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DOCTORATE

PUBLIC UTILITY WORKS IN CAIRO

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Prepared by

IBRAHIM SOBHI EL SAYED GHANDER

Assistant teacher of Islamic Archeology

Supervised by

DR.PROF AMAL AHMED HASSAN EL EMARY

Vice dean of Faculty of Archaeology

Cairo

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P.H.D Summary

Public utilities in Cairo, during the nineteenth century, is the subject addressed by this research in illustration and analysis. What's meant by public utilities is the whole of the works with an intellectual style and also works with architectural artistic style, meaning, that the research had split into two main halves. The first part, that deals with the most important of public utility works with cultural style, and the second part came as applied studies for that cultural style, i.e. what have survived of architectural structures had been performing such cultural role in various fields related to the public interest

I've arranged for such study with simple introduction, in which have addressed the subject general and shed some lights on the research section, chapters and research components, and the most important references and sources related to it, and dealt with the research introduction the study subject, form and content arise, and defining the public utility, linguistically, statutory and culturally wise, and dealt with the subject historically across the ages and the reasons of evolving of public interest services across the history and the society response to such type of services and the extent of its interaction with it and then addressed the subject in the statutory point of view, carrying on it as an original and developed cultural implication, and then as a renewing architectural form.

First chapter came as historic one, where we looked in Egypt's internal circumstances and the impact of the universal political transformations upon such circumstances in the nineteenth century, and carried on about the fields of agriculture, irrigation, industry trading, transportation, communication and education, as also we have addressed in discourse about political circumstances in such period and its

reflections on Egypt, and interpreted each of Egypt's governors in the nineteenth century.

In the second chapter we've addressed all what's related to projects of transportation and communication mean projects, as the discourse included the ways and means of land, sea railway and electrical transportation, Suez Canal, railway constructions and transport fee denomination. Also we've adduced about the evolving the public post, its-development, transportation and stamps and telegram and its lines.

Following that, was the third chapter, that's about organization project, where we carried on, about the beginning of the organization, and Mohamed Ali pasha's interest in it, which had led to what was called as organization council, and its most important characteristics and organizing moods, markets, squares, shops and the law of population usage of public roads and changes, canceling and renewals occurred in the names and situations of some streets and alleys' of Cairo with all its administrative sections. Also we've carried on about the role of the organization authority in maintaining the architectural heritage and roads pavement and preparation, lightning projects, projects of supplying Cairo with fresh water, sanitary drainage projects, removing the heaps, rehabilitating the ruins, filling up ponds and bays, planting them, constructing gardens and parks, and cutting new roads, such as

Al Mosque, Baulak, Mohamed Ali roads and others and re-platting the names of streets and alleys and properties numbering, then we deal with suburban in illustration and analyzing as a one of the means to which the organization had resorted to in broadening the urban space of Cairo city, such as Helwan, Hilioplis and Ma'adi suburbs. We've enclosed with this chapter many tables and new statistics which we drive from organization

documents and scientific references, that have permeated the research subject.

In the fourth chapter, we've addressed the education projects and discoursed the condition of education before the nineteenth century to identify, to which extent the difference took place later on, in this field in the first half of the nineteenth century as we've addressed the engineering medical, agriculture, industrial, commercial and military, and other than of foreign and religious education, and addressed in discourse the whole establishments of education fields despite of its nonexistence currently.

Then we carried on about Egypt missions to Europe in the first half of such period and then the education development in Egypt in the second half and all its establishment and also its type, till we concluded the chapter with discourse about the missions in the second half of such period. We've enclosed such study also with tables and important statistics in such fields for statement and comparisons that have clarified the extant of development the government had assigned in the field of education.

In the fifth chapter we've carried on about public health projects and also veterinary care, highlighting the development of such issue across the history, particularly in Pharonic Egypt and with Arabs as we arrive to the modern age. Then we discussed about the disease spread in Egypt in such period and the commencement of the interest in health affairs represented in public health law, and organizing the private medicine council and concerning in the issue of quarantine, and then the evolving of hospitals and its management in the modern meaning as a one of medical care institutions, and also pharmacies. Then we've discoursed about population statistic, cemeteries and bathhouses, as one of the indications of interest in public health. Then we've addressed later on the

veterinary care and organizing the royal stables as one of the most important indications.

