The Architectural Styles of Mallawy City in the First Half of Twentieth Century.

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Abstract:

The buildings of Mallawy City at the first half of the 20th Century comprise a lot of different styles of architecture that appeared in Egypt at this period. In this period Egypt has received a lot of architectural styles like Italian, French, English and Greek style which spread in architecture of Egypt. The City of Mallawy has a large number of historical palaces that contain many beautiful and fantastic architectural and decorative elements. These palaces have been established by high class families, big landowners, merchants and senior officials. The researcher will study in this paper with description and analysis of Architectural styles to some historical buildings which are designed in various styles, as well as the architectural and artistic elements that appeared in these buildings during the first half of 20th century. At the first the researcher talks briefly about the City of Mallawy, then he speaks also briefly about the architectural and artistic styles of Mallawy in the first half of Twentieth Century and shows the styles which Mallawy's palaces were built on. The researcher also talked in this paper about the present status of Mallawy's palaces and increased his study with some suggestions to develop these buildings and to reserve its artistic value. Then he concluded this paper by the results of the study.

Key words: Mallawy City - 20th Century – Architectural Styles – Historical Palaces.

Introduction.

In the reign of MuḥammedʿAli Dynasty, Egypt had witnessed a great development in the field of domestic architecture especially palaces (Qusūr). Egypt had entered a new phase that characterized by the openness to European community, and witnessed invasion of European influences in various fields of life especially the architectural aspect. The dynasty of Muhammed ʿAli pasha was fond by erection the Luxurious palaces with the new European styles of architecture. In this period, Egypt has received a great number of architectural styles like Italian, French, English and

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Greek style which spread in Egyptian architecture. In the first half of the 20th century, there were several historical and archaeological establishments in various cities of Egypt. Among of these buildings, a great number of historical palaces have been established in Mallwy during the first half of the twentieth century. These palaces have been built by aristocrat families, big landowners, merchants and high officials. These buildings were erected on the different European styles of architecture.

Introduction about Mallawy City.

Mallawy City is located approximately 48 km south of Minia Governorate on the western bank of the Nile. It bordered by Abuqrqāṣ City to the north, the Dirmawās City to the south and from the east and west sides it bordered by desert areas. It was known in the pharonic period as "Mrw" which means the store of things. This city is distinguished by the existence of a great number of archaeological sites and monuments from different eras since the pharonic period till the modern age. The area of Mallawy measures nearly 817 km², and represents nearly 14,45% from the whole area of Minia Governorate. It includes 80 villages and 8 local unites. It divided into four parts; the first part is the southern district which considered the oldest district in Mallwy and it was known as the old Mallawy (al-Ḥay al-'Aṭīq). The second part is the northern district which is a modern one including modern buildings. The third part is the eastern district that includes the station of Mallawy and a lot of governmental establishments. The fourth part is the western district which extends from the western side of Mallwy and is the largest district in Mallwy.

In the first half of the 20th century (the period of this study), the City of Mallawy has witnessed the erection of great number of palaces, which have been erected by high class families, great landowners, rich merchants and
senior officials. These palaces are characterized by different architectural styles with a high architectural and artistic value that should be preserved.

The Architectural Styles in Mallawy.

The Palaces of Mallawy in the first half of the 20th century have been erected on more than one architectural and artistic style, which has undergone the characteristics of the European styles, taking into account the general pattern of the Arab Islamic style. These styles are the following; the Gothic style, the Italian Neo-Renaissance style, the French Neo-Renaissance style, the Baroque style and the Neo-classical style and the Islamic Arabic style of architecture.

The Gothic Style.

The Gothic style is considered one of the most important architectural styles that have influenced the architecture in Egypt from the beginning of the 19th century to the first half of 20th century. This architectural style was first named Gothic by the Renaissance artists as they believed that, the nations who raided Europe and replaced the Roman values were just barbaric and Gothic Nations. It is prevailed in Europe in the middle ages. It is primarily a religious art style from which the Romantic style in France, England, Italy and Spain has emerged. The Gothic style was divided into two types; the early Gothic style and the late Gothic style. The late one is divided into three styles; The Flam point style, the decorated style and the perpendicular style. This style has prevailed generally in Europe and particularly in England. In the 19th century, Egypt received a great number of foreigners who helped in transferring this style, in addition to the falling of Egypt in 1882 under the British occupation which moved this architectural style to various buildings especially the ones that were constructed at the end of the 19th century and the first half of 20th century.

