After the Ottoman conquest of Egypt in 1517 and the decay of European trade through Alexandria, Rosetta became an important center for maritime trade with Istanbul and the Aegean territory of the Turkish Empire.

**Past, Present & Future of a Living Heritage**

**Rosetta Location:**

Rosetta is located in the Delta, in the North of Egypt, on the western bank of the River Nile. The Rosetta location is marked by the remains of the ancient Rosetta Pharaoh, the remains of the ancient Rosetta Egypt, and the remains of the ancient Rosetta Heritage. The Rosetta location is marked by the remains of the ancient Rosetta Egyptian, the remains of the ancient Rosetta Heritage, and the remains of the ancient Rosetta Egyptian.

**Ayubid Period (1171 A.D.-1250 A.D.):**

Ayubid period (1171 A.D.-1250 A.D.)
- It was mentioned by the historian Abu'l-Hasan (1171 A.D.-1250 A.D.) that it is a ruined city located on the western bank of the River Nile. Its location is marked on the map by the remains of the ancient Rosetta Egyptian, the remains of the ancient Rosetta Heritage, and the remains of the ancient Rosetta Egyptian.

**Mamluk Period (1250-1517 A.D.):**

Mamluk period (1250-1517 A.D.)
- It was mentioned by the historian Abu'l-Hasan (1250-1517 A.D.) that it is a ruined city located on the western bank of the River Nile. Its location is marked on the map by the remains of the ancient Rosetta Egyptian, the remains of the ancient Rosetta Heritage, and the remains of the ancient Rosetta Egyptian.

**Ottoman Era (1517 – 1848 A.D.):**

Ottoman Era (1517 – 1848 A.D.)
- It was mentioned by the historian Abu'l-Hasan (1517 – 1848 A.D.) that it is a ruined city located on the western bank of the River Nile. Its location is marked on the map by the remains of the ancient Rosetta Egyptian, the remains of the ancient Rosetta Heritage, and the remains of the ancient Rosetta Egyptian.
Rosetta at the 17th Century:

The city gained great fame after the discovery of Rosetta stone in 1799.

Architectural & technical characteristics:

Rosetta is distinguished by its national history and unique decorative architectural heritage.

The city was reconstructed by the French architect who designed for summer.

The economic and commercial activities were flourished at Rosetta until the mid of the 19th century.

Most extension at this period were towards the North and North West.

The city was surrounded by old walls, the streets and profane buildings.

Most of the monuments were neglected for several years beside being surrounded by the modern building that almost deprived them of their distinguished monumental character.

Rosetta National Museum

The establishment has just been completed of the regional museum of Rosetta, located on the top floor of the city’s main administrative building.

The unique location of this museum in the vicinity of the Rosetta Lighthouse, build on an remarkable historic question, is an attraction to the tourism and Rosetta’s National Museum.

Rosetta at the 18th Century:

In July 1799 A.D. one of the French troops under the command of the officer Rosselot discovered a stone of Black Basalt known as Rosetta stone which included hieroglyphics, demotic and Greek writing. Champollion deciphered that the real figure was the hieroglyphics include the name of the Kings and queens comparing them with the Greek ones. The name of Ptolemy V was also found in the Rosetta stone.

Most of the words were transcribed in the Rosetta stone.

The 19th – the 20th Century:

Most extension at this period were towards the North and North West.

The development of the terrestrial transportation had affected the trade activities.

The economic and commercial activities was flourished at Rosetta.

During the French campaign to Egypt (1798 A.D.) the city gained fame.

The city at the 18th Century:

The façade of Arab killi house which can be visited.

Old Houses of Rosetta

The houses are distinguished by its national history and unique decorative architectural heritage.

The rehabilitation of the Rosetta National Museum has been completed.

The Rosetta National Museum is an excellent example of the Ottoman houses that can be visited in the city.

The singular location of this museum makes it an exceptionally interesting element.

The Rosetta National Museum is a large open museum for the city's most emblematic Ottoman houses.

Arab killi House (12th A.H. / 18th A.D.):

It is one of the biggest and most famous houses of Rosetta.

Karah and Rosetta savants played a great role in the defense of the city.

The economic and social conditions indicate a great activity in the rice trade.

The city was surrounded by old walls, the streets and profane buildings.

The city at the 17th Century:

The name of the Kings and queens were inscribed in the Rosetta stone.

The word and furniture are decorated with a unique architectural heritage.

Most of the words were transcribed in the Rosetta stone.

The city at the 17th Century:

The city was surrounded by old walls, the streets and profane buildings.

The economic and social conditions indicate a great activity in the rice trade.

The city was surrounded by old walls, the streets and profane buildings.

The city at the 17th Century:

The city was surrounded by old walls, the streets and profane buildings.

The economic and social conditions indicate a great activity in the rice trade.
Maizouni house (1153 H./1740 A.D.):

It is one of the most famous houses in Rosetta as it was a theatre for historical events covering a historical period. It was built by 'Abdarra'mān al-Bawwāb al-Maizounī; merchant's family coming from Algeria; father of Zoubaida wife of Jack Francois Mino; one of the French main military commanders.

