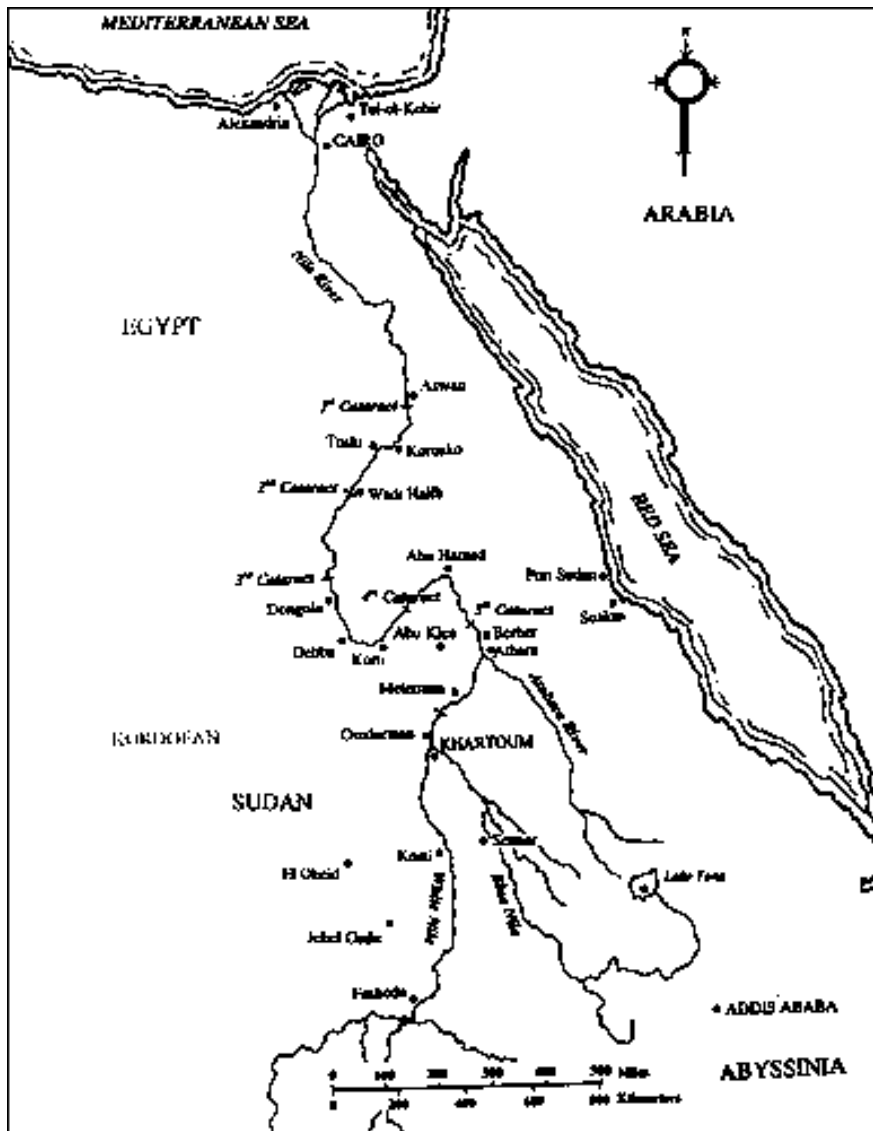
