

‘Abd Rabbuh, ‘Atfet (‘Abdin)

Probably from after 1935; unidentified. ‘Abd Rabbuh is a man’s given name, perhaps that of an early resident.

Abu el-‘Azm, Share (el-Zamalek)

Probably since the 1980s, after Engineer ‘Ali Mahmud Abu el-‘Azm, current owner of the building at #3 on this street, and his family.

Abu Bakr Kheirat, Share (Downtown)

Probably from the late 1960s, after architect and musician Abu Bakr Kheirat (1910–63), first dean of the National Institute of Music (the Conservatoire); since 1993, an annual music prize has been awarded in his name. Not to be confused with Share Kheirat in el-Munira (named after Abu Bakr Kheirat’s great-grandfather). This and surrounding streets were pedestrianized in the early 1990s.

From at least 1946 probably to the late 1960s: **Share Musa Qattawi Basha** or **Share Qattawi Basha**, after Musa Basha Ya‘qub Qattawi (Moses Cattaoui) (1850–1924), a prominent businessman from whose family the head of Egypt’s Sephardic Jewish community traditionally was drawn. Qattawi bought the triangular plot now formed by Share Qasr el-Nil (north), Share Muhammad Sabri Abu ‘Alam (south), and Share el-Sherifein (east) from Muhammad Sherif Basha (*see* Share Sherif) in 1884, and built a palace overlooking Midan Tal‘at Harb. Sherif, whose palace was on the site of the old Broadcasting Building on Share el-Sherifein, had bought the plot in 1872 from Yusef Beih Hakakiyan (Hekekian, d.1875), director of the Engineering School, who had acquired it in 1869. Qattawi’s heirs initiated subdivision of the property in 1907; creation of internal streets (Share el-Qadi el-Fadel, Share Ebn Ta‘lab, and Share el-Mahrani) had begun by 1921 and was complete by 1934. Not to be confused with Share Qattawi Beih, former name of nearby Share Ebrahim el-Qabbani.

Abu el-Feda, Sekket (el-Zamalek)

By 1910: a short connecting street linking Share Abu el-Feda (*see* next entry) to Share el-Gezira el-Wusta.

Abu el-Feda, Share' (el-Zamalek)

By 1910, after el-Malik el-Mu'ayyad ('the [God-]Assisted King') Abu el-Feda Esma'il ebn 'Ali (1273–1331), a descendent of the Ayyubid dynasty who made a name for himself fighting the Crusaders in Syria and was made ruler of Hama by the Mamluks. The prince was a historian, from whom Europe derived much of its early knowledge of the Arabs, and also a geographer; the moon's Abulfeda crater is named for him.

Abu Gabal, 'Atfet (Downtown)

Probably after 1914; unidentified. Abu Gabal is a family name, perhaps that of early residents.

Abu Quta, 'Atfet (Downtown)

By 1801, after a certain Muhammad Abu Quta, whose tomb was originally attached to the minaret of the mosque of 'Usman Kekhya (d.1736). The tomb was demolished in 1933 and its occupant's remains moved to the cemetery of Bab el-Wazir.

Abu el-Seba', Haret (Downtown)

By 1887, after the mosque and tomb of 'Abd el-Rahman Abu el-Seba', located opposite the end of this very short thoroughfare on Haret Bab el-Luq. Until 1913, this name also applied to the part of Haret Bab el-Luq containing the tomb (*see also* former Share' el-Sheikh Abu el-Seba', *under* Share' el-Shahid Gawad Husni).

Abu Seif, Haret (el-Azbakiya)

By 1887; unidentified. Abu Seif may be a family name, perhaps that of early residents.

el-'Adel, Midan (el-Zamalek)

By 1913: *see* Share' el-'Adel Abu Bakr, which runs into this square.

el-'Adel Abu Bakr, Share' (el-Zamalek)

By 1913, after el-Malek el-'Adel ('the Just King') Sayf el-Din Abu Bakr Ahmad (or Muhammad) ebn Najm el-Din Ayyub, brother of Salah el-Din (Saladin) and fourth Ayyubid ruler of Egypt (1200–18).

