

Historical gardens of Egypt as an inspiration for modern " "landscaping

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Abstract:

The historical gardens of Egypt, which were built in the era of the Muhammad Ali Pasha family, are among the most beautiful and greatest parks built in the world, and some of these gardens have been recorded as an important historical monument that must be preserved, on buildings, and on what the gardens contain of plants, buildings, and important architectural and artistic elements . The importance of this research is due to the fact that it sheds light on the use of architectural and artistic elements in the design of gardens that Egypt has not witnessed before, and which keep pace with its distinction and uniqueness of international gardens classified as historical gardens due to the scarcity of what they contain. Several elements have been used in historical gardens in Egypt that are models to be followed in the work of private gardens, whether public or in tourist villages, etc., and are considered an important attraction for visitors and tourists. The problem of research lies in the knowledge of Egypt's historical gardens, which were characterized by innovation and creativity, as well as the raw materials that were used in them, and thus the insufficient use of them, in addition to the lack of references and sources that dealt with Egypt's historical gardens.

Research problem:

Lack of familiarity with Egypt's historical gardens, which were characterized by innovation and creativity, as well as the materials used

in them, in addition to the lack of references and sources that dealt with Egypt's historical gardens.

Introduction:

The historical gardens of Egypt, which were built in the era of the Muhammad Ali Pasha family, are among the most beautiful and greatest parks built in the world, and some of these gardens have been recorded as an important historical monument that must be preserved, on the buildings and on what the gardens contain of plants, buildings, and important architectural and artistic elements. The importance of this research is due to the fact that it sheds light on the use of architectural and artistic elements in the design of gardens that Egypt has not witnessed before, on the one hand, and which coincides with its distinction and uniqueness of international gardens classified as historical gardens due to the scarcity of what they contain on the other hand.

Egypt has known gardens and orchards since ancient times, as the Pharaohs recorded on the walls of their temples the views of various orchards and plants, and the establishment of gardens in Egypt has been continuous throughout the historical ages as a female civilized product that aims at pleasure and comfort on the one hand and good looks and boasting about the abundance of money and luxury on the other hand. Historians have us in their books and sources a description of these gardens, orchards and parks, and the different birds and animals therein, some of which are rare, in addition to the different plants that were brought from different countries and described their coordination and creativity and what they contained in terms of palaces, landscapes, debauchery, etc.

With the development that Egypt witnessed beginning in the early nineteenth century AD and the transfer of Egypt to the ranks of the modern state in the world, especially Europe as a result of the scientific missions abroad and the recruitment of foreigners to Egypt to help them in the development of the Egyptian state, we find that gardens and parks are no longer limited to coordinating gardens only and planting them with plants and plants. Different or rare and new or the addition of statues and

fountains of different shapes in them, but different styles of different architectural elements began to appear from the beginning of the nineteenth century AD and these new architectural elements began to use different environmental materials, whether existing and available in the local environment or completely new to the Egyptian environment to give A different garden design that did not exist before that can be used today as a model in contemporary garden designs.

-The first axis:

The design of the various industrial mountains and the materials used in the historical gardens of Egypt. The first new elements used in the construction of the gardens was the use of al-Jabalaya or al-Jabaliya. The word al-Jabalaya is a new word that was not used in Egypt before the nineteenth century AD, and it is taken from the word "mountainous", which is a name attributed to the mountain (11) But it is industrial that is done by humans with different environmental materials. In dictionaries and dictionaries for the Arabic language, there is no definition of the meaning of the word Jabaliya, and most likely it is a colloquial word. As for a mountain, it is everything that is above the surface of the earth and extends and goes beyond the hill.

The Jabaliya is an artificial or industrial building that appeared in Egypt in the nineteenth century AD and was the first to appear in the palace or kiosk of Muhammad Ali in Shubra, known as Saray al-Jabaliya, and the mountain here is an artificial snow that rises from the current surface of the Shubra Palace Garden by بمقدار meters, and the flat land of this The Jabaliya or the hill in the form of a square, which is a graded mountain of four terraces with a width of about 6 meters, and the roofs of these terraces were planted with trees and various plants, and pillars were placed for lighting that were lit with a gas filter, which was also used in Egypt for the first time in Shubra Palace.

