



Study on the Monuments in the Action Area Cairo, 2014



Urban Regeneration for Historic Cairo

Table of Contents

Annexes.....	2
Monuments Field Survey - 2014	2
1- Introduction	5
a) Background:.....	7
2- The Survey	14
a) Methodology:	14
b) Requirements	15
I. Survey form:.....	15
II. Schedule:.....	15
III. Map of the monuments:.....	15
3) Implementation	18
a) The Schedule:.....	18
b) The Survey:	20
4- Protection zones:	20
5-Ownership:	21
6- Monument violations:	22
7-The reuse of monuments:	22
8- The monument summary sheets.....	23
9- Monuments Survey Outcome.....	25
Conclusion:.....	37

Annexes

Annex 1: Statement of Outstanding Universal Value Drafted by URHC

Annex 2: ICOMOS technical review

Annex 3: List of monuments restored by the Supreme Council of Antiquities during the Historic Cairo Restoration Project

Annex 4: List of Organizations and Institutions working in Historic Cairo

Annex 5: Survey Form for monuments

Annex 6: Law n° 117/1983: The Antiquities Law

Annex 7: List of buildings owned by the Ministry of Antiquities (expropriated)

Annex 8: Table of the monuments' state of conservation, recent restoration and usage

Monuments Field Survey - 2014

Urban Regeneration Project for Historic Cairo

Study on the Monuments in the Action Area

Cairo, June 2014



Urban Regeneration Project for Historic Cairo - URHC
8 Abd el-Rahman Fahmy Street, Garden City
Email: urhc@unesco.org <<mailto:urhc@unesco.org>>
Office / Fax: (+2 02) 27926842
<http://www.urhcproject.org/>

The authors are responsible for the choice and the presentation of the facts contained in this report, and for the opinions expressed therein, which are not necessarily those of UNESCO and do not commit the Organization.

The designations employed and the presentation of material throughout the report do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of UNESCO concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.



This report was produced in the framework of the Urban Regeneration project for Historic Cairo – UNESCO, World Heritage Centre



Cairo has been a dominant political, cultural, commercial and religious capital throughout history, playing a prominent role during the Fatimids, reaching its golden age under the Mamluks, and sustaining its cosmopolitan significance during Ottoman times. Due to its unique skyline, scholars and historians have known it as “The City of a Thousand Minarets”.

Historic Cairo was inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1979 in recognition of its “absolutely unquestionable historical, archaeological and urbanistic importance.” According to ICOMOS’s recommendation, the inscription was based on the following justifications:

- 1. Several of the great monuments of Cairo are incontestable masterpieces;*
- 2. The historic centre of Cairo groups numerous streets and old dwellings and thus maintains, in the heart of the traditional urban fabric, forms of human settlement which go back to the Middle Ages;*
- 3. The historic centre of Cairo constitutes the impressive material witness to the international importance on the political, strategic, intellectual and commercial level during the medieval period¹.*

¹ Evaluation of the advisory bodies on the nomination file, ICOMOS technical review, April 10, 1979.

URHC Goals and Objectives

In July 2010, UNESCO-World Heritage Centre (WHC) launched the Urban Regeneration Project for Historic Cairo (URHC) in the framework of a larger program of technical assistance to the Egyptian Government on the management of the World Heritage Site, and focusing on the following objectives:

1. The preparation of a Conservation Plan for Historic Cairo’s “Core and Buffer Zones”, which would include the Management Plan required by WH Operational Guidelines;
2. The establishment of an institutional framework to undertake and develop a sustainable urban conservation policy, promoting coordination and collaboration amongst different institutions, administrations and agencies involved in the management of the World Heritage Site;
3. The creation of an appropriate and shared information platform for urban conservation.

To achieve these goals, an interdisciplinary team of local and international consultants are collaborating with the relevant bodies to develop a set of protection measures to uphold the site’s Outstanding Universal Value, to prevent further decay of the historic urban fabric and to enhance the socio-economic conditions of Historic Cairo.

1- Introduction

*"Several great monuments in Cairo are considered masterpieces embodying incontestable architectural and artistic qualities. The mosque of Ahmed Ibn Tulun (876-79 AD), with its fabulous spiral minaret and symmetrical arches opening on to a vast square court is an outstanding example of early Islamic architecture from the 9th and 10th centuries. The distinctive Fatimid architecture (969–1171 AD) represented by the city fortifications and gates, as well as by significant mosques (such as al-Azhar, al-Hakim, al-Aqmar and Salih Tala'i), mausoleums and shrines is of outstanding importance to the history of monumental Islamic art. The extraordinary Bahri Mamluk (1250-1382 AD) and Burgi Mamluk (1382-1517 AD) monuments reign triumphant above the skyline of Cairo, the refinement of their colourful architecture, boldly defined, original and unexpected. Among them: domes with Persian arches, minarets with finely chiselled cantilevers, tall facades with pointed arches, balconies mounted on stalactites like those in the complex of Sultan Qalawun, the monuments of al-Nasir Mohammad, the Madrasa of Sultan Hasan, and the complex of Sultan al-Ghuri."*²



Cairo skyline from the roof of Zeinab Khatoun House, looking towards Al-Azhar. URHC (April 2011)

² See Annex 1: Statement of Outstanding Value (SOUV), drafted by the Urban Regeneration for Historic Cairo project in 2012, criterion I.

Cairo has a long history as an important and influential capital in the Middle East and in the Mediterranean area. This legacy left outstanding architectural evidence that still survives, dating from the early Islamic period to modern-day Cairo. These masterpieces have shaped the skyline of Cairo, earning it the title of "The City of a Thousand Minarets".

The old city of Cairo was inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1979 as "Islamic Cairo", in recognition of *"its absolutely unquestionable historical, archaeological and urbanistic importance."*³

As noted in the URHC Report of Activities July 2010-June 2012, produced by the Urban Regeneration Project for Historic Cairo (UNESCO-WHC), several elements in Historic Cairo's nomination file expressed the urban heritage value of the site: *"The presence of numerous monuments, which are not seen as isolated features but as components of a homogeneous urban context. Their architectural significance and cultural meaning depend on the fact that they are 'landmarks' related to the spatial and functional organisation of the historical fabric."*⁴

In September 2013, in the framework of the URHC, an Action Project was outlined that would create a reduced strategic area in which the methodology and issues to address in the conservation and management of the historic city as a World Heritage site could be tested.⁵ The purpose of the Action Project was to provide information and planning guidelines for an urban area not yet covered by previous studies and to develop tools and procedures for

³ See Annex 2: ICOMOS Review Sheet on the Nomination of the Historical Centre of Cairo on the World Heritage List, April 10, 1979.

⁴ See UNESCO WHC - URHC Project: "Report of Activities July 2010 – June 2012", Chapter 1.

⁵ See UNESCO WHC - URHC project: "Action project layout - September 2013".

Study on the Monuments in the Action Area – URHC (June 2014)

urban rehabilitation and regeneration. These tools and guidelines would then be able to be extended in the future by the Egyptian authorities to the rest of Historic Cairo-World Heritage site.

This monument study is part of a series of in-depth studies conducted within the study area to profile the main aspects of the site and to present management and conservation issues relevant for future planning.

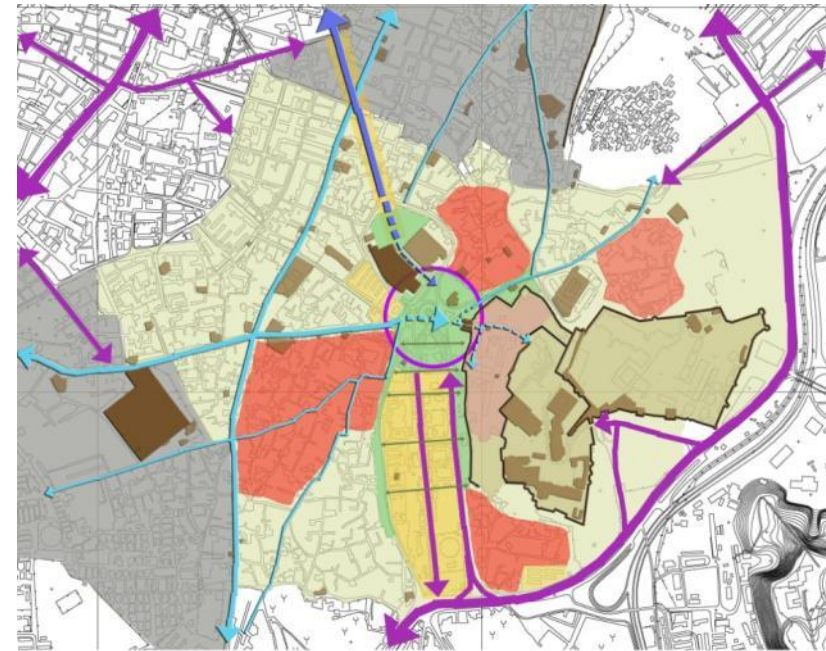


Aerial View of the Action Project area (Daniele Pini, 2014)

The main objectives were as follows:

- To conduct a field survey for all the monuments within the action area;
- To photographically document their current state of conservation;
- To investigate the ownership of the monuments;
- To collect from the MoA the boundaries of each monument's protection zone in map format;
- To create a photo-bank for each monument;
- To produce a report with summary forms for the outcomes;

The conclusions of this study will help to identify the state of conservation of the monuments and to suggest a list of priority actions. Furthermore, it will highlight trends and major issues to address regarding the functional and spatial integration of these monuments into the urban fabric and their possible adaptive re-use.



PROPOSED ACTION PROJECT STUDY AREA
ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED AND PLANNING OBJECTIVES

Functional and spatial integration of the Citadel	Rehabilitation and re-connection of main historic streets	Monuments
Rehabilitation and adaptive reuse of the lower Citadel	Rehabilitation and re-connection of 19th century axis	Areas covered by conservation planning studies
Rehabilitation of the dilapidated residential historic fabric	Rehabilitation of the public spaces facing the main monuments	Action Project Study Area
Urban regeneration of the decayed transitional urban fabric	Enhancement of visual relations Historic City - Citadel	Reorganisation of the vehicular accessibility and main traffic node

a) Background:

During the second half of the 19th century, the “*Comité de Conservation de Monuments de l’Art Arabe*” was established under the Ministry of Endowments (Awqaf). This organisation played a crucial role in creating an inventory of monuments of artistic and historic interest, giving each one a unique listing number, studying and approving related projects and guaranteeing their conservation and maintenance.

In 1951, the committee was transformed into the Egyptian Antiquities Authority, which shifted between different Ministries (Tourism, Education, and Culture) until 1971. That year, the Egyptian Antiquities Organization was established and remained uniquely under the Ministry of Culture. In 1994, the Egyptian Antiquities Authority was transformed into the Supreme Council of Antiquities (SCA) and became the sole responsible party for all the monuments in Egypt. In 2014, a Ministry of Antiquities was created, separate from the Ministry of Culture, and absorbed the SCA, which became one of its divisions.

Numerous monument conservation and restoration projects have been undertaken in recent years.⁶ Among these is the Historic Cairo Restoration Project (1998-2011, Ministry of Culture; 2014, Ministry of Antiquities) based on the outcomes of a study conducted by the UNDP in 1999. The project addressed the rehabilitation of two major historic “spines”, al-Moez and al-Gamalia Streets, and involved the restoration of the monuments⁷ concentrated along their length. The plan included the restoration of 147 listed and 48 unlisted historic monuments over eight years, from 1998 to 2006, and the remodelling of facades of buildings located between the

⁶ See UNESCO WHC - URHC Project: “*Report of Activities July 2010 - June 2012*”, Introduction.

⁷ See Annex 3: *List of monuments restored by SCA during the Historic Cairo Restoration Project.*

monuments. It also involved lowering and repaving the street surface and upgrading street infrastructures.

Another important intervention was the al-Darb al-Ahmar Revitalisation Project (2000-2012, Aga Khan Trust for Culture and partner funding agencies) that developed a series of projects on both monuments and vernacular architecture, combining social and economic initiatives with the physical improvement of al-Darb al-Ahmar area. Within the scope of the project, a number of monuments were restored in the area of al-Darb al-Ahmar: the Ayyubid wall, Umm al Sultan Shaban Madrasa and Mosque, Khayerbek Mosque and Mausoleum, Alin Aq Palace, the Sabil of Ganim el Hamzawy, Aslam al Silihdar Mosque, Tarabay al Sharif Mausoleum and Sabil, Ribat of Azdumur, and Aqsunqur Mosque (known as the Blue Mosque).

Various other institutions and agencies working in Egypt also implemented conservation projects with the goal of improving their physical condition and targeting mainly single monuments.⁸



El Moez Street - Bien el Qasreen area, URHC, 2011

⁸ See Annex 4: *List of institutions and conservation projects in Historic Cairo.*

Study on the Monuments in the Action Area – URHC (June 2014)

Despite the clear efforts of different stakeholders to restore monuments in Historic Cairo, there are still a good number of monuments that need more attention. There is also need for a comprehensive conservation plan that sees them as integral part of the historic urban fabric, and which includes a clearer rehabilitation and reuse policy.

A total of 81 monuments are involved in the Action Project. The Citadel enclosure was not included in this study, since there is a study specifically dedicated to the lower part of the citadel (Bab el Azab area) which includes documentation of its listed monuments⁹ and proposals for the adaptive reuse of the lower part of the citadel with regards to the surrounding neighbourhoods.¹⁰

#	Monument	Monument #
1	Mausoleum of Mohamed Al-Anwar	68
2	Ribat Azdumur	113
3	Mosque of Ulmas Al Hagib	130
4	Madrassa of IlGay Al Yusufi	131
5	Madrassa of Sultan Hassan	133
6	Mosque of Gawhar Al Lala	134
7	Mosque of al Mahmoudeya	135
8	Madrassa of Qanibay (Amir Khur)	136
9	Mosque of Mangak Al Yusufi	138
10	Mausoleum of Yunus Al Dwidar	139
11	Khanqah of Nizam Al Din	140
12	Sabil of Prince Shykho	144
13	Zawiya-Khanqah of Idikin Al-Bondekdary	146
14	Mosque of Al-Amir Shaykho	147

⁹ See UNESCO WHC - URHC Project: "Study on buildings of heritage value for the adaptive reuse of lower area of the citadel", Nairy Hampikian - June 2014.

¹⁰ See UNESCO WHC - URHC Project: "Valorisation and adaptive reuse of lower area of the citadel", Karim Ibrahim - June 2014.

#	Monument	Monument #
15	Mosque of Al Ghuri	148
16	Mosque of Qanibay Al-Mohammadi	151
17	Khanqah of Shykho	152
18	Madrassa of Khoshqodam Al-Ahmadi	153
19	Minaret of Qanibay Al Sharkasi	154
20	Zawiya of Mostafa Pasha	155
21	Minaret of Al Boqli	156
22	Mosque of Al Ghuri	159
23	Mosque of Badr Al Din Al Wana'e	163
24	Mausoleum of Shagarat Al-Durr	169
25	Mosque of Mughlbay Taz	207
26	Madrassa of Taghribardi	209
27	Mosque of Hassan Pasha Taher	210
28	Madrassa of Azbak Al Yusufi	211
29	Madrassa of Sarghatmish	218
30	Mosque of Ahmed Ibn Tulun	220
31	Ribat Ahmed Ibn Soliman	245
32	Sabil of Mustafa Sinan	246
33	Gate of Mangak Al Selihdar	247
34	Mosque of Itomosh Al Begasi	250
35	Hawd of Itomosh Al Begasi	251
36	Mausoleum of Tarabay	255
37	Qubbat Al Komi	256
38	Bimaristan Al Mo'ayedi	257
39	Zawiya of Hassan Al Romi	258
40	Sabil of Abdel Rahman Katkhuda	260
41	Mausoleum of Singar Al Mozafar	261
42	Sabil of Yusuf Bey	262
43	Madrassa of Sonqor Al-Sa'di	263
44	Sabil-Kuttab of Al Qizlar	265
45	Palace of Prince Yashbak	266
#	Monument	Monument #

Study on the Monuments in the Action Area – URHC (June 2014)

46	Palace of Prince Taz	267
47	Sabil of Agha Dar Al Sa'ada	268
48	Madrasa of Beshir Agha Al Gemdar	269
49	Mausoleum of Safi Al-Din Gawhar	270
50	Sabil Mustafa Bey Tabtabay	272
51	Mausoleum of Al-Sayeda Rokaya	273
52	House of Al-Kritleya	321
53	Remains of Al Ghuri palace	322
54	Hawd Shykho	323
55	Sabil of Qaytbay	324
56	Gate of Darb Al Labbana	325
57	Tekiya of Taki Al Din Al Bistami	326
58	Mausoleum of Sandal Al Merghany	327
59	Mausoleum of Atika and Al-Ga'fary	333
60	Sabil-Kuttab 'Abbas Agha	335
61	Tomb of Al Shurafa	357
62	Mausoleum of Qansuh Abu Sa'id	360
63	Waterwheel of Al Nasir Mohamed	369
64	Sabil of Prince Khalil	376
65	Mosque Hag Mohamed Pasha	377
66	Mosque of Al Sayeda Aicha	378
67	Sabil-Kuttab Hassan Katkhuda	405
68	Tomb of abd Allah al Ghafir	413
69	Sabil Al-Amir Abdullah Katkhuda	452
70	Sabil of Ahmed Afandi Selim	461
71	Mausoleum of Ragab Al Shirazi	476
72	House of 'Ali Effendi Labib	497
73	Mosque of Ahmed Koheya	521
74	Wikalet Waqf Al Tutungy	548
75	House of Amna Bent Salem	559
76	Mausoleum of Ahmed Pasha Taher	565
#	Monument	Monument #
77	Archives building	605

78	Wall of Qaramidan	617
79	Mausoleum of Mustafa kamel	---
80	Mosque of Al Refa'i	---
81	Sabil Um Abbas	---

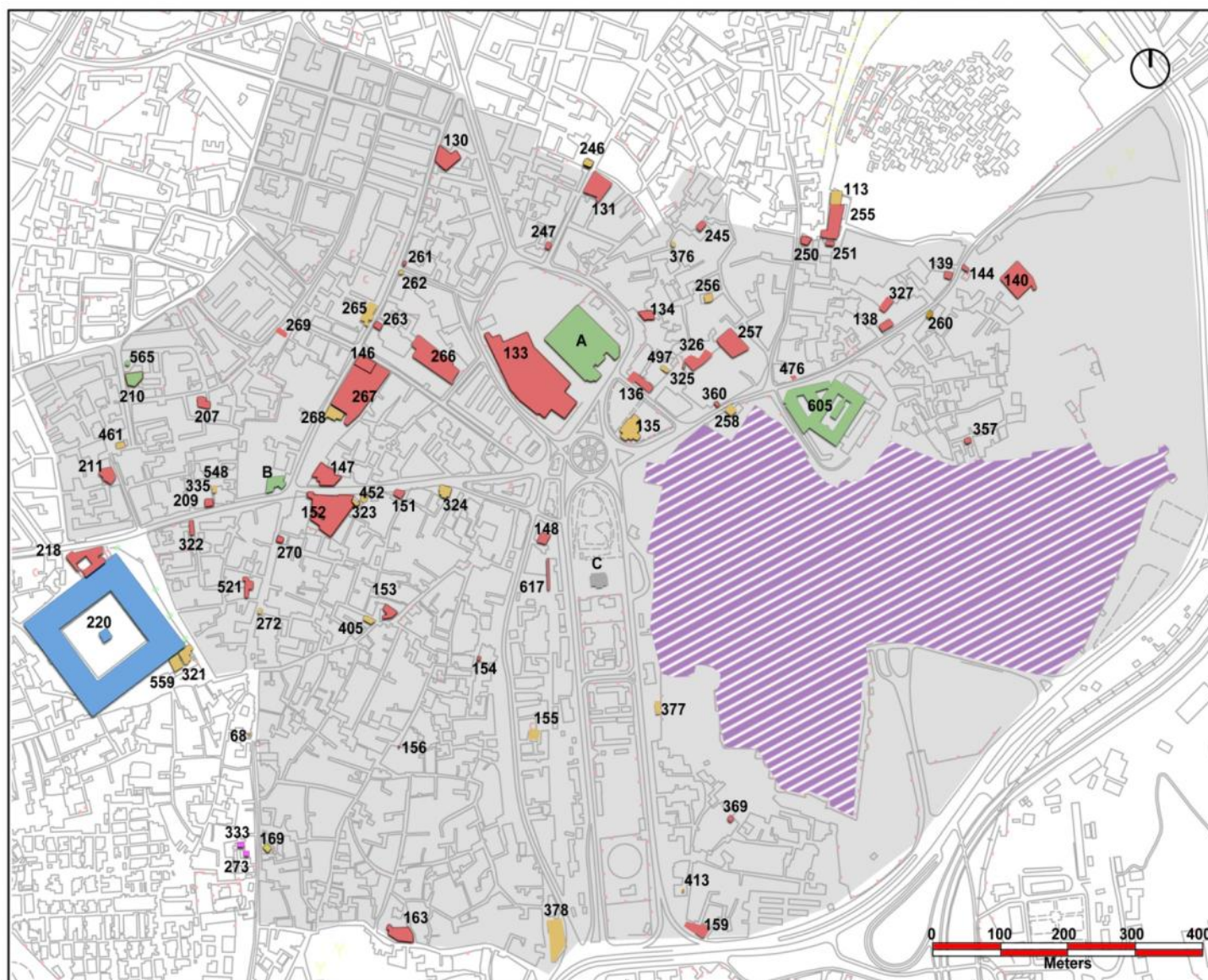
The monuments in the Action Area belong to various periods of Egyptian and Cairene history, starting in the 9th century (e.g. Ahmed Ibn Tulun Mosque), with mausoleums from the Fatimids and Ayubids (e.g. al-Sayeda Rokaya and Shagarat al-Durr). The Citadel area was further developed during the Mamluk and Ottoman eras, as is still evident from the surviving complexes and buildings in the area (e.g. Sultan Hassan and Amir Taz palace). Furthermore, there are a number of buildings from the modern and contemporary periods located within the Action Area that have been listed as monuments (e.g. Sabil Um 'Abbas and Hassan Pasha Taher Mausoleum).

There are 81 monuments covered by the Action Project: 19 mosques, 12 madrasas and khanqah, 17 Sabil-kuttab and Hawd, 16 mausoleums, 6 palaces and houses, and 11 other monuments; located in 11 shyakhas¹¹ and 2 different quisms.¹² The present Monuments Study took 4 months to conduct and took place from January 2014 to May 2014.

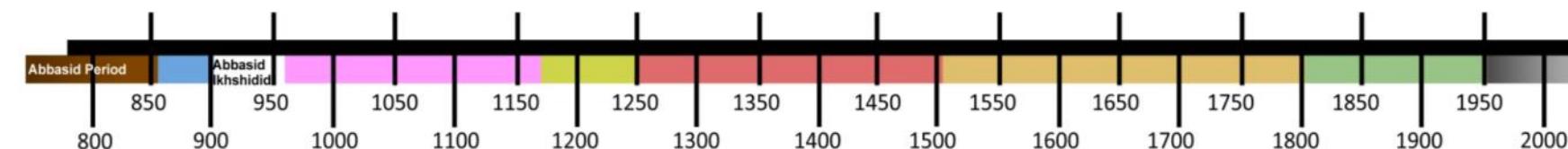
¹¹ Shyakhas of al-Hattaba, al-Mahgar, Darb al-Hossr, al-Bokali, al-Sayeda Aicha, al-Khalifa, Darb Gazeya, Arab al-Yassar, al-Saliba, Darb al-Gamamiz and al-Helmeya.

¹² Quisms of al-Khalifa and al-Sayeda Zynab.

A map of the monuments in the Action Area, by period:



Study on the Monuments in the Action Area – URHC (June 2014)



Tulunid period (868-905 AD)

220) Mosque of Ahmed Ibn Tulun (876 A.D)

Fatimid period (969–1171 AD)

273) Mausoleum of Al-Sayeda Rokaya (1133 A.D)

333) Tomb of Ateka and Ga'efary (1120 A.D)

Ayyubid period (1171–1250 AD)

169) Mausoleum of Shagarat Al-Durr (1250 A.D)

Mamluk Period (1250-1517 A.D)

130) Mosque of Ulmas al-Hagib (1330 A.D)
 131) Madrasa of Ilgay al-Yusufi (1372 A.D)
 133) Madrasa of Sultan Hassan (1356 A.D)
 134) Mosque of Gawhar al-Lala (1430 A.D)
 136) Madrasa of Qanibay (Amir Akhur) (1503 A.D)
 138) Mosque of Mangak al-Yusufi (1349 A.D)
 139) Mausoleum of Yunus al-Dawadar (1381 A.D)
 140) Khanqah Nizam al-Din (1356 A.D)
 144) Sabil of Shaykhu (1354 A.D)
 146) Zawiya-Khanqah al-Bunduqdari (1284 A.D)
 147) Mosque of Shaykhu (1349 A.D)
 148) Mosque of al-Ghuri (1504 A.D)
 151) Mosque of Qanibay al-Mohammadi (1413 A.D)
 152) Khanqah of Shaykhu (1355 A.D)
 153) Madrasa of Koshqudum al-Ahmadi (1486 A.D)
 154) Minaret of Qanibay al-Jarkasi (1441 A.D)
 156) Minaret of al-Boqli (1296 A.D)
 159) Mosque al-Ghuri (1509 A.D)
 163) Mosque of Badr al-Din al-Wana'e (1496 A.D)
 207) Mosque of Mughlbay Taz (1466 A.D)
 209) Madrasa of Taghribirdi (1440 A.D)
 211) Madrasa of Azbak al-Yusufi (1495 A.D)
 218) Madrasa of Sarghatmish (1356 A.D)
 245) Ribat Ahmad Ibn Soliman (1291 A.D)
 247) Gate of Mangak al-Yusufi (1346 A.D)
 250) Mosque of Itomosh al-Begasi (1383 A.D)
 251) Hawd-Kuttab of Itomosh al-Begasi (1383 A.D)
 255) Mausoleum of Tarabay (1504 A.D)
 257) Bimaristan al-Mo'aydi (1418 A.D)
 261) Mausoleum of Singar al-Mozafar (1322 A.D)
 263) Madrasa Sunqur al-Sa'di (1315 A.D)
 266) Palace of Yashbak (1337 A.D)
 267) Palace of Prince Taz (1352 A.D)
 269) Madrasa of Beshir Agha al-Gemdar (1395 AD)
 270) Tomb of Safi al-Din Gawhar (1314 AD)
 322) Remains of the palace of al-Ghuri (1501 AD)
 325) Gate of Darb al-Labbana (14th Century)
 326) Takiya of Taqi al-Din al-Bistami (1443 AD)
 327) Tomb of Sandal al-Mirghany (1761 AD)
 357) Tomb of al-Shurafa (1495 A.D)
 360) Mausoleum Sultan Qonsuh Abo Sa'id (1499 A.D)
 369) Waterwheel of al-Nasir Mohammad (1312 A.D)
 476) Mausoleum of Ragab al-Shirazi (1379 A.D)
 521) Mosque of Ahmed Kohya (1310 AD)
 617) Wall of Qaramidan (1312 A.D)

Ottoman period (1517-1805 A.D)

068) Tomb of Mohamed al-Anwar (1780 AD)
 113) Ribat Azdumur (1517 AD)
 135) Mosque of al-Mahmudiya (1568 AD)
 155) Zawiya of Mustafa Pasha (1625 AD)
 246) Sabil of Mustafa Sinan (1630 AD)
 256) Mausoleum of al-Komi (15th Century AD)
 258) Zawiya of Hassan al-Romi (1522 AD)
 260) Sabil of 'Abd al-Rahman Katkhuda (1744 AD)
 262) Sabil of Yusuf Bey (1772 AD)
 265) Sabil-Kuttab of al-Qizlar (1618 AD)
 268) Sabil Agha Dar al-Sa'ada (1677 AD)
 272) Sabil of Mustafa Bey Tabtabay (1637 AD)
 321) House of al-Kretliya (1631 AD)
 323) Hawd of Shaykhu (17th Century AD)
 324) Sabil of Qaytbay (1749 AD)
 335) Sabil-Kuttab of 'Abbas Agha (1677 AD)
 376) Sabil of Prince Khalil (1761 AD)
 377) Mosque of Mohamed Pasha Taher (1701 AD)
 378) Mosque of Al-Sayida Aicha (1762 AD)
 405) Sabil-Kuttab of Hassan Katkhuda (1701 AD)
 413) Tomb of Abd Allah al-Ghafir (16th Century AD)
 452) Sabil-Kuttab of Prince 'Abdallah (1719 AD)
 461) Sabil of Ahmed Effendi Selim (1699 AD)
 497) House of 'Ali Labib (18th Century)
 548) Wikalet Waqf al-Tutungi (1700s AD)
 559) House of Amna bent Salem (1540 AD)

Mohamed 'Ali period (1805-1952 A.D)