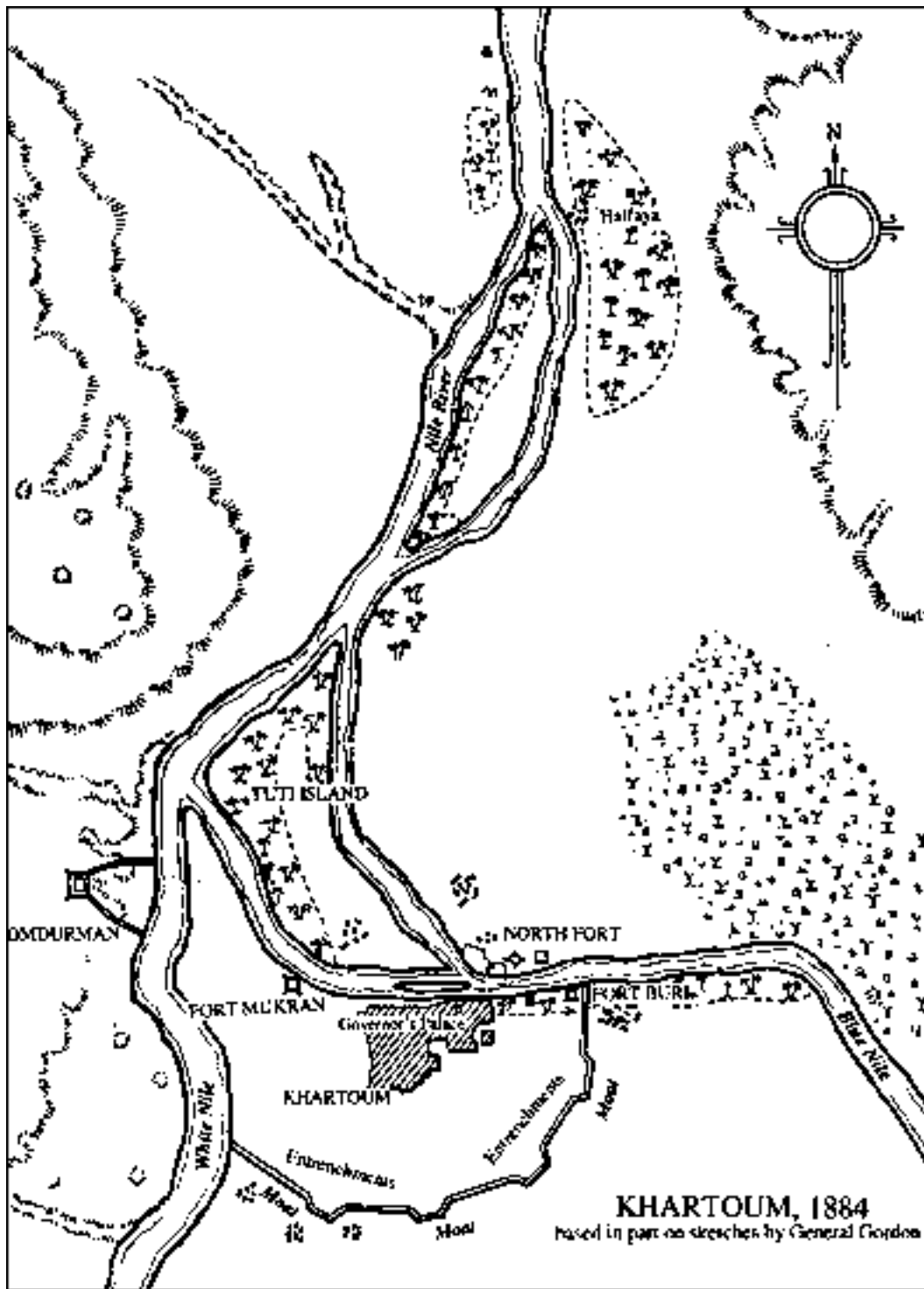


