

Summery letter

This letter (the palace of Princess Samehaa Kamel) deals with artificial-archaeology and historical study. The research consists of two volumes. The first volume contains introduction which shows the reasons of choosing this topic and its importance and the most important sources and foreign and Arabic references which are used in this research. The first part deals with Architectural and urban development for the Islamic Egyptian capital. It includes two chapters. The first one deals with the development of the Islamic Egyptian capital since Amr Ibn el ass established Elfostat city, Elaskar, Elkataa, Cairo Alfatimia, then Cairo Ayobia and making these capitals in one capital ,then Cairo Mamlouk and its urban and architectural development until the invasion of Ottoman and the setback of the capital. It deals with the French campaign and its effects on the capital and some reforms in the capital and the architectural development. It includes the history of Mohamed Ali's family and the aspects of changing and reforms in architecture of Cairo until the rule of khedive Ishmael who undertook a project to develop Cairo which is called (Paris east)

And the European effects on the capital in nineteenth century.

The second chapter deals with Cairo house in the Islamic history since the beginning of Islam in Egypt. From the Toulon house with the fossil of this period where there is relative stability in the features of the Islamic house which basically are as a result to climatic , religious and Islamic effect. Then it deals with the Islamic house in the ages of Ayoubi n and Fatima and the development in some features of the house which is as a result to geographic, Architectural and urban development environmental and social circumstances. It studies the ages of Mamlouki and ottoman and the

architectural development in the Islamic house with religious effects, and the environmental and climatic effects are existed by the freedom inside the country. There are also some habits and inherited costumes. All these features form architectural and artificial style to the Islamic house. Then the west began to affect on the style of the Islamic house during the rule of Mohamed Ali's family where there some changes in the Islamic house as it is affected by the western civilization in the artificial and architectural field through many of factors and effects which will be introduced later.

The second part contains the palace of Princess Sameeha Kamel in Zamalek Island. It consists of three chapters. The first chapter shows the site of the palace in the middle of Zamalek Island which is one of islands in the river Nile in Cairo. This island is established as a result of erosion and sedimentation of the river Nile and work of human engineering. Zamalek Island is established because of the decline of the river especially the sixth decline in 1280A.D\680A.H and its shape is formed by the engineering work in the period khedive Ismaeel.

The development of urban of island began in the rule of Mohamed Ali's family where the executive development of the island appeared. A lot of palaces, parks and gardens were established in it. Many of bridges are established to connect the island with what are around it and to facilitate the traffic fro and to the island.

The second chapter introduces the history of the palace (showing the establishers and the settlers of the palace). It consists of four periods. The first part shows the family of Mosa Cattai who established the palace. This family is one the Jewish families which progressed and developed during the rule of Mohamed Ali's family. This family has a great sectarian, social, economical and financial power. After this period the palace was rent to

some famous people until the princess Sameeha Kamel owned this palace in 1942D.A. the princess lived in the palace until she is dead in 1984D.A. after that the palace become under the ownership of the ministry of culture which turned the palace into a public library which is called the library of the great Cairo as apart of the important cultural projects in it. The third chapter introduces descriptive study for the palace.

In the third part the research deals with analytical study to the elements of the palace. This part consists of two chapters. The first chapter shows analytical study to the architectural elements in the palace. The second chapter shows analytical study to the most important decorative elements inside the palace. After that there is the conclusion of the research and the recommendations which are introduced by the researcher and the list of the sources and the references which are used in this research.

The second volume includes attaches which show the decision of the prime minister No 185 in 2001D.A. which considers the palace as part of monuments , the decision of supreme council of antiquities No 80 in 2003D.A.and legal, recording and sale contract No3856 in 1939in French and is translated into Arabic and comment on this contract. This volume includes legal and recording sale contract in the court of south Cairo No 2881 in 1942 in French and is translated into Arabic and its comment. In addition there are index of maps, the forms and the paintings. These maps include the maps of Zamalek Island and its history from mamlouki age until now and the shapes which include planes and elevations and some decorations then there are certain paintings of the letter. Some of them are dated and archival paintings and some are new paintings for the palace.