For the projects of the intellectual, cultural and artistic rise, as they've come as a title of the sixth chapter, in which we addressed the printing in the nineteenth century and its mode in the movement of composition, interrelation and publishing, and what roles were for private, foreign and newspaper press. Then we've discussed about Egyptian press and its part in a rising the Egyptian intellect and forming public opinion, and discoursed about the foreign and Arabic newspapers at that period. Then we followed that with the translated books into Arabic and new and heritage publications recently published then and about the Egyptian book house and different societies and moved to the interest in monuments and caring for it, the formation of the Arabic monuments observation committee and the Egyptian and Arabic monument houses and also the formation of some museums such as geographic society museum. Also we've addressed the artistic life and the formation of the Opera house and also some of artistic and musical institution and drama bands.

The seventh chapter, we assigned to look in relevant aspects with public utilities, on the part of cultural and intellectual development such as the arrangements for discipline on the streets, cleanliness, control on markets and slaughterhouses, consumer service, pricing, control on seals and kinds of alimentary goods. Also attention was given to following litigation activates, citizen protection against criminals and thieves, fighting the beggars, jobless and vagabonds, creating new jobs and caring for poor, support orphans and invalids, and also guaranteeing the public decency and human rights.

The second section of the research, that's the monumental division, we've started with the public utility architecture styles in Cairo at the nineteenth century and the factory impacting such styles internally and externally, as we discoursed about the model Islamic style, Greek and novel Greek styles , novel renaissance styles, such as Italian, French, English, Roman and also steel structure style.

We've discoursed about the outside factors that led to revive the old styles due to the non availability of creativeness and the wrong concepts and negative meanings that all were represented in the political, economical literature and artistic aspects.

Also we've dealt with the separation of architecture from the other contents of the society, as one of the factors led to revival of the classical styles, also the transformation of the developing communities and cultural trends of the governors.

Then we discoursed in particular about the factors led to the propagate and spreading of such styles in Egypt, such as the French campaign, the abundance of transportation and communication ways between Egypt and Europe and the tendency of Egypt governors then, toward Europe, and the foreign communities and Syrians in Egypt then and their roles in transferring European influence to Egypt for the ninth chapter, we've given the title of descriptive studies of surviving models of public utility architecture in that survived such as the mosques, dooms and Sabeel "public drinking place" of Hassan pasha Taher in Nour el - Zalam street at Sayeda Zainab Sheikh Gohary mosque at Attaba, Imam El Shafe'I mosque next to its tomb in the Imam Shafe'i cemetery, and discoursed about the surviving Christian architecture that represent the new protestant sect, so I've discoursed about protestant sect the fact of its emergence and its presence in Egypt, and then deal with the only

surviving protestant church in Cairo and the Dominican convent in Abbaseya.

Synagogue were also within the religious buildings that we dealt with, and we discoursed about Jews in Egypt, particularly in the nineteenth century, the origin of the synagogue idea, its emergence, development all building models such as tax house, public post, notary authority, and moved to schools and to clubs.

Also I discoursed about rail way buildings such as Cairo main rail way stations "Misr and Koubri Allaymoun" also about geographic society, royal society for economy and political legislation and others as examples for science body buildings. Also I discoursed vag, manlets in Attaba and Babel Louk and commercial buildings, national appeal cont and moved to speak about 23 barrages used to be within Cairo, such construction were built to connect the different areas to each others.

Also bridges were described such as Kasr El Neal and Abbas. I discoursed about steel structures such as gates and other structures we included in our discourse about markets and commercial establishments.

Also I discoursed about 18 squares, such as Abdeen, Babel Haded, Suliman Pasha and others. And moved to discourse about recreational buildings and theaters as in Azbakeya Park and Opera house, and moved to hotels such as Mohamed Ali hotel in Klot Bey Street and others.

After that we've moved to discourse about disciplinary and reforming foundations in the nineteenth century, that's prisons, its status then and kinds for different communities such as Memlouks or locals, and civil prisons, public and military prisons, the prisoners dressing, health status, working and medical care. And also discoursed about factories and industrial foundations such as paper factory in Abbaseya.

The last chapter in the research, came under the title of "*Analytical studies of public utility buildings in Cairo* " as we discoursed through it about the choice of locations, structure requirements, engineering outlines, such architectural foundation components, ways, materials and engineers of contraction, and also the facades, entrances, stairs, doors, verandas, windows, festoons, pillars, arches, towers, parks, fountains, statues architectural decorations oil paintings floorings, roofing and draughts.

Following that, the research conclusion and results, and a glossary included the whole terms, idioms, tides, showed in the thesis, and a comprehensive general index for the whole works of public utilities that had been and still existing in the city of Cairo, through Cairo map at 192, and following that a list the research sources references, and an index of paintings and figures of the research, complete description and commenting, then the thesis collogue and summary.