

البحث رقم (6) في القائمة

<i>The profession of water Carrier bowls, And its conditions and tools in Egypt in the nineteenth century in the light of orientalist's paintings:a civilized artistic study.</i>	عنوان البحث باللغة الانجليزية
مهنة سقائي القرب والروايا وشروطها وأدواتها في مصر في القرن التاسع عشر في ضوء تصاوير المستشرقين: دراسة فنية حضارية	عنوان البحث باللغة العربية
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Abstract:

The work of orientalist painters is a photocopy of the antiquities and applied artifacts and the professions they carried out, so it was relied upon to know artistic and architectural elements that existed and disappeared, and it was also possible through the study to know the customs, traditions and civilization of orientalist through the portraits of orientalist from fashion, headgear, food and drink,... etc.

As for the profession of watering the water, it was considered one of the important professions in the past before establishing and knowing the drinking stations, and Cairo was totally dependent on the Nile, which was running about one kilometer from the western border of the city, while the Egyptian Gulf did not bring water except for the three months that followed Flood, during which time water Carriers were using it to fetch water and water people instead of going to the Nile.

The water Carriers sects were keen to be near the water sources, due to the suffering they suffered while transporting and distributing them. The less the distance, the greater the settlement of these sects near them. In addition, there is a special watering community that lived outside "Bab Zuweila", which was specialized in distributing water. Inside Cairo, when practicing Water Carrier (Seka'a) for his craft, he must enter the Nile to avoid dirt.

The water Carriers Community in Cairo, as in every Islamic city, was an essential element of social appearance, and by virtue of their going from one house to another - as their craft requires - they were prepared to penetrate into the depths of homes, where the women, and played an important role in reporting and publishing news and directly contributed to The daily life of the people of Cairo, and the sighs were used as mediators in the emotional adventures that were supposed to exist in the strongholds of the harem, and they played the role of "messengers of love."

The role of the water Carriers was also not limited to bringing drinking water to homes. Rather, they were relied upon to resist and extinguish the fires that occurred in Cairo, and if

their roles sometimes did not appear in the paintings of Orientalists; the study relied on the manuscript paintings as important documents.

The role of the water Carriers remained prominent until the end of the nineteenth century AD, until the establishment of the Cairo Water Company, until this role began to shrink gradually until this profession began to disappear with the delivery of people to drinking water.