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ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITEGE AND URBANPLANNING,SELECTEDANALYTICAL STUDIES

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Abstract

This research deals with a presentation of eighteen scientific researches dealing with several archaeological, as well as researches on heritage, architecture, urban planning, and the excavations in Rosetta Castle, Al-Abd Castle, and Zawiyat Al-Bawab.

The research includes four research papers in the field of architecture and urban planning, three research papers in the field of excavations that were carried out in archaeological sites, the last research dealt with an evaluation and publication of the errors that occurred during the restoration of the Zaghloul Mosque.

Keywords: Rosetta, archeology, history, heritage, architecture, urban planning, excavations.

First: Architecture and Urban Planning

1.Preservation of the architectural heritage, (Sultan Qayet-Bey Castle in Rosetta - Egypt, as example) [1].

Rosetta is one of the cities in Egypt Lake County, located in the west of the Nile at the mouth of the Rosetta branch of the Mediterranean, and represents one of the corners of the triangle occupied by Delta between Cairo and Damietta and Rosetta, and is one of the important Egyptian ports.

Mamluk sultans were interested in the establishment of military fortifications and means of enemy control, where the Lighthouse of Al-Zahir Baybars was the most important of these fortifications, Sultan Qayet-Bey established a tower, the sources said that he visited Rosetta in 884 AH (1429 AD) for the detection of this tower.

Before (1985), This castle landmarks were not clear, which is not conducive to the study of the architectural elements, Researcher was General Manager for the Rosetta effects, and Head of the Mission of the Islamic and Coptic monuments sector in the Egyptian Antiquities Authority, and supervised the excavation and restoration of the castle, and

rehabilitation to be a tourist attraction, within the national project activities to restore the monuments of Rosetta in (1985).

The researcher was able to place a large number of drawings and illustrations of the elements of the castle after identifying all the architectural features and determine the time periods that have passed these milestones, and if possible to identify many of the renovation work throughout the period since the thirteenth century until the nineteenth century and that during the reign of Al-Zahir Baybars, Sultan Qayet-Bey, Sultan Al-Ghouri, Ottoman era and Muhammad Ali, as well as possible access to this castle that had been established along the lines of the lighthouse of Alexandria, which was set up by the castle.

Excavations began in preparation for the restoration of the castle, it has made the site depths reached three meters was largely under the groundwater level in search of the foundations of the castle and in particular the internal tower internal parts.

Despite the short time that has the excavations, which did not exceed the month, but it resulted in a very significant results, where possible, follow the foundations of the castle and the study of the merits of excavations, documented and photographed, and draw a full outline of the castle in each period that passed by.

Thus possible to put an end to the controversy that erupted around this castle and its history and the evolution of its military and its elements, and this has not happened before, it has also been described Citadel, which never one to be described or has studied complete a thorough study.

In completing his research, the researcher used the field study in general, in addition to direct references related to the subject, including references as: [2], [3], [4], [5], [6], [7], [8], [9], [10], [11], [12], [13].

The researcher also reached the following conclusions:

- The importance of the research lies in the fact that it helped to introduce the Qaytbay Citadel in the city of Rosetta in the Mamluk era until the era of Muhammad Ali, and to study it from the historical and architectural aspects, and analytical, so that the foundations of the castle restoration project could be laid.
- There is no doubt that the role that the city of Rosetta played in the military history of Egypt, and its standing guard at the entrance to the branch named after it, and its response to many invasions from the nineteenth dynasty from the Pharaonic era until the

era of Muhammad Ali, and the interest in establishing military fortifications in this city, which made it one of the important war cities with The prestigious location between the gaps of diameter.