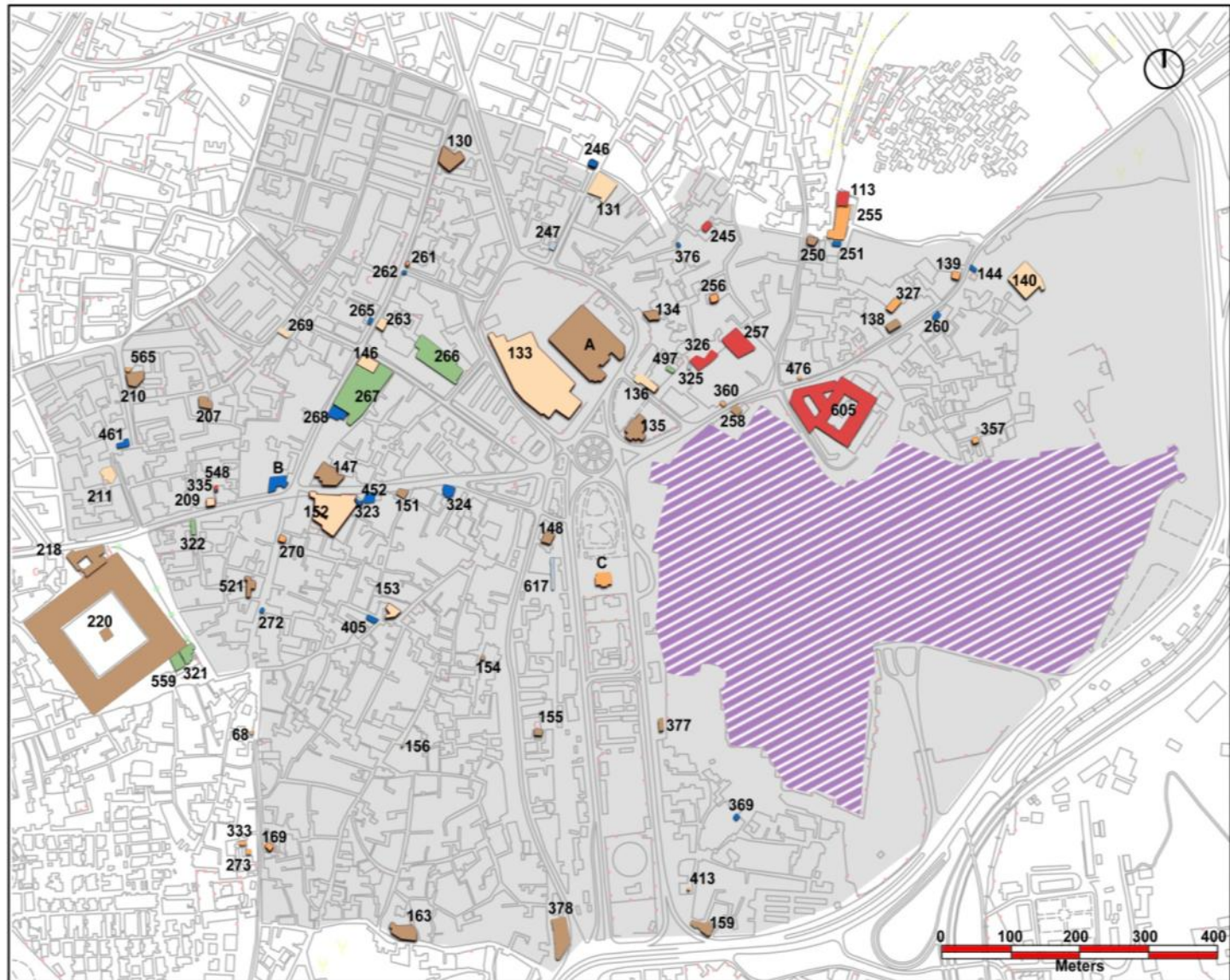
210) Mosque of Hassan Pasha Taher (1809 AD)
 565) Mausoleum of Ahmed Pasha Taher (1817 AD)
 605) The Archives Building (1828 AD)
 ---A) Mosque of AL-Refa'i (1911 AD)
 ---B) Sabil of Um 'Abbas (1867 AD)

After July revolution (1952)

---C) Tomb of Mostafa Kamel (1956 AD)

 The Citadel (Complex)

A map of the monuments in the Action Area, by typology:



Religious (49)

Mosques-Zawiyas

- 130) Mosque of Ulmas al-Hageb
- 134) Mosque of Gawhar al-Lala
- 135) Mosque of al-Mahmudiya
- 138) Mosque of Mangak al-Yusufi
- 147) Mosque of Shaykhu
- 148) Mosque of al-Ghuri
- 151) Mosque of Qanibay al-Muhammadi
- 154) Minaret of Qanibay al-Jarkasi
- 156) Minaret of al-Boqli
- 159) Mosque al-Ghuri
- 163) Mosque of Badr Al-Din Al-Wana'e
- 207) Mosque of Mughibay Taz
- 210) Mosque of Hasan Pasha Taher
- 218) Mosque of Sarghatmish
- 220) Mosque of Ahmed Ibn Tulun
- 250) Mosque of Itomosh al-Bagasi
- 377) Mosque of Qara Mohamed Pasha
- 378) Mosque of al-Sayida Aicha
- 521) Mosque of Ahmed Bey Kohya
- A) Mosque of al-Refa'i
- 155) Zawiya of Mustafa Pasha
- 258) Zawiya of Hasan al-Romi

Mausoleums

- 068) Tomb of Mohamed Al-Anwar
- 139) Mausoleum of Yunus al-Dawadar
- 169) Mausoleum of Shagarat Al-Durr
- 255) Mausoleum of Tarabay
- 256) Mausoleum of al-Komi
- 261) Mausoleum of Singar al-Mozafar
- 270) Tomb of Safi al-Din Gawhar
- 273) Mausoleum of al-Sayeda Rokaya
- 327) Tomb of Sandal al-Mangaki
- 333) Mausoleum of Atika and al-Ge'fery
- 357) Tomb of al-Shurafa
- 360) Mausoleum of Qansuh Abu Sa'id
- 413) Tomb of Abd Allah al-Ghafir
- 476) Mausoleum of Ragab al-Shirazi
- 565) Mausoleum of Ahmed Pasha Taher
- C) Tomb of Mostafa Kamel

Madrasas-Khanqahs

- 131) Madrasa of Ilgay al-Yusufi
- 133) Madrasa of Sultan Hassan
- 136) Madrasa of Qanibay (Amir Akhur)
- 140) Khanqah Nizam al-Din
- 146) Zawiyat-Khanqah al-Bunduqdari
- 152) Khanqah of Shaykhu
- 153) Madrasa of Koshqudum al-Ahmadi
- 209) Madrasa of Taghribardi
- 211) Madrasa of Azbak al-Yusufi
- 263) Madrasa of Sunqur al-Sa'di
- 269) Madrasa of Beshir Agha al-Gemdar

Specialized (6)

- 113) Ribat Azdumur
- 245) Ribat Ahmad Ibn Suliman
- 257) Bimaristan al-Mo'aydi
- 326) Takiya of Taqi al-Din al-Bistami
- 548) Wikala of Waqf al-Tutungi
- 605) The Archives Building

Residential (6)

- 266) Palace of Yashbak
- 267) Palace of Prince Taz
- 321) House of al-Kretliya
- 322) Remains of Palace of al-Ghuri
- 497) House of 'Ali Labib
- 559) House of Amna bent Salem

Water and Fortification (20)

Sabils, Sabil-Kuttab, Hawds

- 144) Sabil of Shaykhu
- 246) Sabil of Mustafa Sinan
- 251) Hawd-Kuttab of Itomosh al-Begasi
- 260) Sabil 'Abd Al-Rahman Katkhuda
- 262) Sabil of Yusuf Bey
- 265) Sabil-Kuttab al-Qizlar
- 268) Sabil Agha Dar al-Sa'ada
- 272) Sabil of Mustafa Bey Tabtabay
- 323) Hawd of Shaykhu
- 324) Sabil of Qaytbay
- 335) Sabil-Kuttab of 'Abbas Agha
- 369) Waterwheel of al-Nasir Mohammad
- 376) Sabil of Prince Khalil
- 405) Sabil-Kuttab of Hassan Katkhuda
- 452) Sabil-Kuttab of Prince 'Abdallah
- 461) Sabil of Ahmed Effendi Selim
- B) Sabil of Um 'Abbas

Gates and fortifications

- 247) Gate of Mangak Al-Yusufi
- 325) Gate of Darb al-Labbana
- 617) Wall of Qaramidan

 The Citadel (Complex)

2- The Survey

a) Methodology:

The URHC team was responsible for designing and implementing the study. Part of the study was developed through a field survey that was then complemented by historical research and report drafting in the office.

The activities in the field included:

- Visiting and photographically documenting the monuments identified within the area;
- Filling in the forms created for the study;
- Highlighting the environmental hazards in the monuments' surroundings;
- Collecting information about the monuments from inspectors;

The activities in the office included:

- Creating a survey form for the study;
- Researching available historical and technical information;
- Assessing the boundaries of the official protection zones as defined by decrees;
- Identifying ownership status;
- Collecting dates regarding recent conservation projects for each monument;
- Organising data collected from field;
- Designing and filling in a descriptive sheet for each monument with a summary of materials collected about it.

The Ministry of Antiquities provided the team with official permits for field inspections and shared the requested official materials on the listed monuments in the Action Area. Furthermore, a number of Inspectors from the MoA were made available to assist the field survey and to facilitate access to and inspection of the monuments.

This collaboration provided URHC with a good understanding of some management and maintenance issues for the listed monuments, which have been incorporated into this study. Working with the inspectors gave the team some insights on the MoA's methodology and maintenance practices for the monuments, as well as a profile of the different roles played and departments within the ministry.

The retrieval and organization of information on the boundaries of the protection zones and the ownership of monuments was planned as part of the second "on-the-job training" activity that took place between March and May 2014. The second on-the-job training activity was a continuation of the first one, held in 2013. Both training activities were tailored for a group of qualified staff from different Egyptian Institutions, selected for their role as major actors in the maintenance and development of the Historic City. This joint training was developed in view of the necessary integrated management of Historic Cairo World Heritage site. The institutions involved include the Ministry of Antiquities (MoA), the Cairo Governorate, the National Organization for Urban Harmony (NOUH) and the Egyptian Waqf Authority.

A representative from the MoA who participated in the training activity was tasked with conducting archival research. URHC received data about the protection zones, ownership and dates of restoration from MoA over the course of the training activity. This information was analysed and archived. Most of the information received from the MoA is available in this report.

The office work of compiling, organising and drafting was conducted by the URHC technical team.

b) Requirements

The following is a brief description of the documents prepared to collect and organise data in the field:

I. Survey form:

A survey form was drawn up for evaluating the monument's current situation. It was based on the building survey form created by URHC and used for the building-by-building survey,¹³ which was part of the first on-the-job training activity.

The form was divided into 3 parts:

- a) Part one: Building general information
- b) Part two: Building functions
- c) Part Three: Building structure

The following general information was collected on the building: name of the monument, address, ownership, and registration number. Other information in this part included the monument's footprint and its typology.

The second part of the survey form was created to assess the current functions of the ground and upper floors, as well as the overall usage of the building.

The final part of the form collected information on the structure of the building: the main aspects of its physical decay (e.g. the presence of bulging, cracks, water stains or erosion), and its overall state of conservation, taking into account all the previous queries.¹⁴

¹³ See UNESCO WHC - URHC Project: "Action project Layout", September 2013, and UNESCO WHC - URHC Project: "Guidelines to the survey of buildings and open spaces", February 2014.

¹⁴ See Annex 5: Survey form for the Monuments, URHC, January 2014.

II. Schedule:

The URHC team drafted a detailed schedule with the complete list of monuments to be visited. These monuments were further clustered for visiting over the course of the days during which the survey was to be conducted. The monument visits were grouped according to their proximity. Initially, three working days per week were suggested for going into the field.

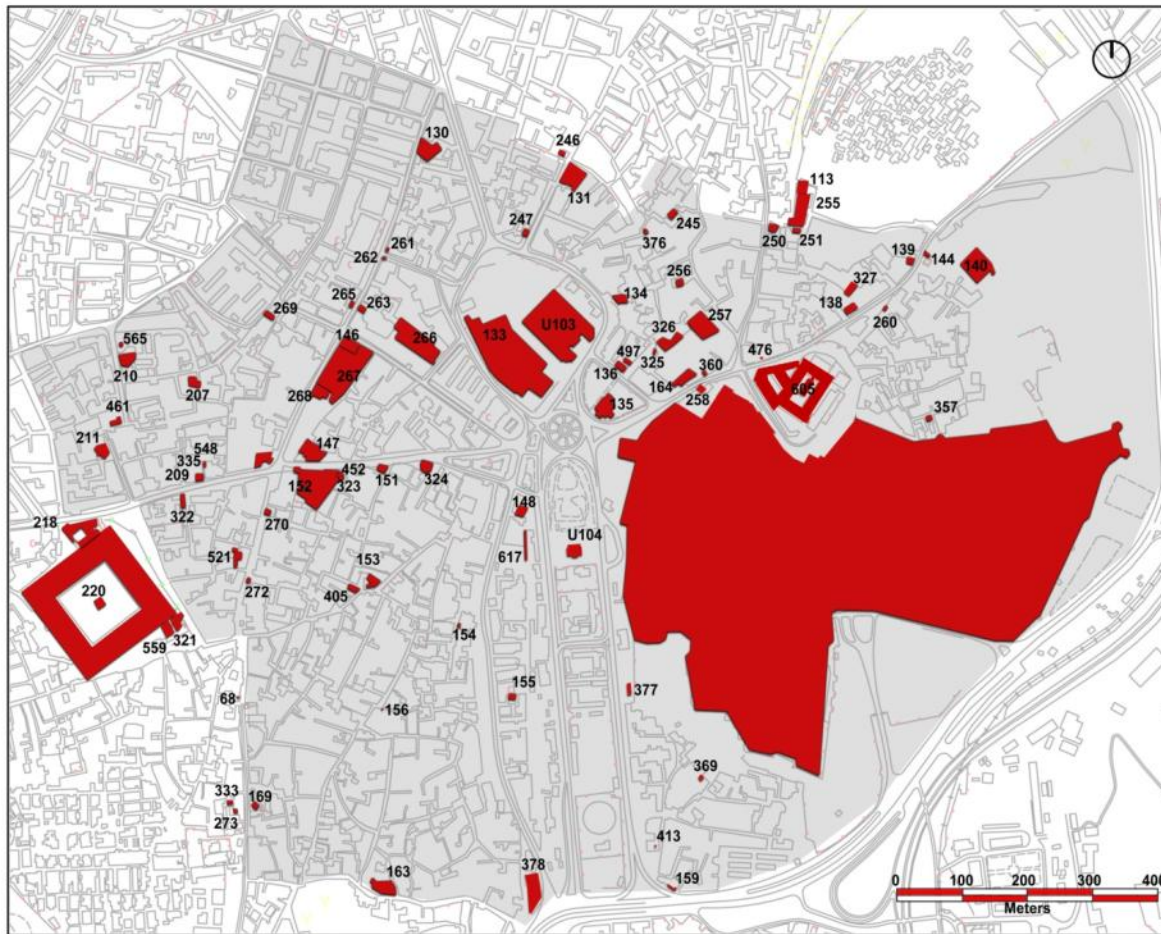
III. Map of the monuments:

The MoA provided URHC with a written inventory of the monuments.

URHC was able to produce an updated map by referring to several publications, including the 1948 monuments map and the inventory received from the MoA, and in doing so to show the listed monuments identified and localized within the perimeter of the Action Project.

The map was an important tool for starting the survey. It was essential for scheduling the itinerary for each day of the survey and for grouping monuments, as previously mentioned, according to their relative proximity. The map was organized according to the division of shaykhas and quism. Monuments located on the edges/borders of the Action Area were also included in the survey.

A map of the monuments in the Action Area, by Shyakha



al-Helmeiya :

- 130) Mosque of Ulmas al-Hagib
- 133) Madrasa of Sultan Hasan
- 146) Zawayat-Khanqah al-Bunduqdari
- 147) Mosque of Shaykhu
- 261) Mausoleum of Singar al-Mozafar
- 262) Sabil of Yusuf Bey
- 263) Madrasa Sunqur al-Sa'di
- 265) Sabil-Kuttab of al-Qizlar
- 266) Palace of Yashbak
- 267) Palace of Prince Taz
- 268) Sabil Agha Dar al-Sa'ada
- 269) Madrasa of Beshir Agha al-Gemdar
- B) Sabil of Um 'Abbas

Darb al-Gamamiz :

- 207) Mosque of Mughlbay Taz
- 209) Madrasa of Taghribardi
- 210) Mosque of Hassan Pasha Taher
- 335) Sabil-Kuttab of 'Abbas Agha
- 548) Wikala Waqf al-Tutungi
- 565) Mausoleum of Ahmed Pasha Taher

al-Boqli :

- 148) Mosque of al-Ghuri
- 154) Minaret of Qanibay al-Jarkasi
- 155) Zawiya of Mustafa Pasha
- 156) Minaret al-Boqli
- 617) Wall of Qaramidan

al-Saliba :

- 218) Mosque of Sarghatmish
- 220) Mosque of Ahmed Ibn Tulun
- 321) House of al-Kretliya
- 322) Remains of the Palace of al-Ghuri
- 521) Mosque of Ahmed Kohya
- 559) House of Amna bent Salem

Darb Al-Hosr :

- 151) Mosque of Qanibay al-Mohammadi
- 152) Khanqah of Shaykhu
- 153) Madrasa of Koshqudum Al-Ahmadi
- 270) Tomb of Safi Al-Din Gawhar
- 272) Sabil of Mustafa Bey Tabtabay
- 323) Hawd of Shaykhu
- 324) Sabil of Qaytbay
- 405) Sabil-Kuttab of Hassan Katkhuda
- 452) Sabil-Kuttab of Prince 'Abdallah

Al-Khalifa :

- 68) Tomb of Mohamed Al-Anwar

Al-Hattaba :

- 113) Ribat Azdumur
- 138) Mosque of Mangak al-Yusufi
- 139) Mausoleum of Yunus al-Dawadar
- 140) Khanqah Nizam al-Din
- 144) Sabil of Shaykhu
- 250) Mosque of Itomosh al-Begasi
- 251) Hawd-Kuttab of Itomosh al-Begasi
- 255) Mausoleum of Tarabay
- 258) Zawiya of Hasan al-Romi
- 260) Sabil of 'Abd al-Rahman Katkhuda
- 325) Gate of Darb al-Labbana
- 327) Tomb of Sandal al-Yusufi
- 357) Tomb of al-Shurafa
- 476) Mausoleum of Ragab al-Shirazi
- 605) The Archives Building

Arab Al-Yasar :

- 159) Mosque of al-Ghuri
- 369) Waterwheel al-Nasir Mohammad
- 377) Mosque of Mohamed Pasha Taher
- 413) Tomb of Abd Allah al-Ghafir
- C) Tomb of Mostafa Kamel

Al-Sayeda Aicha :

- 163) Mosque of Badr al-Din al-Wana'e
- 378) Mosque of al-Sayida Aicha

Al-Mahgar :

- 131) Madrasa of Ilgay al-Yusufi
- 134) Mosque of Gawhar al-Lala
- 135) Mosque of al-Mahmudiya
- 136) Madrasa of Qanibay (Amir Akhur)
- 245) Ribat Ahmad Ibn Sulayman
- 246) Sabil of Mustafa Sinan
- 247) Gate of Mangak al-Yusufi
- 256) Mausoleum al-Komi
- 257) Bimaristan al-Mo'aydi
- 325) Gate of Darb al-Labbana
- 326) Takiya of Taqi al-Din al-Bistami
- 360) Mausoleum of Qansuh Abu Sa'id
- 376) Sabil of Prince Khalil
- 497) House of 'Ali Labib
- A) Mosque of al-Refa'i

Darb Ghaziya :

- 169) Mausoleum of Shagarat al-Durr
- 273) Mausoleum of al-Sayeda Rokaya
- 333) Tomb of Ateka and Ga'efary



 The Citadel (Complex)

3) Implementation

a) The Schedule:

Several modifications to the proposed schedule were necessary because the grouping of monuments suggested by URHC was based on proximity and shyakhas. However, in meeting with the heads of inspectorates from the MoA, it became clear that the proposed groupings did not correspond to the inspectorates' own subdivisions.

The different Ministry of Antiquities inspectorates in the area:

According to Article 29 of "The Protection of Antiquities Law",¹⁵ the SCA is responsible for establishing the boundaries of each inspectorate, with the aim of guaranteeing the easy movement of inspectors and the effective monitoring of the monuments. The monuments are assigned to different inspectorates, which are responsible for supervising them, for their restoration projects and for tracking any violations that may occur regarding the monuments.

The monuments within the Action Area are divided among the following four inspectorates:

- **Al Khalifa and Sayeda Zynab**, responsible for 39 monuments within the Action Project
- **Al Darb Al Ahmar and Sayeda Aicha**, responsible for 30 monuments within the Action Project
- **Sultan Hassan and Al Refa'i**, responsible for 10 monuments within the Action Project
- **Monuments of the Citadel area**, responsible for 2 monuments within the Action Project

¹⁵ Annex 6: Brief on the "Protection of Antiquities" Law n° 117/1983, taken from UNESCO WHC - URHC Project: "Egyptian legislations in relation to the rehabilitation of Historic Cairo", Hassan Fahmy - July 2013.

The following is a list of monuments within the Project Area according to their respective inspectorates:

Al-Khalifa and al-Sayida Zynab monuments inspectorate (39 monuments within the Action Area):

- 1- Madrasa of Sarghatmish
- 2- Mosque of Ahmed Ibn Tulun
- 3- House of al-Kretliya
- 4- House of Amna Bent Salem
- 5- Mausoleum of Mohamed al-Anwar
- 6- Mausoleum of Shagarat al-Durr
- 7- Mausoleum of al-Sayeda Rokaya
- 8- Mausoleum of 'Atika and al-Ga'efery
- 9- Mausoleum of Safi al-Din Gawhar
- 10- Sabil Mustafa Tabtabay
- 11- Mosque of Ahmed Koheya
- 12- Mosque of Prince Shykho
- 13- Sabil Um 'Abbas
- 14- Hawd Shykho
- 15- Mosque of Qanibay al-Mohammadi
- 16- Sabil Prince Abd Allah
- 17- Madrasa of Khoshqudum al-Ahmadi
- 18- Khanqah of Shykho
- 19- Palace of prince Taz
- 20- Sabil of Qaytbay
- 21- Madrasa of Sunqur al-Sa'di
- 22- Zawiya-Khanwah of Idikin al-Bunduqdary
- 23- Sabil of Agha Dar al-Sa'ada
- 24- Mosque of Ulmas al-Hagib
- 25- Wikala of Waqf al-Tutungi
- 26- Madrasa of Azbak al-Yusufi
- 27- Sabil-kuttab 'Abbas Agha
- 28- Mosque of Mughlbay Taz

Study on the Monuments in the Action Area – URHC (June 2014)

- 29- Madrasa of Taghribardi
- 30- Sabil of Ahmed Effendi Selim
- 31- Mosque of Hassan Pasha Taher
- 32- Mausoleum of Ahmed Pasha taher
- 33- Sabil-kuttab al-Qizlar
- 34- Mausoleum of Singar al-Mozafar
- 35- Sabil of Yusuf Bey
- 36- Palace of Prince Yashbak
- 37- Sabil-Kuttab Hassan Katkhuda
- 38- Remains of Palace of al-Ghuri
- 39- Madrasa of Beshir Agha al-Gemdar.

Al-Darb Al-Ahmar and al-Sayeda Aicha monuments inspectorate (30 monuments within the Action Area):

- 1- Madrasa of Qanibay (Amir Akhur)
- 2- House of 'Ali Labib
- 3- Gate of Darb al-Labbana
- 4- Mosque of Gawhar al-Lala
- 5- Mausoleum of al-Komi
- 6- Mausoleum of Qonsuh Abo Sa'id
- 7- Mosque of Mangak al-Yusufi
- 8- Mausoleum of Yunus al-Dawadar
- 9- Mausoleum of Ragab al-Shirazi
- 10- Bimaristan al-Mo'aydi
- 11- Mosque of al-Mahmoudiya
- 12- Mausoleum of Sandal al-Mirghany
- 13- Tekiya of Taki al-Din al-Bistami
- 14- Ribat of Ahmed Ibn Soliman
- 15- Madrasa of Ilgay al-Yusufi
- 16- Sabil of Mustafa Sinan
- 17- Gate of Mangak al-Yusufi
- 18- Mosque of al-Sayida Aicha
- 19- Mosque of Badr al-Din al-Wana'e
- 20- Minaret of al-Boqli

- 21- Zawiya of Mustafa Pasha
- 22- Wall of Qaramidan
- 23- Mosque of al-Ghuri
- 24- Minaret of Qanibay al-Jarkasi
- 25- Sabil of Prince khalil
- 26- Mosque of Itomosh al-Begasi
- 27- Hawd of Itomosh al-Begasi
- 28- Mausoleum of Tarabay
- 29- Ribat Azdumur
- 30- Mausoleum of Mostafa Kamel

Citadel monuments inspectorate (10 monuments within the Action Area):

- 1- Mosque of al-Ghuri
- 2- Tomb of Abd Allah al-Ghafir
- 3- Waterwheel of al-Nasir Mohammad
- 4- Mosque of Mohammad Pasha Taher
- 5- Sabil of Shykh
- 6- Khanqah of Nizam al-Din
- 7- Sabil of Abd al-Rahman Katkhuda
- 8- Archives building
- 9- Tomb of al-Shurafa
- 10- Zawiya of Hassan al-Romi

Sultan Hassan-Refa'i inspectorate (2 monuments within the Action Area):

- 1- Madrasa of Sultan Hassan
- 2- Mosque of al-Refa'i

For logistical reasons (permits and organisation of visits with the head inspectors and individual inspectors), a new arrangement was suggested that grouped the monuments by their pertinence and by the jurisdictions of the various MoA inspectorates.

b) The Survey:

The field survey was implemented as follows:

- Photos were taken, whenever possible, from inside and outside to document the monuments. The photos were taken to capture the overall view of the visible street facades, as well as building details and the monument's current state of conservation. Any visible physical decay was also photographically documented.
- The form was filled out with information currently available from the site (state of conservation, reuse, etc.)
- Information was also collected from inspectors (dates of restoration, protection zones, etc.)
- Any remarks or extra information related to the monument were noted (owners, information regarding conservation projects, etc.)

The office work was carried out as follows:

- Research was conducted and historic information retrieved from bibliographic sources in the URHC library and other libraries;¹⁶
- A short technical/historic brief was drafted for each monument. Information was added about the patron or descriptions of the monument;
- Information was collected about each monument's protection zone (the definitions of the monuments' protection zones are those given by the Ministry of Antiquities). After receiving this information from the MoA, it was scanned and archived;
- The Final Report was then composed.

4- Protection zones:

According to Law n° 117/1983, known as the "Protection of Antiquities Law", the MoA is responsible for registering and listing monuments. Its mandate is to protect and promote these monuments. Furthermore, the Ministry has to define and implement the regulations related to the monuments; the MoA thus gives permissions and guidelines for restoring, conserving and documenting the monuments.

An antiquity zone, according to the Ministry of Antiquities, is an area or lands adjacent to the monument that is subject to certain regulations meant to ensure the monument's protection. However, this zone has no standard perimeter, and it differs from one monument to another. According to the Protection of Antiquities Law, the monument can also possess an approved aesthetic boundary, identified as the area surrounding the monument that covers and preserves its aesthetic value. This is defined by a decree issued by the Ministry of Antiquities, upon the request of the SCA.

According to Article 20 of the Protection of Antiquities Law, no building licenses are granted or issued for archaeological sites or monuments. The antiquity zones and approved aesthetic boundaries for the monuments make it very difficult to obtain building/restoration permits for buildings that lie within their boundaries, since the Protection of Antiquities Law considers these lands to be part of the monuments and that they should be treated as such. This has affected the monuments' immediate surroundings as well as the urban fabric in general.

The antiquity zone¹⁷ and the approved aesthetic boundary¹⁸ are identified separately from each other. Sometimes they surround the

¹⁶ See the bibliography at the end of this report.

¹⁷ Article 2, Law n° 117/1983, "The Protection of Antiquities".

¹⁸ Article 19, Law n° 117/1983, "The Protection of Antiquities".

monuments on all sides; at other times they cover only one or two sides of it.

According to the MoA inspectors and information received from the Historic Cairo Project, only 25 monuments within the Action Area have a defined antiquity zone.¹⁹ The remaining 56 monuments lack such a zone. However, some parts of the Shykhahs of al Hattaba and Arab al Yassar are within the aesthetic boundary of the Citadel. According to the information received from the MoA, 5 monuments in al Hattaba and 4 other monuments in Arab al Yassar lie within the Citadel's aesthetic boundary.



Scanned document received from the MoA regarding the antiquity zone of the al-Komi mausoleum

¹⁹ Sabil Amir Khalil, Mosque Gowhar el Lala, Sabil Mustafa Bey Tabtabay, Sabil of Qaytbay, Madrasa of Shykhoh, Mosoloum of Shagarrat el Dur, Madrasa of Taghribardi, Madrasa of Beshir Agha Al Gemdar, Zawiya-Khanqah of Idikin Al-Bondekdary, Sabil of Agha Dar Al Sa'ada, Palace of Amir Taz, Mausoleum of Singar Al Mozafar, Madrasa of IlGay Al Yusufi.

5-Ownership:

Article 6 of The Protection of Antiquities Law (n° 117/1983) explicitly notes that all properties listed as monuments are considered to be under public ownership, except when they belong to endowments or when they are private property.

The Ministry of Endowments and the Egyptian Endowment Authority are the owners of the majority of monuments within Historic Cairo, except for a few buildings owned by the MoA. The SCA has expropriated 36 buildings or plots, of which 31 are in Cairo and the remainder are in other governorates. Out of the 31 expropriated buildings in Cairo, 29 are within the Historic City. However, not all the buildings/plots that have been expropriated in Historic Cairo are listed monuments. Examples of the expropriated buildings include the House of 'Ali Labib, the Wekala of Bazar3a, the Hammam el Tarabily, the Hamma el Tumbily, the Hammam Saeid el Soada, Maqad Qaytbay, etc.²⁰ Information about privately owned monuments in Historic Cairo was not made available for this study.

According to Article 30 of the Protection of Antiquities Law, the owners of these monuments are responsible for paying all expenses related to their restoration projects and maintenance.²¹ Since the Ministry of Endowments is the owner of most of the monuments, they are responsible for restoration and maintenance expenditures. However, it is the MoA that is solely responsible for leading restoration and maintenance projects for all the monuments.

Moreover, the MoA is expected to bear the costs of restoring monuments owned by other individuals (i.e. private) or authorities (for example the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Finance, etc.),

²⁰ Annex 7: List of buildings owned by the SCA in Historic Cairo, according to the information received from the MoA.

²¹ See UNESCO WHC - URHC Project: "Managing the awqaf properties in Historic Cairo", Dina Bakhom - June 2014.

so long as the restoration is not required because of misuse of the acquired property. The MoA can grant licenses to specialized bodies and institutions to conduct restorations and maintenance work under their supervision.

Regarding the security of the monuments and archaeological sites, Article 29 of the Protection of Antiquities Law states that the SCA is responsible for safeguarding and protecting the monuments through the appropriate police forces, guards and approved private security.

6- Monument violations:

The list received from the MoA regarding monument violations showed that violations are diverse and differ from one monument to the next.

For the Citadel, since 2010, 35 violations have been recorded in the surrounding buildings. The majority of these violations are related to the fact that the buildings sit in areas surrounding the Citadel (Hattaba and Arab el Yassar) and therefore fall within the area of its approved aesthetic boundary.

