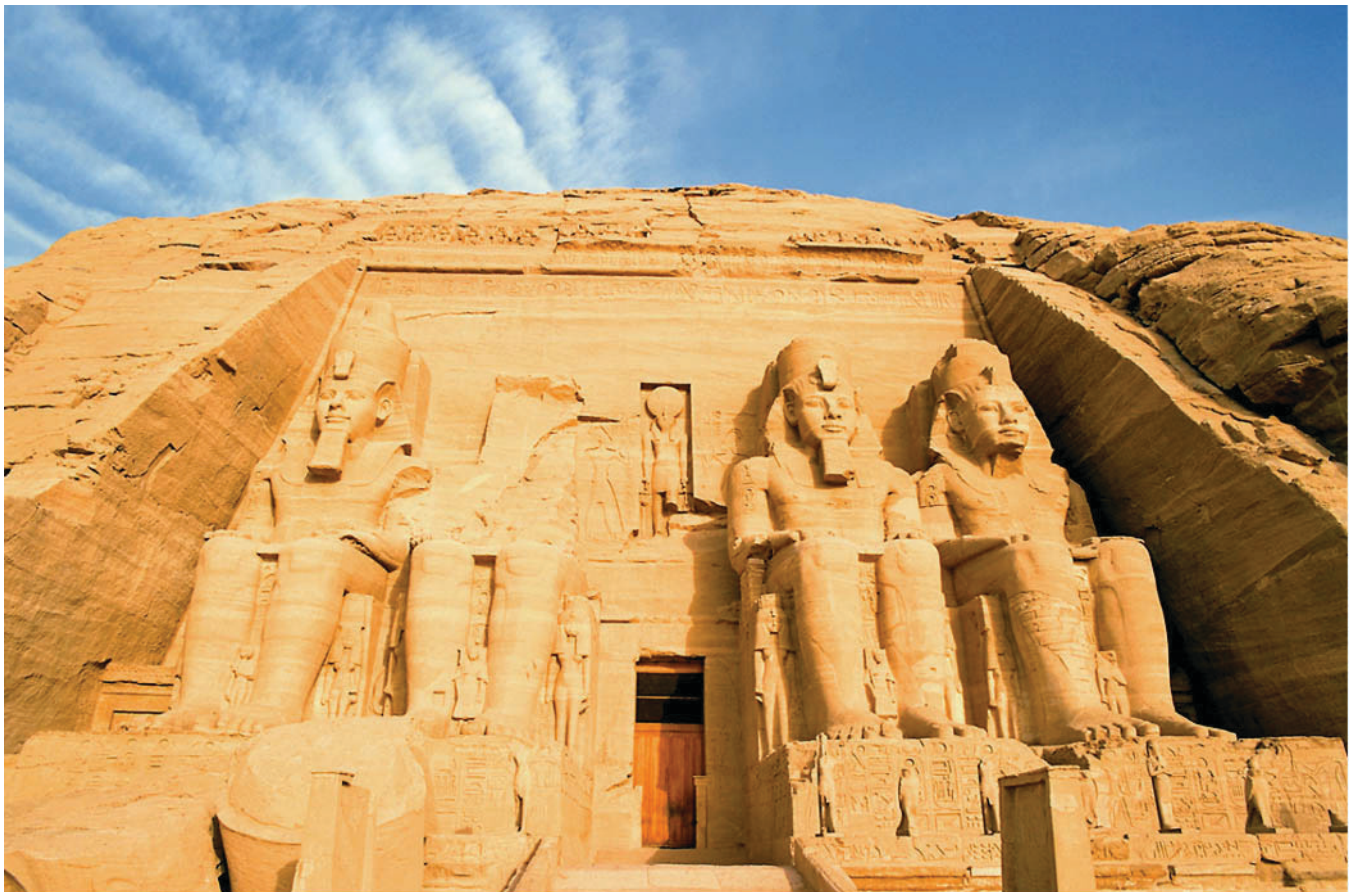


Semiramis Cairo hotel's Grill Restaurant.

Overnight: Four Seasons Nile Plaza
(breakfast)

*** Day 5: Cairo**
Wednesday, 19 May 2010

Early this morning, the Vogelsingers arrive. They are met and transferred to the Intercontinental Citystars to rest. They can join the rest of the group after settling in or when rested.