- The city of Rosetta was blessed with the construction of a lighthouse, two castles, and the wall surrounding the city in the Mamluk era. The lighthouse dates back to al-Zahir Baybars, and the first castle goes back to Salah al-Din bin Aram. As for the second castle, it was built by Sultan Qaytbay. The sources mentioned these fortifications without specifying their locations, so that no one could find the location of the lighthouse or the Salah al-Din bin Aram tower.
- It has been proven that Qaitbay Citadel was a model for castles that combined all architectural styles, and it was one of the integrated fortifications in terms of the elements of defensive warfare and equipped with arrow slits and machicolations.
- The castle included four architectural styles: the first is the architectural style of the lighthouse of al-Zahir Baybars, derived from the Ribat al-Mutawakkil based on the lighthouse of Alexandria, based on the Egyptian planning of Merneptah Palace in Memphis and the palaces of Ramesses III in Habu. The second is in Qaitbay Citadel and the changes in the lighthouse, walls and towers. And the third in the era of al-Ghuri. And the fourth in the renewals of the French campaign and Muhammad Ali.
- The similarities between the two castles and the palace of Merneptah and two palaces of Ramesses III became apparent. The lighthouse of Alexandria, derived from these palaces, was the basis for military fortifications and means of observation throughout the ages.
- The layout of the lighthouse of Alexandria was used as a model for planning the ribat in the era of al-Mutawakkil, including the Rabat of Rosetta, which in turn was used as a model for the lighthouse of al-Zahir Baybars, around which Sultan Qaytbay built his castle afterwards. The extent of the similarity between the layout of the ground floor of each of the Lighthouse of Alexandria, which was mainly used to build the inner tower of the Citadel of Alexandria, and the ground floor of the Rosetta Citadel, was proven.
- The researcher was able to draw up a plan for the lighthouse of al-Zahir Baybars according to the analytical study of the lighthouse of Alexandria and the Citadel of Qaytbay in Alexandria and the parts that belong to Sultan Qaytbay in the Rosetta Citadel. And the similarity between them and the foundations of the ground floor of the

inner tower of Qaitbay Citadel in Alexandria, which was based on the foundations of the Lighthouse of Alexandria, was proven.

- The castle was surrounded by a trench that drew its water from the Nile River, and access to it was through a wooden passage that was raised during the siege. The castles were also closed with vertical sliding doors so that the enemy would not infiltrate through them.
- It turned out that Sultan Qaitbay kept the foundations of the lighthouse of al-Zahir Baybars to build his tower with some modifications that fit the construction of the fort around it, and he kept the outer wall of the lighthouse, which had not undergone any modifications, as well as the entrance, the hall, and the two central rooms, and established a fortress around the lighthouse, which was no longer sufficient to carry out defensive tasks, with the aim of Combine surveillance and defense.
- Sultan Qaitbay modified some parts of the inner tower in the lighthouse of al-Zahir Baybars, where he added a cistern, dispensed with some elements inside the building, and built a wall surrounding the castle with the defensive elements necessary to repel any attack. Sultan Al-Ghouri made modifications to the walls and towers, expanded the castles and rebuilt the northeastern tower, and raised some of the castles due to the need to place cannons in the castles.
- It became clear from the layout of the walls of Rosetta Castle and its comparison with the Castle of Alexandria and the presence of the square tower of Rosetta in the southeast and southwest corners of the inner tower, and the absence of this phenomenon in the Castle of Alexandria that Rosetta Castle is older than the Castle of Alexandria.
- Al-Zahir Baybars established a mosque on the second floor of the inner tower, and on the ground floor of the Citadel of Alexandria, on a layout consisting of a hall and four iwans. Sultan Qaytbay established a mosque in front of the inner tower, given that the mosque located on the second floor of the tower was no longer sufficient for the number of fighters, and it continued until the nineteenth century when the minaret was rebuilt in the Ottoman style.
- It was proven that this castle was neglected in the Ottoman era, and it continued until the French came, who restored it and changed its defense methods. The passages inside the walls and the Mamluk castles, which are no longer compatible with modern defensive means. And Muhammad Ali made adjustments to the castle because it was

unable to accommodate the developments in weapons with the walls and the inner tower.

- The castle was restored according to the urban and architectural planning and the architectural elements revealed by the excavations, and then it was placed on the tourist map of the Rosetta region, as one of the Islamic monuments, which represents one of the most important Mamluk military fortifications.