The most distinctive features of Gothic style is; the using of pointed arches, Composite columns, towers with pointed arched top and the rectangular windows with coulerd glass.

For More about the Gothic Style, See:
The Neo-Renaissance Style.

The Neo-Renaissance style has appeared in Italy, when the Gothic style began to fade due to the invasion of the classical elements. The way was well paved for the spread of the classic elements which began to control the architecture of Europe in the 16th and 17th century, this style was named the Renaissance style. This style was used in Egypt during the 19th century in the residential architecture and the public buildings. With Egypt's entry into the 19th century, and its openness to Europe, and the appearance of the feature of imitating the West and emulating it in all aspects of life, the Egyptian society has changed and headed towards imitating life of the European societies in its political, administrative, economic, cultural and social aspects. Therefore there was a need for new types of public buildings, hence the usage of Neo-Renaissance style has spread as happened in Europe in the 19th century due to its flexibility and ability to adapt to suit design of this type of buildings and achieve its objectives. The Neo-Renaissance style is distinguished with the symmetry and harmony in the planning of the facades of the buildings, the symmetry of windows, the revival of old columns and the using of decorative Cornices and friezes in various places of the buildings. The Neo-Renaissance style is branched into several types according to the traditions of each country. The Neo-Renaissance styles which are appeared in Egypt are the French Neo-Renaissance style, the Italian Neo-Renaissance style and the British Neo-Renaissance style. The Italian Renaissance architecture was concentrated in three main centers; the First center is the


Mohamed Elzayed, The Development of the Commercial Man, 1535-1854, Cairo, 1996.


Rome city, which was one of the most important centers of the Renaissance architecture centers. The other two centers were the cities of Florence and Venice. There were slight differences in architecture between these centers, but they all inspired their style from the classical architecture. The Italian Renaissance architecture spread in Egypt in the 19th century as a result of the great Italian community that lived in Egypt during this era. Also the coming of many delegations of architects and Italian building contractors to Egypt, who practiced architecture in their private styles helped in this concern. The Italian Neo-Renaissance Style is distinguished with the symmetry and harmony in the facades, the symmetry in the rows of windows, the flat ceilings without any details and the lack of decorative elements in the buildings.

The French Neo-Renaissance style of architecture is one of Renaissance styles but is distinguished with the surfaces free of details. It is also characterized by harmony, austerity, and non-ornamentation. These features are similar to the works of the classic and Romantic Movement architects that have also been marked by lack of decoration, and the use of clear geometric shapes as a reaction to the Baroque style. The French Neo-Renaissance style has appeared on architecture in Egypt in the 19th century for many factors such as; the existence of a French community in Egypt in this period.

The Baroque Style.

The Baroque style is appeared at the early 17th century. This style comes as a result of the confluence of a number of trends in the late period of the

15 E.T. Dewald, Italian Paintings, p.182.


17 A.Whittick, European Architecture, p.11.

18 For More about the Italian Neo-Renaissance Style, See: A. Whittick, European Architecture, p.11.

19 For More about the French Neo-Renaissance Style, See: A. Whittick, European Architecture, p.11.
Renaissance age in the 16th century, and the beginning of the 17th century. The Baroque style is one of the architectural and artistic styles which came to Egypt in the nineteenth century. This term comes from the Portuguese Barocco which means an irregular pearl. The Baroque style is an architectural and technical style which spread in Europe from the seventeenth century to the middle of the eighteenth century. It is a style that combines classical, Gothic and Renaissance art formed together to produce the Baroque style characterized with magnificence and architectural and artistic richness, which included all facades of buildings. The Baroque is an extension of the Renaissance style as it was greatly influenced by it.

The Neo-Classical Style.

