

**Metal within round bases plates in the reign of Khedive Ismail
Preserved in the museums of Abdeen Palace**

An archaeological artistic studies within a new collection

(1879 Ad -1863 / 1279-1296 He)

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Abstract:

Arts studies is very important and interested too specially if it is related to an important material during 13century He/ nineteenth century Ad, which is silver that was used as catering equipments within Modern oriental style that was taken from Europe, these tools appeared in the forms of Metal within round bases plates.

This model was not present in Egypt before, and came to Egypt as a result of the cultural exchange between Egypt and European countries, especially France, and through this exchange emerged European influences on Eastern art, to drink from Europe its artistic methods and decorative patterns, prompting the researcher to do a scientific study Analytical analysis on this new type of tableware, to find out the social aspects of this era, and to know the economic situation of the ruling family at the time, as well as the knowledge of the technical and industrial methods that prevailed during this period.

The era of Khedive Ismail (1279-1296 / 1863-1879) was characterized by the great influence of European art. He was even known to be the vector of European renaissance to Egypt. He was influenced by European culture and architecture especially the French. He studied engineering, mathematics and nature in Paris.

When Ismail took over the rule of the state (1279-1296 AH / 1863-1879), the first step that he did, was the transition to European civilization during the reign of Ishmael, the transfer of the seat of government from the castle to the Palace of Abdeen.

The Alawia family was interested in extracting minerals, as it was granting the experts the license to detect, search and excavate minerals throughout Egypt and all the territories under its rule. Foreign companies tried to obtain the concession of extracting the minerals that were discovered, such as gold, silver, copper, lead and iron., Emeralds, in addition to garnet, these metals were often made of cutlery of them.

and in the reign of Khedive, the great industries of the nineteenth century began to appear in Egypt following the European countries. There are many industries such as aromatherapy, pottery and glass, as well as iron and steel factories.

Despite the revival of the Khedive, small industrial trades deteriorated due to the policy of economic freedom and the policy of openness and the safety of foreign capital after the

establishment of mixed courts. However, despite the small craftsmanship, it continued in Egypt until the late nineteenth century.

key words: plates, Metal, bases, The Khedive, Ismail

Search target:

- Publish anew collections of catering equipments that were not published before
- The study encloses the equipments and material that were used in making these antiques and its role in making these collections in this reign.
- The researcher will depend on practical studies in describing and analysis thesis collection in addition to Inductive method too, Up to foreign and Arabic references References Which related to arts of Mohammed ali's reign specially khedive Ismael.
- Conducting an extensive study to serve researchers and interested in this field.

research importance:

- Mainority studies that focus on alawiya dynasty
- The Arabic library is so poor for such this type of studies' during 13th century He / 19th century Ad.
- The collection of my studies was not studied before and was not taken for searches except a little of them
- Up to this studies we can know the most famous places for these industry.

Research Methodology:

The researcher in the collection study followed the descriptive analytical method as follows:

First: descriptive study

Second: - The analytical study includes

- Industrial methods for metal forming industry.
- Artistic decorative techniques for metals.
- Decorative elements
- History of the collection
- Places of industry

Results:

- The collection included 7 pieces to be published for the first time.
- The study confirmed that the dinner plates of the ruling class were not affected by the economic conditions experienced by the country.
- The study confirmed that The Islamic decorative elements that adorned the antiquities of the Alawiya family have been continuing.
- The study confirmed that most of the antiques of the 13th century He / 19th century Ad, are imported from abroad, especially (France - Prussia "Germany)," as evidenced by the records of the museums of Abdin Palace.
- The study revealed the transition of architectural decorative methods to the applied antiques, as it turned out in the drawings of the monogram and the Egyptian artefacts, in addition to the transfer of other decorative methods, both circular and dotted, which appeared frequently in the facades of the palaces, especially the Abdin Palace.

-The study attributed this collection to the Khedive Ismail period, in order to contain the symbols on the symbol or the monogram of Khedive Ismail, the craftsmen of the IP written in English, and the decorations of the gospel of the king represented in the crown In 1869, at the opening of the Suez Canal, where the rulers and princes of European countries came to Egypt at this time.

-The study showed the European influences on the metal artifacts of tableware in the era of the Mohammed Ali family, especially on the dishes carried on metal holders, and not separate, where this type of dishes and its fruit-bearing holders were common in Germany in the 18th century.

-The most important references used

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