2.The Manifestations of the Planning and Urbanization of Rosetta – Egypt, (16th:18th Century) [14].

The research aims to highlight aspects of Urbanization of Rosetta in the light of the social pluralism and civil peace (century 16-18 AD), where he flourished create homes, mosques, churches and industrial facilities and social welfare facilities.

Rosetta made prosperous in economic life, which include agriculture, industry and trade both internally and externally, European hotels were establishment, where it was the center for the establishment of European merchants since the century (16 AD), and increased in abundance in the century (18 AD).

Venetians possessed a particular Khan (hotel), because of the breadth of their business, and the consul of Venice and traders reside in it, along with the French khan.

The results of the facilities acquired by the European trade in Egypt, that some governments, such as Venice and France worked to have the people with the recipe consuls. Strangely enough, the Europeans would have preferred accommodation at parents boxes, unlike the consuls, who would have preferred to stay to be in their own boxes, and expect to be caused by the descent of the Europeans in parents Khans, to the large numbers even were not there Khans had not allow of their stay, so they were forced to accommodation beyond.

The research deals with several axes as follows:

-planning and Urbanization of Rosetta from: building conditions and the Planning of streets and roads

-Impact of Economic and Social Life on Urbanization in Rosetta, from 16^{th} to 18^{th}. In completing his research, the researcher used the field study in general, in addition to direct references related to the subject, including references as: [3], [14], [15], [16], [17], [18].

The researcher also reached the following conclusions:

- The research helped to highlight the aspects of planning and urbanization of Rosetta (16-18), where the boom in the construction of houses, mosques, churches, industrial facilities and social welfare facilities.
- Rosetta made prosperous in economic life, which include agriculture, industry and trade both internally and externally, where it was the center for the establishment of European merchants since (16 AD), and increased in abundance in (18 AD).
- The documents explained the procedures that were followed when starting to build any building, where the work was under the supervision of the Sheikh of the builders and engineers and the owner to provide the consent of the neighbors to build and take a permit to do so.
- The work of urban planning, construction, street distribution and building heights was supervised by the Accountant General (muḥtasib), the Sheikh of the community supervised these works from the technical point of view,
- The documents indicated that the sheikh of the community of the builders and engineers supervised the construction and conducted the inspection in conjunction with the Qabodan to grant permission for use.
- The buildings with the lines of the organization even if the building is a mosque, and requires that each building has a sidewalk on the street of stone.
- The organization of streets and roads was one of the factors that helped to organize the urban planning of the city of Rosetta, with the aim of organizing the buildings and markets and facilitating the movement within the city.
- The facilities in Rosetta underwent a kind of organization and planning not by laws that approved such an organization but rather by rules based on mutual consent.

3.The fortified fence around Rosetta, field study in the maps of the French Campaign 1798-1801 [19].

This research includes the study of the Mamluk fortifications around Rosetta, which is the wall established by Sultan al-Ghouri. It extended from the northern corner of the city and then surrounded it from the north and the west to the Nile coast to the south. The Nile River was a natural boundary of the city in the east.

The fence begins north of the Nile River east of the white Qushlaq area where there was a fort at the site where it was erected at the beginning of the fence through the northern gate

(Abul Reash Gate), the only remaining part of the fortifications that surrounded the city, The western wall of the wall, while the western fence was extending south from al-Manzali Fort to al-Nishan fort, and deviating to the south-east to al-Nini fort, where the south-west gate is the Alexandria Gate, which was located between the Nishan fort and al-Nini fort. Then it ends by al-Abbasy fort on the Nile, at the Abbasid Mosque in the south, on the northern border of the hills of Abu Mandur on the Nile coast.

The study described the walls of Rosetta and reached its architectural features through the study of the astronomical map of Rosetta, which was prepared by the French campaign. The researcher was able to draw up a plan for these forts and lay down their limited architectural details and the most important elements on the map.

In the completion of his research, the researcher used the study, and the researcher used the field study in general to complete his research, in addition to direct references related to the subject, including references as: [1], [3], [14], [15], [20], [21], [22], [23], [24], [25].