Abu Simbel. Ramses II left no doubt about his immense power.

After breakfast, we check out of the Four Seasons Nile Plaza and leave our bags with the concierge before beginning our day.

The ancient Egyptian craft of papyrus-making died out around the 10th century AD, but was revived over 1,000 years later by Dr. Hassan Ragab, an Egyptian engineer fascinated with the ancient art of papyrus making. He conceived the idea of building a museum to demonstrate its ancient techniques. Here we see papyrus go from grass to decorated wall piece and all the steps in between. The museum details the papyrus making process and its attached art gallery regularly holds exhibitions.

Moving along, we visit the Museum of Islamic Ceramics, located in the splendid palace of Prince Ibrahim which, appropriately enough, is an impressive example of Islamic architecture and decoration in itself. The museum has a priceless collection of Islamic ceramics from, among other places, Egypt, Iran, Turkey and southern Spain. The exhibits demonstrate various firing and decoration techniques.

Let's not forget the Guezira Center of Modern Arts, where today's contemporary Egyptian artists show off their work.

Take lunch on your own.

After lunch, we explore Cairo's equivalent of New York's Central Park, Al-Azhar Park. The 74 acre park is located in the heart of historic Cairo and commands stunning panoramic views of the city. In addition to the sprawling lush greenery, the park is home to discovered historical sites and the 12th century Ayyubid city wall. Surrounding the park are mosques, the old Fatimid city, and preserved Mamluk architecture.

Here we visit Wakala Al-Ghouri, a restored housing complex where merchants lived and traded. Also, visit the Al-Azhar Mosque, better known now for its educational use and for housing the largest university in Cairo.

This afternoon, the Habens arrive. They are met and transferred to the Intercontinental Citystars to freshen up. Energy permitting, the Habens are transferred into the city to join the rest of the group.

Dinner reservations await at the Citadel View Studio Misr Restaurant.

This evening, we are all transferred to our hotel for the night, the Intercontinental Citystars Cairo.

*Overnight: Intercontinental Citystars Cairo
(breakfast)*

* Day 6: Cairo, Abu Simbel, Aswan

Thursday, 20 May 2010

Early this morning, we transfer to the Cairo airport for a flight to Abu Simbel via Aswan. (*Please note: The Egyptian government-run airline that operates between Cairo and Luxor determines which flight our travelers are assigned. This decision is out of our hands. We apologize in advance if we are required to take an early morning flight.*)

Upon arrival, we are met at the airport and whisked to begin our sightseeing. When the Aswan High Dam was being built in the 1960s, international teams of archaeologists organized by UNESCO came to the rescue of the temples of Abu Simbel, which would have been submerged beneath the waters of the newly created Lake Nasser. These men and women undertook the massive task of moving and reconstructing the monuments on a man-made mountain about 700 feet away. The result is what we see today: the fully restored Greater Temple of Ramses II, the most grandiose of Egypt's pharaohs.

Nearby is a temple built for Ramses's favorite wife, Queen Nefertari, and dedicated to Hathor, the goddess of love and beauty. Massive statues of Ramses carved between 1290 and 1224 B.C. guard them both and mark the boundaries of Egypt's domain. Their presence warned



Temple of Philae.

those who entered of the pharaoh's fearsome power.

Afterwards, we board a flight from Abu Simbel to Aswan. Settle into the Movenpick Aswan hotel and have lunch on your own.

Following lunch, we begin our exploration of the Aswan area from the hull of a felucca, the traditional Nile boat with canvas sails whose design has gone unchanged for centuries. Enjoy the sunset.

Dinner is recommended at hotel's restaurant.

*Overnight: Movenpick Aswan
(breakfast)*

* Day 7: Aswan

Friday, 21 May 2010

This morning, we check out of our hotel and continue exploring Aswan.

Pay a visit to the Nubian Museum. The artifacts here were found on sites now submerged during an UNESCO salvage campaign. Collections from a variety of museums in Egypt, gathered in Nubia during the first half of the 20th century, are also on display.

Afterwards, embark the *Sonesta St. George* to settle in and have lunch onboard.

After lunch, visit Aswan and the High Dam, completed by the Soviet Union in 1971.

