

**The Mosque of the King Fouad I in Siwa–Egypt (1330 AH: 1348
"AH/1912 AD:1930AD)"Architectural and Artistic Study**

Abstract:

This research paper aims to study and publish the Mosque of the King Fouad I in the city of Siwa -Egypt; this will be in the light of architectural and artistic study. The mosque was built in the city of Siwa, which is located southwest of Matrouh-Egypt. The mosque is located on the northern side of the famous Castle known as Shali, in a square currently known as the Great Mosque Square. It should be noted that through the construction or foundational text of the mosque, it has become clear that the one who ordered the construction of the mosque was Khedive Abbas Hilmi II (1892 AD: 1914 AD), but it was not completed during his reign. Rather, its construction was completed during the reign of King Fouad I, where the construction of the mosque was completed in 1348 AH/1930 AD. The Mosque of the King Fouad I in Siwa Oasis follows the local Egyptian plan, which is a square area, divided into six corridors through five bays whose arches run parallel to the Qibla wall. Moreover, the mosque includes the phenomenon of axial doors, so that the main entrance is located on the northwestern side on the same axis with the apse of the niche (Mihrab).In addition to the entrance on the northeastern side, this is currently used as an entrance for worshipers. The mosque was distinguished by the Mamluk style in terms of the shape of the minaret; the entrances with pointed arches, the machicoulis that take the shape of a triangular leaf, and other architectural and artistic elements. In view of the various architectural and artistic features of this mosque, it will be studied in a study that highlights the architectural and artistic importance of the mosque, so that the study depends on two parts, represented by the descriptive, analytical methodology, where the first part deals with the descriptive study, and the second part includes the comparative analytical study.