The researcher also reached the following conclusions:

- It has been proven that the walls of Rosetta, which was established by al-Ghuri has been built length of two thousand and seven hundred meters and extends from the north-east to the south-west and then to the south-east, and it was five forts, and the walls were equipped with the arrow slits and machicolations were winding in the paths, and had the first entrance in the north Abul Reash gate and the second in the south-west is the door of Alexandria and leads to the road that leads to the city of Alexandria and corresponds to the door of Rosetta in the eastern wall of this city, and the area of the city was nine square kilometers and form an equilateral triangle along the eastern side, which represents the Nile coast (1900 m).
- In terms of general planning, we can say that there is a great similarity between the walls of the city of Rosetta and the layout of the walls of Jeddah, the walls of Rosetta went irregularly because of the sand dunes that surround the city, extending north from the Nile to Al-Manzali Fort and then south-east to the Nile again south the city.
- The architect was interested in the southwestern wall more than the northern wall, while there are two forts on the northern wall, there are four forts in the south-west side, while the two sides are equidistant with a length of 1350 m. Each side of the ribs has a gate, the first in the north is the northern gate and the second gate is the first gate of Alexandria The road to Alexandria.

- The width of the walls (3.50 m), topped by a passageway, was also provided with the arrow slits and machicolations. The layout of the walls was characterized by winding and many angles, as we found in the walls of the Andalusian cities. This facilitates the defense of the city better than the straight walls. Where the arrow slits and machicolations were increase in the walls of Rosetta, and angles help to protect all parts of the fence to be pierced by the enemy.
- The walls were provided with six tents, which serve as places for the soldiers guarding the walls, each of which is a structure with irregular ribs and a ladder from one heart. Each tower has rooms for soldiers and a workshop. The construction of stone forts and fences continued, and the two sides of the fence were built with stone, while the walls of the wall were subsequently walled and the walls and towers were supplied with arrow slits and machicolations.
- These walls have remained the gate of Abul-Reash, which consists of an entrance surrounded by two structural blocks,
- The entrance leads to an open vestibule that opens into the city, and we find a similarity between this entrance and the entrance to 'Aqaba fort, as well as the entrance to Nekhil fort in Sinai Peninsula.

4. The Abu Mandour Zawiya in Kom al-Afrah in rosette - Egypt, analytical study in light of the depictions of travelers and archaeological evidence [26].

Kom Al-Afrah, located in the south of Rosetta, represented the historical city that inhabited from the Pharaonic era until the Abbasid era when the Islamic city was established in the north. During the Islamic era, it was a haven for worshipers and Sufis who settled in this area away from the noise of the city, and when they died, Sufi Zawiyas were erected on their graves, among the most important that were included in the Kom Al-Afrah area are Al-Bawab Zawiya and Abu Mandour Zawiya.

A number of travelers who visited Rosetta in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries painted Abu Mandour Zawiya, which is located at the foot of Abu Mandour hill which called Kom Al-Afrah. It was found from their drawings that the Zawiya consisted of several elements, including the mosque, Among the most important of these elements is the house attached to the Zawiya to the northeast and southeast of the mosque, which consisted of two floors, the first of them represents a space for visitors to sit, defined by

columns that support the second floor, which consisted of rooms for the purpose of staying visitors and those in charge of the affairs of the for the purpose of staying visitors and those in charge of the affairs of the Zawiya.

In addition to two postal card with a picture of the Zawiya showing its architectural elements consisting of the house, the mosque, the minaret and the dome. It has been shown from these images that the mosque was part of the Zawiya of the Sufis erected on the tomb of their sheikh, Sayyid Mohamed Abu Mandour.

This study, which is being done for the first time, proved that the Zawiya were not only small mosques, but rather were religious institutions that consisted of the mosque, the visitors' house, their reception places, and the tomb of the Sheikh, the owner of the Zawiya. The researcher proved that the Abu Mandour area included two Zawiyas, Al-Bawab Zawiya and the Abu Mandour Zawiya, He has previously published his studies and the results of the excavations he made on Al-Bawab Zawiya, while the study of Abu Mandour Zawiya is the first study. So, the researcher investigated the drawings by Carsten Niebuhr, Sonnini de Manoncourt, Luigi Mayer, Dominique Vivant Denon, Édouard de Montulé and Charles Théodore.