The Neo-classical style is one of the most magnificent architectural and artistic styles that prevailed in the 19th century in Egypt. It is rare to find a palace in Egypt built in European style without classical influences. This style has moved to Egypt in the 19th century because of the openness of Egypt to Europe in the reign of MuhammadAli Dynasty. The Neo-classical style spread in Europe in the second half of the 18th century as a movement against the extravagance that has characterized the Rococo art, and the late stage of Baroque art. The new classical phrase was used as a term for any architecture or art that helped mainly in the revival of Greek and Roman art. This term was used for the revival process in the 18th century.

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21 For More about the Baroque Style, See:
22 For More about the Neo-Classical Style, See:
23 ناصر بسيوني مكاوي ، دراسة تحليلية للعوامل المؤثرة على إتجاهات العمارة في مصر، ص 107; عبد المنصف سالم نجم، قصور الأسر والأبناء، ج 2، ص 9.
25 For More about the Neo-Classical Style, See:
The Islamic Arabic Style.

At the end of the 19th century and the begging of 20th century, Egypt witnessed the revival of architectural Islamic Arabic style. The Islamic Arabic style of architecture was presented in a new shape, as some princes of MuḥammedʿAli’s family were keen as much as possible to keep the features of Islamic architecture in their houses\(^{26}\). The encourage that the family of Muḥammed ʿAli had granted to the foreign architects who came to Egypt and were enthralled with the Islamic style, gave them the opportunity to design the palaces and tombs inspired by that style, and that was a revival movement of the Islamic style. The architecture in Mallawy in the first half of 20th century witnessed a great revival to the Islamic Arabic style of architecture\(^{27}\).

The Models of Architectural Styles in Mallawy.

The Palace of ʿAbdelmagīd Pasha Seif el Naṣr (1333 A.H., 1914 A.D pl1.2).

The palace is located at the down town of Mallawy at Seif el Naṣr Street. It has four free facades. This palace is now in appropriate state of preservation. It was erected by ʿAbdelmagīd Pasha Seif el Naṣr\(^{28}\).

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عبد المنصف سالم نجم، قصور الأسراء والباسوات، جـ٣، ص٣٨٥ – ماهر كامل، الجوامع والفن، مكتبة الأنجلو المصرية، القاهرة، ١٩٥٧، ص٣٤٥; نعتت إسماعيل علام، فنون العرب في العصر الوسطى، ص٢١.

عبد المنصف سالم نجم، قصور الأسراء والباسوات، جـ٣، ص٣٤٥؛ أحمد سعيد عثمان، التطور المعماري والإمبراطوري بالقاهرة، ص١٨٦.

For More about the Islamic Arabic style of architecture, See:

محمور محمد الألفي، العمارة الإسلامية في مصر القرن التاسع عشر الميلادي (أسرة محمد علي بالقاهرة ـ ١٨٠٥ مـ ـ ١٨٩٩ مٔ)، رسالة دكتوراه غير منشورة، كلية الهندسة، جامعة القاهرة، ١٩٨٦، ص٣٦؛ ميري إسماعيل، الآثار الباقية في شارع مرسى بالقاهرة منذ أواخر القرن التاسع عشر وحتى أواخر القرن العشرين، دراسة أثرية معمارية وفنية، رسالة ماجستير غير منشورة، كلية الآثار، جامعة القاهرة، ٢٠١٠، ص٢٨٢.

ʿAbdelmagīd Pasha Seif el Naṣr: He is ʿAbdelmagīd Pasha ibn Seif el Naṣr Pasha ibn al- Shiekh Muḥammed al-Ridy ibn Khalifa al-Siwifi. The origin of his family is attributed to al- Zubayr ibn al-ʿwamm. He was a wealthy man from Mallawy who was born in the village of Dairout in (1306 A.H/ 1888 A.D.). He obtained the rank of Pashawia in a year of (1364 A.H/ 1944 A.D.). Seif el Naṣr family is considered one of the aristocrat families of Mallawy in the first half 20th century.