Palm-lined boulevards lend an almost Mediterranean air to the city of Aswan, which for thousands of years was the gateway to the unexplored Africa beyond Egypt's borders. A prosperous market town at the crossroads of ancient camel caravan routes, it was the birthplace of most of the pharaohs of the Fifth Dynasty.

The first Aswan Dam was built by the British between 1898 and 1902 to control the flow of the Nile and to create more farmland. The Soviet Union built the High Dam at the height of the Cold War. Its enormity can only be understood when one considers that it contains 18 times



Feluccas on the Nile.



Temple of Horus and Sobek, Kom Ombo, Egypt.

the amount of material used in the Great Pyramid of Cheops.

On nearby *Agilika Island* stands the lovely Philae Temple, Egypt's most romantic monument. Devoted to Isis, goddess of healing, purity, sexuality, motherhood, women, immortality, and of nature itself, the temple was built in the fourth century B.C. It remained a place of pilgrimage until long after Christianity was established throughout the Roman Empire. Philae's history and magnificent architectural mix render this Egyptian-Greco-Roman beauty unforgettable.

Return back onboard for dinner.

This evening, you may opt to visit the colorful Aswan souk.

*Overnight: Sonesta St. George
(breakfast, lunch, dinner)*

*** Day 8: Aswan, Kom Ombo, Edfu Saturday, 22 May 2010**

After breakfast, we continue exploring Aswan and board our felucca to Kitchner's Island. When British General Lord Kitchener was commander of the Egyptian Army in the 1890s the island was given to him as a gift. Aswan's climate, rich silty soil, and limitless fresh water made it an ideal location for the general's rare and exotic botanical collection. A century after they were planted, his gardens continue to thrive.

This afternoon, we set sail towards Kom Ombo and have lunch onboard.

The temple here is a stunning sight, especially when approached from the river. As we get closer, notice that it stands on a promontory at a bend in the Nile where sacred crocodiles once sunned themselves. The temple is actually composed of two symmetrical sanctuaries constructed to honor two gods: **Haeroris (Horus)**, the falcon-headed sun god, and **Sobek**, the crocodile-headed god of the waters.

Next, we head for *Edfu* and the grand Temple of Horus, the largest and most complete of the pharaonic temples in Egypt. It is in excellent repair because it and the town were built on high ground. Consequently, flooding that damaged many structures throughout the millennia was not a problem. Construction of the temple began in 237 B.C. under the orders of Ptolemy III and was completed by Cleopatra's father 200 years later.

Take the rest of your evening at leisure.

*Overnight: Sonesta St. George
(breakfast, lunch, dinner)*

*** Day 9: Esna, Luxor Sunday, 23 May 2010**

Take the morning at leisure as we sail towards Luxor.

Have lunch onboard before we reach Luxor and explore the East Bank.

Luxor is divided by the great Nile. On the east bank are the temples of Luxor and Karnak as well as the Luxor Museum. On the west bank sit the Necropolis of Thebes, the Ramesseum, and the Colossi of Memnon, among other outstanding antiquities.

Upon arrival, we focus on the east bank, starting with the immense Temple of Karnak. Dedicated to the worship of Amun and Amun-Ra, the Karnak complex is about the size of 200 football fields. For 1,500 years successive pharaohs built, enlarged, decorated, dismantled, demolished, and rebuilt the complex as it became the most important temple in Egypt. At its heart is the Amun Temple Enclosure, built during the Middle Kingdom and known as *Ipet-Isut*, the Most Perfect of Places. Each pharaoh of the New Kingdom tapped the immense wealth of



Luxor.



Deir-el-Medineh, Valley of the Kings, Luxor, circa 1300 B.C.

Thebes to add yet another temple, room, hall, pylon, or obelisk, until the scale of Karnak surpassed every other temple complex in the ancient world.

An avenue of sphinxes guards the approach to nearby Temple of Luxor, also dedicated to the worship of Amun and Amun-Ra. Tutankhamun, Ramses II, Alexander the Great, and the Romans added their own touches over the centuries, ultimately creating one of the most architecturally interesting (and best preserved) temples on the banks of the Nile.

Dinner is at your leisure.

This evening, join us back at Karnak Temple for their sound and light show.

*Overnight: Sonesta St. George
(breakfast, lunch, dinner)*

*** Day 10: Luxor, Cairo
Monday, 24 May 2010**

After breakfast, we're off to the west bank of Luxor.