In the completion of his research, the researcher used the study, and the researcher used the field study in general to complete his research, in addition to direct references related to the subject, including references as: [1], [12], [19], [20], [21], [24], [27], [28], [29], [30], [31], [32], [33].

The researcher also reached the following conclusions:

- The research dealt with an analytical study of nine pictures drawn by travelers for the Abu Mandour Zawiya in Kom Al-Afrah, drawn or photographed between 1760 and 1894. 1894.
- It is clear from the images included in the research that the Abu Mandour Zawiya is located at the bottom of the hill called Kom Al-Afrah and includes a mosque characterized by its minaret and dome, in addition to the house attached to the corner, which was designated as a resting place for visitors to the corner and those in charge of its affairs.
- The corner of Abu Mandour was based on a stone pavement, and the entrance was located in the east, while the minaret consisted of a square base topped by an octagonal

floor that ends with stalactites bearing the muezzin's balcony surrounded by a wooden fence. The dome is bulbous in shape with ribs and a crescent moon is above it.

- The annex house, on the northeastern and southeastern sides, consisted of two floors, and the rooms of the second floor were formed by columns representing the first floor.
- The picture drawn by Luigi Mayer is unique in that the entrance is located in the middle of a stone crowned with a huge pointed arch that rests on two pillars on both sides, from which comes out from the top of the veil that wraps around the arch and around the entrance block. It is influenced by the entrances to Gothic buildings, while the main entrance at Sonnini is made of stone crowned with a triple arch.
- It turns out that the minaret and the dome in all the pictures are located in the northern corner of the old mosque, and between it and the mausoleum there is an entrance, and the minaret has three floors. The crescent, as for the mausoleum, is located in its current position, and on top of it is the dome with ribs, and on top of it is the crescent.
- It is clear from the pictures the development that continued on the houses annexed to the corner, and the Sonnini period (1899) and Luigi Mayer (1801) are the beginning of the expansion of these annexes, and their size decreased starting from Edward in 1818-1819, and this continued until only a small part remained.
- It was confirmed that Khedive Abbas Hilmi II had completely demolished the Zawiya, and built the mosque in its place (1312 AH / 1894 AD), and built three entrances in the northeastern, southwestern and northwestern walls, as well as erecting a new minaret in a place other than the place where the minaret of the corner, which took on the character the ottoman with a pencil top, and the dome was erected in the place of the old dome that tops the mausoleum.
- We can explain the reason for relocating the old minaret, which was to the right of the interior in the northern corner, and due to the location of the shrine room to the left of the interior, he created three rooms in the southeastern side behind the qibla wall to place the minaret in one of them, and between the minaret and the shrine he set up two rooms to complete the entrance to the mosque. The first from the shrine room and the second from the minaret room.
- We were assured that the minaret and dome that were erected in the modern architecture of the mosque did not reach the aesthetic value of the previous minaret and dome, as the first minaret represents the Mamluk style in the decorations of the body and stalactites,

as well as in the ribs that cover the body of the dome, where we find the body of the minaret free of The decorative elements, with the exception of the muqarnas, also, the ribs of the dome are not as perfect as the old dome.

Second: Excavations at archaeological sites

1. A documentary study of the excavations of Al-'Abed Castle in Rosetta [34].

In 1987, I made the scientific documentary of thirteen castles (fort) on the Mediterranean coast between the two ports of Rosetta and Abu Qir, all dating back to the era of Muhammad Ali, The castles were in a deplorable state, given that the British army destroyed them when they invaded Egypt in (1881). Most of these castles are surrounded by sand dunes, and then, I immediately began preparing for excavations in one of these castles, which resulted in the discovery of the castle and the identification of its architectural elements.