محمد محمور، الدراسات الأثرية في مِنشار التأريخ الجغرافي للمملكة الفاطمية، المؤسسة العربية للنشر، لندن، ١٩٨٠، ص١٣٩٧؛ مروة عادل إبراهيم عبد الجواد، العمارة المدنية الباقية بجنوب الدنيا من القرن...
Table (1): Showing the Architectural and Decorative Elements of Architectural Styles in the Palace of ’Abdelmagid Pasha Seif el Naṣr.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Palace of ’Abdelmagid Pasha Seif el Naṣr</th>
<th>Architectural Styles</th>
<th>The Elements of Architectural Styles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Gothic Style</td>
<td>▪ Using of bricks and wood in the construction of the Palace.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>▪ Using of towers&lt;sup&gt;29&lt;/sup&gt; on the top of the palace (pl.3).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Neo-Classical Style.</td>
<td>▪ Using of Taknah&lt;sup&gt;30&lt;/sup&gt; element which is separated between the second floor of the palace and the balustrade on the roof of the palace (pl.4).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>▪ The decorative frieze (Wahdat al-Nawiya wa-al-Asnan&lt;sup&gt;31&lt;/sup&gt; (pl.4).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>▪ Ionic columns&lt;sup&gt;32&lt;/sup&gt; on the facades (pl.5).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>▪ The Symmetry and Harmony in the</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **The Neo-Renaissance Style** | shape of windows (pl.1).  
- The curved Farantoun which is topped the windows (pl.5).  
- The large open garden preceded the Palace (pl.6).  
- The Symmetry and similarity between the two sections of the Main façade (pl.1).  
- The Interest of the entrance block of the palace (pl.7).  
- The existence of huge double staircase with decorative balustrade in front of the main entrance (pl.8).  
- The windows rise above each other in each floor (pl.1).  
- Using of protruding balconies (pl.1). |

33 **Farantoun:** This Architectural element is considered one of the most important elements of Neo-Classical Style of Architecture. It is crowned the entrances, windows and facades. It is known as (al-Gabaha al-Muthalathat al-Shakal). It takes a lot of shapes like the triangle shape, the Curved shape and the composite shape. It decorated with the decorative element (Wahdat al-Nawiya wa-al-Asnan). It is appeared in this study in the façade of the ‘Abdelmagīd Pasha Seif el Naṣr palace at the top of windows as a curved shaped Farantoun, and as a triangular shaped Farantoun crowning the top of the façade of Palace of el-Khawaga Fortineh. See:

عبد المنصف سالم نجم، قصور الأمراء والباشوات، جدء، ص 102؛ بدر عبد العزيز محمد بدر، الطرز المعمارية لمدينة بورسعيد، ص 172.

34 **Entrance Block:** The entrance in the time of this study is the prominent part in the façade of the building. The architect was interested with the entrance in this period. The entrance is distinguished with its height from the ground and is accessible through a group of flights of staircase. The entrance of the palace of ‘Abdelmagīd Pasha Seif el Naṣr is preceded by a huge double staircase. This interest with the entrance block is existed in the palaces affected by the Neo-Renaissance Style like the palaces in this study. For More, See:

محمد علي عبد الحفيظ محمد، دور الجاليات الأجنبية والعربية، ص 142.

35 **Staircase:** The staircases in the time of study are characterized with the greatness and the big size. The staircases in the palaces of Mallawy are distinguished with its magnificence like the staircase of ‘Abdelmagīd Pasha Seif el Naṣr palace which is a double one. The double staircase is existed in the palaces affected by the Neo-Renaissance Style. The staircases are adorned with marble balustrades decorated with different types of decorations. For More, See:

إبراهيم صبحي السيد غندر: أعمال المناقش العامة بالقاهرة في القرن التاسع عشر، رسالة دكتوراه غير منشورة، كلية الآثار، جامعة القاهرة، 2007، ص 91.
The Baroque Style

- The decorative Cornices and friezes on the facades on the top of the openings (pl.1).
- Variety of decorations and bright colors inside of the palace.


This palace is located at the southern side of Mallawy at the Fortineh ‘Izba. It was built by French person called Fortineh Antonini\(^{36}\) in (1337 A.H., 1916 A.D). It was used as fever hospital in 1974, and now it consider one of agricultural Reform properties in Minya governorate. This palace now is in appropriate state of preservation.