Six violations were recorded in the area of Hattaba over the past year. The majority of these violations (four out of the six) had to do with construction in proximity to the monument (the Citadel) that was conducted without permission from the SCA, despite the fact that they did not violate the building height limits set by NOUH regulations. The rest of the violations in the area, according to documents received from the MoA, have to do with the current use of the monuments (one monument being used for accommodation, and the other used as workshops).²²

²² Violations regarding land use are not clearly defined in the law, but rather decided by the Permanent Committee based on case-by-case evaluation.

For Arab el Yassar, 5 violations were recorded by the SCA. Four of these violations have to do with building in proximity to the monument (two vertical additions, and two extensions). The remaining violation had to do with the consolidation of two facades of a listed monument without obtaining the necessary permits (monument n° 413).

According to Article 17 of the Protection of Antiquities Law (n° 117/1983), the SCA can issue a decision to demolish or remove construction violations with the approval of the Permanent Committee. The decision to demolish should be sent to the Governorate so that the competent local authority (the district) can proceed with the demolition within 10 days of notification. Police are expected to supervise the demolition. However, according to the same article, if 10 days pass without the decision being acted on, the SCA can proceed with the demolition through its own bodies or others at the violator's expense.

According to the MoA, the Cairo Governorate received the complete list of decisions, and a response is pending. On the other hand, the Cairo Governorate has noted that in order to implement the demolition decisions, it needs the approval of state security forces.

7-The reuse of monuments:

Though the Ministry of Endowments owns the majority of monuments, the activities taking place inside the monuments are managed by different institutions. For example, some buildings were reused as museums (and managed by the MoA), while others were transformed into Cultural Centres (managed by Ministry of Culture). Furthermore, the Ministry of Endowments manages the mosques and cultural activities of a religious nature. Mulids in the Historic City or near a shrine or mosque are locally organized, sometimes with the support of Ministry of Endowments and prominent citizens in the area.

In some cases, the Ministry of Endowments leases shops and residential buildings despite their status as monuments or the fact that they are located in protection zones. However, according to Article 4 of the Protection of Antiquities Law, the SCA can end leases contracted at any historic monuments or archaeological sites listed in the national inventory, so long as they provide a substitute location or compensate the leaser "*within one year from the date of adjusting the state of affair of the building.*" The SCA also has the right to end any occupant's contract, regardless of their opposition, whether for housing, commercial, or industrial purposes or any other function. However, fair compensation is also expected in this case. This is clearly stated in article 5bis of law n° 117/1983, as amended in 2010.

The Permanent Committee for Islamic and Coptic monuments, part of the SCA (MoA), is responsible for deciding on the reuse of monuments. The Permanent Committee reaches a decision regarding reuse after receiving a proposed project and evaluating it on a case-by-case basis. When the URHC project asked for the official criteria by which the reuse of monuments is granted, no clear answer was provided from the MoA.



Example of the reuse of monuments: the Houses of El Kriteleya and Amna bent Salem are used as the Museum of Gayer Anderson.

8- The monument summary sheets


The "monument summary sheet" is a synthesis paper written for each monument in which several kinds of information are assembled, taken from the field survey and from further research. It is written in English and in Arabic. All the information has been collected in this report.

The summary sheet contains:

- 1) The monument's name and the number given to it in MoA inventories;
- 2) The location of the monument on the visitor map and its address;
- 3) Information about the monument: building period, typology, usage and state of conservation, recent restoration and accessibility;
- 4) Additional remarks about particular features, or exceptional conditions;
- 5) A small brief on the monument's history and technical features;
- 6) A scanned map of the monument's protection zone as defined by the Protection of Antiquities Law (n° 117/1983) and officially provided by Ministry of Antiquities;
- 7) Significant photos that make it possible to identify the monument and its state of conservation.

Study on the Monuments in the Action Area – URHC (June 2014)

1 Ribat of Azdumur M.No.113
رباط أزدمر 113 رقم اثر


2 


3


Building period:	حقبة البناء:
1600s a.d., 1100s h.d.	
Typology:	نوع المبنى:
Ribat	رباط
Usage,GF:	استعمالات المور الأرضي:
None	غير مستعمل
Usage,UF:	استعمالات المور الأول:
State of Conversation:	حالة الحفظ:
Good	جيد
Recent Restoration:	آخر ترميم:
2013	
Accessed by Public:	مفتوح للزائرين:
No	لا


4 **Remarks:**


ملاحظات:

7 










5 احتضنت المجموعة منذ فترة طويلة، ولم يتبق منها سوى بعض الأبناس ومئذنة. وقد كانت تستخدم أثناء حملة نابليون كقاعدة عسكرية والمئذنة كبرج مراقبة. وقد تضمنت المجموعة سابقاً قصراً للأمير أزدمر وعائلته، وقد خضع المبنى للترميم من قبل صندوق أمانات للثقافة في عام 2007.

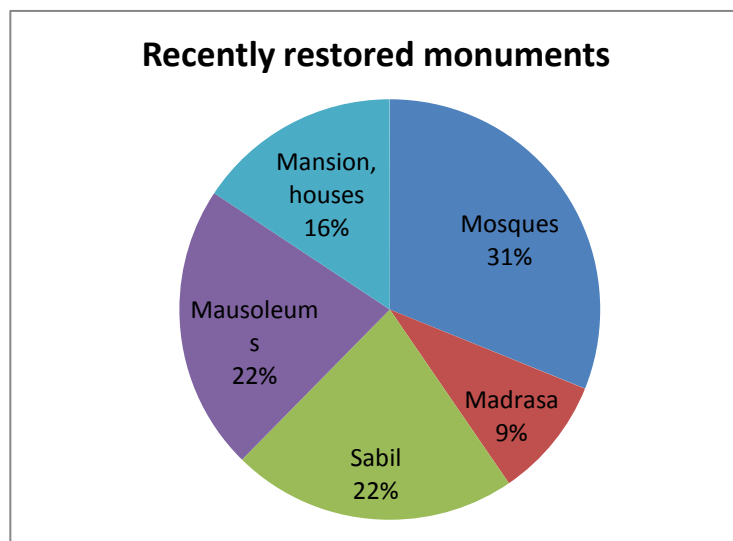
The complex disappeared a long time ago, leaving only some ruins behind and a minaret. It was used by the time of Napoleon's expedition as a military base and its minaret as a watchtower. The complex included once a palace for Azdumur and his family. The building was under restorations by AKTC in 2007.

6 

حارة باب التربة Haret Bab Al Torba

9- Monuments Survey Outcome

According to the information collected by URHC, there are 39 monuments within the Action Area that have been restored since 1998: ten mosques, three madrasas and khanqahs, seven sabils, seven mausoleums, five houses or mansions, and six other monuments.²³



Currently, there are five monuments under restoration, which are:

- Mausoleum of Mohamed al-Anwar (financed by donations from locals).
- Mausoleum of Shagarat al-Durr (Megawra Foundation, funded by USAID).
- Bimaristan al-Mo'ayedi (MoA).
- Tekiya of Taki al-Din al-Bistami (MoA).
- Hawd of Shykho (MoA).

²³ Annex 8: Table for the monuments' state of conservation, recent restoration and usage.

Recently restored Monuments	#	year	Rest. by
Remains of al-Ghuri palace	322	2000	MoC
Mosque of al-Ghuri	148	2000	MoC
Sabil of Qaytbay	324	2000	MoC
Mosque of al-Ghuri	159	2003	MoC
House of al-Kretliya	321	2003	MoC
Mosque of Qanibay al-Mohammadi	151	2003	MoC
House of Amna Bent Salem	559	2003	MoC
Sabil-Kuttab 'Abbas Agha	335	2003	MoC
Mosque of Ahmed Ibn Tulun	220	2005	MoC
Madrasa of Sarghatmish	218	2005	MoC
Mosque of Hassan Pasha Taher	210	2006	MoC
Mausoleum of Ahmed Pasha Taher	565	2006	MoC
Madrasa of Taghribardi	209	2007	MoC
Khanqah of Shykho	152	2008	MoC
Sabil-Kuttab Prince Abdullah	452	2008	MoC
Mosque of Shaykho	147	2008	MoC
Mosque of Mughlbay Taz	207	2009	MoC
Madrasa of Sunqur al-Sa'di	263	2009	MoC
Palace of Prince Taz	267	2009	MoC
Sabil of Agha Dar al-Sa'ada	268	2009	MoC
Sabil-Kuttab of al-Qizlar	265	2009	MoC
House of 'Ali Effendi Labib	497	2009	MoC
Archives building	605	2009	MoC
Sabil Um 'Abbas	---	2010	MoC
Mausoleum of Safi al-Din Gawhar	270	2010	MoC
Mosque of Ahmed Koheya	521	2010	MoC
Sabil Mustafa Bey Tabtabay	272	2011	MoA
Sabil-Kuttab Hassan Katkhuda	405	2011	MoA
Mausoleum of al-Sayeda Rokaya	273	2012	MoA
Mosque of Ulmas al-Hagib	130	2012	MoA
Mosque of itomosh al-Begasi	250	2013	MoA
Mausoleum of Atika and al-Ga'fary	333	2013	MoA

Study on the Monuments in the Action Area – URHC (June 2014)

Ribat Azdumur	113	2013	AKTC
Mausoleum of Tarabay	255	2013	AKTC
Mausoleum of Mohammad al-Anwar	068	Under	Donations
Bimaristan al-Mo'aydi	257	Under	MoA
Hawd Shykho	323	Under	MoA
Mausoleum of Shagarat al-Durr	169	Under	USAID
Tekiya of Taki al-Din al-Bistami	326	Under	MoA

Within the Action Area, the following observations can be made regarding the listed monuments:

State of conservation:

There are 29 monuments in a good state of conservation. Out of these monuments there are nine mosques, four madrasas and khanqah, three sabils, six mausoleums, four houses and three other monuments.²⁴

There are also 18 monuments in fair condition: four mosques, four madrasas, four sabils and six other monuments.

17 monuments are in bad condition: four mosques, one madrasas, four sabils, six mausoleums, one palace²⁵ and one waterwheel.²⁶

17 monuments are dilapidated, including one mosque, two madrasas, one khanqah, three sabils, four Mausoleums, one palace and five other monuments.

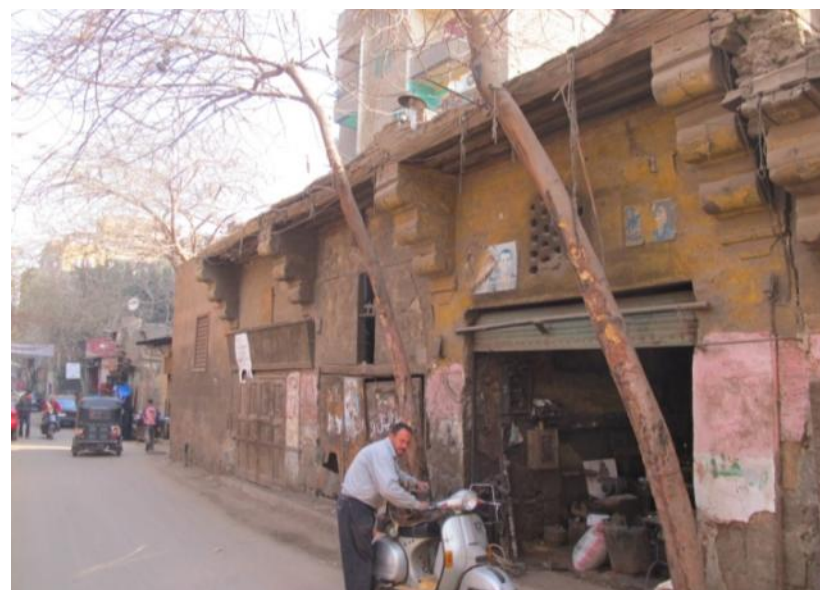
²⁴ Ribat Azdumur, Hawd Itomosh and the Archives Building.

²⁵ Remains of al-Ghuri Palace, connected to a wall and now used as a wall for a school across Saliba street.

²⁶ Waterwheel of al-Nasir Mohammad in Arab al-Yasar.

It is clear from the survey that the majority of mosques are in good or fair condition (13 good/fair out of 18 mosques), while the mausoleums are mostly in bad or dilapidated condition (10 in bad/dilapidated out of 16).

The number of sabils in good condition is equal to the number of those in bad condition. Three sabils include shops, and 11 of the sabils have no shops.



Sabil of Mostafa Bey Tabtabay.



Sabil Prince Abd Allah.

Palaces remaining in the city are very rare. Those that do remain are in critical condition, like The Ghuri Palace and Yashbak Palace.

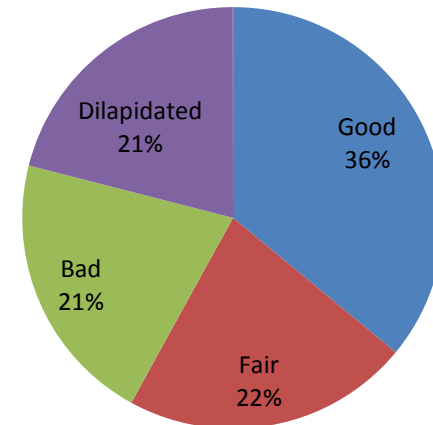


Remains of al-Ghuri Palace.



Palace of Yashbak.

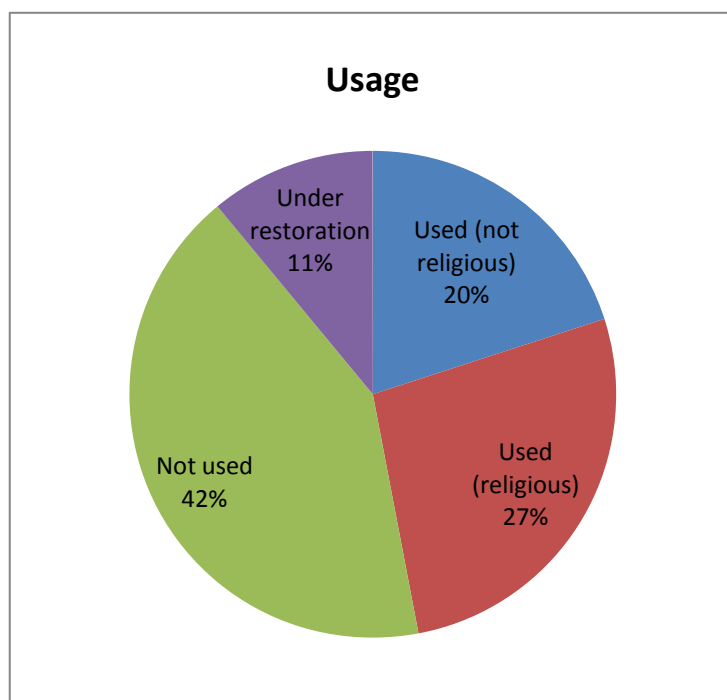
State of Conservation



Usage:

Within the Action Area:

- 38 monuments are in use and 34 monuments are not in use.
- Four monuments are partially used, meaning that the shops attached to the monuments are still used even if the monument itself is closed/unused (e.g. Sabil of Mostafa Tabtabay)
- Five monuments are undergoing restoration.



Out of the 38 monuments currently in use, only 19 are in good condition. Nine monuments are in fair condition, and eight are in bad condition. There are only two monuments that are dilapidated and also still in use.

Monument	State con.	Usage
Mosque of Ulmas Al Hagib	Good	
Mosque of al-Amir Shaykho		
Mosque of Qanibay al-Mohammadi		
Mosque of al-Ghuri		
Mosque of Hassan Pasha Taher		
Mosque of Ahmed Ibn Tulun		
Mosque of al-Sayeda Aicha		
Zawiya-Khanqah of Idikin al-Bundukdary		
Madrasa of Sarghatmish		
Madrasa of Sonqor al-Sa'di		
Palace of Prince Taz		
House of al-Kretliya		
House of 'Ali Labib		
House of Amna Bent Salem		
Tomb of Abd Allah al-Ghafir		
Mausoleum of Mustafa Kamel		
Mausoleum of Sandal al-Merghany		
Archives building		
Sabil of Qaytbay		
Madrasa of IlGay al-Yusufi		
Madrasa of Sultan Hassan		
Mosque of Gawhar al-Lala		
Mosque of al-Mahmoudeya		
Mosque of al-Ghuri		
Minaret of Qanibay al-Jarkasi		

Study on the Monuments in the Action Area – URHC (June 2014)

Zawiya of Mostafa Pasha	Fair	Used
Madrasa of Beshir Agha al-Gemdar		
Mosque of al-Refa'i		
Mosque of Mangak al-Yusufi	Bad	
Minaret of al-Boqli		
Mosque of Mughlbay Taz		
Madrasa of Azbak al-Yusufi		
Sabil of Abdel Rahman Katkhuda		
Mausoleum of al-Sayeda Rokaya		
Remains of al-Ghuri palace		
Mausoleum of Atika and al-Ga'efary		
Madrasa of Khoshqudum al-Ahmadi		
Mosque of Badr al-Din al-Wana'e		

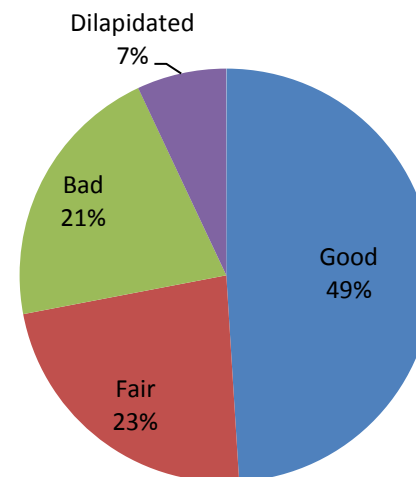
34 monuments are currently not being used

Eight monuments are in good state of conservation and go unused for several reasons. Two of the buildings were restored recently and are in the final stages of being handed over from the contractors to the MoA (namely, the Mosque of Itomosh and Hawd of Itomosh). One monument (Mosque of Ahmed Koheya) has been restored since 2010, but for bureaucratic reasons has never been made available to the Ministry of Endowments for reactivation for religious uses. According to the inspectors from the MoA, a few monuments were closed after the January 25 uprising. The lack of security has led to continuous looting of the monuments (e.g. Sabil of Agha Dar al-Sa'ada, next to Taz Palace).



Madrasa of Khoshqodam al-Ahmadi

State of conservation of used monuments



Study on the Monuments in the Action Area – URHC (June 2014)

Four other monuments were restored but remain closed for no clear reason.

Six monuments are in fair condition and not used, seven monuments are in bad condition and not used, and 13 monuments are dilapidated and not used.

Monument	State con.	Usage
Mosque of Itomosh al-Begasi	Good	None
Mosque of Ahmed Koheya		
Khanqah of Shykho		
Mausoleum of Tarabay		
Hawd of Itomosh al-Begasi		
Sabil of Agha Dar al-Sa’ada		
Ribat Azdumur		
Mausoleum of Ahmed Pasha Taher		
Zawiya of Hassan al-Romi	Fair	
Sabil-Kuttab of al-Qizlar		
Sabil-Kuttab ‘Abbas Agha		
Sabil-Kuttab Hassan Katkhuda		
Wikala of Waqf al-Tutungy		
Sabil Um ‘Abbas		
Sabil of Mustafa Sinan	Bad	
Sabil of Yusuf Bey		
Mausoleum of Safi al-Din Gawhar		
Tomb of al-Shurafa		
Mausoleum of Qansuh Abo Sa’id		
Waterwheel of al-Nasir Mohamed		
Mosque Mohammad Pasha Taher		
Mausoleum of Yunus al-Dawadar		
Khanqah of Nizam al-Din		
Sabil of Shykho		
Ribat Ahmed Ibn Soliman		

Gate of Mangak al-Yusufi	Dilapidated	
Mausoleum al-Komi		
Mausoleum of Singar al-Mozafar		
Palace of Prince Yashbak		
Gate of Darb al-Labbana		
Sabil of Prince Khalil		
Sabil of Ahmed Afandi Selim		
Mausoleum of Ragab al-Shirazi		
Wall of Qaramidan		



Sabil of Agha Dar al-Sa'ada.



Mosque of Ahmed Koheya

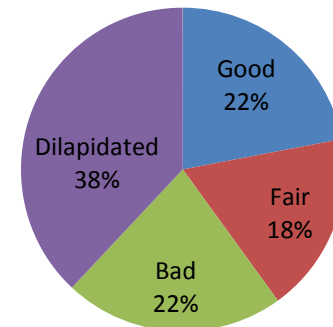


Ribat Ahmed Ibn Soliman



Mausoleum of Yunus al-Dewidar

State of conservation of monuments not in use



Regarding the survey outcomes, it was recognized that a building's typology affects its state of conservation and usage.

1-Mosques-Madrasas-Khanqah-Zawiya (33 monuments):

Mosques and madrasas get more attention than other monuments (more than 50% of the mosques within the Action Area are restored).²⁷ These buildings are mainly used for prayer (religious use). The mandate of the Ministry of Endowments (Awqaf) is to ensure the continuity of these buildings' use for religious purposes. In some cases, local residents are culturally and emotionally attached to certain mosques for prayer, which again ensures the continuity of their religious use.

As shown in the table below, almost all the mosques, madrasas, khanqah and zawiya are used (27 out of 33 mosques). Out of the six mosques that are not in use, only three in a good state of conservation have not yet been received by Awqaf, and thus have not resumed their active religious function. Furthermore, nine of the mosques are in bad condition or dilapidated, but only two are not in use.

Monument	State con.	Usage
Mosque of Ulmas al-Hagib	Good	Used
Mosque of al-Amir Shaykho	Good	Used
Mosque of Qanibay al-Mohammadi	Good	Used
Mosque of al-Ghuri	Good	Used
Mosque of Hassan Pasha Taher	Good	Used
Mosque of Ahmed Ibn Tulun	Good	Used
Mosque of Itomosh al-Begasi	Good	None
Mosque of al-Sayeda Aicha	Good	Used
Mosque of Ahmed Koheya	Good	None

Zawiya-Khanqah of Idikin al-Bondekdary	Good	Used
Khanqah of Shykho	Good	None
Madrasa of Sarghatmish	Good	Used
Madrasa of Sonqor al-Sa'di	Good	Used
Mosque of Gawhar al-Lala	Fair	Used
Mosque of al-Mahmoudeya	Fair	Used
Mosque of al-Ghuri	Fair	Used
Minaret of Qanibay al-Sharkasi	Fair	Used
Mosque of al-Refa'i	Fair	Used
Madrasa of Sultan Hassan	Fair	Used
Madrasa of IlGay al-Yusufi	Fair	Used
Madrasa of Taghribardi	Fair	P/used
Madrasa of Beshir Agha al-Gemdar	Fair	Used
Zawiya of Mostafa Pasha	Fair	Used
Zawiya of Hassan al-Romi	Fair	None
Mosque of Mangak al-Yusufi	Bad	Used
Minaret of al-Boqli	Bad	Used
Mosque of Mughlbay Taz	Bad	Used
Mosque Hag Mohamed Pasha	Bad	None
Madrasa of Azbak al-Yusufi	Bad	Used
Mosque of Badr al-Din al-Wana'e	Dilapidated	Used
Madrasa of Qanibay (Amir Khur)	Dilapidated	P/used
Madrasa of Khoshqodam al-Ahmadi	Dilapidated	Used
Khanqah of Nizam al-Din	Dilapidated	None

²⁷ 10 Mosques.

2-Palaces and Houses (six monuments):

The example of mansions and palaces shows how monuments can be reused and adaptively transformed from their original use. Four of these monuments are currently in use. The two other palaces that are not in use are in bad and dilapidated condition.

The following table shows the state of conservation and usage of houses within the action area:

Monument	Restored	State con.	Usage
Palace of Prince Taz	Yes	Good	Used
House of Al-Kretliya	Yes	Good	Used
House of Amna Bent Salem	Yes	Good	Used
House of 'Ali Labib	Yes	Good	Used
Remains of al-Ghuri palace	Yes	Bad	Used
Palace of Prince Yashbak	No	Dilapidated	None



Photo from the court of Prince Taz Palace, with children doing activities

- Palace of Prince Taz: The palace, built in the Mamluk period, was reused and converted to school for girls during the reign of Khedive Isma'il. The palace was restored in 2009, and is currently used for cultural events; part of it is also used as a museum for Mamluk history.
- Houses of al-Kritleya and Amna bent Salem: the two houses were reused as a museum (Gayer Anderson Museum). The museum was restored in 2003.
- House of Ali Labib: restored in 2009, the house was reused as an exhibition hall (House of Egyptian Architecture) that presents the history of Egyptian architecture from ancient Egypt to contemporary times.
- Although the entrance of Al Ghuri palace is the only remaining part, it was restored and attached to a new wall forming part of a school.
- The Palace of Yashbak is the only one that is in very bad condition. Most of the palace is in ruins except for the outstanding entrance and the remaining hall inside.



Palace of Yashbak, as shown its very bad condition

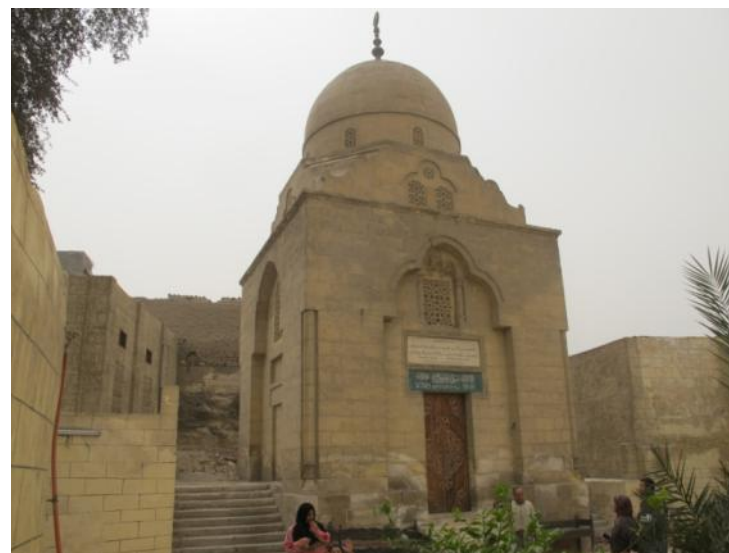
3- Mausoleums (16 monuments):

Out of 16 independent mausoleums, only six (less than 40% of the total) are in good state of conservation. Five of those mausoleums constitute exceptions because of the popularity of the person buried within. Believers' devotion leads to intensive use of mausoleums like al-Sayeda Rokaya, 'Atika and al-Ja'fery, Mohamed al-Anwar and Sandal al-Merghany, and also results in abundant donations for their maintenance. The mausoleum of Mostafa Kamel is used as a museum dedicated to Mostafa Kamel's life and work.²⁸

Monument	State con.	Usage
Mausoleum of Ahmed Pasha Taher	Good	None
Mausoleum of Tarabay	Good	None
Mausoleum of Sandal al-Merghany	Good	Used
Tomb of Abd Allah al-Ghafir	Good	Used
Mausoleum of Mustafa Kamel	Good	Used
Mausoleum of Mohamed al-Anwar	Good	Under rest
Mausoleum of Shagarat al-Durr	Bad	Under rest
Mausoleum of Safi al-Din Gawhar	Bad	None
Mausoleum of al-Sayeda Rokaya	Bad	Used
Mausoleum of Atika and al-Ga'efary	Bad	Used
Mausoleum of Qansuh Abu Sa'id	Bad	None
Tomb of al-Shurafa	Bad	None
Mausoleum of Yunus al-Dwidar	Dilapidated	None
Mausoleum of Singar al-Mozafar	Dilapidated	None
Mausoleum of Ragab al-Shirazi	Dilapidated	None
Mausoleum of al-Komi	Dilapidated	None



Mausoleum of Mostafa Kamel



Mausoleum of Sandal al-Merghany

²⁸ Mostafa Kamel was a leader of the nationalist movement during the reign of Khedive 'Abbas Helmy II.

4- Sabil-Kuttab and Hawd (16 monuments):

The sabils are only used if there are shops included in them (these were usually used as waqf for the monument). Unfortunately there is only one sabil still in use in the Action Area. The MoC has reused the Sabil of Qaytbay as a library for Islamic art and architecture.

There are only two partially used sabils in the Action Area (i.e. those in which the sabil itself is closed but the shops attached to it are still functioning).

Both hawds are unused; one was recently restored (Hawd of Itomosh), the other is undergoing restoration (Hawd of Shaykho).

Monument	State con.	Usage
Sabil of Agha Dar al-Sa'ada	Good	None
Sabil of Qaytbay	Good	Used
Sabil of Prince Abdullah	Good	p/used
Hawd of Itomosh al-Begasi	Good	None
Sabil-Kuttab of al-Qizlar	Fair	None
Sabil-Kuttab 'Abbas Agha	Fair	None
Sabil-Kuttab Hassan Katkhuda	Fair	None
Sabil Um 'Abbas	Fair	None
Hawd of Shykho	Fair	Under rest.
Sabil of Mustafa Sinan	Bad	None
Sabil of Abdel Rahman Katkhuda	Bad	Used
Sabil of Yusuf Bey	Bad	None
Sabil Mustafa Bey Tabtabay	Bad	P/used
Sabil of Prince Shykho	Dilapidated	None
Sabil of Prince Khalil	Dilapidated	None
Sabil of Ahmed Afandi Selim	Dilapidated	None



Sabil Qaytbay



Sabil Mostafa Bey Tabtabay

5- Other Typologies within the Action Area (10 monuments):

Ten other monuments in the action area have different typologies from those mentioned above. The Archives Building is the only building in use on this list, and its current use corresponds to its original one. The other nine monuments on the list are not in use. Two of them were recently restored (Ribat Azdumur and Wikala of waqf al-Tutungy), and another two are undergoing restoration (Bimaristan al-Mo'aydi and Tekiya of Taki al-Din al-Bistami).

The potential reuse of monuments related to the fortification (consisting of freestanding elements) is limited to their original functions (e.g. passage for the gates such as the Gate of Mangak and the Gate of Darb al-Labbana). The wall of Qaramidan is instead mostly buried and surrounded by industrial workshops.