The Necropolis is broadly divided into three areas: the Valley of the Kings and the Valley of the Queens, which are separated by a mountain, and the Tombs of the Nobles between them. King Tut's Tomb is here as well, as are the Mortuary Temple of Queen Hatshepsut and the Colossi of Memnon.

We enter the Valley of the Kings through a narrow canyon that opens into an isolated valley dominated by the peak of Al-Quarn. This harsh, barren mountain is a fitting resting place for the powerful rulers buried within. In an attempt to deter grave robbers, New Kingdom pharaohs were buried with their vast wealth in tombs dug into the mountainside.



These tombs took years to build, were designed to resemble the underworld, and were beautifully decorated with scenes from the Book of the Netherworld and the Book of Gates. This entire effort was intended to assist the pharaohs with their passage into the afterlife. With the notable exception of Tutankhamun's tomb, most have been robbed of their treasures. Nevertheless, the decorations and designs found within are marvels in themselves. The exquisite paintings and vibrant colors used to paint the figures belie their extraordinary age.

In addition to a handful of tombs to visit, we pay special attention to the exquisite Ramses VI's tomb and King Tut's Tomb. It is not the grandest in Egypt, nor was it occupied by one of the most powerful pharaohs. But the population of the world knows the tomb of Tutankhamen better than any other, because of all the royal tombs, Tut's was found intact. We see it firsthand.

The Valley of the Queens is actually the burial place not only of queens, but also of princes and princesses who died between 1295 and 1090 B.C. Visit a number of the tombs here, and we can immediately spot the vast difference between mortuary practices for pharaohs, who were considered gods, and those for other members of the royal family. The valley is filled with unadorned tombs, many resembling mere caves. Few have carvings of any sort; most are simply painted, if they've been decorated at all.

We continue on to the Mortuary Temple of Queen Hatshepsut (Deir El-Bahari). The architecture of this structure was revolutionary and is considered one of the finest buildings in the world along with the Parthenon and the Taj Mahal.

Hatshepsut was only the third woman to rule Egypt. When her father, Tuthmosis I, died in 1492 B.C., she declared herself pharaoh, the first woman ever to reign as king. After the death of her husband (who was also her half-brother), she proclaimed herself absolute monarch as both king and queen of Egypt. Eventually, she assumed the dress and manner of a man and ordered that she be depicted in works of art wearing the pharaonic beard.

Hatshepsut's temple is very different from others at the Necropolis. It was built into the limestone cliff of the Theban Mountain and rises out of the desert in three huge terraces that are approached by a massive causeway. Discovered by Auguste Mariette when he began preliminary excavations in the late 19th century, the temple wasn't properly excavated until the 1890s. Portions of it are still being restored.

Luxor is also known for the legendary Colossi of Memnon. The Colossi, two immense statues in semi-ruin, are believed to have once guarded the now-nonexistent mortuary temple of Amenophis III.

Lunch is recommended at the Al Moudira Hotel in the West Bank.

This afternoon, we take a flight back to Cairo.

Upon arrival in *Cairo*, you are met and transferred to the *Four Seasons Cairo at the First Residence*. One of the city's finest hotels, it boasts splendid views of the river, the Great Pyramids, and the city's ancient botanic gardens. The Four Seasons is the centerpiece of an elegant complex of boutiques and restaurants.

Overnight: Four Seasons Cairo at the First Residence (breakfast)

✧ Day 11: Cairo

Tuesday, 25 May 2010

This morning, head for South Sakkara today to see the pyramids at *Dahshur*. The Red Pyramid and the Bent Pyramid are located south of the Mastaba Faraoun. The builder of these pyramids is thought to have been Snofru, who was the first ruler of the 4th Dynasty. In addition to these two pyramids he is also thought to be the builder of the pyramid at Maidoun. His son Cheops continued his constructive tendencies.

The Red Pyramid is thought to be older of the two pyramids and is the only one that can be entered at this time. The gentler angle of the northernmost pyramid of Sneferu gives this pyramid a more flattened appearance than other pyramids in Egypt. On the east side the remnants of the Mortuary temple can be seen. Here you can also see one of the few capstones or pyramids that have been recovered. It was recovered in damaged condition and reconstructed, and was the first one found in Egypt for a major pyramid of the Old Kingdom. A second capstone has recently been found for a smaller subsidiary pyramid in Giza.