Three types of architectural designs, whether external or internal, were used in the design of the mountain structures in the historical gardens, as follows:

- **The first type of hierarchical design of mountain structures:**

The hierarchical-shaped mountains of this type were used for the first time in Egypt and were alien to Islamic architecture in particular, as it was not used before and is very similar to the buildings of the ziggurat.

The ziggurat and its collection are ziggurats, most of which are located in Mesopotamia, which are listed temples that were built in Syria, Iraq, and then Iran, and among the most famous global ziggurats is the Ziggurat of Uri Iraq near the city of Nasiriyah in southern Iraq, and the Ziggurat Aqquf near Baghdad, which appeared in Mesopotamia in Iraq and the temples Assyrian, in its general design, resembles the Hanging Gardens of Babylon in height and the terraces in which it was built and in which various plants were grown.

The first use of the mountain or industrial hills in Egypt was in the nineteenth century in the Shubra Palace. One of the greatest orchards was the great garden that Muhammad Ali Pasha established in his palace in Shubra and imported various flowers and trees from around the world, and historians have mentioned that it was built in the Jabaliya garden and was described as a riad. A small square in the middle of some of them, and each kindergarten is higher than the other, and in the middle of the last kindergarten is a small kiosk furnished with red marble and has a fountain and its height is about 10 meters.

The documents stated that an order was issued by Muhammad Ali Pasha to build a mountain in the manner of drawing the pyramids in the place of the old garden adjacent to Shira and the amount of its buildings amounting to 8 thousand cubits, through the order issued by him on Shaaban 10/19 AH, where an industrial hill was built or Jabaliya rises from the current level of the Shubra Palace Garden by about 3 meters and it was described as being pyramidal in shape, and this hierarchical hill consists of a flat ground in the form of a square, and it is a stepped mountain consisting of four terraces, each amphitheater was used in

planting trees and various plantings of orange trees. Fig, banana, guava, mango, etc. from trees.

- **The second type of gable design:**

This type of mountain is also new to architecture in Egypt at that time, which is the use of artificial and natural rocks in the form of industrial mountains and hills and industrial caves in a new and innovative way that Egypt has not seen before and is comparable to international gardens in Europe, and these mountains or industrial mountains were found in three Historical gardens whose buildings are listed among the Islamic monuments due to their scarcity and importance of their buildings, namely:

- Azbakeya Park.
- Aquarium.
- Zoo.

-Some of Egypt's historical gardens have been registered among the Islamic and Coptic antiquities, such as the Azbakeya Park, which was registered by Resolution No. 21 of 1986 AD, the Aquarium, which the Standing Committee agreed to register on the date 10/10 / 12AD, and the Zoo by Resolution No. 9 of 2010, and registration is underway. The Japanese Garden is listed among the Islamic antiquities according to Ministerial Resolution No. 279 to register and inspect buildings that were built in the era of the Muhammad Ali Pasha family.

The greatest development of the gardens, their coordination and the use of new materials and materials in the interior design of gardens, especially Gabalaia, began during the era of Khedive Ismail, during his reign the Cairo Ismail project or the Paris of the East, as Khedive Ismail himself called it, was a general reform project for Cairo, where Khedive Ismail began to seek the help of engineers and coordinators Gardeners and artists specializing in the implementation of his huge project in rebuilding and beautifying Cairo, in which new materials and architectural elements were used in gardens that did not exist before in Egypt, and the second use of the Jabaliya was in gardens in Azbakeya

Park in the era of Khedive Ismail, and this Jabaliya was established within what he built Khedive Ismail in Al-Azbakeya Park, where the Khedive sought the help of European engineers, and it was the first public gardens that Khedive Ismail began to renew and develop in the year 18 AD. The pool of Al-Azbakeya and the swamps surrounding it was filled and part of it was transformed into a public park under the supervision of the French engineer, Barel Bey.