Monument	State con.	Usage
Ribat Azdumur	Good	None
Archives Building	Good	Used
Bimaristan al-Mo'aydi	Fair	Under rest.
Wikala of Waqf al-Tutungy	Fair	None
Waterwheel of al-Nasir Mohamed	Bad	None
Tekiya of Taki al-Din al-Bistami	Dilapidated	Under rest.
Wall of Qaramidan	Dilapidated	None
Gate of Darb al-Labbana	Dilapidated	None
Gate of Mangak al-Yusufi	Dilapidated	None
Ribat Ahmed Ibn Soliman	Dilapidated	None



Wall of Qaramidan

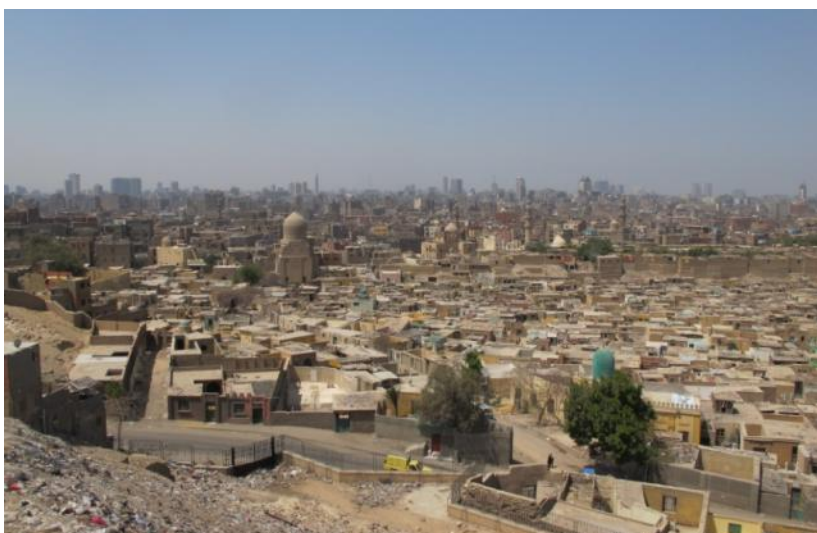


Bimaristan al-Mo'ayedy

Conclusion:

The Action Area is located to the north of the southern cemeteries, which has influenced the location of the monuments. As shown in the map of the monuments, most listed buildings are concentrated to the north. Only a few are in the south, facing the cemeteries (e.g. the mosques of al-Ghuri, al-Sayed Aicha, Badr al-Din al-Wana'e and the mausoleums of Shagarat al-Durr, Atika and Ga'efry and al-Sayeda Rokaya).

The monuments are concentrated around the Action Area's two main "spines", al-Saliba Street and al-Seyoufiya Streets. al-Saliba is a major "spine" linking the Citadel Square with al-Sayeda Zynab Square. Al-Seyoufeya Street is the southern extension of al-Muizz le din Allah Street and links the historic city to the southern cemeteries.



The area of Bab al-Wazir and the cemetery area from the Khanqah of Nizam al-Din

State of Conservation:

Most of the interventions made by the MoA are for monuments located on the main historic "spines", especially monuments of an important scale or those grouped together in complexes. As shown in the map in the next page, 18 restored monuments are located on al-Saliba and al-Seyoufeya streets. Furthermore, three other monuments located in the aforementioned streets are undergoing restoration.²⁹

Additionally, there are seven monuments within the Action Project that are situated between Bab al-Wazir Street and Darb al-Labbana. Out of these seven monuments, three have been restored by the AKTC, and two have been restored and two are undergoing restoration by the MoA.³⁰ This area is of importance to the Action Project, and was part of the building-by-building survey conducted by URHC in 2014. It is located between Darb Al Ahmar and the Citadel Square.

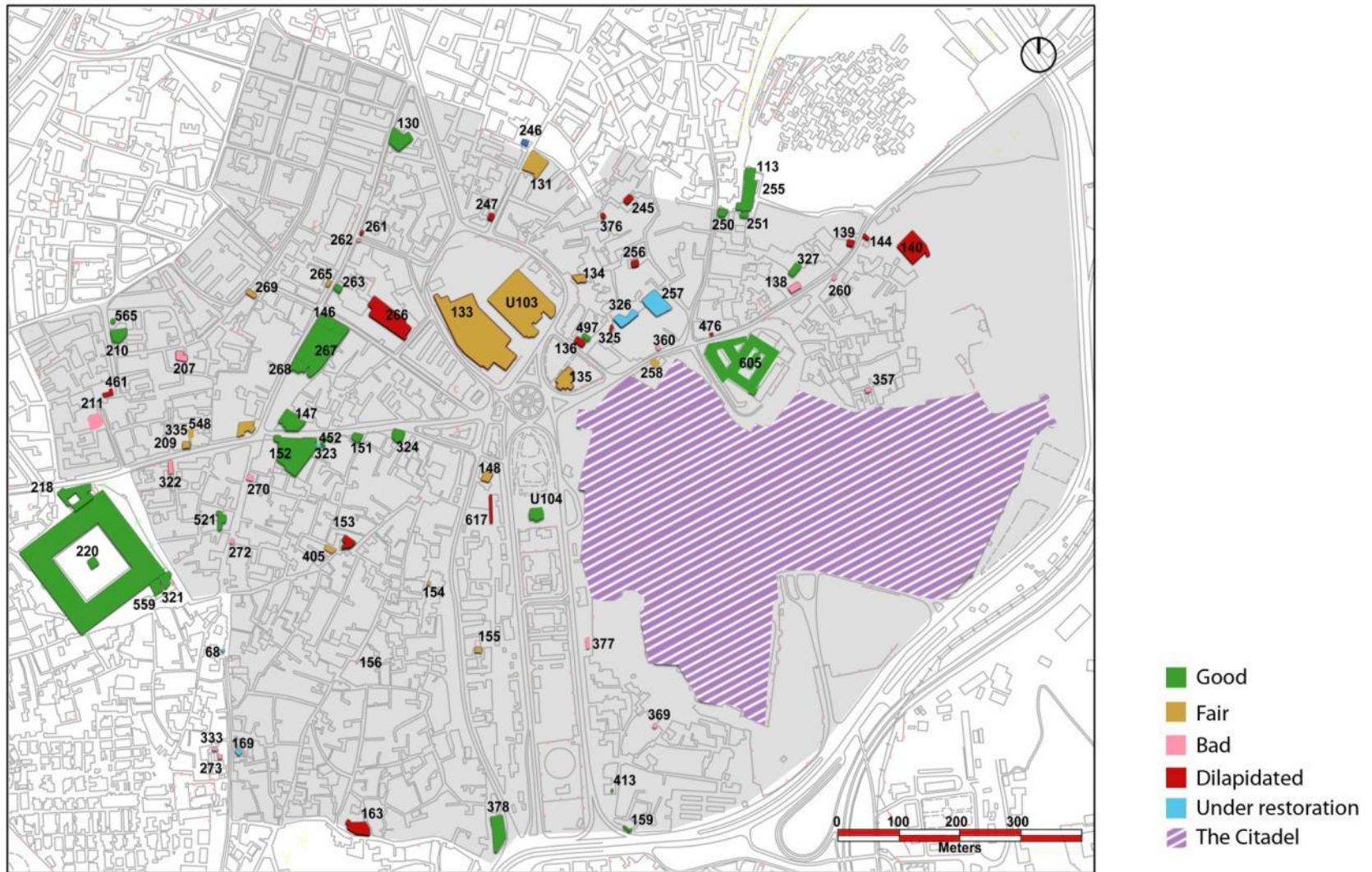
Within the Action Project, 34 monuments are in need of urgent intervention (42%). Half of these monuments (17 listed buildings) are in a dilapidated state of conservation. As shown on the map, most of these monuments are not located on the main "spines".

This is indicative of a policy that prioritizes buildings of monumental scale rather than the neighbourhood's small- and medium-scale monuments. Under this policy, small-scaled monuments suffer from greater neglect, unless used by the community for religious or social purposes.

²⁹ Mausoleum of Mohammad al-Anwar (by donations), Mausoleum of Shagarat al-Durr (by USAid) and Hawd Shykho (by the MoA).

³⁰ Bimaristan al-Mo'aydi and Tekiya of Taki al-Din al-Bistami.

Study on the Monuments in the Action Area – URHC (June 2014)



Usage:

Historic Cairo is a living city; it has been lived in and adapted over time, as can be observed in its streets and buildings. Monuments have been reused and transformed through different periods in history. For example, the Mosque of Khushqudom al-Ahmadi was originally the hall of an old palace, and was later reused as a mosque in the Mamluk period.

Leaving monuments closed with no use is a threat to their existence: the use of a monument leads to its regular maintenance. Reusing a monument has the potential to create a link between the monument and local residents, especially when the new function addresses residents' needs or provides a service to them (e.g. culture, education or healthcare). However, the criteria for the reuse of buildings are not clear. Most of the reuses observed in Cairo are related to religious or cultural functions. Services—clinics, schools, craft teaching, workshops, commercial, etc.—are not envisioned for these monuments.

Protection zones:

The protection zone perimeters provided by the MoA to URHC show no regular criteria for how they are identified. Certain monuments do not possess these zones at all. Also, the protection zone and the approved aesthetic boundary for the monuments make it difficult to obtain building/restoration permits for buildings that are located inside them. This has affected the immediate surroundings of the monuments and the urban fabric in general.

Ownership:

It was not easy to identify the ownership of the listed monuments and to clarify each stakeholder's responsibilities. The Ministry of Endowments (Awqaf) is the official owner of most of the monuments. The Ministry of Antiquities is responsible for monument

conservation, restoration and maintenance, and supervises all projects related to the monuments.³¹

The violations

The majority of violations recorded by the SCA deal with building activity in proximity to the monuments: construction, demolition or lack of administrative permits. Other violations are directly connected to the monuments themselves, such as the restoration of parts of the monument without prior permission from the SCA. Since the protection zone is considered an archaeological site and thus part of the monuments, any activity (building, planting trees, using an area for parking, etc.) is considered a violation.

Recommendations:

An inventory of all the monuments within the Historic Cairo World Heritage property is needed. The inventory should include the current state of conservation, a historical brief, a clarification of ownership, and scheduled restoration and maintenance projects for each monument. Also, it is recommended that this information be made available on site and shared with all the stakeholders of Historic Cairo. The inventory should be updated regularly.

- On the subject of the state of conservation, it is recommended that a general strategy be applied for identifying monuments in need of restoration. This strategy should address the identification of dilapidated monuments in order to create a priority action list with the goal of stopping their deterioration.
- On the subject of monument reuse, it is recommended that defined guidelines be created for reuse in general. However,

³¹ See UNESCO WHC - URHC Project: "Managing the Awqaf properties in Historic Cairo", Dina Bakhom, June 2014.

the reuse of monuments should be conceived in the context of a comprehensive vision for the area, taking into account the different sector studies in order to address the area's needs and those of its residents.

- Regarding the protection zone, it is recommended that the monuments' zones and aesthetic boundaries be revised and that the practice of demolishing adjoining or nearby structures in order to "free" the monuments be halted. The concept of protection zones has to change from the notion of isolating the monument from its surroundings to one that aims to integrate the monument into its surroundings.
- Regarding violations, it is recommended that the MoA and the Cairo Governorate work in close consultation to stop the violations.³²

Bibliography

Behrens-Abouseif, Doris. 2007. *Cairo of the Mamluks: A History of the Architecture and its Culture*. Cairo, Egypt: The American University in Cairo Press.

Behrens-Abouseif, Doris. 2010. *The Minarets of Cairo: Islamic Architecture from the Arab Conquest to the end of the Ottoman Empire*. Cairo, Egypt: The American University in Cairo Press.

M. Bloom Jonathan. 2007. *Arts of the City Victorious: Islamic Art and Architecture in Fatimid North Africa and Egypt*, Cairo, Egypt: Islamic Publications.

Warner, Nicholas. 2005. *The Monuments of Historic Cairo*. American Research Centre, Cairo, Egypt: The American University in Cairo Press.

Williams, Caroline. 2008. *Islamic Monuments in Cairo: The Practical Guide*. Cairo, Egypt: The American University in Cairo Press.

- مركز الدراسات التخطيطية و المعمارية – مركز احياء تراث العمارة الإسلامية، أسس
التصميم المعماري و التخطيط الحضري في العصور الإسلامية المختلفة بالعاصمة
القاهرة، منظمة العاوصم و المدن الإسلامية، 1990

- على باشا مبارك. الخطط التوفيقية الجديدة لمصر و القاهرة و مدنها و بلادها القديمة
والشهير،

³² Related to the protection zone of the monuments.

Glossary

Ablaq: *striped masonry.*

Arabesque: *Ornament based on vegetal forms in which leaves and stems form a reciprocal, continuous, interlacing pattern.*

Awqaf: *a system of endowments that existed and still exist in numerous Islamic countries. Another word describing the same system is “habs”.*

Bab: *Gate or portal.*

Bimaristan: *charity clinic/public hospital normally developed around an inner courtyard with several water features.*

Darb: *a main street within the neighbourhood, which can be classed as inferior as regards width and mobility provision after the Shari’.*

Dawadar: *Secretary to the Sultan.*

Emir: *Prince; commander.*

Fatimids: *a religious and political dynasty that dominated an empire in North Africa and Middle East. The Fatimids ruled Egypt from 969 AD to 1171 AD.*

Hara: *an alley branching off or a Shari’ or Darb. Historically, hara used to have a dead end to provide privacy for its inhabitants.*

Hawd: *public trough for watering animals.*

Iwan: *portico or a hall opened on one side facing the courtyard in mosque or madrasa.*

Khalawati order: *a famous Sufi order, founded in Afghanistan. The name was taken from the Arabic word khalwa (isolation from the world for mystical purposes).*

Khanqah: *building designed specifically for gatherings of the Sufi brotherhood; a spiritual retreat and character reformation.*

Katkhuda: *Officer of the Janissary corps.*

Kufic: *angular calligraphic script; the earliest Islamic style of handwritten alphabet that was used to record Quran.*

Madrasa: *school for religious studies (study of Quran), often associated with a mosque.*

Maghsal: *a place where someone’s dead body gets washed before getting buried.*

Maliki (al-Malikiyah): *one of the four Sunni Schools of Islamic law.*

Mamluks: *literally it means “owned” or a slave soldier. The Mamluks took control of several Muslim states. Started with the overthrow of the Ayubid dynasty, and ruled Egypt from 1250 AD to 1517 AD.*

Mashhad: *commemorative foundation for a saint or venerated figure.*

Mazhab: *a division in Islam, like Sunni and Shi’a.*

Menbar: *The pulpit from which a sheikh gives a sermon.*

Midan: *an open space, usually surrounded by buildings and located at the meeting point of different streets. Usually bigger than a Saha, and has no defined shape.*

Mihrab: *Prayer niche in the qibla wall (which faces Mecca) of the mosque.*

Muqarnas: *Squinch, an architectural ornament that is the transition part from the square to dome.*

Mushahar: *the exchange of different colours, whether striped marble, stone or brick.*

Study on the Monuments in the Action Area – URHC (June 2014)

Ottoman: an empire created by the Turkish tribes in Anatolia. The Ottomans ruled Egypt from 1517 to 1805.

Qa'a: reception room in a house or a palace.

Qibla: direction of prayer towards al-Ka'ba in Mecca.

Quism: (Police Station) Security jurisdiction.

Rab': initially developed in the Mamluk era as a housing solution for the lower and middle classes.

Ribat: hospice (poorhouse) for the poor.

Sabil: building used as a public water dispensary.

Sabil-Kuttab: a sabil joined to a kuttab. The kuttab is a school, serving mainly the local neighbourhood.

Sakkia: mechanical device used to raise water from wells or pits.

Salsabeel: interior wall fountain, generally an inclined marble slab in a niche.

Shafi'i (al-Shafi'yah): One of the four Sunni schools of Islamic law.

Shyakha: political electoral zones and the smallest municipal division used to collect statistical data.

Shiites: one of the two major divisions in Islam.

Sikka: an axis that was considered a new cut within the urban fabric.

Silahdar: commander of armies (sword-bearer).

Sufis: mystical Islamic belief and practice in which Muslims seek to find the truth of divine love and knowledge through direct personal experience of God.

Sunni: one of the two major divisions of Islam.

Tariqa: order (e.g., the Sufi Order).

Tekiya: building that appeared in the Ottoman period and served the function of a khanqah, however also including a health clinic and residential complex for Sufis, built around courtyard.

Wazir: Vizier.

Wikala: rectangular structure built around a courtyard that historically provided lower level space for commercial transactions (production, sales and storage) and, on the upper level, lodging for merchants and travellers.

Zawiya: small place for praying.

Ziyada: literally "addition", referring to the outer courtyards or areas that separated early mosques from the urban scene.

Annexes

Annex 1 : Statement of Outstanding Universal Value drafted by URHC

Annex 2 : ICOMOS technical review

Annex 3 : List of monuments restored by SCA during the Historic Cairo restoration Project

Annex 4 : List of Organizations and institutions worked in historic Cairo

Annex 5 : Survey Form for monuments

Annex 6 : Law 117/1983: The Antiquities Law

Annex 7 : List of buildings owned by MoA (expropriated)

Annex 8 – table for the monuments state of conservation, recent restoration and usage.

Annex 1: Statement of Outstanding Universal Value drafted by URHC

HISTORIC CAIRO (EGYPT)

Cairo has been a dominant political, cultural, commercial and religious capital throughout history playing a prominent role during Fatimids and Mamluks, leading to a cosmopolitan city in Ottoman times. Due to its unique peculiar skyline, it has been known to scholars and historians as “City of the thousand minarets”.

Cairo’s strategic location on the tip of the Delta, between the river Nile (East) and the Moqattam Hill (West), protected by vast desert plain on either side had led to an uninterrupted stream of historic events and continuous human interaction with the Site. This continuity shaped a variety of unique urban settlements characterized by domestic, religious, commercial and civil architecture; prominent by fortifications and a series of sophisticated hydraulics’ artifacts (Nilometer, Aqueduct, cisterns, *sabīls*, *ḥammāms* and ports) to master the Nile.

Since the 7th century, a variety of archaeological and historical significant settlements still exists:

- *al-Fuṣṭāṭ, Misr al-‘Aṭīqa, the first city founded in 642 AD by the Muslims in Egypt. The site includes the Roman fortress of Babylon (around 100 AD), the former centre of Coptic Egypt with its peculiar churches and monasteries; and the oldest synagogue in Egypt famous for the Cairo Geniza documents. Besides, al-Fuṣṭāṭ includes the first mosque founded in Egypt and Africa by ‘Amr Ibn al-Āṣ, and the archaeological site of the city’s early settlement that was once the centre of glass and ceramic artisanal production;*
- *Al-Qaṭā’i, the royal Tulunid city, represented by the unique mosque of Ahmad ibn Ṭūlūn (876-79 AD). At present, the Tulunid mosque is surrounded by the areas of Ṣālibah and Qal’at al-Kabsh that flourished in the 14th century with Mamluk architectural masterpieces found along the lanes of Shāri as-Ṣaliba and Shāri al-Ṣufeya (the extension of the Qasaba);*
- *The Citadel area, where the Ayyubids erected their fortress (around 1176 AD) on the hill, which became a favourable location to the rulers of Cairo for hundreds of years. The area comprises the historic city walls and various architectural masterpieces, such as the Bahri Mamluk madrasa of Sultan Ḥasan (1356-63 AD), located at the Citadel’s base on a square once famous for prestigious ceremonies and processions. Furthermore, the paramount artisanal area of al-Darb al-Ahmar is located beside the Citadel; it was originally the site of Fatimid and Ayyubid cemeteries transformed by the Mamluks to an urban area comprising significant Mamluk and Ottoman monuments and important thoroughfares such as Sūq as-Silāḥ and al-Tabbāna;*
- *The Fatimid nucleus of al-Qāhira, located inside the city fortification of Badr al-Jamālī (1087-92 AD), of which remaining gates are Bāb Zuwayla to the south and Bāb al-Naṣr and Bāb al-Futūḥ to the north. The area comprises the highest concentration of Fatimid, Ayyubid, Mamluk and Ottoman monuments in Cairo both along its main spines connecting the city gates, and the network of alleys linking these spines;*
- *The necropolis, Cairo’s great cemeteries, is located on both sides of the Citadel forming a belt around the historic city. The southern cemeteries (with the famous mausoleum of Imām al-Shāfi‘ī (1211 AD), as well as with significant shrines, tombs and mausoleums from the 10th century onwards) stretch east to the Tulunid mosque towards al-Fuṣṭāṭ area south; while the northern cemeteries (also called the Mamluk cemeteries) extend north to the Citadel along the eastern boundaries of Fatimid Cairo. The necropolis contains a large number of mausoleums and funerary complexes of all periods representing a unique settlement that combines religious, ceremonial and urban residential functions (since living in the cemeteries represents a continuation of an old Cairene tradition).*
- *Būlāq, the main port of Cairo in the 15th century, was considered a vital commercial and industrial area supplying the capital with goods imported from the surrounding regions. The port, that has preserved its significance until the 19th century, included a great number of wakālas, caravanserais and takiyyas, in addition to significant mosques. Today, some of its masterpieces are still preserved and reflect the lively economic activity that existed in the area.*

Historic Cairo is inscribed under the following criteria that enlighten the Outstanding Universal Values of the site:

Criterion (i): Represent a unique artistic or aesthetic achievement, a masterpiece of human creative genius;

Worldwide, few cities are as rich as Cairo in monuments, artifacts and in the complete urban ensemble, expressing layers of history. With stunning works of human creativity representing early Umayyad, Tulunid, Fatimid and Ayyubid architecture; with artistic genius and urban integration of religious complexes and domestic architecture during Mamluks and Ottomans, the city was a model of splendid Islamic architecture that had a great influence on the Islamic world.

Several great monuments in Cairo are considered masterpieces representing incontestable architectural and artistic qualities. The mosque of Ahmad ibn Ṭūlūn (876-79 AD), the main congregation mosque of the Tulunid city, with its spiral minaret, its pointed arches open into a vast court and its peculiar crenellations; is considered an undisputable model of early Islamic architecture influenced by the Samarran style. The distinctive Fatimid architecture (969–1171 AD) represented by the city fortifications and gates, as well as by significant mausoleums, shrines, and mosques (such as al-Azhar, al-Ḥākim, al-Aqmar and al-Ṣāliḥ Ṭalā'i'), is of decisive importance to the history of the monumental Islamic art. The extraordinary Bahri Mamluk (1250-1382 AD) and Burji Mamluk (1382-1517 AD) monuments such as the madrasas-mausoleums of Sultan Qalāwūn, Sultan al-Nāṣir Muḥammad, and Sultan Ḥaṣan, as well as the religious-funerary complex of Sultan al-Ghūrī reign triumphant above the skyline of Cairo, the refinement of their colorful architecture is boldly defined, original and unexpected: Stone domes decorated with floral and geometrical patterns, elegant minarets with chiseled cantilevers, tall facades with extensive marble decorations, inscription bands, medallions, and balconies mounted on intricate stalactites.

Criterion (v): Be a characteristic example of a significant, traditional style of architecture, method of construction, or form of town planning or traditional human settlement that is fragile by nature or has become vulnerable under the impact of irreversible socio-cultural or economic change;

Historic Cairo is an outstanding example of integrated urban fabric, expressing the coexistence of different cultures and human interaction with the environment. Within its perimeters, the city encloses a variety of unique settlements as a result of the continuous urban process that started in 100 AD, through the Roman Fortress of Babylon, the Coptic quarter, and the early Islamic cities.

The human interaction with the Nile River and the lakes has shaped Cairo's settlements and its architecture. The Aqueduct has created a link between the city and the Nile, which made it possible to accommodate Cairo's development, and to erect a network of canals, cisterns, sabīls, and ḥammāms. The two historic ports of Būlāq (north) and al-Fuṣṭāṭ (south) were strongly connected to the use of the Nile: The historic development of trade with Europe enhanced the northern port of Būlāq, while the trade with India and Africa enhanced the southern port of al-Fuṣṭāṭ, strongly expressed through architectural masterpieces of wakālas and ribā' (residential units often above shops).

Since the second half of the 19th century, the development of Cairo reflects the socio-economic changes of the modernization and is affected by environmental constraints transforming the functions and uses of the city. Nevertheless, the development of the modern city was connected to the mastering of the river Nile, the lakes and the canals: The dams have allowed the building up on wetlands connected to the Nile, the drain of the lakes has filled the historic core with newer settlements, and the filling up of the canals has added to the previous street network. Historic Cairo became vulnerable due to these pressures, which entailed new streets opening in the original fabric, the change of functions in historical buildings (caravanserais, madrasas, sabīls), and the widespread use of new architectural models. The transformations, however, added to the variety of settlements and monuments, without major alterations to the historic urban fabric.

Criterion (vi): Be most importantly associated with ideas or beliefs, with events or with persons, of outstanding historical importance or significance

Cairo has always been a crucial religious, political, commercial and cultural center in the Middle East and in the Mediterranean region. Particularly between the 9th and 15th centuries, it represented a prominent city where pioneer scientists, medicines, astronomers, theologians and writers had a vital influence beyond the Islamic World. An outstanding example of this cultural tradition is associated to al-Azhar, which is still considered a leading theological and university center for the Muslim World since its foundation in 970 AD.

Historic Cairo is an outstanding example of historic urban environment strongly connected to its living tradition. The community life has ensured the survival of traditional markets, local craftsmanship and traditional know-how. Furthermore, religious, festival processions (mūlīds) and story tellers are strongly connected with local and traditional beliefs currently still celebrated in the Cairene streets. Historic Cairo's living traditions have inspired contemporary literature and visual arts, helping the diffusion of Egyptian culture in the world. The fruitful coexistence of diverse cultures and religions enlightens a rich intangible heritage.

Authenticity (2011):

The inscribed World Heritage Site testifies Outstanding Universal Value. The great concentration of monuments, that represent different historic eras including remained domestic dwellings, form Cairo's rich cultural heritage. This is clearly seen in the architecture, the building materials, the traditional crafts and the construction skills (stone carving, wood work, ivory inlay, blown glass, ceramics, cooper work...). The historic urban landscapes (skylines and streetscapes) are visible in the city's morphology with various architectural masterpieces. Cultural and religious traditions are still meaningful and shape layers of urban reality. The physical evidence of the city and its great past remain prominent, although alteration occurred to the tangible and intangible heritage. Within the greater metropolitan city of Cairo, the role and location of the historic city is preserved, being the centre of a cultural, religious and commercial life. The continuity of the traditional activities had implied a transformation and adaptation throughout the years to ensure its survival.

Integrity (2011):

Historic Cairo's overall urban structure, as well as its visual integrity and recognizable skyline are intact. Despite the transformations that occurred in the urban fabric, the city's profile, which is characterized by monuments, domestic architecture, traditional markets, crafts and festivals, is largely preserved. In the last decades, a movement of conservation has restored a large number of Cairo's monumental masterpieces, which architectural features and materials still have a high degree of integrity. The city's minor and vernacular architecture has been strongly renovated or replaced often with inconsistent buildings; however, the persistence of the historic spatial structure (street patterns, landmarks, anchors and activities) has guaranteed the vitality of its community life that represents an incontestable intangible heritage. Nonetheless, the ongoing urban development in and around the site may represent a threat as for the impact of the traffic, land use and environmental changes.

The boundaries of the World Heritage Site have been outlined to include the whole area defined by the historic street pattern with monuments representing different cultural and architectural layers of history. This is to insure the preservation of Historic Cairo in its integrity.

Management (2011):

It is needed to protect the World Heritage Site integrity to ensure its transmission to future generations. In the 1979 Nomination file the geographical definition of the site was unclear. Details on protective, legal and administrative measures were insufficient. Since 1999, the World Heritage Committee encouraged in several occasions the State Party to formalize the limits of the inscribed site and pointed out the need to strengthen the coordination among the various institutions involved in the rehabilitation of the site. Furthermore, at its more recent sessions, the Committee requested the Egyptian Authorities to prepare a comprehensive urban plan for the conservation and development of the old city (Dec. 31 COM7B.6 and 32 COM 7B.58, 2007), which obviously implies the definition of a clear perimeter for the “core areas” and the “buffer zones” with related protection measures.

With reference to the decision of the WH Committee taken during the 29th session held in Durban in 2005, the Egyptian Government submitted to UNESCO–WHC a “primary plan to define the borders of Historic Cairo” that included 5 zones (according to the 1979 nomination file), with the specification that “the buffer zones are currently under discussion among the governmental bodies”. Among those, the “zone 1” encompasses the study area of the “Historic Cairo” project launched by the Ministry of Culture in 2002.

Later on in 2007, responding to the request of the World Heritage Committee, the Egyptian Supreme Council of Antiquities submitted officially to the World Heritage Centre of UNESCO four maps indicating the boundaries of the WH site based on the decree N° 1481 dated 22/06/1993, and signed by the President of the “Permanent Commission of Islamic and Coptic Antiquities”. These maps are nowadays the only official document providing a delimitation of the WH site.

As reported by several WHC mission reports following the 2007 submission, there was a continuing lack of a precise delimitation of the site, and the absence of related protection measures, most of all concerning the historic urban fabric.

In July 2010, within the framework of the Program “Safeguarding of Cultural Heritage in Egypt”, where the World Heritage Centre works in close consultation with Egyptian Authorities to support the Management of World Heritage Sites within Egyptian territories, the “Urban Regeneration Project for Historic Cairo (URHC)” was launched by the World Heritage Centre, with the general aim to define the perimeters of the site and its buffer zones, and to provide the property with management and conservation plans, as well as adequate measures to insure the protection of Historic Cairo in cooperation with the concerned governmental bodies and stakeholders.

Annex 2: ICOMOS technical review

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL ON MONUMENTS AND SITES

ICOMOS

April 10 1979

Nominations on the World Heritage List

REVIEW SHEET

THE HISTORICAL CENTRE OF CAIRO - Egypt - °89

Proposed for ICOMOS Bureau recommendation

We question the geographical definition which is proposed and complementary details would be useful. Even so, the historical, archeological and urbanistic importance of Cairo is absolutely unquestionable.

Panel:

M. André Chastel

Mr. Henry Millon

M. Jean Taralon

CONSEIL INTERNATIONAL DES MONUMENTS ET DES SITES
ICOMOS

10 Avril 1979

Propositions d'inscription à la liste du patrimoine mondial

FICHE CRITIQUE

Centre historique du Caire - Egypte - n°89

Bien à soumettre à la recommandation du Bureau de l'ICOMOS

ICOMOS a été
On peut s'interroger sur le découpage proposé. Quelques précisions complémentaires seraient utiles, mais l'importance historique, archéologique et urbanistique du Caire ne fait pas le moindre doute.

critères 4 (témoignage de spécificité) et 5 (habitat humain traditionnel)

Panel :

M. André Chastel

Mr. Henry Millon

M. Jean Taroni

ICOMOS a été
ICOMOS a été soumise devant l'Assemblée générale du Caire.