In 1989, we began excavating the first of these castles, the Al-'Abed Castle, through which it was possible to uncover all parts of the castle, including the southern façade, the two towers on both ends, the entrance, rooms and shooting holes with cannons, and then, a number of sketches were made that will be shown during the study. The Al-'Abd Castle and other castles in Rosetta, starting from Qaitbay Castle and the castles on the Mediterranean coast from the mouth of the Rosetta branch to Abu Qir, are among the most important indications of the historical and architectural importance of the military fortifications in Rosetta. The stages of excavations in this castle and its architectural elements.

The excavation work carried out by the researcher was the beginning of the road to uncover the secrets of this castle as a model for the castles of Muhammad Ali, and it helped highlight the fortifications and define their features, solve all their mysterious symbols, and define all their architectural and defense elements. The study dealt with the description of the castle, and the excavations helped to show all the elements that were focused on by developing a descriptive study of it as one of the models of castles dating back to the era of Muhammad Ali, and it is known that there was a fundamental similarity between the castles of Muhammad Ali in terms of the basic elements with some differences in the internal details.

The researcher was the head of the excavation expedition that discovered this castle, and these excavations have had a wide resonance, as it is the first time that a fortress dating back to the era of Muhammad Ali has been uncovered.

In the completion of his research, the researcher used the study, and the researcher used the field study in general to complete his research, in addition to direct references related to the subject, including references as: [7], [18], [21], [35], [36].

The researcher also reached the following conclusions:

- The excavations conducted for the Al-'Abed Castle had a great impact on showing the architectural details of this castle, reaching its architectural origins, and excavations were carried out up to the ancient foundations and determining the developments that passed on it.
- Excavations proved that the entrance to the castle is similar to the entrances of the castles that were built in the era of Muhammad Ali, and that the upper floor is defined by a wall equipped with shooting holes, and this role is accessed by stairs that start in front of the entrances to the towers to meet at the middle of the wall above the entrance.
- The excavations confirmed the convergence of the ancient Byzantine elements and the European elements that began in the 15th century AD and were derived from the ancient elements as well, but developed as a result of changes in weapons, as well as the elements that began to appear in Egypt during this period that came with the French campaign and then with the French engineers, as well as The continuation of the ancient Egyptian elements that began to lose their military importance due to the change of weapons. Although they were not used defensively, they continued to show evidence of the development of war architecture.
- The castles in the area between Damietta and Abu Qir were called the crescent because their northern part takes the shape of a crescent, and this method was previously found in the castles of Europe. The castle was equipped with three shooting holes looking out towards the Mediterranean, and these shooting holes surrounded the spaces in which the first, middle and second shooting holes were built between the first, middle and second shooting holes, and each of them was topped by a half-cylindrical basement.
- Stone was used to support the corners, while the walls were erected with stones and the facades were covered with bricks.

- Some modifications occurred to the elements of the castle during the reign of Ismail Pasha to increase the defensive strength when the Armstrong cannons were used. This necessitated adding new rooms due to the inability to add rooms in the northern part of the castle. The floors of the rooms and the two towers were raised, necessitating the raising of the shooting holes, and the various modifications made to the architectural and defensive elements of the castle.
- In the era of Muhammad Ali and Ismail, two types of cannons were used, the first of which was the cannons made in Egypt, and the second was the Armstrong type cannons that Ismail imported from England.

2. Documenting the Archaeological Excavations in the Castle Of Rosetta – Egypt [37].

The Rosetta Castle is one of the most important Egyptian military entrenchments, and one of the castles that historians attributed to the Mamluk Sultan Al-Ashraf Qaytbay, before 1984 the castle was in its worst condition, as its walls and towers were demolished and the stones used by the people to establish their homes were removed, and they turned it into a store for papers and cages, and seized Some are on parts of it, and at night it turned into a den for thieves and outlaws.

Whereas the researcher was director of antiquities in the Rosetta region, at the time, and head of the excavation mission that discovered this castle, in preparation for the start of the first project to restore the ruins of Rosetta, which includes this castle along with other monuments, and he supervised the work of scientific excavations and restoration of the castle, and its rehabilitation to be a tourist attraction Within the activities of the national project for the restoration of the monuments of Rosetta.