Azbakeya Park:

The planning of the Azikite garden in the nineteenth century before the development carried out by Khedive Ismail - the garden was planned in the era of Khedive Ismail in the form of an octagonal layout that contained within it several architectural elements, including two theaters, the first is the French Comedy Theater and an opera house, the year 12 AD to receive the participating delegations In the opening ceremony of the Suez Canal and another less luxurious theater at the southeastern end of Azbakeya Park, it was renovated by King Ahmed Fouad I in the year 120 AD (now the National Theater (now)), in addition to hotels including the old Shepherd Hotel building, a marble fountain, a large industrial lake in the middle of the park and artificial lakes Small with wooden bridges, the garden was designed by the French engineer, Berrillet De Schamps, or "Barel Bey", modeled after the gardens of the city of Bologna in Paris. The mountain in the Azbekiya garden was shown in the form of a mountain with a mountain peak built on top of a wooden pergola pergola, a Latin word intended It has a shed or trellis over a path or a canopy in the gardens, and it is a wooden trellis usually found in gardens and beneath it there are benches, and erosion is a place shaded with interlocking branches in a garden or dead A picnic, or a corridor of pillars supporting a roof of intertwining parts on which climbing plants grow to thrive, and despite the lack of sources that spoke about this mountainous mountain that was present in the Azbakeya garden, it was clear that it was very similar to the fish garden mountain that was built by Khedive Ismail Later, to be like an artificial mountain on which plantings were placed from rare trees (Azbakeya Park was registered in the list of Islamic and Coptic antiquities in 1986 AD, and the marble fountain set by Khedive

Ismail was recorded and was transferred from one of the old palaces, as well as the hill or industrial mountain in it.

The Jabaliya building in Azbakeya Park consists of an artificial mountain built with artificial rocks and natural rocks were also placed in it, as described by the orientalists who visited the park, and there was an industrial cave in which colorful small fish were placed, and this cave does not exist now, and there was the highest summit of the industrial mountain with pergolas made of wood and twisted ropes. And, a large part of Jabaliya may remain, showing us how to build Jabaliya and how to place artificial and natural rocks in it.

- **Aquarium:**

As for the second industrial or artificial Jabaliya, it was in the Aquarium in Zamalek (the island). It also dates back to the era of Khedive Ismail. It was designed by the French "Compaz and Dulio". This park was known as the Jabaliya Park because it was built to resemble a large artificial mountain, designed from the inside to contain artificial paths and caves. (12) It was built from 1867 to 1880AD.

The design of the fish park came in the form of a large mountain or an artificial mountain, and its interior design was taken into account to be in the form of caves and internal corridors in which people could walk inside, and its roofs made of coral reefs in the form of waves that make sounds when the air passes through them as if it is the sound of waves, and the mountains have also worked aquariums Various types of fish swim in it. Photos are taken by researchers.

Despite the difficulty of forming the industrial mountain that was built, the architect set up stairs with it ascending to the Jabalaya surface, in addition to making decorative shapes from artificial rocks in the form of geometric shapes from lozenges.

Gablaya was also used in garden designs in Giza zoos, where five mountains were built in the zoos.

Inside there are caves and caves as if they were carved inside the mountains, and these mountains are:

Jabaliya al-Qalaa or al- Jabaliya al-Kabir, also called the royal mountain, and its work was carried out by the Turkish engineer "Sibuz" in the year 18 AD during the reign of Khedive Ismail. From the inside, they were designed in the form of caves, with seats in the middle, which used in their designs the fossilized wood that was made by the Egyptian deserts and the cement decorated with colored pebbles. On the Red Sea.

The Menorah mountain, which is in the form of an artificial mountain, was also designed by the Turkish engineer Sibuz, and I was known for this because in the decoration of its ceiling, white coral people in the form of candlesticks, and the front of the mountain was a candlestick, with water flowing from both sides.

research results:

- 1- The Arab Republic of Egypt is considered one of the first countries in which the design of gardens appeared in a distinctive style and artistic decorations in aesthetic and functional manner, so Egypt was the basis in terms of creativity and innovation.
- 2- Nature is considered one of the most important sources of inspiration for designers in the era of the Muhammad Ali Pasha family, so they made gardens in a manner compatible with the environment in terms of materials and design, which made them considered one of the relics of their scarcity and importance.
- 3- Natural raw materials were used in Egypt's historical gardens and were employed in a way that achieves both functional and aesthetic values.
- 4- The historical gardens, especially those built in the era of the Muhammad Ali Pasha family, were distinguished by innovative architectural and artistic designs and elements.

Research recommendations:

- 1- The necessity to revive the historical decorative designs found in Egypt's historic gardens with innovative modern methods.

- 2- Exploiting Egypt's historical gardens and paying attention to them as an attraction for visitors and tourism development.
- 3- Using local natural materials in garden design in order to preserve our cultural heritage.
- 4- Making use of the decorative designs that characterize the historical gardens of Egypt.

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