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL ON MONUMENTS AND SITES
ICOMOS

6 April 1979

WORLD HERITAGE LIST (CULTURAL PROPERTY)
ICOMOS TECHNICAL REVIEW NOTES

N.B. All comments are keyed and numbered according to the World Heritage Nomination Forms. Information requested is underlined.

1. (a) Country: Egypt

(c) Name of property: Islamic Cairo (Identification ° 89)

2. Juridical Data

(a) Owner: "State property" is insufficient. Please give the name of the State agency which owns the property which is not privately held.

(b) Legal status: what are the provisions of law no. 215 of 1951? Provide details of protective, legal and administrative measures envisaged or already taken for the conservation of the property (e.g. creation of national park). Give details on the state of occupancy of the property and its accessibility to the general public.

(c) Responsible administration
Please give mailing address for bodies responsible for administration of property.

5. Justification

Property nominated to the World Heritage List is evaluated against specific criteria adopted by the World Heritage Committee. Although the Cairo nomination states, "as a site of outstanding universal value it meets all the criteria for inclusion for inclusion in the World Heritage List", it would have been most useful if specific criteria had been cited as a part of the justification section. As the World Heritage Nomination Form states: each property should:

- (i) represent a unique artistic or aesthetic achievement, a masterpiece of the creative genius; or
- (ii) have exerted considerable influence, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on subsequent developments in architecture, monumental sculpture, garden and landscape design, related arts, or human settlement;

Information requested above should be forwarded to:
The Secretariat
World Heritage Committee
Division of Cultural Heritage
UNESCO
7, place de Fontenoy
75700 Paris

Information requested above should be forwarded to:
The Secretariat

ICOMOS

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL ON MONUMENTS AND SITES
CONSEIL INTERNATIONAL DES MONUMENTS ET DES SITES
CONSEJO INTERNACIONAL DE MONUMENTOS Y SITIOS
МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ СОВЕТ ПО ВОПРОСАМ ПАМЯТНИКОВ И ДОСТОПРИМЕЧАТЕЛЬНЫХ МЕСТ

DU PATRIMOINE MONDIAL

WORLD HERITAGE LIST N° 89

A) IDENTIFICATION	A) IDENTIFICATION
<u>Bien proposé:</u> Le Caire Islamique	<u>Nomination:</u> Islamic Cairo
<u>Lieu:</u> Gouvernorat du Caire	<u>Location:</u> Governorship of Cairo
<u>Etat partie:</u> Egypte	<u>State party:</u> Egypt
<u>Date:</u> 9 Mars 1979	<u>Date:</u> March 9, 1979
B) RECOMMANDATION DE L'ICOMOS	B) ICOMOS RECOMMENDATION
Que le bien culturel proposé soit inscrit sur la Liste du Patrimoine Mondial.	That the cultural property proposed be included on the World Heritage List.
C) JUSTIFICATION	C) JUSTIFICATION
<p>Il est peu de villes au monde qui soient aussi riches que le Caire en édifices anciens, remplis de signification historique et de beauté formelle. Le centre historique (8 x 4 kms), sur la rive orientale du Nil, ne contient pas moins de 600 monuments classés, datables du VIIe au XIXe siècle, implantés dans de larges fragments d'un tissu urbain bien préservé. Le destin historique de la ville, importante métropole (Fostât) dès les débuts de l'Islam, capitale des califes Fatimides, fondateurs du Caire proprement dit (El-Qahirah), du Xe au XIIe siècle, puis capitale des Ayoubides (1171-1250), dont le premier dynaste, Saladin, unit les deux cités de Fostât et du Caire, riche et brillante encore sous les Mamelouks (1250-1517, explique cette longue série de monuments prestigieux: mosquée d'Amr Ibn el-As (fondée en 641) à Fostât (dont il faut signaler aussi la forteresse romaine et les églises coptes), mosquée d'Ibn Touloun</p>	<p>There are few cities in the world which are as rich as Cairo in old buildings, filled with historic significance and formal beauty. The historic centre (8 x 4 kms) on the eastern bank of the Nile includes no less than 600 classified monuments dating from the 7th through the 20th century, distributed over various parts of the well preserved urban fabric. The historic destiny of the city, important metropolis (Fostât) from the beginnings of Islam; from the 10th century to the 12th century, capital of the Fatimid caliphs, who founded Cairo (El-Qâhirah); then, the Ayoubidas (1171-1250) whose first ruler, Saladin, united the two cities of Fostât and Cairo; still rich and ebullient under the Mamelukes (1250-1517), explains the long series of prestigious monuments : the mosque Amr Ibn el-As (founded in 641) at Fostât (whose Roman fortress and Coptic churches should also be pointed out), the mosque Ibn Tulun</p>

ICOMOS - Hôtel Saint-Aignan, 75 Rue du Temple, 75003 Paris - Tél. 277 35 76 - Cable address / Adresse télégraphique ICOMOS PARIS

(879), l'une des plus célèbres du monde islamique, mosquées d'El-Ahzar (972), d'Al-Hakim (990-1003), d'Al-Akmar (1125), de Mouayed (achevée en 1420) et grands complexes architecturaux de la mosquée-madrasa du sultan Hassan (1356) et de celle de Kaït-bey (1472). À ces grandes réalisations publiques, il convient d'ajouter les mausolées à coupes de l'époque fatimide, les tombeaux mamelouks, les demeures privées, dont certaines sont fort anciennes, les fortifications (portes fatimides Bab en-Nasr, Bab el-Foutouh, Bab-Zoueila, citadelle de Saladin). La conservation de cet ensemble exceptionnel est une nécessité si universellement ressentie que des travaux de restauration sont actuellement menés par des missions polonaise, allemande, italienne et indienne, tandis que des projets financés par les États-Unis, le Danemark, la Hollande, la Grande-Bretagne, la France, sont à l'étude.

L'ICOMOS recommande l'inscription du Caire Islamique sur la Liste du Patrimoine Mondial au titre des critères I, V et VI.

I) Plusieurs des grands monuments du Caire sont des chefs-d'œuvre incontestés. Ses arcs brisés, légèrement outrepassés, soulignés de frises en méplat, confèrent dégagement et rythme à l'architecture, longuement vantée, de la mosquée d'Ibn-Touloun. Les décors de l'époque fatimide ont, par le choix des éléments et leur mise en œuvre, une importance décisive dans l'histoire de l'art musulman monumental : à El-Azhar et Al-Hakim, on voit se fixer des types d'entrelacs, de décor épigraphique et linéaire avec leurs caractères spécifiquement musulmans. Tandis que triomphant, inoubliables, dans le ciel du Caire, les monuments mamelouks, les raffinements de leurs architectures colorées, hardiment découpées, originales et imprévues (coupes en arc persan incrustées d'entrelacs, minarets à encoissements précieusement ciselés, façades à hauts défoncements en arcs brisés, à balcons sur stalactites de la madrasa du sultan Hassan, de la mosquée de Kaït bey).

V) Le centre du Caire recèle quantité de rues et de demeures anciennes et maintient donc, au sein d'un tissu urbain traditionnel, des formes d'habitat humain remontant jusqu'au Moyen-Âge.

VI) Le centre historique du Caire constitue le témoin matériel impressionnant de l'importance internationale de la ville à l'époque médiévale, sur les plans politiques, stratégique, intellectuel et commercial.

(879), one of the most celebrated of the Islamic world; the mosques El-Ahzar (972), Al-Hakim (990-1003), Al-Akmar (1125), Mouayed (complete in 1420) and the large architectural complexes of the mosque-madrasa of the sultan Hassan (1356) and that of Qait Bey (1472). To these great public monuments should be added the domed mausoleums of the Fatimid period, the Mameluke tombs, the private dwellings (some of which are very old), the fortifications (the Fatimid portals of Bab en-Nasr, Bab el-Foutouh, Bab-Zoueila, the citadel of Saladin). The preservation of this exceptional group of buildings is such a universally accepted necessity that restoration work is presently being undertaken by Polish, German, Italian and Indian missions, and projects to be funded by the United States, Denmark, Holland, Great Britain and France are under study as well.

ICOMOS recommends the inscription of Islamic Cairo on the World Heritage List based on criteria I, V, and VI.

I) Several of the great monuments of Cairo are incontestable masterpieces. Its bearily pointed horseshoe arches underscored by friezes in bas relief convey an openness and rhythm to the mosque Ibn-Tulun for which it has long been praised. The decoration of the Fatimid period is, by the choice of its elements and of their application, of decisive importance to the history of monumental Muslim art: at El-Azhar and Al-Hakim, various types of interlace and of epigraphic and linear decor with their specifically Muslim characteristics were developed. Unforgettable, the Mameluke monument reign triumphant above the skyline of Cairo, the refinement of their colorful architecture, boldly defined, original and unexpected: domes with Persian arches incrustated with interlace, minarets with finely chiselled cantilevers, tall facades with pointed arches, balconies mounted on stalactites like those of the madrasa of sultan Hassan and the mosque of Qait Bey.

V) The centre of Cairo groups numerous streets and old dwellings and thus maintains, in the heart of the traditional urban fabric, forms of human settlement which go back to the Middle Ages.

VI) The historic centre of Cairo constitutes the impressive material witness to the international importance, on the political, strategic, intellectual and commercial level, of the city during the medieval period.

ICOMOS, Paris.

Annex 3: List of monuments restored by SCA during the Historic Cairo restoration Project

Phase	Name of the Project	Monuments included in the project	Monuments included in the project
Phase 1 (including 46 Monument)	Al-Ayni	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mosque of al-Ayni • House of Sitt Wasila' • Zawiya of Ahmad ibn Sha'ban • Sabil-kuttab of Qaytbay • Mausoleum of Sudun al-Qasrawi • Façade of Qaytbay 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sabil-kuttab of Abu'l Iqbal 'Arifin Bey • Minaret of Shaker ibn Ghannam • Qa'a of al-Dardir • Sabil-kuttab of Khalil Effendi al-Muqati'gui • Mosque of Kafur al-Zimam
	Abu'l Dhahab	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mosque of Mohammad Bey Abu'l Dhahab • Hawd & sabil of Muhammad Bey Abu'l Dhahab • Sabil-Kuttab of Zayn al-Abidin • Sabil-kuttab of Sulayman Bey al-Kharbutli • Mosque of Umm al-Ghulam • Sabil of al-Bazdar 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sabil-Kuttab of Isma'il ibn Ahmad • Sabil-kuttab of al-Sayyid 'Ali ibn Hayza' • Mosque of Almalik al-Gukandar • Mosque of Aydumur al-Bahlawan • Khan al-Zaraksha • Takiya of Abu'l Dhahab
	Al-Ghuri complex	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mausoleum & sabil-kuttab of al-Ghuri • Sabil of Kosa Sinan • Wikalat al-Sanadqiya • Two street roofings behind al-Ghuri mosque • Wikalat al-Gallaba • Bab al-Ghuri 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asquf al-Sanadqiya • Wikala of Sulayman Agha al-Silahdar • Façade of the wikala of Bedawiya Shahin • Zawiya of Ga'far al-Sadiq • Wikala of Taghribardi • Bab al-Badistan al-Ghuri
	al-Mu'ayyad Shaykh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mosque of al-Mu'ayyad Shaykh 	
	Northern Wall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Northern wall • Bab al-Nasr 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bab al-Futuh
	Al-Silahdar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mosque of Sulayman Agha al-Silahdar • Mosque of Mahmud Moharram 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sabil-kuttab of Tusun Pasha
	Wikalat al-Ghuri	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wikalat al-Ghuri 	

Phase	Name of the Project	Monuments included in the project	Monuments included in the project
Phase 2 (including 25 Monument)	Mamay al-Sa'ifii	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maq'ad of Mamay al-Sa'ifii Mausoleum & madrasa of Salih Negm al-Din Ayyub Gate of the Bayt al-Qadi 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sabil-Kuttab of Khusraw Pasha Remains of the madrasa of al-Zahir Baybars Wikala in the waqf of al-Haramayn Qa'a of Muhib al Din al-Muwaqqi
	Bashtak	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Façade of the mosque of 'Abd al-Latif al-Qarafi Palace of Bashtak 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mosque of al-Sultan al-Kamil Hammam of Inal
	Qalawun	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mosque of Muhib al-Din Abu'l Tayyib Complex of al-Nasir Muhammad 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mosque of Sultan Barquq Mosque of Qadi 'Abd al-Basit
	al-Ashraf Barsbay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mosque & sabil-kuttab of Shaykh 'Ali al-Mutahhar Mosque of Qadi Sharaf al-Din 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mosque of Murad Pasha Mosque of Qadi Yahya Madrassa & sabil of al-Ashraf Barsbay
	al-Gawhari	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wikalat al-Mulla al-Kabira Mosque of al-Gawhari & façade of adjoining building Mosque of Taghribardi 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wikala & sabil-kuttab of Gamal al-Din al-Dhahabi Sabil-kuttab of Taha Hasan al-Wardani
Phase 3 (including 16 Monument)	Group 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mosque of Sa'id al-Su'ada Khanqah of Baybars al-Gashankir Fatimid mausoleum 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mausoleum of Qarasunqur Hammam al-Gamaliya
	Group 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> House in the waqf of Mahmud al-Shabsiri House of Qaytbay Mosque of al-Mar'a (Fatima Shaqra) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hammam al-Sukkariya Hammam of al-Mu'ayyad Shaykh Wikalat al-Sharaybi
	Bab al-Wazir	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mosque of Aytмыш al-Bagasi Hawd-kuttab of Aytмыш al-Bgasi Takiya of Taqi al-Din al-Bistami 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bimaristan of al-Mi'ayyad Shaykh Gate of the Darb al-Labbana

Study on the Monuments in the Action Area – URHC (June 2014)

Phase	Name of the Project	Monuments included in the project
Separate Projects (13 project)	Textiles Museum	• Textiles Museum
	Development of al-Mu'iz Street	• al-Mu'iz Street
	Urban Development for Gamaliyya	• Gamaliyya
	Bayt of al-Rub'uma'a	• Manzil of al-Rub'uma'a
	The Acqueduct	• The Acqueduct
	Palace of Muhammad Ali in Manyal	• Palace of Muhammad Ali
	Manzil of al-Sadat al-Wafa'iya	• Manzil of al-Sadat al-Wafa'iya
	Palace of the amir Taz	• Palace of the amir Taz
	Mosque of Ahmad ibn Tulun	• Mosque of Ahmad ibn Tulun

Annex 4: List of Organizations and Institutions worked on Historic Cairo

Name	Subject	Projects
International		
The International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS)	Heritage	Publication: MONUMENTS AND SITES (1996), EGYPT
International Center for the Study of Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM)	Training, Information, Research, Cooperation and Advocacy	
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	Socio-economic /urban development &management	1. Participatory National, Regional and Governorate Strategic Planning for Balanced Spatial Development (SPDA) 2. Strategic Urban Development for Greater Cairo 3. Entrepreneurship for Creative Industries, Egypt
Regional Institution		
Aga Khan Trust for Culture (AKTC) and Aga Khan Development Network (AKDN)	Historic Cities Programme/ Socio-economic Programmes/ Employment/ BDS	Azhar Park Project
		Al-Darb Al-Ahmar Community Development Co. (CDC)
Bohara Indian sect (Dawoodi Bohra's)	restoration of Shi'a landmarks	restoration of al-Hakim mosque
		restoration of the Qurqumas dome
		restoration of al-Aqmar mosque
Musée Sans Frontières (AISBL)/ Museum With No Frontiers - MWNF	produce a virtual museum	Discover Islamic Arts
International Institution		
Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)- Egypt Program Support Unit	PDP/ CS Partnership/ SMEs/ BDSSP/ Environment	Cairo Economic Livelihoods Program (CELP)
Royal Danish Academy of Fine Arts - School of Architecture		madrassa of al-Ghuri restoration project (1980-84)

Study on the Monuments in the Action Area – URHC (June 2014)

Name	Subject	Projects
Institute Francais d'Archeologie Oriental (IFAO)		The walls of Cairo
<i>Mission française de coopération pour la sauvegarde du Caire Islamique/</i> Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (CRNS) French Foreign Affairs Ministry Egyptian Antiquities Organization	Restoration	house of al-Harawy and house of al-Sinnari restoration project (1986-1993)
	Documentation of heritage	Palais et maisons du Caire, Tome I et II, Paris 1982-1983
		proposals for restoration projects
Atelier Parisien d'Urbanisme (APUR) + Mairie de Paris	Urban rehabilitation study	Projects au Caire - Sayeda Zeinab (2002-2005)
		Rehabilitation du Caire ancien: du Vieux Caire a Sayeda Zeinab
		Un Nouvel escalier pour Qal'at al-Kabsh et Tulun
		Strategie de rehabilitation, Qal'at al-Kabsh et Tulun
		Rue Abu ad-Dahab, la cour de mecaniciens
		Amenagement des rues Abdel Meguid al-Labban et Khoderi
		Circulation et Deplacements
		La vie quotidienne a Sayeda Zeinab
		Histoire et actualite de Sayeda Zeinab, les quartiers de Qal'at al-Kabsh et Tulun
		Le Caire, enjeux dans la vieille ville
German Archeological Institute (DAI)	Monuments Restoration/ Research	Darb al-Qirmiz Quarter Rehabilitation Project in al-Gamaliyya (1980th)
Goethe Institute Egypt		Qantara.de (promote dialogue with the Islamic world)

Study on the Monuments in the Action Area – URHC (June 2014)

German International Cooperation (GIZ)		Participatory Development Programme in Urban Areas (PDP)
Name	Subject	Projects
Italian-Egyptian Center for Restoration and Archaeology (C.I.E.R.A.)	Monuments Restoration/ training center	Restoring the area of the Mevlevi convent (since 1976)
Development Cooperation Office of the Italian Embassy in Cairo	Development Cooperation Projects	ITALIAN-EGYPTIAN DEBT FOR DEVELOPMENT SWAP PROGRAM
Polish Center for Mediterranean Archeology	Monuments Restoration	Restoration works in the mamluk/ eastern cemetery
Russian Institute of Egyptology in Cairo		Conservation of Coptic Icons
The American Research Center (ARCE)	-Monuments restoration -Urban rehabilitation -Fine restoration -Documentation of heritage	Underwater archaeology, Old Cairo
		Conserving HC Splendid Legacy
		Mapping the City Victorious
		Preserving Cultural Heritage with Documentation
		Documentation of Inscriptions in HC
		The Synagogues of Ha'im Capusi and Moses Maimonides (1995-96)
		Bab Zuwayla Conservation Project (1998-2003)
		Zawiya and Sabil Farag Ibn Barquq
		Bayt al-Razzaz
		Sabil Kuttab and Wikala of Nafisa al-Bayda (1999)
		Sabil of Muhammad 'Ali Pasha (also called sabil-kuttab Tusun Pasha), (2003)

Study on the Monuments in the Action Area – URHC (June 2014)

The American Research Center (ARCE)	-Monuments restoration -Urban rehabilitation -Fine restoration -Documentation of heritage	Rehabilitation of 19 Century Houses in al-Darb al-Ahmar
		Master Plan for Old Cairo (1998)
		Conservation of a Medieval Wall Painting in Old Cairo - PI (2006/6), PII (2006/7)
		Conservation of Coptic Art in Old Cairo (2006/7)
		Training for SCA Inspectors - PI (2004/5), PII (2006/7)
		Sabil Hasan Agha Arzingan Conservation Project (2008/9)
		Mosque of Aslam Al-Silhadar Conservation Project (2006-9)
		Documentation & Conservation Assessment of the Mosque al-Maridani in Cairo (2009/10)
National Institutions		
Arab Bureau for Design and Technical Consultation		Revitalization of Fatimid Cairo, Study 1980
Bibliotheca Alexandrina		CULTURAMA / Alexandria and Mediterranean Research Center (Alex Med) /Digital Library
Center for Documentation of Cultural & Natural Heritage (CULTNAT), Bibliotheca Alexandrina	Documentation of heritage	Islamic Cairo Heritage/ Coptic Heritage / Memory of Arab World/ Patrimoines Partagés
Industrial Modernisation Center (IMC)	Local Crafts Development	Development of Ethnic Egyptian Products (DEEP)

Annex 5: Survey Form for the monuments

1. Building general information - معلومات عامة عن العقار

ID Quism	كود القسم	ID Shiakha	كود الشياخة	ID Building/GIS	كود البناية
Inventory number:					
Date of survey:		تاريخ المسح:	Name of the surveyor:		
إسم المساح :					

1.1 Location - الموقع

Quism:	قسم:	Street's name:	أسم الشارع:
Shiakha:	شياخة:	Number:	رقم العقار:
Building name (if exist):		أسم العقار (إذا وجد):	

1.2 Ownership - الملكية

Private	خاص	Awqaf	أوقاف
State Governmental	أمالك الدولة العامة / حكومي	Unknown	غير معلوم

1.3-REGISTRATION/PROTECTION STATUS

حالة التسجيل/الحماية

1.3.1-PROTECTED AREAS (according to the National Organization for Urban Harmony)		المناطق ذات القيمة المتميزة (طبقاً للجهاز القومي للتنسيق الحضاري)	
Is it located in an area of peculiar value?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> نعم	No <input type="checkbox"/> لا	هل يقع العقار داخل منطقة ذات قيمة متميزة
Name of the area of peculiar value:	Historic Cairo <input type="checkbox"/> القاهرة التاريخية Khedivial Cairo <input type="checkbox"/> القاهرة الخديوية	المنطقة الواقعة بها العقار:	
Protection zone:	A <input type="checkbox"/> أ B <input type="checkbox"/> ب C <input type="checkbox"/> ج A intersection <input type="checkbox"/> أ منطقة تداخل	نطاق الحماية الواقع به العقار:	

1.3.2-PROTECTED BUILDINGS

القيد في جدول المباني المتميزة

Listed buildings of peculiar value:	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> نعم	No <input type="checkbox"/> لا	العقار مقيد بحصر المباني المتميزة
Classification level:	A <input type="checkbox"/> أ B <input type="checkbox"/> ب C <input type="checkbox"/> ج	مستوى تصنيف المبنى	
Listing number:			

1.3.3-Monuments

موقف العقار من قانون حماية الآثار

Is the building listed as a monument	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> نعم	No <input type="checkbox"/> لا	هل المبنى مقيد أثر
Listing Number:			

1.4 Footprint of the building - هيكل المبنى

Built <input type="checkbox"/> مشيد	Partial Ruin <input type="checkbox"/> متهدم جزئياً
(**) Under transformation <input type="checkbox"/> تحت التغيير	Total Ruin <input type="checkbox"/> متهدم كلياً

(*) development, re-construction

(**) Under restoration, under rehabilitation, under renovation

(*) إعادة الإنشاء - تنمية
(**) تحت الترميم، تحت إعادة التأهيل، تحت التجديد،

1.5 Typology (historical or contemporary) - نمط المبني (نمط تاريخي أو معاصر)

Residential	سكني	Commerce	تجاري
Apartment building	مبنى سكني	Covered Market	سوق مغطي
Mansions Palace	سراية / قصر	Khan and Wakala	خان أو وكالة
Rab'a	ربع		
Townhouses	منزل		
Villas	فيلا		
Religious	ديني	Water and fortifications	دفاعية ومائية
Church and Cathedral	كنيسة أو كاتدرائية	Aqueduct and	أسوار دفاعية- مجرى العيون
Mashehad and	مشهد أو ضريح	Fortifications	حمام
Mausoleum	دير	Hamam	سبيل- سبيل كتاب- حوض
Monastery	جامع أو مسجد	Sabil & Sabil-Kuttab Hawd	دورة مياه - موضة
Mosque	مدرسة دينية	Meeda Bathroom	
Madrasa	معبد		
Synagogue			
Specialized	متخصصة	Specialized	متخصصة
School	مدرسة	Fire station	مطافئ
Theatre Cinema	مسرح - سينما	Hospital	مستشفى
Office Building	مبنى إداري	Station (train bus, etc.)	محطة (أتوبيس- قطار الخ)
Khanqah-Tikya-Bymaristan	خانقاه - تكية - بيمارستان		
Undetectable	غير محدد		

2. Building functions - استعمالات المبنى

2.1 Function present on ground floor - إستعمالات الدور الأرضي

Residential	سكني	Animal Sheds	حظائر الحيوانات
Cafe, Restaurant, Take away	مقهى، مطعم وتيك أوي	Educational	تعليمي
Commercial Neighbourhood	تجاري لمنطقة المنطقة	Cultural	ثقافي
Commercial City scale	تجاري لمنطقة المدينة	Museum	متحف
Workshop	ورشة	Religious	ديني
Warehouses & storages	المستودعات والمخازن	Administrative & services	إداري، وخدمي
Parking, Garage	انتظار السيارات، جراج	Health care	الرعاية الصحية
Waste dump	مقالب النفايات	Private practice	عيادة/مكتب خاصة
		No functions	غير مستعمل

Spreading out of activities on street	إشغال الأنشطة للشارع	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> نعم	No <input type="checkbox"/> لا	Partial <input type="checkbox"/> جزئي
---------------------------------------	----------------------	----------------------------------	--------------------------------	---------------------------------------

2.2 Function present on upper floors - استعمالات الدور الأول

Residential	سكني	Animal Sheds	حظائر الحيوانات
Cafe, Restaurant, Take away	مقهى، مطعم وتيك أوي	Educational	تعليمي
Commercial Neighbourhood	تجاري لمنطقة المنطقة	Cultural	ثقافي
Commercial City scale	تجاري لمنطقة المدينة	Museum	متحف
Workshop	ورشة	Religious	ديني
Warehouses & storages	المستودعات والمخازن	Administrative & services	إداري، وخدمي
Parking, Garage	انتظار السيارات، جراج	Health care	الرعاية الصحية
Waste dump	مقالب النفايات	Private practice	عيادة/مكتب خاصة
		No functions	غير مستعمل

2.3 Overall function - الإستخدام الكلي

Mono-functional	<input type="checkbox"/> استخدام أحادي	Multi-functional	<input type="checkbox"/> متعدد الاستخدامات	Undetectable	<input type="checkbox"/> غير معروف
-----------------	--	------------------	--	--------------	------------------------------------

2.4 Usage - الإشغال

Totally used	<input type="checkbox"/> إشغال كلي	Partially used	<input type="checkbox"/> إشغال جزئي	Un-used	<input type="checkbox"/> غير مشغل
--------------	------------------------------------	----------------	-------------------------------------	---------	-----------------------------------

3. Structure of the building - إنشاء المبنى

3.1 Main effects of physical decay - مظاهر تدهور إنشائي

Bulging/bearing walls	انتفاخ الحوائط الحاملة	Not present	<input type="checkbox"/> لا يوجد	Light	<input type="checkbox"/> خفيف	Heavy	<input type="checkbox"/> كثيف
Crack pattern	نمط الشروخ	None	<input type="checkbox"/> لا يوجد	Medium	<input type="checkbox"/> وسط		
		Light	<input type="checkbox"/> خفيف	Heavy	<input type="checkbox"/> كثيف		
Water stains/damages	بقع/ضرر الرطوبة	Not present	<input type="checkbox"/> لا يوجد	Light	<input type="checkbox"/> خفيف	Heavy	<input type="checkbox"/> كثيف
Erosion	التعرية	Not present	<input type="checkbox"/> لا يوجد	Light	<input type="checkbox"/> خفيف	Heavy	<input type="checkbox"/> كثيف

3.2 Overall state of conservation - حالة الحفاظ العامة

State of conservation	حالة الحفاظ	Good	<input type="checkbox"/> جيد	Dilapidated	<input type="checkbox"/> سيئ جداً/متدهور
		Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> مقبول	Ruined	<input type="checkbox"/> متهدم
		Bad	<input type="checkbox"/> سيئ		

Annex 6: Law 117/1983: The Antiquities Law

The Egyptian Antiquities law consists of 4 parts:

Part 1: General provisions

Part 2: Registrations

Part 3: Penalties

Part 4: Final provisions

The following section provides a summary of the Antiquities Law and its Executive Regulations, which is considered crucial for the protection of Historic Cairo.

Part 1: General provisions

Part 1 of the law identifies the properties or the movable objects that shall be considered an antiquity. In this respect, the Supreme Council of Antiquities (SCA) may accept the alienation of historic real estate properties by authorities and individuals by way of a grant, against nominal price or by placing such properties at its disposal for a period not less than 50 years.

Furthermore, the antiquity shall be registered by a decree issued by the Minister of Antiquities, based on the proposal of the SCA board. The owner should be informed and the decree should be published, and endorsed to register the property at the Real Estate Publicity Department. As a result, the property can neither be demolished nor exported nor confiscated. However, the adjacent lands may be confiscated after the approval of the Minister of Antiquities, based on the proposal of the SCA board and directors. No work is allowed to the property, unless a permit is obtained from the SCA after the approval of the permanent committee. Moreover, these works shall be carried out under the direct supervision of the SCA representative. In case unlicensed works is conducted, the SCA shall restore things the way they were at the expense of the violator without prejudice to penalties stipulated in the law. The Supreme Council for Planning and Urban Development may - upon the proposal of the Minister and against a just compensation - assign easement rights to the properties adjacent to the archaeological sites and historic buildings, within the limits of the antiquity zone,²³ to preserve its artistic characteristics or its outer shape. Furthermore, no building licenses may be granted for archaeological sites or lands or to the area of the aesthetic lines. The Supreme Council for Urban Planning can grant licenses in the area of the aesthetic lines²⁴ only upon approval of the SCA and under their conditions aimed at the preservation of integrity.²⁵

²³ Antiquity zone as defined by the Law: places or lands adjacent to the antiquity, defined by the ad hoc permanent committee to ensure their protection. Places and lands of proximity to the antiquity are defined as: places or lands outside the archaeological sites, places or lands, of which distance is designated by the Council. A resolution is issued by the Supreme Council for Planning and Urban development in respect of sites, places or lands-whether at the qualified areas or otherwise, to guarantee the preservation of the surrounding of the antiquity.

²⁴ It is the area that surrounds the antiquity and extends as per instructions of the Council, in a view to preserve the aesthetic value of the antiquity. Such lands shall be treated as archaeological lands.