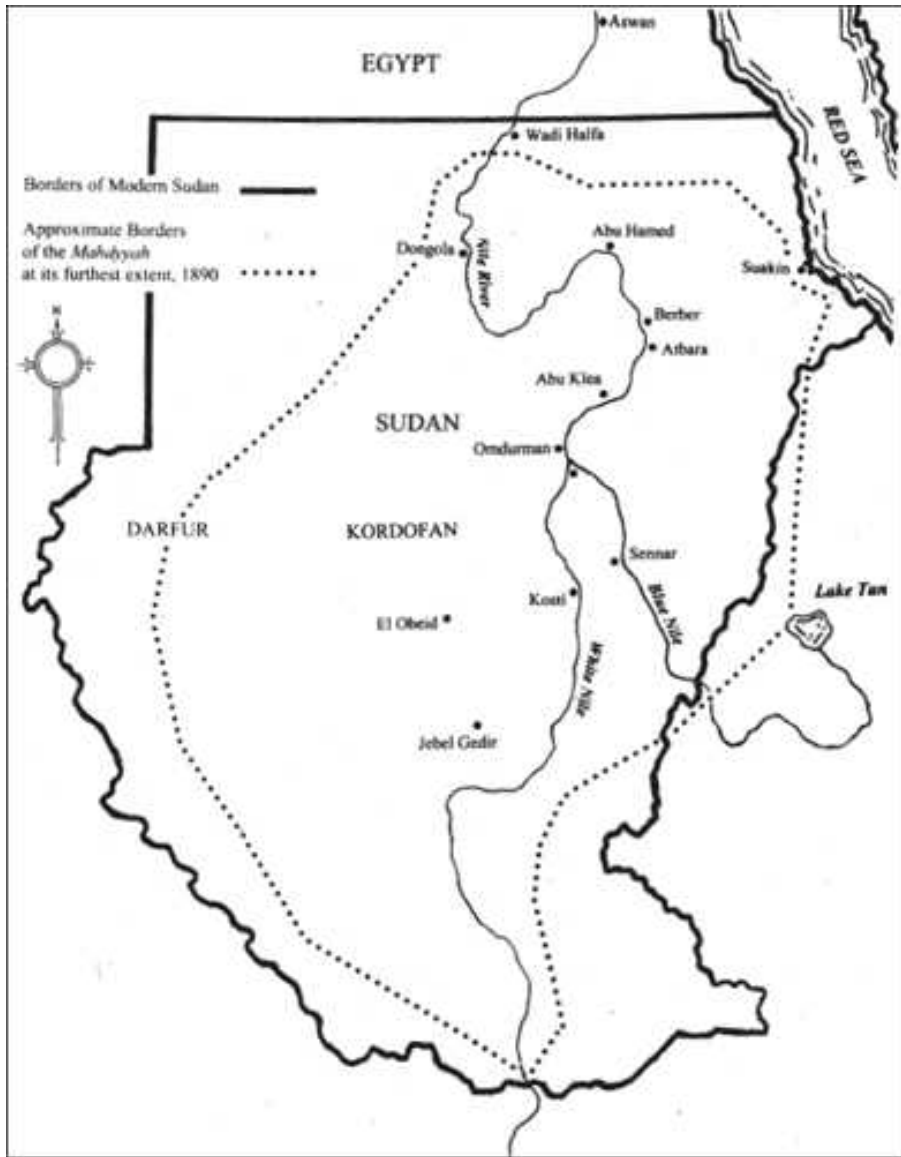
Maps and Illustrations



EGYPT AND THE SUDAN IN 1884



KHARTOUM IN 1884



THE MAHDYYAH IN 1890



An Ansar warrior. The patched jibba was symbolic of his service to the Mahdi, while the obsolete Schneider rifle was typical of the firearms carried by most of the Mahdi's followers.



Muhammed Ahmed ibn Abdullah, the Mahdi.
While there are no known photographs of the Mahdi, this wood-cut
is widely accepted as an accurate portrayal at about the time his
rebellion in the Sudan began.



Gladstone and his Cabinet, 1880–1885.
Seated at the far right is the Marquis of Hartington, the Minister of War;
next to him is Lord Granville, the Foreign Secretary.