**Table (2): Showing the Architectural and Decorative Elements of Architectural Styles in the Palace of el- Khawaga Fortineh.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Palace of Fortineh</th>
<th>Architectural Styles</th>
<th>The Elements of Architectural Styles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| The Palace of Fortineh | The Gothic Style     | ▪ Using of bricks and wood in the construction of the Palace.  
 ▪ The Palace consists of several floors, as this Palace consists of two floors (pl.9).  
 ▪ Using of wide and rectangular windows especially the side windows.  
 ▪ The metal grille windows (pl.10). |
| The Neo-Classical Style. |                      | ▪ Using of Triangular and curved Farantoun on the top of the main entrance and the windows (pl.10).  
 ▪ Using of Taknah element which is separated between the Palace floors (pl.10). |
| The Neo-Renaissance Style. |                    | ▪ The large open courtyard preceded the Palace.  
 ▪ The Interest of the entrance block of the palace, and the main entrance is the most prominent part in the façade (fig.5,pl.11).  
 ▪ The windows rise above each other in each floor. |

\(^{36}\) Fortineh Antonini: He was French person known as al-Khawaga Fortineh. He was one of the foreign wealthy people in Mallawy in the first half of half 20\(^{th}\) Century.
The Baroque Style

- The existence of symbolic logos (Monogram\textsuperscript{37}), the first two English letters of the palace owner (pl.12).
- Using the decorative Medallion containing the floral ornaments of plants leaves (fig.6, pl.13).
- Using corbels decorated with human heads as a type of decorations (pl.14).
- Variety of decorations on the facades of the palace.


This palace is located at the down town of Mallawy in the Street of Shuhda. It was built by one of Mallawy rich men called Muḥammed Bek Wali in (1338 A.H., 1920 A.D). It is used now as Educational Administration. This palace now is in appropriate state of preservation.

Table (3): Showing the Architectural and Decorative Elements of Architectural Styles in the Palace of Muḥammed Wali.(pl.15)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Gothic Style</td>
<td>Using of bricks in the construction of the Palace.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The circular tower topped the palace (pl.16).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Neo-</td>
<td>Ionic columns on the facades (pl.17).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Classical Style</td>
<td>the Symmetry and Harmony in the shape of windows</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\textsuperscript{37} Monogram: It is a symbol which is appeared on a lot of buildings and artistic works that dated back to the 19 and 20 centuries. This symbol contains the first two capital English letter of the name of the owner of the building. The nobles and rich men were sculpted this symbol in their buildings, antiques, and clothes. A lot of examples of Monogram are existed in many palaces in Cairo like the palace of al-Sakakini as the first two letters of the name of palace owner Habib Sakaini is existed on the facades of the palace. In this study the Monogram is found in the façade of al-Khawaga Fortineh containing the first two letters of his name (F.A). See:

عبدالمنصف سالم نجم، شارة الملك والرمز على وشعار المملكة على الفنون والعمائر في القرن التاسع عشر وحتى نهاية الأسرة العلوية (دراسة أثرية فنية)، بحث بكتاب مؤتمر الإتحاد العام للأثاريين العرب في الفترة من 14-16 نوفمبر 2011، القاهرة، ص. 953.
Muḥammed Wali | The Neo-Renaissance Style |
---|---
▪ The Symmetry and Harmony in the planning of the facades in the palace.
▪ The decorative Cornices and friezes, which decorate various areas in the palace (pl.15).
▪ Variety of windows on the facades of the palace.
▪ The windows rise above each other in each floor.

The Palace of ʿIrfan Pasha Seif el Naṣr (1344 A.H. /1926 A.D. pl. 18).

This palace is located at 26 July Street at the center of Mallawy City. This street is considered one of the most important streets in Mallawy. It was built by ʿIrfan Pasha Seif El Naṣr, the elder brother of ʿAbdelmagīd Pasha Seif el Naṣr. This palace now is abandoned, and in appropriate state of preservation.