²⁵ According to Articles 11, 12, 13, 16, 20 and 22

Part 2: Registrations, maintenance and excavation of antiquities

Part 2 states that the SCA shall identify sites and lands and determine their location and characteristics and prove that on map, that should be provided to the competent local unit (district) and Supreme Council for Planning and Urban Development to consider the same on the preparation of the general plan. The SCA should prepare the registered sites for visits and study, taking into consideration its security and maintenance. The listed sites and historic buildings should be guarded by the competent police, guards and approved private security. The SCA board shall identify areas surrounding each archaeological site to be secured. Furthermore, the Council shall solely carry out the maintenance and restoration works necessary for registered antiquities, archaeological sites and places, and historic buildings. Ministry of Endowment (*Waqf*), Egyptian *Waqf* Authority and Coptic *Waqf* Authority shall bear the costs for restoration and maintenance of registered archaeological and historic properties. The Council shall bear the costs of restoring registered buildings acquired by other individuals and authorities, as long as the restoration is not due to the misuse of the acquirer. In such case, the acquirer shall incur the costs of restoration.²⁶

Part 3: Penalties for the violation of the provisions of the present law

The violations concerned with listed buildings include the intention to demolish, to damage, to distort, to change or to divide a movable or immovable antiquity. It is prohibited to fix advertising or billboards on the walls; paint, or write on the antiquity. It is prohibited to subtract rubble, sand or materials from a site, as well as to ignore the license requirements granted for excavation works to bring sand, rubble or other materials to the site. Finally, it includes the violation to issue building licenses within archaeological areas.

Part 4: Final provisions

This specifies how the Chairman of the SCA, the directors of antiquities and museums, trustees, associate trustees, supervisors and managers of archaeological areas, inspectors and associate inspectors of antiquities has juridical seizure to stop crimes and violations identified in the law and its following decrees. At the same time, it specifies how the SCA shall coordinate with competent authorities and bodies in planning, housing, tourism, utilities and security; also governorate councils to ensure the protection of the antiquities, museums and historic buildings from quakes, congestions, leakages, pollution, industrial hazards and changes of the historic and archaeological surroundings, in order to meet the demands of urbanization, and antiquity and heritage preservation.²⁷

²⁶ According to Articles 26, 27, 29 and 30

²⁷ Articles 48 and Article 51

According to Law 117/1983, Protection of Antiquities

Part 3 of Law 117/1983 specifies penalties occurring for the different violations. Demolishing, damage, distortion, change or separation of a movable or immovable antiquity or part of thereof shall be punished according to Article 42 by imprisonment and a fine not less than 100,000 EGP and not more than 250,000 EGP, if the violator is an employee at the SCA, an official, employee or worker on the site, a contractor working for the council or one of the contractor's workers.

Building violation is defined in Article 13 as encroaching/intruding the archaeological lands or the buildings that are listed as monuments, i.e. modification, renovation or changing its features without obtaining permission from the Head of the SCA. A total or partial demolition, as well as disfiguring a monument is considered a violation. The violator, according to Article 43 could be sentenced to not less than 1 year and not more than 7 years with a fine up to 100,000 EGP.

According to Article 45, fixing advertisement or billboards on monuments, painting or writing on the wall of monuments, or accidentally distorting a monument is considered a violation. These previously mentioned violations are sentenced to imprisonment not more than 1 year and a fine up to 50,000 EGP.

At last, the non-respect of any confiscation of land falling within an antiquities site or within its aesthetic lines, and the violation occurring in such areas, including the building licenses within archaeological areas, shall be punished by imprisonment for a period no less than 2 years and a fine between 100 EGP and 500 EGP, in addition to payment of the damages resulting from the violation (Article 46).

The chairman of the SCA, museums managers, their assistants and archaeological site managers, monuments inspectors and their assistant inspectors have the right of the judicial seizure in case violations related to the Antiquities Law are found.

Annex 7: List of buildings owned by MoA (expropriated)

	Monument/building	Area	Decree No.	Project's No	Remarks
1	Building No. 56, Bab al-Wazir St., House of al-Razzaz- al-Darb al-Ahmar	Southern	1907 of the year 1971	25	Has been expropriated and back to SCA
2	Building No. 23 Harat al-Darb al-Asfar , al-Gamaliya	al-Gamaliya	616 of the year 1981	2	Has been expropriated and back to SCA
3	Building No. 388 Port Said St., al-Muski – Islamic Art Museum	Central Cairo	11 of the year 1983	4	Has been expropriated and back to SCA
4	Building No. 9 'Atfat al-Bimaristan, al-Khalifa	Southern	514 of the year 1984	8	Has been expropriated and back to SCA
5	Building No. 16 Beit al-Qadi St., al-Gamaliya	al-Gamaliya	209 of the year 1986	3	Has been expropriated and back to SCA
6	Buildings 1 & 3 'Atfat al-Qayati, al-Khalifa	Al-Azhar & al-Ghury	3160 of the year 1998	29	Has been expropriated and back to SCA
7	Building No. 1 'Atfat al-Baqli, al-Khalifa	Southern	1613 of the year 1959	6	Has been expropriated and back to SCA
8	Al-Sakakini Palace, al-Daher	Central Cairo	2126 of the year 1996	19	Has been expropriated and back to SCA
9	Hammam of al-Sharaybi, 16 al-Sharaybi St., al-Darb al-Ahmar	Al-Azhar & al-Ghury	3160 of the year 1998	29	Has been expropriated and back to SCA
10	Hammam al-Tambuli, 12 al-Sabban St., Bab al-Sha'ariya	Central Cairo	3246 of the year 1998	30	Has been expropriated and back to SCA
11	Plot No. 6A, Darb Qormoz, al-Gamaliya	Al-Gamaliya	1064 of the year 1999		Has been expropriated and back to SCA
12	Buildings adjacent to Ahmed Kohiya Mosque	Southern	119 of the year 2000	34	Has been expropriated and back to SCA
13	Building No. 2, Zuqaq al-Guliya off Shaykhoun St., al-Khalifa	Southern	1042 of the year 2000	35	Has been expropriated and back to SCA
14	Plot No. 37, al-Suyoufiya St. al-Khalifa	Southern	1365 of the year 2000	38	Has been expropriated and back to SCA
15	Building No. 18, Harat al-Sayida Nafisa next to the Dome of Mowafi –addin, al-Khalifa	Southern	1421 of the year 2000	39	Has been expropriated and back to SCA

Study on the Monuments in the Action Area – URHC (June 2014)

	Monument/building	Area	Decree No.	Project's No	Remarks
16	Plot No. 65B, Suq al-Silah St., next to Qayetbay Meq'ad, al-Dar al-Ahmar	Southern	2215 of the year 2000	46	Has been expropriated and back to SCA
17	Building No. 58 Bab al-Wazir next to House of al-Razzaz, al-Darb al-Ahmar	Southern	155 of the year 2001	42	Has been expropriated and back to SCA
18	Remains of Building No. 388m Pot Said St., al-Muski	Central Cairo	695 of the year 2001	45	Has been expropriated and back to SCA
19	Buildings No. 10 & 12, al-Gamaliya (Hammam of Said al-Su'adaa) al-Gamaliya	Al-Gamaliya	486 of the year 2002	46	Has been expropriated and back to SCA
20	Building No. 63, Suq al-Sulah St., (Meq'ad of Qayetbay) al-Darb al-Ahmar	Southern	1496 of the year 2002	47	Has been expropriated and back to SCA
21	Buildings No. 18A Harat Mazhar & No. 3 'Atfat al-Kashef, al-Darb al-Ahmar	Southern	1576 of the year 2003	57	Has been expropriated and back to SCA
22	Wakalat of Bazar'a, al-Tambukshiya St., al-Gamaliya	Al-Gamaliya	2080 of the year 2003	58	Has been expropriated and back to SCA
23	Plots & Buildings No. 17B, 17C, 19 & 21, Harat Gandoba, al-Sayida Zainab	Southern	111 of the year 2004	59	Has been expropriated and back to SCA
24	Plot No. 13 attached to No. 33 Sheikh Mohamed Abdo St., al-Darb al-Ahmar	Al-Azhar & al-Ghury	1047 of the year 2004	60	Has been expropriated and back to SCA
25	Plot No. 8, Zuqaq al-'Enaba, 'Afat al-Dewidar, al-Darb al-Ahmar	Al-Azhar & al-Ghury	273 of the year 2005	62	The site has been received. Procedures of reimbursement of compensations & presentation and publication through the survey authority is ongoing
26	Building No. 31, Sheikh Mohamed Abdo St., al-Darb al-Ahmar	Al-Azhar & al-Ghury	1540 of the year 2006	67	The site has been received. Procedures of reimbursement of compensations & presentation and publication through the survey authority is ongoing
27	Plot No. 12, Harat al-Barquqiya 70 square meters, al-Gamaliya	Al-Gamaliya	776 of the year 2007	69	The site has been received. Procedures of reimbursement of compensations & presentation and publication through the survey authority is ongoing

Study on the Monuments in the Action Area – URHC (June 2014)

28	Building No. 4, Darb al-Labban (Bait al-Fannaneen) the Citadel, al-Khalifa	Southern	459 of the year 2007	68	The site has been received. Procedures of reimbursement of compensations & presentation and publication through the survey authority is ongoing
29	Plot No. 1 & 3 'Atfat Game' al-Banat, al-Darb al-Ahmar	Al-Azhar & al-Ghury	75 of the year 2005	66	The site has been received. Procedures of reimbursement of compensations & presentation and publication through the survey authority is ongoing
30	Plot No. 20, Sheikh Mohamed Abdo St., 1 al-Tablita St. formerly, al-Darb al-Ahmar	Al-Azhar & al-Ghury	408 of the year 2005	64	The site has been received. Procedures of reimbursement of compensations & presentation and publication through the survey authority is ongoing
31	Plot No. 14 attached to No. 33, Sheikh Mohamed Abdo St., al-Darb al-Ahmar	Al-Azhar & al-Ghury	990 of the year 2009		The site has been received. Procedures of reimbursement of compensations & presentation and publication through the survey authority is ongoing

Sites still pending their Decrees

	Monument/building pending a decree	Area	Date of Permanent Committe	Date of Board of Directors	Remarks
1	11 Darb Qarmaz, Beit Awad, al-Gamaliya	Al-Gamaliya	Permanent Committee with a temporary seizure in 25/05/2008	24/6/2008	A draft Ministerial decree with a temporary seizure until the completion of the expropriation procedures
2	Plot No. 14 attached to No. 33 Sheikh Mohamed Abdo St., al-Darb al-Ahmar	Al-Azhar	14/04/2004	28/01/2006	A draft resolution has been adopted in 27/01/2008 but has not been issued to date

Annex 8: table of the monuments state of conservation, recent restoration and usage

#	Monument.	Mon No.	State con.	Usage	Recent rest.
1	Mosque of Ulmas al-Hagib	130	Good	Used	2012
2	Mosque of al-Amir Shaykho	147	Good	Used	2008
3	Mosque of Qanibay al-Mohammadi	151	Good	Used	2003
4	Mosque of al-Ghuri	159	Good	Used	2003
5	Mosque of Hassan Pasha Taher	210	Good	Used	2006
6	Mosque of Ahmed Ibn Tulun	220	Good	Used	2005
7	Mosque of Itomosh al-Begasi	250	Good	None	2013
8	Mosque of al-Sayeda Aicha	378	Good	Used	
9	Mosque of Ahmed Koheya	521	Good	None	2010
10	Zawiya-Khanqah of Idikin al-Bondekdary	146	Good	Used	
11	Khanqah of Shykho	152	Good	None	2008
12	Madrasa of Sarghatmish	218	Good	Used	2005
13	Madrasa of Sonqor al-Sa'di	263	Good	Used	2009
14	Mausoleum of Tarabay	255	Good	None	2013
15	Mausoleum of Sandal al-Merghany	327	Good	Used	
16	Mausoleum of Mohamed al-Anwar	68	Good	---	Under rest
17	Tomb of Abd Allah al-Ghafir	413	Good	Used	
18	Mausoleum of Ahmed Pasha Taher	565	Good	None	2006
19	Mausoleum of Mustafa Kamel	---	Good	Used	
20	Sabil of Agha Dar al-Sa'ada	268	Good	None	2009
21	Sabil Prince Abdullah Katkhuda	452	Good	p/used	2008
22	Hawd of Itomosh al-Begasi	251	Good	None	2013
23	Sabil of Qaytbay	324	Good	Used	
24	Ribat Azdumur	113	Good	None	2013
25	House of 'Ali Effendi Labib	497	Good	Used	2009
26	House of Amna Bent Salem	559	Good	Used	2003
27	House of al-Kritleya	321	Good	Used	2003
28	Palace of Prince Taz	267	Good	Used	2009
29	Archives building	605	Good	Used	2009

Study on the Monuments in the Action Area – URHC (June 2014)

1	Mosque of Gawhar al-Lala	134	Fair	Used	
2	Mosque of al-Mahmoudeya	135	Fair	Used	
3	Mosque of al-Ghuri	148	Fair	Used	2000
4	Minaret of Qanibay al-Sharkasi	154	Fair	Used	
5	Mosque of al-Refa'i	---	Fair	Used	
6	Madrasa of Sultan Hassan	133	Fair	Used	
7	Madrasa of IlGay al-Yusufi	131	Fair	Used	
8	Madrasa of Taghribardi	209	Fair	P/used	2007
9	Madrasa of Beshir Agha al-Gemdar	269	Fair	Used	
10	Zawiya of Hassan al-Romi	258	Fair	None	
11	Zawiya of Mostafa Pasha	155	Fair	Used	
12	Bimaristan al-Mo'ayedi	257	Fair	---	Under rest
13	Hawd Shykho	323	Fair	---	Under rest
14	Sabil-Kuttab 'Abbas Agha	335	Fair	None	2003
15	Sabil-Kuttab Hassan Katkhuda	405	Fair	None	2011
16	Sabil Um Abbas	---	Fair	None	2010
17	Sabil-Kuttab of al-Qizlar	265	Fair	None	2009
18	Wikalet Waqf al-Tutungy	548	Fair	None	
1	Mosque of Mangak al-Yusufi	138	Bad	Used	
2	Minaret of al-Boqli	156	Bad	Used	
3	Mosque of Mughlbay Taz	207	Bad	Used	2009
4	Mosque Hag Mohamed Pasha	377	Bad	None	
5	Madrasa of Azbak al-Yusufi	211	Bad	Used	
6	Mausoleum of Safi al-Din Gawhar	270	Bad	None	2010
7	Mausoleum of al-Sayeda Rokaya	273	Bad	Used	2012
8	Mausoleum of Atika and Al-Ga'fary	333	Bad	Used	2013
9	Mausoleum of Qansuh Abu Sa'id	360	bad	none	
10	Mausoleum of Shagarat al-Durr	169	Bad	---	Under rest
11	Tomb of al-Shurafa	357	Bad	None	
12	Sabil of Mustafa Sinan	246	Bad	None	
13	Sabil of Abdel Rahman Katkhuda	260	Bad	Used	
14	Sabil of Yusuf Bey	262	Bad	None	
15	Sabil Mustafa Bey Tabtabay	272	Bad	P/used	2011

Study on the Monuments in the Action Area – URHC (June 2014)

16	Waterwheel of al-Nasir Mohamed	369	Bad	None	
17	Remains of al-Ghuri palace	322	Bad	Used	2000
1	Mosque of Badr al-Din al-Wana'e	163	Dilapidated	Used	
2	Madrasa of Qanibay (Amir Khur)	136	Dilapidated	P/used	
3	Madrasa of Khoshqodam al-Ahmadi	153	Dilapidated	Used	
4	Khanqah of Nizam al-Din	140	Dilapidated	None	
5	Mausoleum of Yunus al-Dwidar	139	Dilapidated	None	
6	Qubbat al-Komi	256	Dilapidated	None	
7	Mausoleum of Singar al-Mozafar	261	Dilapidated	None	
8	Mausoleum of Ragab al-Shirazi	476	Dilapidated	None	
9	Sabil of Prince Shykho	144	Dilapidated	None	
10	Sabil of Prince Khalil	376	Dilapidated	None	
11	Sabil of Ahmed Afandi Selim	461	Dilapidated	None	
12	Ribat Ahmed Ibn Soliman	245	Dilapidated	None	
13	Tekiya of Taki al-Din al-Bistami	326	Dilapidated	---	Under rest
14	Palace of Prince Yashbak	266	Dilapidated	None	
15	Gate of Darb al-Labbana	325	Dilapidated	None	
16	Gate of Mangak al-Selihdar	247	Dilapidated	None	
17	Wall of Qaramidan	617	Dilapidated	None	



UNESCO - World Heritage Centre
Urban Regeneration of Historic Cairo Project
Monuments Field Survey - 2014

Ribat of Azdumur

رباط أزدمر

Monument No.113

أثر رقم ١١٣



Building period:

1517 AD, 922 HD.

حقبة البناء:

١٥١٧ م. ٩٢٢ هـ.

Typology:

Ribat

نمط المبنى:

رباط

Usage,GF:

None

استعمالات الدور الأرضي:

غير مستعمل

Usage,UF:

استعمالات الدور الأول:

State of Conservation:

Good

حالة الحفاظ:

جيد

Recent Restoration:

2013

آخر ترميم:

٢٠١٣

Accessed by Public:

No

مفتوح للزائرين:

لا

Remarks: The building was under restorations by AKTC in 2007.

Address: Haret Bab al-Torba

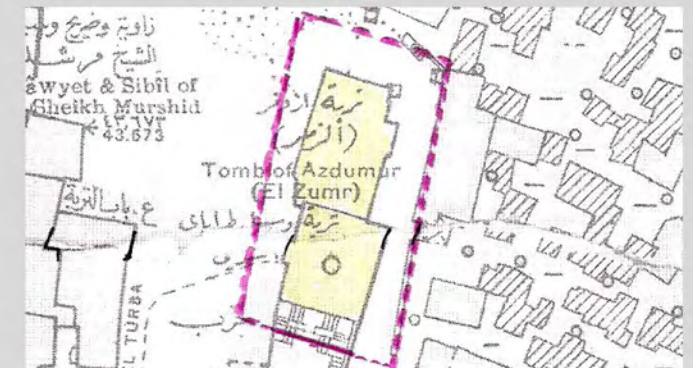
ملاحظات: خضع المبنى للترميم من قبل صندوق أغاخان للثقافة في عام ٢٠٠٧.

العنوان: حارة باب التربة



تضمنت المجموعة سابقاً قصرًا للأمير أزدمر. مساعد السلطان الغوري. يقع المدخل الرئيسي للرباط في الواجهة الشرقية ويعلوه زخارف على شكل مقرنصات. الفراغ الرئيسي يتكون من إيوانين ومحرابين. وتوجد بقايا وحدات سكنية في الطابق الأول.

This used to be a complex that included a palace for Amir Azdumur, a secretary of Sultan al Ghuri. The main entrance is located on the eastern facade, topped by muqarnas decorations. The central space is an area with double Iwan and two mihrabs. There are ruins of residential units on the first floor.



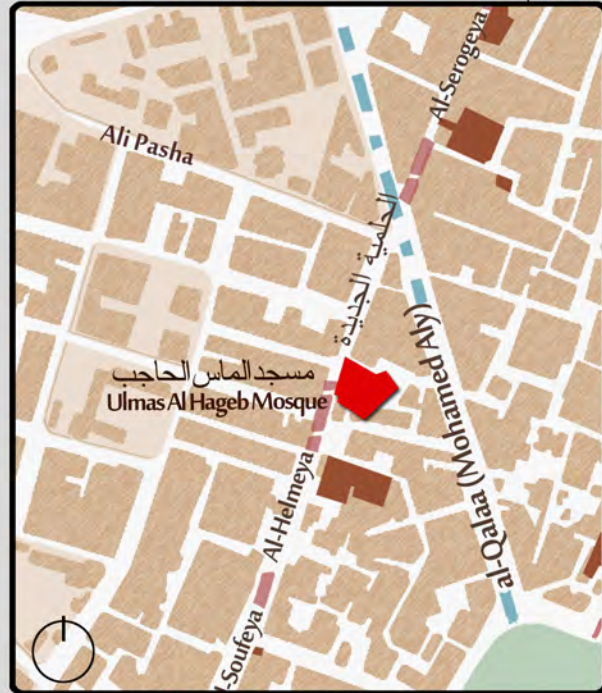
Buffer zone according to MoA.

Mosque of Ulmas Al Hagib

Monument No.130

مسجد الماس
الحاجب

أثر رقم ١٣٠



Building period:

1330 AD, 730 HD.

حقبة البناء:

١٣٣٠ م. ٧٣٠ هـ.

Typology:

Mosque

نمط المبنى:

مسجد

Usage,GF:

Religious

استعمالات الدور الأرضي:

ديني

Usage,UF:

استعمالات الدور الأول:

State of Conservation:

Good

حالة الحفاظ:

جيد

Recent Restoration:

2012

آخر ترميم:

٢٠١٢

Accessed by Public:

Yes

مفتوح للزائرين:

نعم

Remarks: The mosque has many structural problems because of the rise of the water table.

Address: al-Helmeya al-Gadida Street

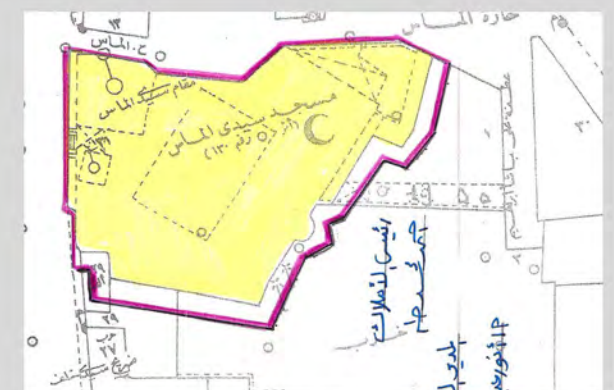
ملاحظات: المسجد به العديد من المشاكل الإنشائية بسبب المياه الجوفية.

العنوان: شارع الحلمية الجديدة



قام ببناء المسجد الأمير سيف الدين الماس في عهد الناصر محمد بن قلاوون. ويقع في شارع الحلمية الجديدة. يتكون المسجد من صحن يحيط به أروقة. وأعيد بناء المئذنة إلى جنوب المدخل الرئيسي في العصر العثماني على الطراز المملوكي. تغطي غرفة الدفن قبة بها آثار لزخارف جصية على الرقبة.

The mosque of Ulmas al-Hagib was built by Prince Seif al-Din Ulmas during the reign of al-Nasir Mo-hamed Ibn Qalawun. It is located in al- Helmeya al-Gedida Street. The plan of the mosque has a courtyard, with aisles surrounding it. The minaret on the south of the main entrance is a reconstruction in Mamluk style done by the Ottomans. The tomb chamber is covered by a dome, with traces of stucco work on its drum.



Address: al-Helmeya al-Gadida Street

Madrasa of Ilgay al-Yusufi

Monument No.131

مدرسة الجاي اليوسفي

أثر رقم ١٣١



Building period: حقبة البناء :
1373 AD, 774 HD. ١٣٧٣ م. ٧٧٤ هـ.

Typology: نمط المبنى :
Madrasa مدرسة

Usage,GF: استعمالات الدور الأرضي :
Religious ديني

Usage,UF: استعمالات الدور الأول :
Religious ديني

State of Conservation: حالة الحفاظ :
Fair مقبول

Recent Restoration: آخر ترميم :
1998 ١٩٩٨

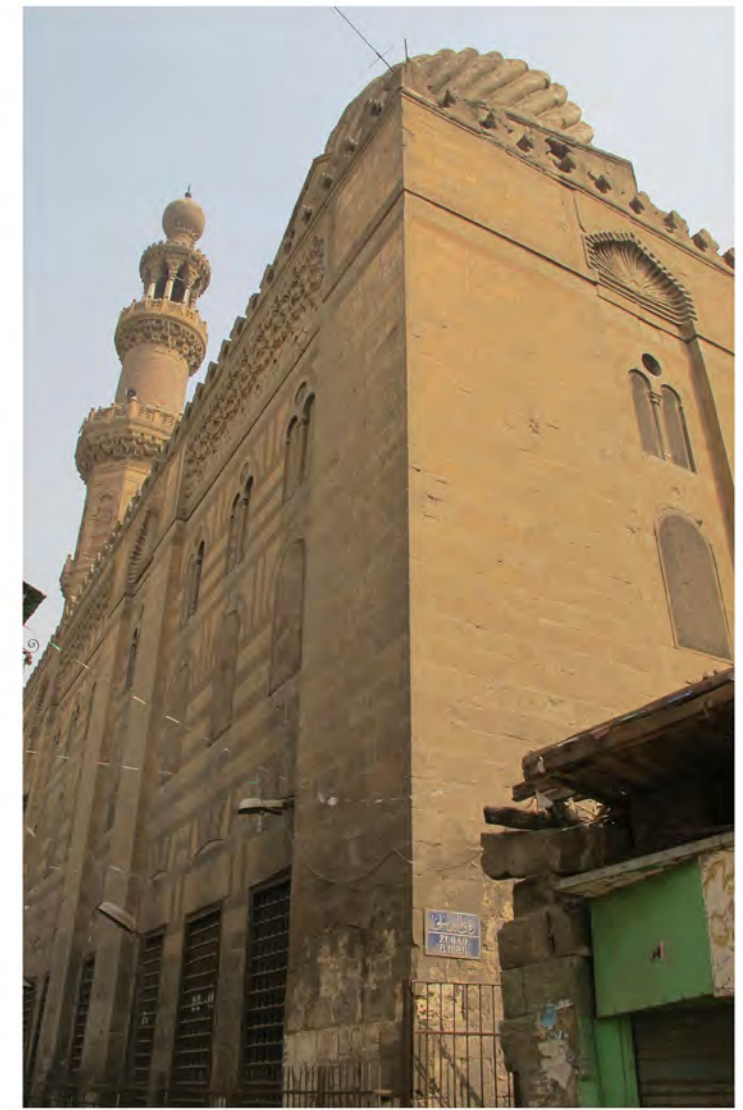
Accessed by Public: مفتوح للزائرين :
Yes نعم

Remarks: The Madrasa was restored by the Supreme Council of Antiquities in 1998.

Address: Souq al-Selah Street

ملاحظات: تم ترميم الأثر من قبل المجلس الأعلى للآثار في عام ١٩٩٨.

العنوان: شارع سوق السلاح



تم بناء المدرسة بعد فترة قصيرة من زواج الأمير سيف الدين الجاي اليوسفي من خوند بركة. أم السلطان شعبان. بعد وفاة خوند بركة. وإثر خلاف مع السلطان شعبان. حاول الأمير الجاي الفرار من مصر ولكنه فشل. توفي الأمير الجاي وتم دفنه في المدرسة التي حُصصت لتعليم المذهبين الشافعي والحنفي. المسجد يتكون من صحن يحيط به أربعة إيوانات. فوق المدخل. توجد مئذنة وقبة مضلعة تغطي غرفة الدفن التي تقع في الركن الجنوبي للمسجد. وفي الجانب الشمالي للمبنى. يوجد سكن الطلاب.

The Madrasa is part of a complex that was built shortly after the marriage between Amir Seif al-Din Ilgay al-Yusufi and Khawand Baraka, mother of Sultan Sha'ban. He died and was buried in the madrasa that was dedicated for the Shafi'i and Hanafi teachings. The plan of the mosque consists of a central courtyard with four flanking iwans. Above the entrance stands a minaret, and a spiral ribbed dome covers the tomb chamber to the southern corner of the mosque. To the north side of the building, the accommodation of the students, are located.



Buffer zone according to MoA.

Madrasa of Sultan Hassan

Monument No.133

مدرسة السلطان حسن

اثر رقم ١٣٣



Building period: 1362 AD, 764 HD.
حقة البناء: ١٣٦٢ م. ٧٦٤ هـ.

Typology: Madrasa
نمط المبنى: مدرسة

Usage,GF: Religious, Cultural
استعمالات الدور الارضى: دينى ثقافى
Usage,UF: استعمالات الدور الاول:

State of Conservation: Fair
حالة الحفاظ: مقبول

Recent Restoration: اخر ترميم:

Accessed by Public: Yes
مفتوح للزائرين: نعم

Remarks: The archaeological site attached to the Mosque has few remains of the complex including a waterwheel and a cistern.

Address: Citadel Square

ملاحظات: الموقع الاثري الملحق بالجامع به بعض بقايا المجموعة وتضم ساقية وبئر.

العنوان: ميدان القلعة



أسس المجموعة التي تضم مدرسة وخانقاه وضريح. السلطان حسن ابن السلطان الناصر محمد بن قلاوون في عام ١٣٥٧م. قتل السلطان حسن في عام ١٣٦١ بينما كانت أعمال البناء لاتزال مستمرة. يتكون المسجد من صحن يتوسطه مiazza ويحيط به أربعة إيوانات. كل منها مخصص لتعليم إحدى المذاهب الفقهية الأربعة. توجد خلاوي متعددة الطوابق في شمال وجنوب المدرسة مخصصة لإقامة الطلاب. تقع غرفة الدفن خلف جدار القبلة؛ وخط بها مئذنتان (أنهارت منهما المئذنة الشمالية عام ١٦٥٩ واستبدلها العثمانيون بأخرى على الطراز المملوكي).

The complex that combines a madrasa, a khanqah and a mausoleum was founded by Sultan Hassan in 1357. He was killed in 1361 while the construction works were still ongoing. The mosque plan has a central courtyard, and four flanking iwans, each dedicated to the teaching of the four main Sunni schools. A multistory cell for the accommodation of the students is placed to the north and south of the madrasa. The tomb chamber is located behind the Qibla wall; two minarets flanked the tomb chamber (the northern one collapsed in 1659 and was replaced by the Ottomans in mamluk style).

No Buffer Zone

Mosque of Gawhar al-Lala

مسجد جوهر اللالا

Monument No.134

أثر رقم ١٣٤



Building period:

حقبة البناء:

1430 AD, 833 HD.

١٤٣٠ م. ٨٣٣ هـ.

Typology:

نمط المبنى:

Mosque

مسجد

Usage,GF:

استعمالات الدور الارضي:

Religious

ديني

Usage,UF:

استعمالات الدور الاول:

State of Conservation:

حالة الحفاظ:

Fair

مقبول

Recent Restoration:

اخر ترميم:

Accessed by Public:

مفتوح للزائرين:

Yes

نعم

Remarks: The Sabil-Kuttab attached to the mosque has been rebuilt by the Comité between 1895 and 1898.