The Bent Pyramid is a fascinating structure and was built out of limestone that was quarried locally. The casing was of polished Turah limestone. This pyramid is also known as the Southern Shining Pyramid. The pyramid boasts the most intact casing of any pyramid in Egypt. Although parts of the casing are crumbling away, this pyramid gives the best idea of the sparkling brilliance that the pyramids of Egypt had before their casings were stripped away. Most of these casings were removed and



Mena House Hotel. Cairo.



the limestone was used to build many other structures in Egypt. The pyramid has two distinctive features. The first is its “bent” angle, because it starts at one angle and then suddenly changes to a more gradual angle. This odd arrangement provides this pyramid with a distinctive and unique appearance.

There are two theories for this change. The first is that the builders may have gotten tired and wanted to reduce the volume and to finish faster. Another is that when the pyramid at Maidoun collapsed, the architect lost his nerve and changed the angle. The second reason is that it has two entrances. The first is in the middle of the northern side and leads to the upper chamber. The second entrance on the western side leads to the lower chamber.

About a mile from the Bent Pyramid, but not approachable, is the Pyramid of Amenemhet III. Built as a mudbrick pyramid lined with limestone, it has deteriorated badly.

Back in Giza, we visit *Sakkara*, the capital’s burial ground. This is our next stop. Few archaeological sites in the world compare with it. Here pharaohs, family members, and sacred animals were enshrined in tombs, pyramids, and temples within the vast funerary complex.

King Zoser’s “step” pyramid, the oldest surviving manmade stone structure in the world, is also here. This was probably Egypt’s first attempt at building a pyramid.

Other sites are scattered throughout the area, including some that are deep underground and can be reached only through small, dark passages.

We head to the historic Mena House Oberoi Hotel for lunch on your own. Located just across from the

Great Pyramids, it was built as a hunting lodge and converted to a hotel for the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869. Since then, the Mena House has played a supporting role in modern Middle Eastern history. The British used it as a base in both world wars; Churchill and Montgomery stayed there for the Cairo Conference; and it served as the site of peace negotiations between Egypt and Israel.

After lunch, we set our sights across the hotel, on the rich treasures of *Giza*: the Great Pyramids and the Sphinx. Nothing can prepare first-time visitors for the overwhelming size and symmetry of the Great Pyramids. Considering that they were built before the wheel was invented, the colossal structures defy belief. Ancient Greeks considered them to be one of the Seven Wonders of the World.

At 450 feet tall, the Pyramid of Cheops, built in 2600 B.C., is the largest and oldest of the three pyramids. About 100,000 slaves worked on its construction. The pyramid of Cheops’s son, Chephren, located to the southwest of his father’s, is almost the same size. The smallest of the three belonged to Chephren’s son, Mycerinus.

Small passages lead to the tomb chambers, the heart of all three pyramids. Walking among these giants is a memorable experience.

An important note regarding entering the Great Pyramid of Cheops: If you are interested in going inside the pyramid, understand that only 150 tickets are sold in the morning and another 150 tickets in the afternoon (at 1:30 p.m.). Once all the tickets have been sold, the booth

closes. Neither your guide nor any other person is allowed to stand in line to buy tickets for our travelers. You yourself must stand in line to purchase your own tickets. Please check with your Egyptologist for timing for standing in line to purchase these tickets. Also note that it is far simpler to enter the Pyramid of Chephren, as it is open throughout the day with no restrictions. However, we do not recommend this entry for people with heart problems, claustrophobia, or asthma.

The Sphinx, of course, is an equally familiar Egyptian icon. Situated just below the pyramids, it was the idea of Chephren, who asked that it be carved from a chunk of gray and yellow limestone not fit for pyramid construction. Buried in the sand for several millennia, it now stands just below the pyramids and faces the rising sun.

We've arranged a camel ride near the pyramids for R. Crusoe & Son travelers who want to see them from an unusual perspective.

Next, the Solar Boat Museum to see a 43-foot boat estimated at 4,500 years old.

Scientists believe it carried the body of Pharaoh Cheops down the Nile from Memphis. It was buried, as were all of pharaoh's important possessions, to be used in the afterlife.

After returning to the hotel, freshen up for dinner.

Reservations have been made for you at Arabesque Restaurant.

