

Archaeological Study for a Civil Construction in Cairo City

Abstract

The city of Cairo preserve with a large number of Islamic monuments, which varied between religious, civilian and military constructions. These monuments is characterized by its functional diversity and aesthetic characteristics as well as its high architectural and historical importance. This archaeological diversity functional and architectural gave it a distinct historical, so we must maintain this architectural heritage and invest it.

Through this paper I will study one of these monuments, the mill (Madsh) of Mustafa jurbaji which known as mill (Madsh) of Mirza that located in Boulaq – Abu al-Ela (monument No. 603 dates back to 1020 AH/ 1611AD). It also monitors this research paper the historic, artistic and architectural value of the mill (al-madsh) through the archaeological study, that contains the translation of the originator, architectural and archaeological description of al-madsh, and its decorations. I am choose this subject because this almdsh is a unique model llmdshat, that built in the city of Cairo, as well as the lack of references, which talked about this monument, and its exposure to risks of Urban Crawl as a result of negligence, which led to demolishing it.

I will depend on some sources and references of this monument to complete this search for example:

- Adel Shehata Taya, Bulaq neighborhood "Cairo Gap" since its beginning until the end of the Ottoman era –archaeological and civilizational study-, PHD thesis unpublished, Faculty of archaeolog, Cairo University, 2000 .
- Assem Mohammed Rizq, Atlas of Islamic and Coptic architecture in Cairo, First Edition, Madbouli's library, Beirut, Lebanon, 2003.

Keywords:

Cairo, Construction, Civil, Mill (Madsh), Mirza.