Address: Haret al-Labbana

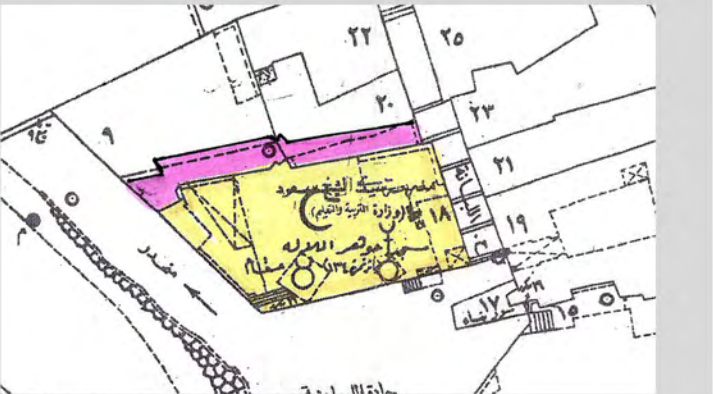
ملاحظات: تم إعادة بناء السبيل والكتّاب الملحقان بالمسجد من قبل لجنة حفظ الآثار العربية بين عاميّ ١٨٩٥ و١٨٩٨.

العنوان: حارة اللبانة



تضم المجموعة مسجد ومدرسة. ضريح. سبيل وكتّاب. أنشأها جوهر اللالا الذي توفي عام ١٤٣٨م ودُفن فيها. كان جوهر اللالا في خدمة السلطان برسباي ومعلماً لأولاده. كما يشير لقبه: اللالا (أي المعلم). المسجد عبارة عن مبنى صغير مصمم من الداخل على طراز مدرسة. ويتكون من قاعة يحيط بها أربعة إيوانات وبدون مiazza. يغطي الضريح قبة نحيلة على الطراز العثماني.

The complex consists of a mosque-madrasa, mausoleum and a sabil kuttab. It was built by Gawhar al-Lala who died in 1438 and was buried there. He was in service of Sultan Barsbay as a tutor for the Sultan's offsprings, as his title indicates: al-Lala (the teacher). The mosque is a small structure internally designed like a madrasa: the plan is of a qa'a flanked with iwans and doesn't include a central ablution fountain. The mausoleum is covered with an attenuated ottoman dome.

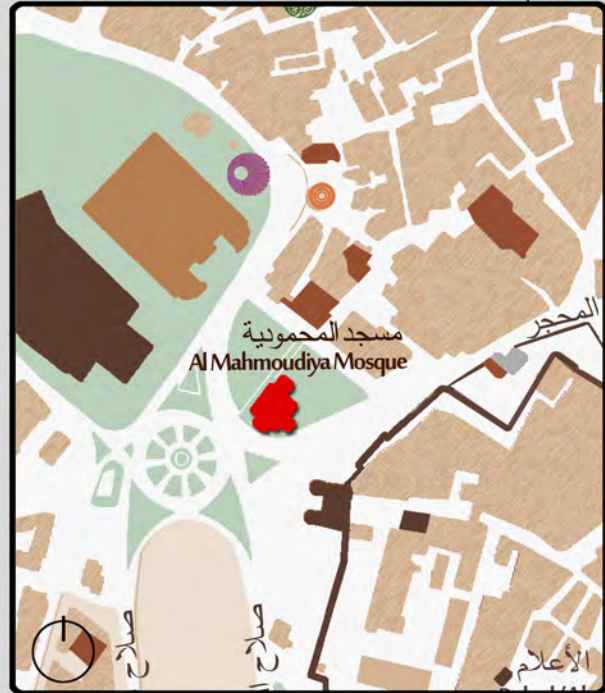


Buffer Zone according to MoA.

Mosque of al-Mahmoudiya مسجد الحمودية

Monument No.135

أثر رقم ١٣٥



Building period: 1568 AD, 975 HD.
حقة البناء: ١٥٦٨ م. ٩٧٥ هـ.

Typology: Mosque
نمط المبنى: مسجد

Usage,GF: Religious
استعمالات الدور الأرضي: ديني

Usage,UF: استعمالات الدور الأول:
استعمالات الدور الأول:

State of Conservation: Fair
حالة الحفاظ: مقبول

Recent Restoration: آخر ترميم:
آخر ترميم:

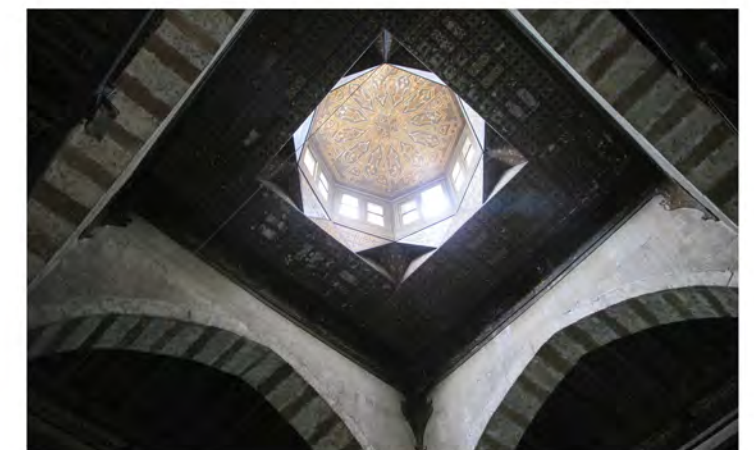
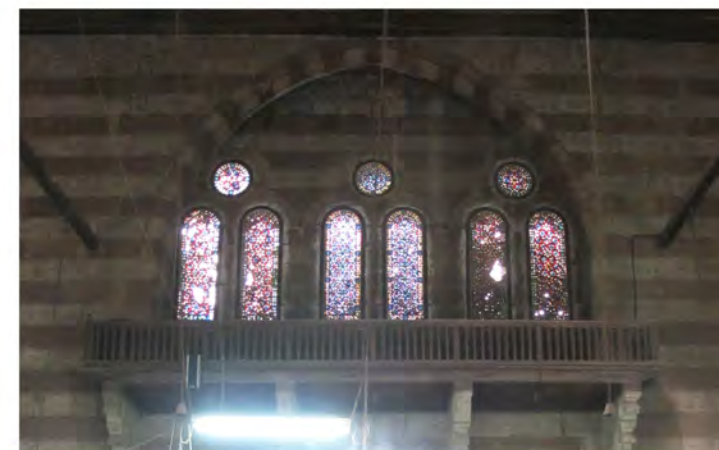
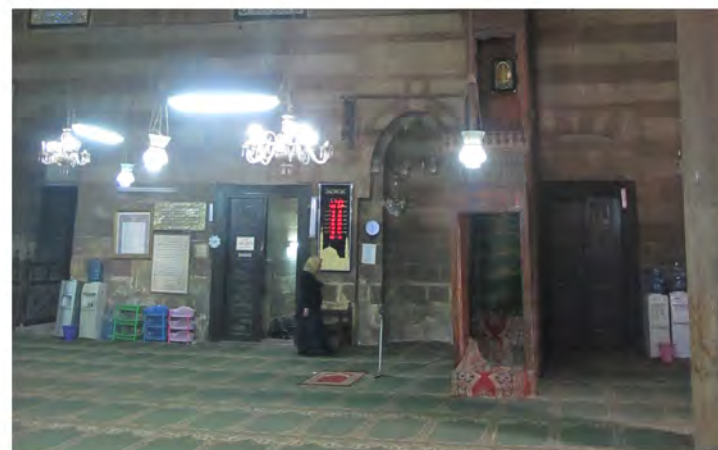
Accessed by Public: Yes
مفتوح للزائرين: نعم

Remarks: MoA recorded cracks that identify a structural instability in the minaret of the mosque. An intervention is needed. (Source: inspectors of the monument, MoA)

Address: Citadel Square.

ملاحظات: رصدت وزارة الآثار وجود شروخ تهدد المئذنة وختاج إلى تدخل لانقاذها. (المصدر: مفتشي الآثار المسؤولين بوزارة الآثار).

العنوان: ميدان القلعة.



تم بناء المسجد المواجه للقلعة من قبل محمود المقتول أو محمود باشا. حاكم القاهرة في القرن السادس عشر. وعلى الرغم من بناء المسجد أثناء الحكم العثماني؛ إلا أن العنصر العثماني الوحيد في المبنى هو المئذنة. ذات البدن المستدير الذي يرتكز على دعائم دائرية. في حين أن تصميم المسقط الأفقي والواجهات على الطراز المملوكي. تقع غرفة الدفن خلف جدار القبلة وتعد مثالاً نادراً للأضرحة ذات القباب العثمانية في القاهرة.

The Mosque was built facing the citadel by Mahmud al-Maqtul or Mahmud Pasha, the Governor of Cairo in the 16th century. Although the mosque was built under Ottoman rule, the only Ottoman element of the building is the minaret, with its slender circular tower resting on the circular buttresses; both plan and elevations are realized in Mamluk style. The tomb chamber is behind the qibla wall, and is a rare example of the Ottoman domed mausoleums in Cairo.



Buffer zone according to MoA.

Madrasa of Qanibay Amir Akhur

Monument No.136

مدرسة قانيباي
أمير أخور

أثر رقم ١٣٦



Building period:

1503 AD, 908 HD.

حقبة البناء:

١٥٠٣ م، ٩٠٨ هـ.

Typology:

Madrasa

نمط المبنى:

مدرسة

Usage,GF:

None

استعمالات الدور الأرضي:

غير مستعمل

Usage,UF:

None

استعمالات الدور الأول:

غير مستعمل

State of Conservation:

Dilapidated

حالة الحفاظ:

سيء جداً / متدهور

Recent Restoration:

آخر ترميم:

Accessed by Public:

No

مفتوح للزائرين:

لا

Address: Sekkit Darb al-Labbana

العنوان: سكة درب اللبانة.



قام ببناء المدرسة قانيباي الرماح أو أمير أخور في عهد السلطان الغوري. وقد صُممت بحيث تضم أربعة إيوانات. تقع المدرسة خلف مسجد الحمودية. ويتوسط المدخل الواجهة الرئيسية. يحتوي المسجد أيضاً على منذنة مزدوجة الرأس. بينما يعلو الضريح قبة منقوشة بنماذج لزخارف عربية متكررة (أرابيسك). ويلحق بالمسجد سبيل وكتّاب يُستخدم الآن كدار حضّانة.

The Madrasa was built by Qanibay al-Rammah (or Emir Akhur), in the reign of Al Sultan al-Ghuri with a plan arranged with four iwans. It is located behind al-Mahmoudiya mosque. The entrance is found on the main façade. The mosque also has a double headed minaret, while the mausoleum has a dome that is carved in repetitive arabesque pattern. There is a Sabil-Kuttab attached to the mosque that is now used as a kindergarten.

No Buffer Zone

Mosque of Mangak al-Yusufi

Monument No.138

مسجد منجك اليوسفي

أثر رقم ١٣٨



Building period:

1349 AD, 750 HD.

حقبة البناء:

١٣٤٩ م. ٧٥٠ هـ.

Typology:

Mosque

نمط المبنى:

مسجد

Usage,GF:

Religious

استعمالات الدور الارضي:

ديني

Usage,UF:

None

استعمالات الدور الاول:

غير مستعمل

State of Conservation:

Bad

حالة الحفاظ:

سيء

Recent Restoration:

آخر ترميم:

Accessed by Public:

Yes

مفتوح للزائرين:

نعم

Remarks: Traces of openings partially buried are still visible from the platform (upper arch of an opening).

Address: Darb al-Manashkeya

ملاحظات: هناك آثار لفتحات مدفونة جزئياً يمكن رؤيتها من المنصة (الجزء العلوي لعقد).

العنوان: درب المناشكية



كان منجك اليوسفي مملوكاً للناصر محمد بن قلاوون. وقد تقلد أعلي المناصب إلى أن أصبح وزيراً وقائداً عاماً للجيش. وقد حكم دمشق وحلب وطرابلس. بنى مجموعته عندما كان وزيراً؛ ودُفن بها لاحقاً مع زوجته. تم تخطيط المجموعة على مستويين مدرجين ليتماشى مع ميول الموقع. يمكن الوصول للجامع حالياً من خلال شارع باب الوزير حيث أن المدخل الرئيسي على شارع سكة الحجر مدفون تحت مستوى سطح الأرض. ولم يعد يرى من الباب الأصلي إلا الجزء العلوي بارتفاع واحد متر. المئذنة عبارة عن بناء قائم بذاته. بُنى حوله منصة حجرية لتسهيل دخول المسجد ولإعادة ربط المئذنة بالمجموعة.

Mangak al-Yusufi was a Mamluk of al-Nasir Muhammad Ibn Qalawun. He has been Governor of Damascus, Aleppo and Tripoli and was also major patron of buildings. He buried there with his wife. The plan of the complex is on two stepped levels leaning on the steep of the terrain. Currently, the access occurs through Bab al Wazir side since the main entrance on al-Mahgar Street is now buried and only the top 1 m of the original door is visible. The minaret is a self-standing structure around which a wide stone platform has been built to access the mosque and rejoin the minaret to the complex.

No Buffer Zone

Mausoleum of Yunis al-Dawadar

قبة يونس الدوادر

Monument No.139

أثر رقم ١٣٩



Building period: حقبة البناء :
1382 AD, 783 HD. ١٣٨٢ م. ٧٨٣ هـ .

Typology: نمط المبنى :
Mausoleum ضريح

Usage,GF: استعمالات الدور الارضي:
None غير مستعمل

Usage,UF: استعمالات الدور الاول:

State of Conservation: حالة الحفاظ:
Dilapidated سييء جداً / متدهور

Recent Restoration: اخر ترميم:

Accessed by Public: مفتوح للزائرين:
No لا

Remarks: Half of the façade to the street is missing and the main inscription band has been sheared off. The structure is built on its northern side on an outcrop of natural stone.

Address: Bab al-Wada' Street.

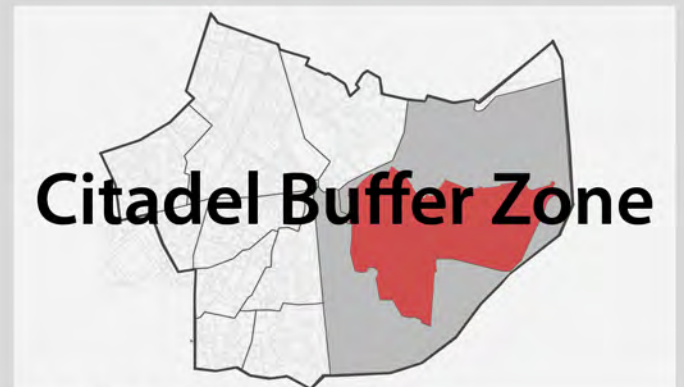
ملاحظات: نصف الواجهة إلى الشارع متهدمة والشريط الكتابي الرئيسي مفقود. تم بناء الهيكل في الجانب الشمالي على بروز من الحجر الطبيعي.

العنوان: شارع باب الوداع.



كان يونس الدوادر مساعداً (دوادر) للسلطان برقوق وكان أسراره. مات في سوريا ولم يُدفن في الضريح أبداً. يقع الضريح على مكان بارز مجاوراً للقلعة ومواجهاً لشارع سكة الحجر. والقبة عبارة عن بناء من الطوب يرجع لأوائل العصر المملوكي. وهي ممدودة ومضلعة بشكل فريد. الشعار الموجود على اللوحات التي تُزين القاعدة هو الكأس. فقد كان يونس ساقياً في بلاط السلطان برقوق.

Yunus al-Dawadar was the secretary (dawadar) and confidant of Sultan Barquq. He died in Syria and was never buried in the mausoleum. The building is located on a prominent position on the rock bed of the citadel facing Sikkat al Mahgar. The dome is a fine early Mamluk brick construction, exceptionally elongated and elegantly ribbed. The emblem on the panels decorating its base is that of a cup as Yunus had been a cupbearer at the court of Barquq.



According to MoA (al-Hattaba).

Khanqah of Nizam al-Din

Monument No.140

خانقاه نظام الدين

اثر رقم ١٤٠



Building period: 1356 AD, 757 HD.
حقبة البناء: ١٣٥٦ م، ٧٥٧ هـ.

Typology: Madrasa
نمط المبنى: مدرسة دينية

Usage,GF: None
استعمالات الدور الارضي: غير مستعمل

Usage,UF:
استعمالات الدور الاول:

State of Conservation: Dilapidated
حالة الحفاظ: سييء جداً/متدهور

Recent Restoration:
اخر ترميم:

Accessed by Public: No
مفتوح للزائرين: لا

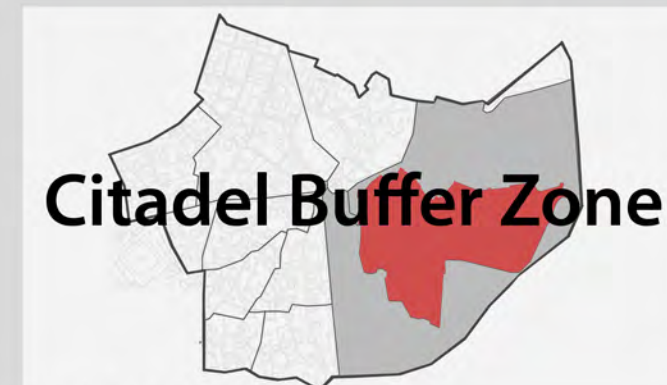
Remarks: The roof is collapsed, the building is partially ruined and currently not in use. The entrance portal has a heavily eroded inscription. The lintel to the portal is a reused pharaonic spolia.

ملاحظات: انهيار السقف والمبنى تهدم جزئياً وهو غير مستخدم حالياً. بوابة المدخل يحملها نقش شديد التآكل. والعتب على المدخل يتكون من أحجار فرعونية أعيد استخدامها.



أنشئت الخانقاه بشكل استثنائي من قبل الشيخ نظام الدين اسحاق الأصفهاني (من أصفهان، إيران) في عام ١٣٥٦ م. وكان يُلقَّب بـ "شيخ الشيوخ". يقع المبنى في الناحية الشمالية للقلعة على منطقة مرتفعة تطل على الجبانة. وكان عرضة للعديد من التغيرات في الاستخدام والسماح على مدار السنين. ولكن الهيكل الأصلي للخانقاه لا يزال واضحاً.

The khanqah was founded exceptionally by a civilian, Sheikh Nizamuddin Ishaq al-Asfahani (from Isfahan, Iran) in 1356. He was called the Shaykh al-Shuyukh or superior of all Sufis. The building is located to the north and on the same bed rock of the citadel, on a prominent elevated area overlooking the cemeteries. It has been susceptible to several transformations in type and features through the years, but the structure of the original khanqah is still readable.



According to MoA (al-Hattaba).

Sabil of Shykho

سبيل شيخو

Monument No.144

اثر رقم ١٤٤



Building period:

حقبة البناء:

1354 AD, 755 HD.

١٣٥٤ م. ٧٥٥ هـ.

Typology:

نمط المبنى:

Sabil

سبيل

Usage,GF:

استعمالات الدور الارضى:

None

غير مستعمل

Usage,UF:

استعمالات الدور الاول:

State of Conservation:

حالة الحفاظ:

Dilapidated

سييء جداً/متدهور

Recent Restoration:

اخر ترميم:

Accessed by Public:

مفتوح للزائرين:

No

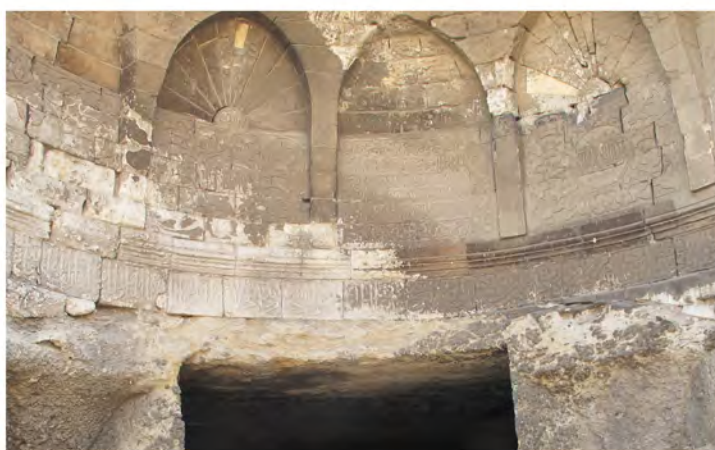
لا

Remarks: At the base of the semi-dome a band with an inscription is partially lost due to erosion and humidity problems. The structure is not used and in state of abandonment. The accumulation of solid waste represents an environmental and structural threat.

Address: Bab al-Wada' Street.

ملاحظات: الشريط الكتابي على قاعدة القبة مفقود جزئياً بسبب التآكل والرطوبة. والمبنى غير مستخدم حالياً ومهجور. وتراكم المخلفات الصلبة يمثل خطراً بيئياً على الموقع.

العنوان: شارع باب الوداع.



بُنِيَ السبيل من قبل شيخو عندما كان ساقياً في بلاط السلطان حسن. وقبل أن يصبح هو نفسه سلطان. يطل السبيل على شارع باب الوداع. حيث كانت البوابة طريقاً إلى الجبانة (باب الوداع). كانت البوابة مجاورة للسبيل وتم إزالتها من قبل لجنة حفظ الآثار العربية حيث كانت تحجب رؤيته. ويعتبر السبيل فريداً من حيث النوع وتقنيات البناء: فهو مصدر مياه مشترك للبشر (السبيل) والدواب (الحوض). وتم حفره داخل جبل المقطم. وهو عبارة عن حجرتين مستطيلتين وله واجهة واحدة تطل على الشارع. يتوسطها مدخل مستطيل ويعلوها نصف قبة حجرية.

The Sabil was built by Shaykho while he was the cup-bearer of Sultan Hassan, before becoming Sultan himself. It overlooks Bab al-Wada' Street where once the gate to the cemeteries was located (Bab el Wada'). The gate was contiguous to the Sabil and was removed by the Comité because it was hindering the view of the monument. This sabil is exceptional in type and building techniques: it is a combined water source for humans (sabil) and animals (hawd). It was carved in the Muqattam Hills and it consists of two rectangular rooms.

No Buffer Zone

Zawiya-Khanqah of
Aydakin al-Bunduqdari
Monument No.146

زاوية و خانقاه
ايدىكن البندقدارى
اثر رقم ١٤٦



Building period: 1285 AD, 683 HD.
حقبة البناء: ١٢٨٥ م. ٦٨٣ هـ.

Typology: Madrasa
نمط المبنى: مدرسة دينية

Usage,GF: Religious
استعمالات الدور الارضى: دينى

Usage,UF:
استعمالات الدور الاول:

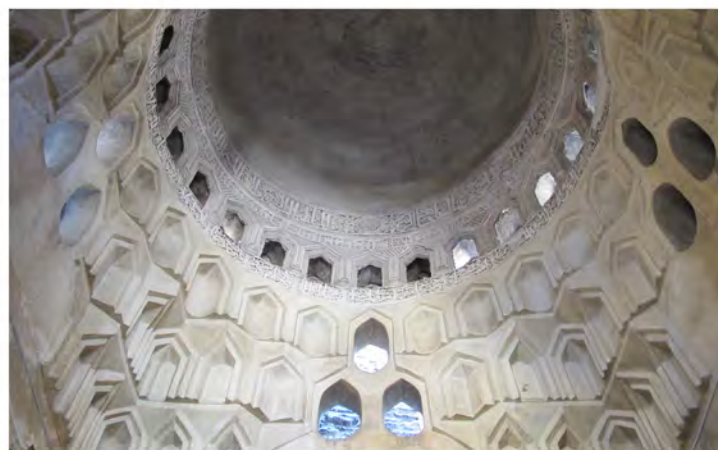
State of Conservation: Good
حالة الحفاظ: جيد

Recent Restoration: 2007
اخر ترميم: ٢٠٠٧

Accessed by Public: Yes
مفتوح للزائرين: نعم

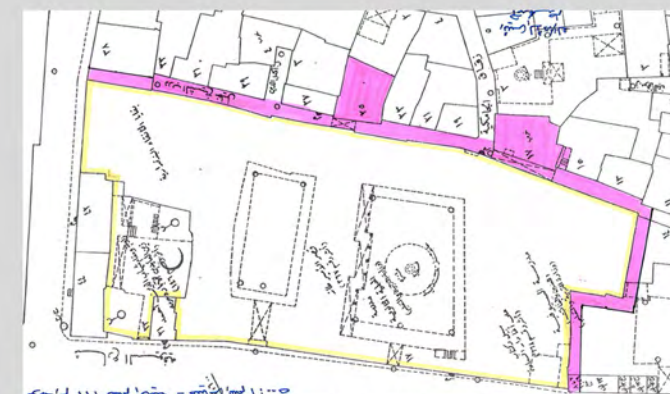
Address: al-Seyoufeya Street

العنوان: شارع السيوفية.



يتكون الأثر من خانقاه البندقداري وضريحين يربطهما زاوية تعود للقرن التاسع عشر. كان الأمير علاء الدين أيدىكن البندقداري أحد ماليك السلطان الصالح نجم الدين أيوب وهو المالك للسلطان بيبرس لاحقاً. تضم المجموعة ضريحين متشابهين في السمات. للأمير وزوجته. ويغطى مدفن السلطان قبة مضلعة. وتعد الزخارف الجصية والمنطقة الانتقالية للقبة من العناصر المميزة للمبنى.

The monument is composed by the khanqah of al-Bunduqdari and two tombs connected by a XIX century Zawiya. Amir'Alaa al-Din Aydakin was one of the mamluks of al-Salih Negm al-Din Ayyub and the owner of the future Sultan Baybars. The complex hosts two tombs, both similar in features, of the Amir and his wife. The Sultan's tomb has a Mamluk ribbed dome. Its stucco decorations and the elaborate transition zone to the dome are remarkable.



Buffer zone according to MoA.

Mosque of Prince Shykho

مسجد الأمير شيخو

Monument No.147

أثر رقم ١٤٧



Building period:

1349 AD, 750 HD.

حقبة البناء:

١٣٤٩ م. ٧٥٠ هـ.

Typology:

Mosque

نمط المبنى:

مسجد

Usage,GF:

Religious

استعمالات الدور الارضى:

دينى

Usage,UF:

None

استعمالات الدور الاول:

غير مستعمل

State of Conservation:

Good

حالة الحفاظ:

جيد

Recent Restoration:

2008

آخر ترميم:

٢٠٠٨

Accessed by Public:

Yes

مفتوح للزائرين:

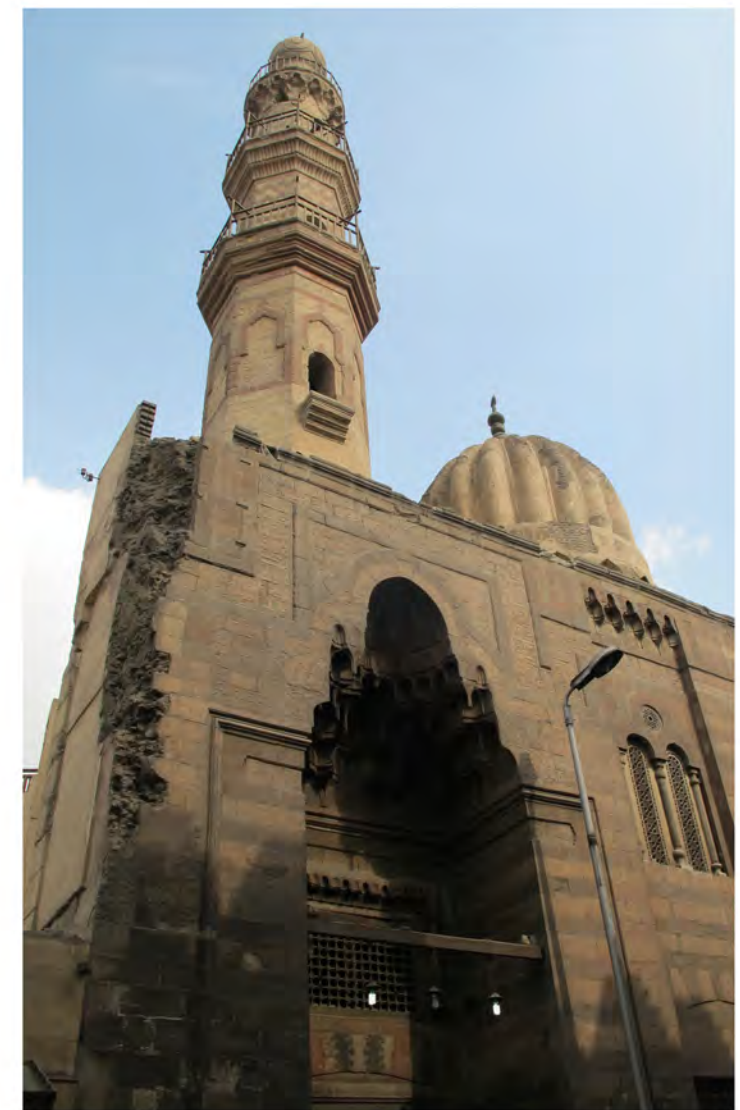
نعم

Remarks: On the facade of the mosque there is an intact high-level inscription band. The lower part of the mihrab has inlay of Tunisian tiles.

Address: Shaykhon - al-Saliba

ملاحظات: على واجهة المسجد هناك شريط كتابي سليمة على مستوى عال. الجزء السفلي من المحراب له البطانة من البلاط التونسية.

العنوان: شيخون-الصليبة.



بُنِيَ هذا المسجد عام ١٣٤٩م من قبل الأمير سيف الدين شيخو. أحد ممالك السلطان الناصر محمد وأكبر المناصرين للسلطان حسن. حيث أصبح في عهده قائداً عاماً للجيش. تصميم المسقط الأفقي للمسجد مختلط بنظام الأروقة مع وجود إيوانين. وعلى جانب الصحن، يوجد ضريح لشيخ غير معلوم يغطيه قبة مضلعة. المبنى له مدخلان، يقع المدخل الرئيسي على شارع شيخو ويؤدي أولاً إلى دهليز، ثم إلى صحن المسجد؛ أما المدخل الثاني فيؤدي مباشرة إلى واحد من الإيوانين. والمئذنة مئذنة الشكل ويزينها حطات ذات تضييعات أسفل الشرفة الوسطى. استخدم المسجد في تدريس المذهبين الحنفي والمالكي.

The mosque was built in 1349 by Emir Saif al-Din Shaykhu who was a Mamluk of al-Nasir Mohammad. . The mosque plan is hypostyle, with only two arcaded halls. A burial chamber for an unknown Shaykh is located to the side of the courtyard, covered with a ribbed dome. The building has two accesses, the main one on Shaykhu Street, leading first to a Vestibule and then to the courtyard; the secondary entrance leads directly to one of the Iwans. The minaret is octagonal with vertical ribs -type Cornish on its intermediate tier. The mosque was used for teaching both the Hanafi and Maliki orders.