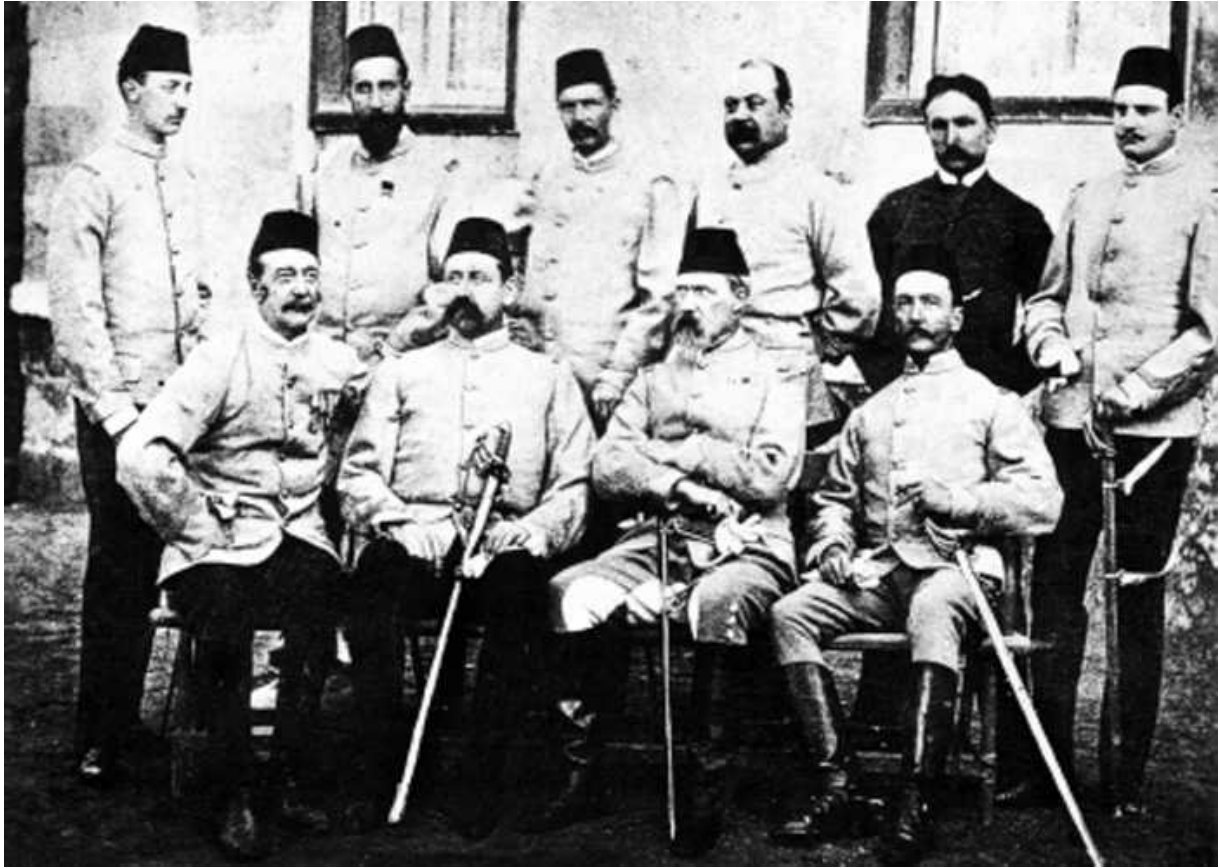
Major General Sir Charles Gordon,
photographed in Cairo in 1884 before his departure for Khartoum,
wearing the uniform of an Egyptian Major General.



Dervishes engaged in one of their ritual dances, the wide, sweeping movements of which gave rise to the term "Whirling Dervish."



Dervish Warriors. They wielded their leaf-bladed broadswords with awesome skill, and in battle they were absolutely fearless.



Colonel William Hicks, seated second from right, and his staff. An officer of only average ability, Hicks died along with the rest of the Egyptian column he led into the Sudan to suppress the Mahdi's rebellion in 1883.



General Sir Garnet Wolseley. Although he was a brilliant organizer he was an unimaginative strategist, and his cautious advance of the Relief Column doomed Gordon and the city of Khartoum.



The Governor's Palace, Gordon's residence, in Khartoum,

viewed from the Nile sometime in the 1930s. It was from this rooftop that Gordon looked northward in vain for the British relief column.



The hulk of the Nile steamer BORDEIN, which carried some of Gordon's last messages to the outside world during the siege of Khartoum.



Major General Herbert Horatio Kitchener.
As a Major he had served with the Relief Column in 1885. Eleven years later, he commanded the force which retook Khartoum and the Sudan.



The Mahdi's Tomb after the Battle of Omdurman.
Stray British artillery shells damaged the dome during the battle,
and Kitchener plundered the tomb when he occupied the city.



Gordon's Memorial. Originally erected in the city of Khartoum, it now stands outside the boys' school Gordon founded in Surrey.