Overnight: Four Seasons Cairo at the First Residence (breakfast)

* Day 12: Cairo Wednesday, 26 May 2010

Today, we continue exploring Islamic Cairo.

Visit one of Cairo's least visited but most interesting museums, the Gayer-Anderson House. It is composed of two old houses, Bayt al-Kritliyya (1632) and Bayt Amna Bent Salim (1540), and it exhibits the private collections



of British army officer Major Gayer-Anderson (he lived here from 1935-1942).

Furniture, silks, glassware, crystal, mosaics, carpets, carved wood paneling, and exquisitely embroidered Arab costumes fill the rooms, but the houses themselves are also worthy of a look. Most of the rooms have windows with intricately carved wooden screens that allowed

women of the harem to observe the goings-on without being seen.

Next, the medieval Citadel of Salah ad-Din (Saladin) and its crown jewel, the Mosque of Mohammed Ali.

Tour the Ibn Tulun Mosque, arguably the oldest mosque in Cairo surviving in its original form, and the third largest mosque in the world. Its lovely architecture and beautifully carved stucco walls adorn this 6 acre house of worship. Their famous minaret with the external staircase is the only one of its kind in Egypt.

We recommend sitting down for lunch today at Naguib Mahfouz in the Khan el Khalili district.

Then to Khan el Khalili Bazaar, Cairo's lively and colorful old marketplace.

After a bit of shopping and perusing, we return to the hotel. *We recommend dinner at the hotel so that we can catch the performance tonight.*

This evening, we attend the Al Tanura Troupe's Whirling Dervishes spectacle.

Overnight: Four Seasons Cairo at the First Residence (breakfast)

* Day 13: Cairo; Nairobi, Kenya Thursday, 27 May 2010

Take breakfast at the hotel. Then we head out for a look at Old (Coptic) Cairo, originally the Roman fortress town of Babylon. Egypt was one of the first countries to adopt Christianity, and it was the Roman Emperor Trajan who built the fortress between A.D. 98 and 117. Over time it became a Christian and Jewish enclave. Today the area within the walls of the old fortress is controlled by the



Cairo at sunset.

Egyptian Antiquities Organization, which has done much to preserve and maintain its treasures.

Compared to central Cairo, Old Cairo is traditional and conservative. Its Coptic churches and shady cobblestone streets offer a haven of peace and calm.

Within Old Cairo stand three houses of worship that shouldn't be missed: the Church of St. Sergius (Abu Sarga), the El Muallaqa (the Hanging Church), and Ben Ezra Synagogue. St. Sergius, one of the oldest churches in Egypt, was built in the fifth century and restored 700 years later. It was in a cave in the church basement that Mary, Joseph, and the infant Jesus found refuge while fleeing Herod. Throughout the church are carved wooden panels of the Nativity and the Last Supper and paintings of saints and the apostles.

Al Muallaqa, the Hanging Church, is one of the city's loveliest. Originally built over the remains of a Roman gatehouse, the church (its true name is Sitt Miriam) was dedicated to the Virgin Mary. One portion of it is said to date from the fourth century. Near the entrance is a beautiful 10th-century icon of the Virgin and Child, Egyptian faces, and Byzantine crowns.

Many legends surround the site where Ben Ezra Synagogue now stands. It was built in the fourth century as a Christian church and sold by the Copts in the ninth century to pay taxes levied by Ibn Tulun to build his

mosque. The prophet Jeremiah is said to have preached here in the sixth century B.C. At the synagogue's spring the pharaoh's daughter found Moses in the bulrushes. Though the synagogue no longer has a rabbi, it continues to be used by the small number of Jewish families living in the area.

Visit the newly renovated and reopened Coptic Museum, whose chronological exhibits highlight a period of great significance between the Greco-Roman era in Egypt and the beginning of Islam here. This museum offers a large collection of Christian objects, including a fine collection of icons and textiles dating as far back as AD 300. There's also a library with 7,000 books and manuscripts. Lush gardens surround the building, which is decorated with many mosaics.

Lunch recommended onboard the Nile Maxim boat.

This afternoon, we are off to the legendary Museum of Egyptian Antiquities. Housed in a neoclassic building in the center of Cairo, the museum exhibits extraordinary relics collected in 1858 by Auguste Mariette, the French archaeologist who excavated the temples of Amun, Edfu, Dendera, and Deir al-Bahari. On display are more than 100,000 artifacts from 2700 B.C. to the sixth century A.D., arranged chronologically, along with thousands of statues, jewels, and pieces from nearly every period of ancient Egypt.