Maizouni house (1153 H./1740 A.D.):

The house consists of four floors; the ground includes the storehouse and the cistern; the second floor is for men and the third was for the family with halls overlooking the street with maymunī turning wood mashrabiyya. The fourth floor has a bath and al-Aghānī room (room of songs- entertainment) distinguished by wooden cupboards.

Tuqayti House:

The mill has been beautifully restored, and it is fully functional.

PUBLIC BATH:
1- Architectural style in the 18 & 19th century:

Rosetta had two main architectural styles: local type, reflecting the architecture of the 18th and 19th century (Ottoman architecture), and the contemporary type. In addition, we had the Renaissance style with its architectural features and façade mouldings, as well as the Italian style, trying to revive the local style mixed with European architectural features.

2- The Eclectic style beginning of the 20th century:

The factors affecting the eclectic style:
1. The strong connections between Alexandria and Rosetta; the two cities extend along the Mediterranean coast; the establishment of commercial projects between the two cities.
2. The domination of foreigners on the construction industry; at the beginning of the 20th century, the royal family and the foreigners owned the Bahriya region, which led to an economic dominance.
3. The presence of foreign colonies and their residences in the city, creating a cultural channel between several cultures that met with the customs and traditions.

As an example of the Eclectic style is the 'Arafa House, which differs from the Islamic type in design; the design does not concentrate on privacy as the old Islamic houses, the bedrooms open on the living area; there is no separation (Haramlek and Salamlek), no courtyard, no service courtyard; the facades have curved projections.

The architectural characteristics of the Eclectic Neo Baroque such as 'Arafa, Al-Kassar and 'Inani House.

Rosetta Houses facades:

Facade Articulation:

Facade articulation and decoration involve the architectural elements of the façade, such as the windows, doors, cornices, and columns. Similarity and differentiation between the different facades are important features.

Contemporary Architecture: (2nd half of the 20th century)

The modern buildings had 2 to 6 storeys, but most of them were two and three storeys. In the 50s and 60s, the buildings had simple facades, using one material and one colour in the construction without mouldings or decoration. Facade similarity at the several floors.

The 70s and 80s:

There were some examples aiming to revive the traditional vocabulary of the old Islamic house. Decorated coloured mouldings were used in terraces parapets; as well as plaster and stained glass.

Rosetta Old Mosques:

Rosetta stands as eloquent testimony to over 12 centuries. It has preserved in its medina many magnificent religious and residential buildings constructed over the centuries, including mosques.

al-Mu'allaq (1116H/1704 A.D.)
Domaqīs (al-Mu'allaq) (1116H/1704 A.D.)
Al-Gundi mosque (1133 H/1720 A.D.)
Al-Mahallī mosque (1134 H/1721 A.D.)
An-Nour Mosque (1177 H/1764 A.D.)
Al-'Abbāsī mosque (1224H/1809 A.D.)
Architectural Characteristics of mosques:

Mosque arches vary from one architectural group to another. Some are supported on marble columns in the case of the eastern area, while the western area is composed of three rows of columns. The central entrance is characterized by marble columns; the western entrance has a single row of marble columns forming arches resting on a foundation of stones.

Zaghlūl Mosque:

Zaghlūl mosque (985 A.H./1577 A.D.)

Problems facing Rosetta:

1. Like other Arab towns characterized by similar historical centers, Rosetta suffers from the same problems as building deterioration and insufficiency of infrastructure.
2. Salt water intrusion, coastal erosion contribute to the degradation of the urban fabric and the historical integrity of the town.
3. Lack of maintenance of the historical buildings. The city has lost much of its authenticity.
4. Efficient site management is necessary to ensure that the built environment reflects the character of the historical center.

Conclusion:

1. Handicraft development and the development of fishing, so that the city could restore some of its economic prosperity.
2. As for fishing which played a significant role in the Rosetta economy for a long time, I suggest that a joint governmental and non-governmental committee for the historical Rosetta Mediterranean coastal towns.
3. Like other Arab towns characterized by similar historic centers, Rosetta suffers from the problems of building deterioration and insufficiency of infrastructure.

REFERENCES:

1. Al-Kindi: Wulāk al-A‘qrāq 1305 A.H.
8. Ibn Iyas: Bada’ī Azzahāl Masālik al-Mushtāq 1292 A.H.
12-Dr.Taher Al-Sadeq , Hossam Ismail : Rachid, beginning development and decline, Dar Al-Afaq Al-Arabia 1999 A.D.

This case study reveals a large number of problems which are common to numerous other Mediterranean coastal towns.

This can study reveals a large number of problems which are common to numerous other Mediterranean coastal towns.

Historically, Rosetta was built at the original site of a large mosque of the Mamluk period (1577 A.D.), it is one of the largest mosques of Rosetta. The mosque was built at the Circassian Mamluk period and was changed during the 19th century. The mosque is composed of three rows of arches supported on marble columns.

The essay reveals a large number of problems which are common to numerous other Mediterranean coastal towns.

In the meantime the pollution of the north lake had affected the environmental balance, causing the fallback of sea output.

Thank you for your kind attention.