Table (4): Showing the Architectural and Decorative Elements of Architectural Styles in the Palace of ʿIrfan Pasha Seif el Naṣr.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Palace of ʿIrfan Pasha Seif el Naṣr</th>
<th>The Elements of Architectural Styles.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Palace</td>
<td>The Gothic Style</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▪ Using of bricks in the construction of the Palace.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▪ The semi circular tower topped with ribbed top (pl.19).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Neo-Renaissance Style</td>
<td>▪ The Symmetry and Harmony in the planning of the facades in the palace.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▪ The decorative Cornices and friezes, upon the windows.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▪ The decorative horizontal Cornice which is adorned the upper part of the façade of the palace (pl.21).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▪ The windows rise above each other in each floor.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Palace of George Alfalah (1347 A.H. /1929 A.D. pl. 22).
This palace is located at 26 July Street at the center of Mallawy city, near of palace of ʿIrфан Pasha Seif el Naṣr. It was built by one of Mallawy rich men called George Alfalah in (1347 A.H. /1929 A.D.). This palace is in good state of preservation. It is used now as the building of electricity engineering of Mallawy.

**Table (5): Showing the Architectural and Decorative Elements of Architectural Styles in the Palace of George Alfalah.**

|------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| The Gothic Style             |                       | ▪ Using of bricks in the construction of the Palace.  
▪ The towers on the corners of the palace (pl.23). |
| The Neo-Classical Style      |  ▪ Ionic columns on the facades and the towers (pl.24). |
| The Neo-Renaissance Style    |  ▪ The Symmetry and Harmony in the planning of the facades in the palace.  
▪ The decorative elements, upon the windows.  
▪ The decorative horizontal Cornice which is adorned the upper part of the façade of the palace.  
▪ The Symmetry and Harmony in the shape of windows  
▪ The windows rise above each other in each floor. |

**The Elements of Islamic Arabic Style of Architecture in Mallawy.**

This table shows the various elements of Islamic style in the palaces of Mallawy in the first half of 20th century.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The palace</th>
<th>The Elements of Islamic Style in the Palace.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| The Palace of ʿAbdelmagīd Pasha Seif el Naṣr. | The foundation text topped the entrance. (fig.4, pl.25)  
The semi-circular arch around the main entrance (pl.7).  
The fountain in the palace (pl.6). |
The Palace of el-Khawaga Fortineh.

The Metal crenellation crowned the main façade on the shape of plant leaves (pl.10).
The semi-circular arch that crowned the entrance (pl.11).

The Palace of ʿIrfan Pasha Seif el Naṣr.

The semi-circular arch crowned the balcony of the second floor (pl.18).

The Present Situation of Mallawy Historical Palaces:

Unfortunately, Most of the historical palaces are now in very bad state of preservations. For instance, the palace of Hayat al-Nofous (1325 A.H., 1907 A.D.)38, was completely demolished, the palace of Muḥamed Wali (1338 A.H./1920 A.D) is currently used as the seat of the Educational Administration of Mallawy and has a lot of architectural and artistic elements, and the palace of George Alfalah (1347 A.H./1929 A.D.), which is used as a place for Electricity Engineering of Mallawy.

The Tourist Development of Mallawy Historical Palaces:

The tourist development and the maintenance of Mallawy historical Palaces became an urgent need not only to reserve them from demolition, but also they are considered an important that show us the magnificence of architectural and artistic styles existed in Mallawy historical Palaces at the the first half of 20th century. The historical and archaeological palaces of Mallawy need a lot of tourist facilities such as the existence of an infrastructure, a hotel accommodation and other touristic services which are necessary to the tourist to become one of the attractive touristic zones in Egypt. There are many suggestions made by the researcher for the development to Mallawy historical Palaces to be become one of the attractive tourist places in Egypt. These suggestions and recommendations are summarized in:

1-These palaces are in an urgent need to be developed touristically through these main factors; the development of the infrastructure in these palaces, the palaces should be provided with guiding signs in different places and offices of tourism which help the tourists to find their needs, and the palaces should provide with drinkable water, water closets, the primitive

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38 The Palace of Hayat al-Nofous: This palace was one of the most magnificent palaces that built in the first half of 20th century on the Islamic Arabic Style of Architecture. Unfortunately, however, it has been neglected and completely destroyed.(pl.26).
medical services, post offices and general telephones in different places of the area.