Studies began to prepare an integrated restoration project, by collecting information scattered with sources, traveler's books and references, and maps and plans preserved in the Islamic and Coptic Antiquities Section, which turned out to be inconsistent with a single form of the castle, as the plan was drawn based on the apparent parts without a realistic match. The excavation work carried out by the researcher was the beginning of the road to uncover the secrets of this castle, as it resulted in identifying its architectural elements, helping to define its features, resolving all its mysterious symbols, and identifying all its architectural and defensive elements.

This research was devoted to a descriptive study of the castle through scientific excavations that revealed all its architectural elements, and this will be followed by another study that deals with the development of the architectural planning of the castle in the light of these excavations so that we have a complete study of this castle, which is distinguished by its unique historical and architectural importance, as these excavations echo Ample, as it is the first time that the architectural details and dating of this castle have been revealed.

The research deals with a descriptive study of the castle after completing the excavations in preparation for restoration, and includes a description of the castle from the outside and the inside, including the walls and towers, as well as the keep and the mosque.

In the completion of his research, the researcher used the study, and the researcher used the field study in general to complete his research, in addition to direct references related to the subject, including references as: [1], [2], [3], [6], [12], [13], [19], [21], [23], [24], [28], [36], [38], [39].

The researcher also reached the following conclusions:

- The excavations of the castle resulted in the discovery of all the architectural elements, including the moat that surrounded it, the outer walls that include four towers, the outer entrance and the corridor that were located in the walls and was later canceled, the inner courtyard, the walls and towers from the inside, as well as the remains of the second floor of the castle.
- The excavations resulted in the discovery of all architectural elements in the keep and the development of a scientific scheme for it.
- These discoveries helped in developing a plan for restoration in accordance with archaeological rules and principles.
- The restoration of the citadel is considered the most important achievement in restoring the most important military monument in Rosetta and the second most important military impact on the Mediterranean coast in Egypt after the castle of Alexandria.
- The excavation and restoration mission in the castle was able to re-date it and identify all the elements of architectural planning and the architectural elements that were carried out by the architectural restoration works.
- The Castle's restoration project won the Arab Towns Organization award in 1990, in recognition of the efforts made to uncover and restore it, to become an important archaeological and tourist landmark in Rosetta.

3. Archaeological study of Zawyat Muhammad Al-Bawab, south of Rosetta, in light of documents and excavations [40].

When the Abu Mandour area, which includes the ruins of the city of Bulpetin, was recorded in 1987, some of its stones were transferred when Sultan Qaytbay began building his castle in Rosetta, and the Rosetta Stone was one of the landmarks in the Polptinum Temple, and the area also includes Byzantine, Fatimid and Mamluk monuments from the era of Muhammad Ali, the researcher conducted Excavations that resulted in the discovery of Al-Bawab Zawiya.

The researcher discovered this zawiya in the summer of 1989. He was able - through the excavation work, along with the document related to this zawiya - to identify all its architectural components. As for the parts identified by the document, they are: the two-story house, the mosque, the cistern, and the minaret were also discovered. This narrator is considered a unique model of zawiyat architecture that includes several elements, including the mosque and other religious annexes, as the zawiyas were religious and educational institutions.

In the completion of his research, the researcher used the study, and the researcher used the field study in general to complete his research, in addition to direct references related to the subject, including references as: [41], [22], [42], [43], [44].

The researcher also reached the following conclusions:

- The excavations carried out by the researcher resulted in the discovery of this angle, which dates back to the beginning of the nineteenth century AD.
- The excavations we carried out in this area were of great interest as they helped to discover a unique example of the zawiyas dating back to the beginning of the nineteenth century.
- The architectural elements that make up the corner, which include the two-story house, the mausoleum, the burial site, the mosque, and the cistern have been revealed. The minaret and its architectural elements were revealed.
- The excavations were identical to what was stated in the document of Waqf Shams al-Din Muhammad ibn the late Ali al-Ghitani, known as Zaza, in the month of Dhu al-Qi'dah 1232 AH (1817 CE), which was published for the first time, and identified all its architectural components.