Head for both the original Royal Mummies Hall and the new one, recently opened and highlighting the Late New Kingdom through the Third Intermediate Period. Room Three of the original mummies hall contains the museum's most famous display: the gold mask and coffins of Tutankhamun. But there are more rooms filled with other treasures from Tut's tomb that were discovered by Howard Carter in 1922. We won't want to miss this.

After the museum visit, we transfer to our rooms at the Intercontinental Citystars to freshen up.

Tonight, dinner is recommended at Abou el Sid at the Citystars complex.

This evening, we transfer to the airport for your 10:45pm flight to Nairobi.

R. Crusoe & Son services end here.

(breakfast)



* Inclusions

Accommodations (double occupancy), hotel taxes; private Egyptologist (Cairo to Cairo), private ground transportation, transfers, sightseeing, and meals as indicated; beverages including house wine, local beer (except in Islamic areas) soda, water, and coffee/tea with included meals; entrance fees to museums and places of interest.

Accommodations:

Four Seasons Nile Plaza – Premier Room
Intercontinental Citystars – Deluxe Room
Movenpick Aswan – Superior Nile View Room
Sonesta St. George – 1 Presidential Suite, 1 Deluxe Cabin
Four Seasons Cairo at the First Residence – 1 Premier Room & 1 Standard Room

* Exclusions

International airfare; internal airfare (priced separately); airport taxes; costs of passports and/or visas; other personal expenses such as: laundry, beverages or refreshments additional to meals provided, meals not specified, room service, excess baggage fees, baggage handling; communication charges; all gratuities and personal insurance coverage. *Note: It is customary to pay for your guide's meal if you invite your guide to join you.*
Internal Airfare on Economy Class (priced separately):
Cairo/Aswan/Abu Simbel/Aswan, Luxor/Cairo

* Gratuity Recommendations

While tipping is always at the discretion of the traveler, below are some guidelines for your consideration. In Egypt you may feel everyone is asking for a tip, but tipping is considered by locals to be a part of their normal compensation.

While tipping is always at the discretion of the traveler, below are some guidelines for your consideration.

Guides: \$10 per person per day
Drivers for airport transfers: \$6 per movement
Drivers for full day: \$7 per person per day
Porters: \$1 per bag
Cruise staff: \$25 per person per cruise
Restaurants: 10-15% of bill

* Registration

A deposit of 25 percent of the total tour price is required at the time you book. The remainder of the cost of your trip is due 90 days prior to your departure date. Payment can be made by personal check, Visa, MasterCard, or Discover. If your reservation is made within 90 days of departure, the entire cost of the trip must be paid at the time of confirmation.

* Cancellation

Cancellations received 90 days or more prior to departure are subject to a \$300 per person/per tour cancellation fee. Cancellations received less than 90 days prior to departure are subject to the following forfeit as a percentage of tour cost: 89-60 days, 10 percent of tour cost; 59-30 days, 35 percent of tour cost; 29 days or less, 100 percent of tour cost.

* Eligibility

We consider this a strenuous program. Walking and climbing stairs are part of many excursions on this journey. All participants are expected to be in good health, to enjoy traveling as part of a group, and to be ready to experience cultural differences with grace.

* Regulations for Use of Your Camera

Please note the current regulations and policies implemented by the Egyptian government regarding photography at Egypt's archaeological sites. Use of still and video cameras is now allowed at all open-air sites, free of charge. Those include the Great Pyramids and the Sphinx; Memphis and Sakkara; all mosques; and all open-air temples. Use of all cameras is prohibited inside any museum throughout Egypt including the Antiquities Museum in Cairo; the Solar Boat Museum; the interior of any pyramid; the Nubian Museum, etc. Furthermore, no cameras can be used inside any church in Egypt or within any tomb in Luxor. All regulations are subject to change.

© 2010 R. Crusoe & Son

13 April 2010

R. Crusoe & Son strongly recommends travel insurance that includes coverage for trip cancellation or interruption; illness or injury while abroad; baggage loss, theft, or damage; and emergency medical evacuation. Information on our policy is available.