2- The sites of historical palaces of Mallawy should be provided with the tourist facilities to become attractive place.

3- The Re-use of historical palaces of Mallawy in suitable use that agreed with the historical value of Mallawy palaces. The appropriate use of these palaces will lead to; Preventing the neglecting and abandoning the buildings, Providing a resource to spend on the maintenance of palaces, Helping to raise the total value of the archaeological building, Helping to maintain the heritage and the architectural value of the building, and Helping to keep the old function of the building.

4- The government should evacuate the palaces from their owners and find alternative houses to them.

5- The government must be demolishing the random buildings around the palaces.

Conclusion.

In the light of this previous study, the researcher concluded the following:

Mallawy witnessed a great architectural renaissance at the first half of the 20th century in building big palaces that have been established by higher class families, big landowners, merchants and senior officials.

The family of Seif el Nasr is one of the higher class families in Mallawy at the first half of the 20th century. This family has three big palaces.

There were six architectural styles appeared in Mallawy at the first half of the 20th century. These styles are represented in; the Gothic style, the Neoclassical style, the Neo-Renaissance style, the Baroque style and the Neo-classical style and the Islamic Arabic style.

The historical palaces of Mallawy are in very bad state of preservations; some reuse as governmental establishment like the palace of George Alfalah, the palace of Fortineh and the palace of Muhammed Wali, while others are neglecting and abandoning.

The historical palaces of Mallawy need a great effort to repair again and to become one of the most attractive tourist places in Upper Egypt.
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الطرز المعمارية بمدينة ملوى بالمنيا في النصف الأول من القرن العشرين

يهدف هذا البحث إلى إلقاء الضوء على الطرز المعمارية التي كانت سائدة في مدينة ملوى في النصف الأول من القرن العشرين، حيث أتبت مدينة ملوى يوجد العديد من المنشآت المعمارية وخاصة القصور السكنية والتي تأثرت بالطرز المعمارية الأوروبية المختلفة. وقد تميزت مدينة ملوى بوجود العديد من القصور الأثرية والتي أشارت إليها دراسة بابغا هذه الدراسة وهي قصر عبد المجيد باشا سيف النصر، قصر فارين، قصر محمد بك والي، قصر عرفان باشا سيف النصر وقصر جورج فلاح. وقد تناثر هذه القصور على العديد من الطرز المعمارية ذات الطابع الأوروبي والتي جعلت منها ثروة معمارية يجب الحفاظ عليها وتأمينها. وقد أوضحت الدراسة أن الطرز التي استخدمت في مدينة ملوى في الفترة موضوع الدراسة هي الطرز القوطية، الطرز النهضة المستحدثة وظهر منه في ملوى طراز النهضة الإيطالية المستحدثة وطرز النهضة الفرنسية المستحدثة، طراز الباروك، الطرز الكلاسيكي الجديد وقد تأثرت جميع هذه الطرز بالطرز العربي الإسلامي. وبالرغم من أهمية الأثرية والتاريخية لهذه القصور إلا أنها تعاني إهمالا شديدا يهدد قيمتها الفنية والتاريخية ويهدد بانتهارها وضياعها مثل ما حدث مع قصر حياة النفوذ (الردى).

وقد أشار الباحث في هذه الدراسة إلى الطرز المعمارية لهذه القصور وقيمته الأثرية والمعرفية، وأوصى الباحث في دراسته أيضا ببعض المقترحات التي من شأنها الاهتمام بترميم هذه القصور والحفاظ عليها ووضعها على خريطة مصر السياحية، وإعادة استخدامها استثماراً بتساب مع قيمتها الفنية والمعرفية بدلا من استخدامها في أغراض لا تلبي بقيمتها كما هو الآن فبعض هذه القصور مستخدم كمستشفي حميات (قصر فارين) والثاني إدارة تعليمية (قصر محمد وعلي)، وهناك قصر آخر يتم استخدامه كمحطة كهرباء ملوى (قصر جورج فلاح). وفي النهاية ينصح الباحث السنوسي بالمحليات وزرائها السياحة والأثار بوضع هذه القصور محل الاهتمام حتى نحافظ على قيمتها المعمارية والفنية.
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