- This Zawiya is considered a unique model for the architecture of the zawiya, which includes several elements, including the mosque and other religious annexes, as the zawiyas were religious and educational institutions.

Third: Publication of violations in the restoration of the Zaghloul Mosque in Rosetta

1. The Random and gross violations in restoring the architectural elements of Zaghloul Mosque in Rosetta, (Analytical study) [45].

The Islamic and Coptic Antiquities Sector of the Supreme Council of Antiquities in Egypt restored Zaghloul Mosque, which is the largest mosque in the city and dates back to the Mamluk era, and it was expanded and renewed several times in the Ottoman era.

During the restoration, several intentional errors occurred that caused the change of the monuments of the mosque, especially in the mihrab and the western minaret, as their architectural and artistic elements were changed, and all the archaeological marble and granite columns were dispensed with, and replaced by modern-style columns that do not belong to the monuments in any connection. These violations represent clear violations of the articles of the Egyptian Antiquities Protection Law, as well as a violation of the principles of preserving monuments.

Therefore, this research will deal with a scientific response to these violations with scientific evidence that does not accept doubt, as it begins with an introduction about the mosque, and then provides a scientific account of each of the three elements: the mihrab, the minaret, and the columns.

Whereas, before my appointment at the University of Minia, I was the Director of the Archeology of the Rosetta District, and when I took over the work in Rosetta in 1977, the mosque was in good condition and open to prayer, and I saw all the elements of the mosque in the opinion of the eye, so this research will be based on purely scientific insights, where there are photographs. And that denies all attempts to legalize works that violate the architectural elements of the mosque.

In the completion of his research, the researcher used the study, and the researcher used the field study in general to complete his research, in addition to direct references related to the subject, including references as: [14], [19], [21], [22], [23], [24], [31], [46], [47].

The researcher also reached the following conclusions:

- These pictures deny what was mentioned that the mosque was documented before the dismantling and rebuilding works, and that documentation was reviewed by the Archaeological and Engineering Supervision and Accurate Restoration Authority, and it was matched with the documentation of the antiquities area and the old images before implementation. How can archaeologists ignore these two images when preparing the study, which confirm that what was done with the mihrab was done without study, and they executed a kohl on bricks thinking that this is the origin and they do not know the extent of the similarity between the mihrabs in terms of architectural details and decorative elements. The carved brick style was not followed in Rosetta's mosques, it was only for the façades.
- What is used in archaeological documentation is to conduct the scientific study of the stages of the monument and its architectural and artistic elements based on all the old pictures and previous studies, especially since all the mosque pictures are present in the region and the Islamic and Coptic Antiquities Registration Center.
- Therefore, the documentation was marred by shortcomings, one of the results of which was the implementation of the mihrab with mangrove bricks, and they overlooked that it was covered with stucco decorations even if these decorations fell. They also overlooked the architectural details surrounding the mihrab, which are well visible in the two images.
- It is known in restoration schools that it is not possible to refer to the current descriptive studies or case reports to proceed with the restoration procedures, but to refer to all documents and sources that show the stages that the monument has gone through, and show what has fallen or destroyed architectural or decorative elements, especially since all curricula Two methods are followed to collect the scientific material of the antiquity before its first restoration, which is to collect the scientific material from references, documents, sources, old pictures, traveler's books, etc., and the second method is a case study to determine what should be followed in the restoration.
- What happened in Zaghloul Mosque cannot be called a restoration, but rather it is the rebuilding of a mosque that caused what was done to lose its archaeological value. This is the truth that everyone should know and which denies the aforementioned documentation of the mosque completely before the restoration. This restoration is a mosque that has nothing to do with antiquities except the amount of money, which puts

the responsibility on the neck of the archaeologists who had to refer to the old pictures of the mosque that are kept in the region's archive and the archive of the Islamic and Coptic Antiquities Registration Center.

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