‘Adli, Share’ (Downtown)

Since 1933, after ‘Adli Basha Yakan (1864–1933), a descendent of Muhammad ‘Ali Basha, politician, foreign minister, interior minister, minister of public education, and three times prime minister (1921, 1926–27, 1929–30). An ally, then a rival, of Sa‘d Zaghlul (*see* Share’ Sa‘d Zaghlul) in seeking to end British occupation, Yakan founded the Constitutional Liberals party (1922) in opposition to Zaghlul’s Wafd party. From 1934, the street was home to the Turf Club, symbol of British domination, burned by a mob on 26 January 1952, the site of which is now a gas station (opposite the Omar Effendi department store, east of Share’ Tal‘at Harb; originally, the club was at No. 32 on the other side of the street, west of the synagogue). It is also the home of Cairo’s central synagogue (Sha‘ar Ha-Shamim, or the Gates of Heaven), built in 1902.

From 1888 to 1933: **Share’ el-Maghrabi**, after Qantaret el-Maghrabi, a bridge over the el-Khalig el-Naseri canal, this stretch of which, at right angles to the street, was known as Khalig el-Maghrabi. The canal took its name in turn from Sheikh Salah el-Din Yusef el-Maghrabi (d.1355), a physician whose prominent tomb was demolished in 1953, the sheikh moving to smaller and less elegant quarters inside the lobby of the apartment block built on its site at #30.

el-Ahkar, Zuqaq (‘Abdin)

Probably by 1904: ‘Land Grants Cul-de-sac.’ Why this three-meter-deep cul-de-sac is so named is not known, but the plural noun calls attention to the presence of *hekrs*, or long-term grants of land, whose ground rent went to the beneficiaries of the *waqf*, or religious endowment, to which the land belonged. In the area on which el-Esma‘iliya would later be built, such grants were usually made, starting in the late thirteenth century, to Mamluks or others (including women) associated with the ruler. These *hekrs*, of which medieval Cairo topographer el-Maqrizi (1364–1442) mentions at least twenty, could be farmed (note the large number of street names in this area that contain the word *bustan* or ‘plantation’) but often turned over time into residential settlements, some of which eventually disappeared while others were neglected. Thus, in common speech today, the term denotes a pocket of slum housing in the middle of the city.

Ahmad ‘Abd el-‘Aziz, Share‘ *see* el-Batal Ahmad ‘Abd el-‘Aziz, Share‘

Ahmad Abu el-‘Ela, Share‘ *see* el-Duktur Ahmad Abu el-‘Ela, Share‘

Ahmad Basha, Share‘ (Garden City)

By 1935, after Ahmad Basha Ref‘at (1825–58), son of Ebrahim Basha and older brother of Khedive Esma‘il, who was heir presumptive to Muhammad Sa‘id Basha (r.1854–63) until he drowned when his train car fell off a float while crossing the Nile at Kafr el-Zayyat in the Delta. Ref‘at inherited the building on nearby Share‘ el-Saray el-Kubra that had initially housed the *haramlek* (private family quarters) of the el-Qasr el-‘Ali palace complex (*see* former Share‘ el-Qasr el-‘Ali, *under* Share‘ Qasr el-‘Eini) on the death of his father in 1848. The name was apparently overlooked in the wholesale replacement of street names commemorating members of the former ruling dynasty that was decreed in September 1954.

Ahmad Heshmat, Share‘ (el-Zamalek)

By 1937, after Ahmad Heshmat Basha (1858–1926), Egyptian administrator and politician. Heshmat trained as a lawyer, including in France, then worked in government, rising to become governor of several governorates and subsequently minister of finance, education, religious endowments, and, finally, foreign affairs; in the latter capacity, he headed the committee that wrote the 1923 constitution. As minister of education, he introduced kindergartens and reformed the administration of the National Library; he also wrote on education. His house (now a school) was built on this street in 1923.

Ahmad ‘Isa, Share‘ *see* el-Duktur Ahmad ‘Isa, Share‘

Ahmad el-Kashef, Share‘ (el-Zamalek)

Since 1954, after Ahmad el-Kashef (1878–1958), an Egyptian poet of aristocratic background known for his patriotic verse.

