

Artistic, archeological study to a collection of coppery booths at the middle of Delta

(unpublished& unrecorded)

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Abstract;

It is considered important to make artistic and professional study about a collection of rare coppery booths at the middle of Delta and publish it for the first time, due to the low number of such booths around the compartments above the graves, and they are so rare when comparing to the number of the wooden ones. May be that is due to the rarity of the raw material and its high cost in addition to the special skills they are required for manufacturing and decoration. That explains the low number of such booths and rarity of what was delivered to us from signatures and manufacturer names.

The importance of this collection of the coppery booths is due to the accuracy of its manufacture and richness of its decorations and styles, in addition to including writings that have huge artistic and historical significance, that varied between Quran, prayers, quotes and establishment scripts that include the names of the establishers, manufacturing centers, manufacturers signatures and recording to the date of the manufacture in different ways as Hejri calendar or Gregorian calendar in litters and in numbers.

That collection belongs to (the first third of the 14th century Hejri, 20th A.D.) and exclusive to only one geographical area which is middle of Delta.

Through the study we get to realize the progress one of the most important applied arts in the field of manufacturing the metallic masterpieces at specific place and time, aiming to highlight the artistic movement and its progress in Egypt especially at middle of Delta.

Those booths arranged by time are;

Master Abd El-Aziz Al-Doriny, Nabrwa village, Daqahliya governorate (1320 Hejri-1902A.D.) booth.

Master Salem Al-Beely Abu Ghannam, Beppla village, Kafr El-Sheikh governorate (1323 Hejri- 1905 A.D.) booth.

Master Abd Allah son of El-Hareth, SaftTorab village, Gharbiya governorate (1329 Hejri-1911A.D.) booth.

Master Mohamed Abd El-Reheem at Tanta, Gharbiya governorate (1339 Hejri-1920A.D.) booth.

Master Ibrahim Al-Khawas at Samanod, Gharbiya governorate (14th century Hejri- 20th century A.D.) booth.

They are all not recorded as Islamic archeology.

The research followed the descriptive methodology through field study that handled the general outlook of the booth, way of manufacture, decorative elements, methods of execution, and its design.

The research followed the analytical, comparative methodology, by using some references and sources. The research has recommended the necessity of recording those booths as Islamic monuments in order to be able to keep and preserve them.

Key words;

Coppery booths – the middle of Delta – decorative elements – manufacturing methods – decoration styles.