

Distinguished installations in The Heritage, Archeology and art (Qusayr Amra and Saint Hilarion Monastery as A model)

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Introduction:

Our ancestors left a long heritage of architectural buildings with the diversity of the environment, culture and traditions in a series of civilized developments, and all of them came in the form of temples, cemeteries, structures or entire historical cities with buildings of multiple purposes and shapes as these buildings and archaeological sites carry artistic, aesthetic and cultural values and represent scientific value High, including what is found in Egypt, Jordan and Palestine as well

In this study, I will focus my studies on the most important archaeological sites and buildings that contain many architectural elements, such as the site of the Monastery of Saint Hilarion in Palestine, Gaza City, and Qusayr Amra in the State of Jordan

keywords:

Saint Helarion Monastery, mosaics, Qusayr Amra, frescoes.

Research Aims:

Provide a clear and complete picture of these sites

Find out the most important architectural elements in these sites

Terminology:

Monastery: The place of the monks' hiding, which is far from the crowds and has a synagogue
Its dimensions in length and width are four hours and four stages

Fresco: a fresco that is recreated as an art form

The problem of research: references in the lack of sources and references

Research Methodology:

I will adopt the descriptive analytical approach in gathering information related to the architectural elements present in these buildings

Saint Hilarion Monastery:

It is considered one of the largest and oldest monasteries in Palestine and the Levant. Tell Umm Amer / Khirbet Umm al-Tut in Tabatha, the birthplace of Saint Ilarion / Hilarion 290 AD. He was the first to enter the monastic system in the Levant after his discipleship at the hands of Anthony, the true founder of the monastic system in Egypt.

He founded his monastery, which was named after him in the year 329 AD when he set up his first silo at the site of Khirbet Umm al-Tut in Gaza City, and 400 deacons began organizing some of the buildings hidden around the church, and in 362 AD the arrival of the emperor Julian ascended the throne, forcing Hilarion to flee and destroy his monastery, In 371 AD Hilarion died in Cyprus, and then his student Hesychius transported his body to Gaza and buried it in the same place where he built his first cell At the end of the fifth century during the reign of Emperor Anastasius I (492-518 AD), the monastery witnessed the rebuilding and reconstruction of the expansion of the monastery church, the number of worshippers, and the

name of Emperor Hilarion was found written in a foundational text on the floor of the altar of the church after the second expansion that took place.

In the sixth century, it was developed for all the facilities of the monastery. It is most likely that Bishop Marcianus contributed greatly to this development and accompanied the architectural renaissance adopted by Emperor Justinian (528-565 AD). On a coffin with ashes.

The site of the monastery of St. Hilarion contains two churches, and the canonical crypt of Dimas contains a coffin with a part of its cover that was found inside the remains of Hilarion, a baptism basin, an olive press, and monks' halls lined with colorful mosaics, floral decoration and another drawing of one of the four rivers of Paradise mentioned in the Bible and its fish, and rooms Food In addition, the monastery was equipped with bathrooms consisting of three hot, cold and hot rooms.

The monastery was provided with good infrastructure facilities, including water tanks, earthenware ovens, and drainage canals.

Qusayr Amra:

The palace is located in the north of the Jordanian desert in the Azraq region, about 110 km northeast of the capital, Amman.

It was built during the reign of the Umayyad Caliph Al-Walid bin Abdul-Malik, the sixth of the Umayyad caliphs from 705-715 AD, and the palace consists of a rectangular reception hall with two nodes, and a two-node reception hall. They overlook two gardens. The floors of the rooms and the hall are decorated with mosaics that represent vegetal motifs. The other rooms are covered with marble . Reception hall and associated buildings:

This area is divided into parts which are

The main page is a rectangular space with three long vaults resting on the four pillars of the hall which leads to the throne apse, which is rectangular in shape and covered with a low semicircular vault at the level of the ceiling of the reception hall

And considering it, are these apartments for rent in the Gulf port, inside the windows, inside the windows, and the openings, and the openings, and the openings, overlooking the reception hall on their northern side

Mural drawings:

It varied between hunting and bathing fees, symbolic drawings of the gods of poetry, philosophy, and victory in the Greeks, and others on the different stages of life and some stars, in addition to all of this, two images. The first represents the Caliph Al-Walid bin Abdul-Malik on his throne and surrounded by a halo, and above it an umbrella resting on two spiral columns and two people dry with Kufic writing in white above Blue background.

The second is an image on which the word Nikh is written, meaning victory, and it is directly related to the famous image (Enemies of Islam), which consists of six people wearing luxurious clothes, three in the front and three in the back, and above four of them writing in Arabic and Greek, the first from the left above the word (Caesar) in Arabic and Greek and the second In the back row above it is the word “Dariq”, the last king of the Goths in Spain

And the third in the front row above the word Khosrau and the fourth in the back row above it the word (Negashi). The drawing shows that the people in the first row are kings of large empires, while in the back row are kings of small countries, and to the right of the picture are

a bathing scene and a group of men practicing exercises, hunting scenes and the remains Two pictures with the words history and philosophy.

The vicinity of the archaeological site

The second wheel, the main palace, the watchtower, the water dam, the mosque, and a group of archaeological remains are still under study, including the caves and the building north of the palace

Results:

This study aimed to shed light on the most important sites and archaeological sites. After the study, the results can be drawn up

- Interpretation of the Zionist occupation is one of the most important
- factors preventing the restoration of buildings and antiquities, and one of the Hebrew materials.
- There is no sufficient and comprehensive evidence of archaeological sites in the Gaza Strip
- The physical and visual potential that arose in the postwar era -
- Make archaeological excavations in the surrounding buildings for a short life.
- The entry of tourists within stages of the palace's narrowness from within.

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