From 1913 to 1954: **Share‘ el-Amir Mahmud**, after Mahmud Hamdi Esma‘il (1863–1921), sixth son of Khedive Esma‘il, who pursued a career in the Ottoman army. This area

of el-Zamalek—immediately north of Khedive Esma‘il’s palace of Saray el-Gezira and extending to Share‘ Setta w-‘Eshrin Yulyu—is home to twelve streets named after princes of the ruling family. Of these, six were the sons of Khedive Esma‘il (not represented were two who died young, plus his second son, Muhammad Tawfiq, later to become khedive and have the whole district of el-Tawfiqiya named after him), the others his cousins or grandsons.

Ahmad Nabil, Share‘ *see* el-Shahid Ahmad Nabil, Share‘

Ahmad Ragheb, Share‘ (Garden City)

Since at least 1948, after Ahmad Basha Ragheb Badr, a counselor at the Native Appeals Court, who received his title in 1920, though little else is known of his career. In all likelihood, he lived on this street.

From at least 1925 to at least 1948: **Share‘ Warshet el-Tunbak** (‘Pewter Workshop Str.’ or ‘Narghile Tobacco Workshop Str.’), after a facility devoted to the production of either (depending on the authority) of the two listed items to serve the needs of the el-Qasr el-‘Ali palace complex, on whose grounds today’s Garden City is built. At least one historical topographer, however, writing in 1925, claims that the street is not in the same place as the historical building.

Ahmad Sabri, Share‘ (el-Zamalek)

Since no earlier than 1937, after Ahmad Sabri Pasha (1889–1955), a leading member of the first generation of Egyptian painters. Sabri, born in the Darb el-Ahmar district of medieval Cairo, studied at the Prince Yusef Kamal School of Fine Arts, presented his first exhibition in 1925, and received a scholarship to study painting in Paris in 1929. In the same year, he became one of the first Egyptians to teach at the Higher School of Fine Arts. Later he became head of its painting department, a position he kept until his retirement in 1951.

From no earlier than 1926 to at least 1937: **Share‘ Munsinyur Sugaru**, after Monsignor Francesco Sogaro (c.1840–1912), first successor to the founder of the Comboni Congregation,

Roman Catholic missionaries whose primary vocation lay in sub-Saharan Africa. In 1884, Sogaro created a farm on land sold to the missionaries on favorable terms by the government and originally including as much as two thirds of the island north of this street, to be worked by Christian refugees fleeing the Mahdist uprising in Sudan. The area between this street and Share' Hasan 'Asem continues to be occupied by the Comboni School and St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church.

Ahmad Shukri, Share' (Downtown)

Since c.1979, after, according to residents, an officer who gave his life for his country in the 1973 war with Israel.

From at least 1946 to c.1979: **Share' Naws**, after Henri Naus Beih (1875–1938), a Belgian, who rose from being manager of a sugar plantation in Upper Egypt to become director-general of the semi-monopolist French-owned sugar company la Société Générale des Sucreries et de la Raffinerie d'Égypte, also known as the Egyptian Sugar Company. In 1922, Naus founded the Egyptian Federation of Industries, of which he remained president until his death.

Ahmad Tal'at, Share' (el-Munira)

Since after 1935, possibly after either Ahmad Tal'at Basha (d.1927), head of chancellery at the court of Khedive 'Abbas Helmi II (r.1892–1914) and a noted book collector, who bequeathed collections to the National Library and the National Archives, or Ahmad Tal'at Basha, president, in 1928, of the Court of Appeal at the Native Courts. Not to be confused with nearby Share' Tal'at.

Ahmad 'Urabi, Midan *see* 'Urabi, Midan

Ahmad 'Urabi, Share' *see* 'Urabi, Share'

'Alam el-Din, 'Atfet (Downtown)

By 1888, after Sidi 'Alam el-Din el-Ansari, a Sufi saint. A mosque bearing his name is located on this street, though it no longer holds his tomb.