Buffer Zone according to MoA.

Mosque of Qunsowah al-Ghuri جامع قنصوة الغوري

Monument No.148

اثر رقم ١٤٨



Building period: حقبة البناء: 1504 AD, 909 HD. ١٥٠٤م. ٩٠٩هـ.

Typology: نمط المبنى: Mosque مسجد

Usage,GF: استعمالات الدور الارضي: Religious ديني

Usage,UF: استعمالات الدور الاول:

State of Conservation: حالة الحفاظ: Good جيد

Recent Restoration: اخر ترميم: 2000 ٢٠٠٠

Accessed by Public: مفتوح للزائرين: Yes نعم

Remarks: There is no remaining of the street facade but a small door. Two bands are left with the inscription of the name of Sultan Al-Ghuri.

Address: al-Sayeda Aicha Street.

ملاحظات: لم يتبق من الواجهة المطلة على الشارع إلا باب صغير. وتبقى أيضاً شريطين كتابيين عليهما اسم السلطان الغوري.

العنوان: شارع السيدة عائشة.



هذا البناء هو المتبقي من المجموعة التي أنشأها الأمير بكتيمور المؤمني في عام ١٣٦٩م. وقد كانت تسمى سبيل المؤمني وتشمل مصلى. ومكان للغسل. وساقية وحوض. وتم احلالها بمسجد في عام ١٥٠٣ من قبل السلطان الغوري. ذلك الإحلال كان جزءاً من خطة تشمل تجديد مضمار الخيل في ميدان الرميطة المجاور. يتكون المسجد من مساحة مستطيلة مقسمة بأعمدة إلى ٦ أروقة مقببة في صفين متوازيين مع جدار القبلة. القبة الرئيسية باتجاه القبلة بها زخارف حجرية ملتوية. المسجد ليس له مدخل ولكنه مفتوح على الخارج من خلال عقود الثلاث الأمامية. وهذا النظام يتناسب مع وظيفته الأصلية كمصلى ملحق بمكان الغسل.

The building is the sole remain of a complex constructed by Emir Baktimur al-Mu'mini in 1369. It was called Sabil al Mu'mini and was comprehensive of an oratory, a mortuary (maghsal), a waterwheel (Sakkia) and a trough for animals (Howd). It was replaced by a mosque in 1503 by Sultan al-Ghuri. The replacement was part of a broader refurbishment plan of the neighbouring Rumayla square. It consists of a rectangular space divided into 6 vaulted bays in two rows parallel to the qibla wall and divided by piers embedded within the walls. The central dome on the qibla side has a spiral stone work.

No Buffer Zone

Mosque of Qanibay مسجد قانيباى المحمدى
al-Mohammadi

Monument No.151

اثر رقم ١٥١



Building period: حقبة البناء :
1413 AD, 816 HD. ١٤١٣ م. ٨١٦ هـ .

Typology: نمط المبنى :
Mosque مسجد

Usage,GF: استعمالات الدور الارضى:
Religious دينى

Usage,UF: استعمالات الدور الاول:

State of Conservation: حالة الحفاظ:
Good جيد

Recent Restoration: اخر ترميم:
2003 ٢٠٠٣

Accessed by Public: مفتوح للزائرين:
Yes نعم

Remarks: The position of the minaret above the entrance is quiet unusual. The corner of the building was reconstructed in 1871. A conservation project was done by SCA between 2001 and 2003.

Address: Shaykhon Street

ملاحظات: وضع المئذنة فوق المدخل غير معتاد بعض الشيء. وقد أعيد بناء زاوية المبنى عام ١٨٧١م. وقام المجلس الأعلى للآثار بمشروع حفاظ بين عامى ٢٠٠١ و٢٠٠٣م.

العنوان: شارع شيخون.



أنشأ المسجد قانيباى الصغير. وقد كان يتقلد رتبة عالية فى عهد السلطان برقوق والسلطان فرج. أصبح بعد ذلك نائبا للسلطان فى دمشق. دُفن قانيباى فى حجرة داخل المسجد تعلوها قبة حجرية تزينها نماذج لشارات عسكرية من الخارج. الواجهة الرئيسية وبعض أجزاء من المسجد هى ما تبقى من البناء الأصلي. والمدخل ذو طراز ملوكي تعلوه المئذنة على قاعدة مثلثة.

The mosque was built by Qanibay al-Saghir, a high ranking official in the reign of the Sultans Barquq and Farag. He became later a viceroy of Damascus. Qanibay is buried in a chamber within the mosque topped by a stone dome with chevrons pattern on its outside. The main facade and some parts of the mosque are still surviving of the original building. The entrance is in Mamluk style surmounted with a minaret on a triangular base.

No Buffer Zone



Building period: حقبة البناء :
1355 AD, 756 HD. ١٣٥٥ م. ٧٥٦ هـ.

Typology: نمط المبنى :
Madrasa مدرسة

Usage,GF: استعمالات الدور الأرضي:
None غير مستعمل

Usage,UF: استعمالات الدور الأول:
None غير مستعمل

State of Conservation: حالة الحفاظ:
Good جيد

Recent Restoration: آخر ترميم:
2008 ٢٠٠٨

Accessed by Public: مفتوح للزائرين:
No لا

Remarks: The monument has been re-stored and closed. It was never open till present. A fine piece of pharaonic spolia is used for the lintel above the main entrance.

Address: Shaykhon - al-Saliba

ملاحظات: تم ترميم الأثر وأغلق بعد ذلك ولم تُفتح الخانقاه حتى الآن. استُخدمت أحجار فرعونية لعتب المدخل الرئيسي.

العنوان: شيخون-الصليبة



قام ببناء الخانقاه الأمير سيف الدين شيخو في الجهة المقابلة للمسجد حتى يستكمل مجموعته. وقد صُممت واجهات كلاً من المسجد والخانقاه بشكل متماثل. دُفن الأمير شيخو في الجانب الشمالي الشرقي من الخانقاه. في وسط الخانقاه يوجد صحن وبه فسقية مئمنة من الرخام والخشب. بُنى العديد من الطوابق على ثلاث جوانب من الصحن لتضم وحدات سكنية للمتصوفة. تم ترميم المجموعة عام ١٦٨٤ ميلادياً على يد بلال أغا.

The Khanqah was built by Prince Saif al-Din Shaykhu to complement his mosque across the street; the facades of the two buildings are similar. Prince Shykho is buried on the north-eastern side of the Khanqah. In the centre of the complex there is a courtyard with octagonal fountain pavilion in marble and wood. On three sides of the courtyard, several floors of living units for Sufis were built. The complex was restored and decorated in 1684 AD by Eunuch Bilal Agha.

No Buffer Zone

Madrasa of Khoshqudum مدرسة خوشقدم
الأحمدي

Monument No.153

أثر رقم ١٥٣



Building period:

1489 AD, 894 HD.

حقبة البناء:

١٤٨٩ م. ٨٩٤ هـ.

Typology:

Madrasa

نمط المبنى:

مدرسة

Usage,GF:

Religious

استعمالات الدور الأرضي:

ديني

Usage,UF:

استعمالات الدور الأول:

State of Conservation:

Dilapidated

حالة الحفاظ:

سريع جداً/متدهور

Recent Restoration:

آخر ترميم:

Accessed by Public:

Yes

مفتوح للزائرين:

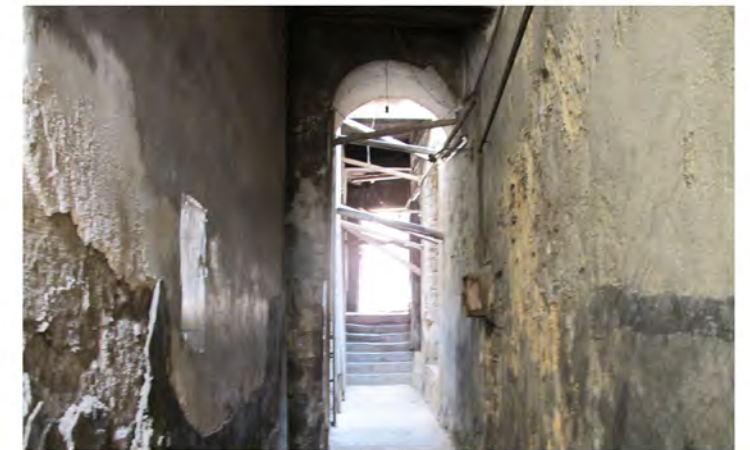
نعم

Remarks: There is remain of wood painted ceilings of Mamuluk time, fragments of wide painted wood inscription band and plaster medallions.

Address: Darb al-Hoser

ملاحظات: توجد بقايا أسقف خشبية من العصر المملوكي. وبعض أجزاء من شريط كتابي خشبي وحليات جصية.

العنوان: درب الحصر



كان المسجد في الأساس القاعة الرئيسية لقصر بناه الأمير تاشتمر العلاني (٧٠-١٣٦٦). الذي كان دواداراً (مساعداً) للسلطان شعبان. وقد قام خوشقدم. وزير السلطان قايتباي في ذلك الوقت. بتحويله إلى مسجد. ومن ضمن إضافاته المحراب. المنذنة. والمنبر الخشبي. وتعد البوابة التي تعلوها المقرنصات جزءاً من القصر الأصلي.

The mosque was originally the main Qa'a of a palace built (1366-70) by Prince Tashtamur al-'Ala'i, the dawadar (assistant) of Sultan Sha'ban. It was converted to a mosque by Eunuch Koshqudum, who was the wazir (chief minister, vizier) of Qaytbay. Among his additions are the mihrab, the minaret, and a wooden pulpit "Menbar". The muqarnas portal is part of the original palace.



Buffer zone according to MoA

Minaret of Qanibay
al-Jarkasi

مأذنة قانيباى الشركسى

Monument No.154

اثر رقم ١٥٤



Building period: 1442 AD, 845 HD.
حقبة البناء: ١٤٤٢ م. ٨٤٥ هـ.

Typology: Mosque
نمط المبنى: مسجد

Usage,GF: Religious
استعمالات الدور الارضى: دينى

Usage,UF: Religious
استعمالات الدور الاول: دينى

State of Conservation: Fair
حالة الحفاظ: مقبول

Recent Restoration: No
اخر ترميم: لا

Accessed by Public: Yes
مفتوح للزائرين: نعم

Remarks: The attached mosque and sabil appear to be constructed recently.

Address: al-Boqli

ملاحظات: يبدو أن المسجد والسبيل الملاحقين تم بنائهما مؤخراً.

العنوان: البقلي



كان قانيباى الجركسى واحداً من أبرز أمراء السلطان جقمق. المئذنة هي كل ما تبقى من البناء الأصلي المملوكي الطراز. الجزء السفلي من المئذنة في حالة جيدة. بينما الجزء العلوي مفقود.

Qanibay al-Jarkasi was one of the most prominent Emirs of Sultan Gaqmaq. The minaret is all what remains of the original mamluk building. The lower part of the minaret is in good condition while the upper structure is missing.

No Buffer Zone

Zawiya of Mostafa Pasha

زاوية مصطفى باشا

Monument No.155

أثر رقم ١٥٥



Building period:

1625 AD, 1035 HD.

حقبة البناء:

١٦٢٥ م. ١٠٣٥ هـ.

Typology:

Mosque

نمط المبنى:

مسجد

Usage,GF:

Religious

استعمالات الدور الارضي:

ديني

Usage,UF:

استعمالات الدور الاول:

State of Conservation:

Fair

حالة الحفاظ:

مقبول

Recent Restoration:

آخر ترميم:

Accessed by Public:

Yes

مفتوح للزائرين:

نعم

Remarks: There are faint traces of painted wood inscription band on the Cornish to the ceiling. The ceiling is of different more recent time.

Address: Haret Mostafa Pasha

ملاحظات: توجد آثار خفيفة لشريط كتابي خشبي ممتد بحاذة السقف. ويبدو السقف أكثر حداثة.

العنوان: حارة مصطفى باشا.



أنشأها مصطفى باشا الذي كان حاكماً لمصر في ذلك الوقت. المبنى مستطيل الشكل من الحجر. ومغطى بسقف خشبي. ويوجد المحراب بمواجهة المدخل حيث توجد أيضاً دكة خشبية حديثة.

It was built by Mostafa Pasha who was the Governor of Cairo in Ottoman times. The building is rectangular in stone, covered by wooden ceiling. The mihrab is facing the entrance, where there is a modern wooden dikka.

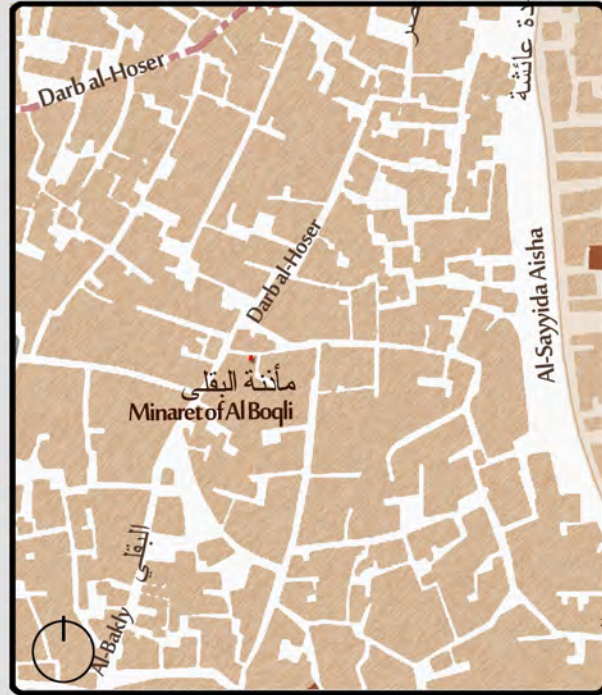
No Buffer Zone

Minaret of al-Baqli

مأذنة على البقلي

Monument No.156

أثر رقم ١٥٦



Building period:

1297 AD, 696 HD.

حقبة البناء :

١٢٩٧ م. ٦٩٦ هـ .

Typology:

Mosque

نمط المبنى :

مسجد

Usage,GF:

Religious

استعمالات الدور الارضى:

دينى

Usage,UF:

استعمالات الدور الاول:

State of Conservation:

Bad

حالة الحفاظ:

سيء

Recent Restoration:

اخر ترميم:

Accessed by Public:

Yes

مفتوح للزائرين:

نعم

Address: Darb al-Habbala.

العنوان: درب الحباله.



الجامع الأصلي كان يضم ميضأة وصهريج وضريح الشيخ على البقلي. ويقع المسجد فى شارع يحمل نفس الاسم. وكان يوجد بجوار المسجد. منزل ومصبغة أوقفهما الشيخ البقلي ليصرف إيرادهما على صيانة المسجد. المئذنة هي الجزء الوحيد المتبقي من المجموعة. المسجد الحالي الملاصق للمئذنة بُنى حديثاً.

The original mosque included an ablution fountain, a cistern and the tomb of Shaykh 'Ali al-Baqli. The mosque is located in a street with the same name. Next to the mosque, there was a house and a tannery that were made waqf by Shaykh 'Ali to spend their revenues over the mosque maintenance. The minaret is the only part that survives of the complex. The current adjacent mosque is newly built.

No Buffer Zone

Mosque of al-Ghuri

جامع الغوري

Monument No.159

أثر رقم ١٥٩



Building period:

1509 AD, 915 HD.

حقبة البناء:

١٥٠٩ م. ٩١٥ هـ.

Typology:

Mosque

نمط المبنى:

مسجد

Usage,GF:

Religious

استعمالات الدور الارضى:

دينى

Usage,UF:

استعمالات الدور الاول:

State of Conservation:

Good

حالة الحفاظ:

جيد

Recent Restoration:

2003

آخر ترميم:

٢٠٠٣

Accessed by Public:

Yes

مفتوح للزائرين:

نعم

Remark: Although the current minaret is the original design, its middle part is missing.

Address: Salah Salem.

ملاحظات: بالرغم من وجود المنارة الأصلية للمبنى. الجزء فى الوسط غير موجود.

العنوان: صلاح سالم.



يُعد المسجد واحداً من أعمال السلطان الغوري ولكنه لا يضاهيها شهرة. ويقع على طريق صلاح سالم. تعتبر المئذنة وبعض أجزاء من الواجهة ضمن بناية المسجد الأصلية. أما باقي المسجد فهو مستحدث: حيث تم ترميم الواجهات وإعادة البناء من الداخل.

The mosque is one of the less famous works of Sultan al-Ghuri. It is located on Salah Salem road. The minaret and some parts of the façade remain from the original design of the building, while the rest of the mosque is modern. The facades have been restored and the mosque was internally re-structured.

No Buffer Zone

Mosque of Badr al-Din al-Wana'e

Monument No.163

مسجد بدر الدين الونائى

أثر رقم ١٦٣



Building period:

1496 AD, 902 HD.

حقبة البناء:

١٤٩٦ م. ٩٠٢ هـ.

Typology:

Mosque

نمط المبنى:

مسجد

Usage,GF:

Religious

استعمالات الدور الارضى:

دينى

Usage,UF:

استعمالات الدور الاول:

State of Conservation:

Dilapidated

حالة الحفاظ:

سييء جداً/متدهور

Recent Restoration:

اخر ترميم:

Accessed by Public:

Yes

مفتوح للزائرين:

نعم

Remarks: The stones in the vestibule and in the inner walls are bi-chrome in stripes (Mushahar). Above the niche of the qibla, a rounded opening with inscription beneath is missing.

Address: Badr al-Din al-Wana'e

ملاحظات: الأحجار في الرواق وعلى الحوائط الداخلية تعتمد على التشكيل اللوني عن طريق استخدام النظام المشهر. وتوجد فتحة دائرية فوق المحراب وبأدناها نقش كتابي مفقود.

العنوان: بدر الدين الونائى.



أنشئ المسجد فى عهد قنصوة أبو سعيد. وضم ميضأة. سبيل وضريح الشيخ بدر الدين الونائى. يوجد بجوار الجامع محلات موقوفة عليه. لم يتبق من المسجد غير الحوائط الخارجية ورواق مسقف عند المدخل وهو المكان الوحيد الذى لازال يحتفظ بسقفه. والمئذنة مازالت قائمة على الجانب الأيمن من المدخل الرئيسى.

The mosque was built during the era of Qansuh Abu Sa'eed. It included an ablution fountain, a sabil and the tomb of Shaykh Badr al-Din al-Wanna'i. The mosque has a number of shops as a waqf adjacent to it. All what remains of the mosque are the external walls and a covered vestibule at the entrance; the only part that still has a roof. The minaret also still exists to the right side of the main entrance.



Buffer zone according to MoA

Mausoleum of Shagarat al-Durr

قبة شجرة الدر

Monument No.169

أثر رقم ١٦٩



Building period:

1250 AD., 648 HD.

حقبة البناء:

١٢٥٠ م، ٦٤٨ هـ.

Typology:

Mausoleum

نمط المبنى:

ضريح

Usage,GF:

None

استعمالات الدور الارضى:

غير مستعمل

Usage,UF:

استعمالات الدور الاول:

State of Conservation:

Bad

حالة الحفاظ:

سيء

Recent Restoration:

آخر ترميم:

Accessed by Public:

No

مفتوح للزائرين:

لا

Remarks: The mausoleum is currently under restoration sponsored by Megawra foundation, funded by USAID.

Remarks: al-Khalifa Street.

ملاحظات: الضريح حالياً تحت الترميم. ممول من المعونة الامريكية تنفيذ مؤسسة مجاورة.

العنوان: شارع الخليفة.



شجرة الدر كانت زوجة السلطان الصالح نجم الدين أيوب وقد حكمت مصر لفترة قصيرة بعد وفاة زوجها. يُعد الضريح جزءاً من مجموعة ضمت مدرسة وحمام. للضريح ثلاث مداخل لا يستخدم منها حالياً غير المدخل الجنوبي الغربي. يوجد في الداخل محراب مزين بالفسيفساء على الطراز البيزنطي.

Shagarat al-Durr was the wife of Sultan Salih Negm al-Din Ayyub. She ruled Egypt for a short period of time after his death. Her tomb was part of a larger complex that included a madrasa and a hammam. The tomb has three entrances of which only the southern western one is still used. Inside the mosque, there is a mihrab decorated with Byzantine mosaic and a stucco keel-arched hood.



Buffer Zone according to MoA.

Mosque of Mughlbay Taz مسجد مغلباي طاز

Taz

Monument No.207

أثر رقم ٢٠٧



Building period:

حقبة البناء:

1466 AD, 871 HD.

١٤٦٦ م. ٨٧١ هـ.

Typology:

نمط المبنى:

Mosque

مسجد

Usage,GF:

استعمالات الدور الارضى:

Religious

دينى

Usage,UF:

استعمالات الدور الاول:

State of Conservation:

حالة الحفاظ:

Bad

سيئ

Recent Restoration:

اخر ترميم:

2009

٢٠٠٩

Accessed by Public:

مفتوح للزائرين:

Yes

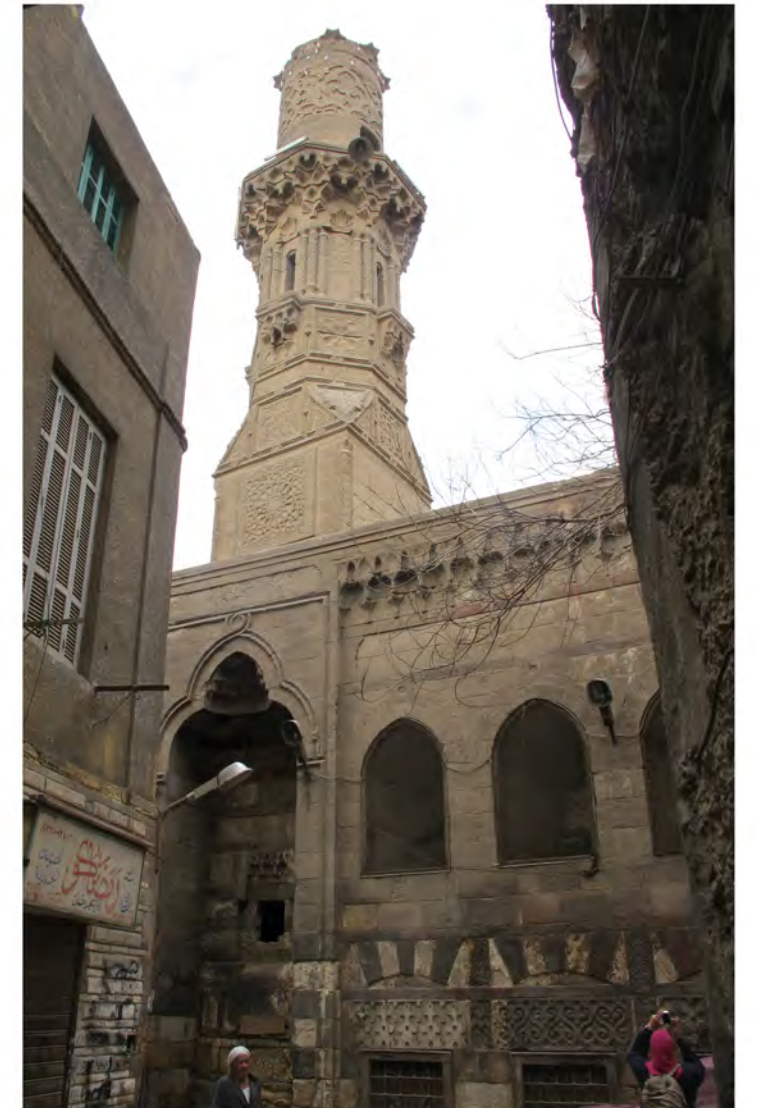
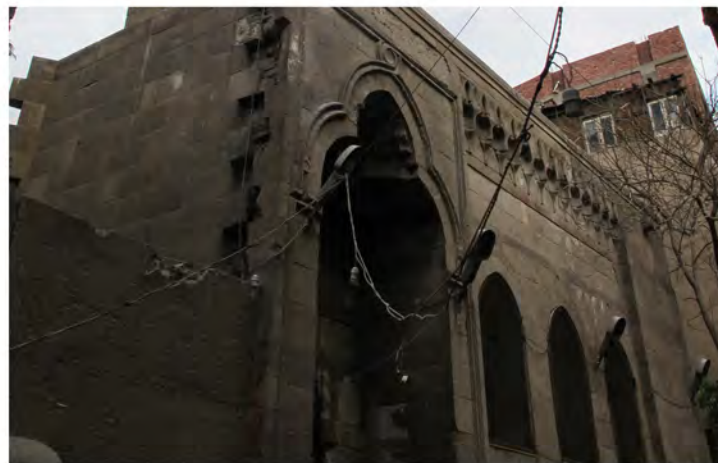
نعم

Remarks: It is open only during prayers' time.

Address: Haret bent al-Me'mar.

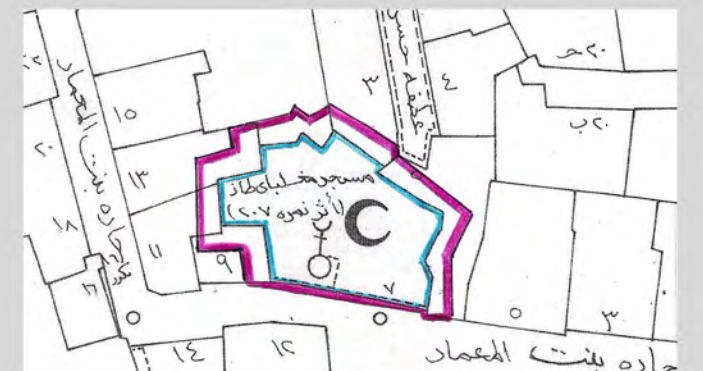
ملاحظات: يُفتح المسجد للصلاة فقط ويُغلق فى غير

العنوان: حارة بنت المعمار.



أنشأ الجامع الأمير مغلباي طاز وكان يضم ضريحه. لم يتبق من المبنى غير الواجهة الرئيسية والمذبة التي فقدت أيضاً الجزء العلوي منها. أعيد بناء قاعة حديثة للصلاة خلف الواجهة الرئيسية. المدخل الرئيسي عبارة عن عقد ثلاثي الأقواس يعلوه مقرنصات وتم إغلاقه بالحجارة.

It was built by Prince Mughlbay Taz and houses his tomb. All that survives of the mosque is the main façade and the minaret which lost its upper part. A contemporary prayer hall was rebuilt behind the original façade. The original entrance through the tri-lobed portal with muqarnas has been closed with stones.



Buffer zone according to MoA

Madrasa of Taghribirdi

مدرسة تغري بردي

Monument No.209

أثر رقم ٢٠٩



Building period:

1440 AD, 844 HD.

حقبة البناء:

١٤٤٠ م. ٨٤٤ هـ.

Typology:

Madrasa

نمط المبنى:

مدرسة

Usage,GF:

Religious

استعمالات الدور الأرضي:

ديني

Usage,UF:

None

استعمالات الدور الأول:

غير مستعمل

State of Conservation:

Fair

حالة الحفاظ:

مقبول

Recent Restoration:

2007

آخر ترميم:

٢٠٠٧

Accessed by Public:

Yes

مفتوح للزائرين:

نعم

Remarks: The ground floor of the Sabil-Kuttab is occupied by a shop and the upper floor is privately rented and closed to the public.

Address: al-Saliba Street

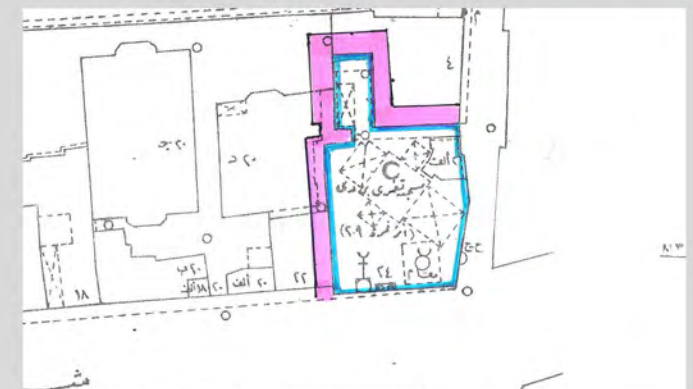
ملاحظات: يشغل الدور الأرضي بالسبيل محل. بينما الدور العلوي تم استجاره وغلقه أمام العامة.

العنوان: شارع الصليبية.



بُني المسجد في عام ١٤٤٠م من قبل الأمير تغري بردي. الذي كان مساعداً للسلطان جقمق. بعد فترة وجيزة من تقلده ذلك المنصب. تم اغتياله من قبل ماليكه ودُفن في غرفة الدفن الملحقة بالمسجد والتي تقع على الجانب الأيمن من رواق المدخل. تصميم المسجد غير معتاد بعض الشيء: فهو مائل على الواجهة بزاوية تقرب من ٤٥ درجة حتى يتوافق مع اتجاه القبلة. والفراغ الناجم عن ذلك الميل بين قاعة الصلاة والحوائط الخارجية تم شغله بعدة غرف. ويلحق بالمبنى سبيل وكتاب في الركن الجنوبي الغربي. وتوجد مئذنة على قاعدة مربعة خلف السبيل.

The madrasa was built in 1440 by Prince Taghribirdi, great secretary of Sultan Gagmaq. Shortly after he got his position, he was murdered by his own mam-luks and buried in the burial chamber of his mosque to the right side of the entrance vestibule. The plan of the mosque is rather peculiar: to accommodate to Mecca orientation, it was set diagonally to the facade at an angle of almost 45 degrees. The space left between the prayer hall and the exterior walls was filled with rooms. A Sabil-Kuttab is located to the south west side of the building. A minaret on a square base is placed behind the Sabil.



Buffer Zone according to MoA.

Mosque of Hassan Pasha Taher

Monument No.210

مسجد حسن باشا طاهر

أثر رقم ٢١٠



Building period: 1809 AD., 1224 HD.
حقبة البناء: ١٨٠٩م. ١٢٢٤هـ.

Typology: Mosque
نمط المبنى: مسجد

Usage,GF: Religious
استعمالات الدور الأرضي: ديني

Usage,UF:
استعمالات الدور الأول:

State of Conservation: Good
حالة الحفاظ: جيد

Recent Restoration: 2006
أخر ترميم: ٢٠٠٦

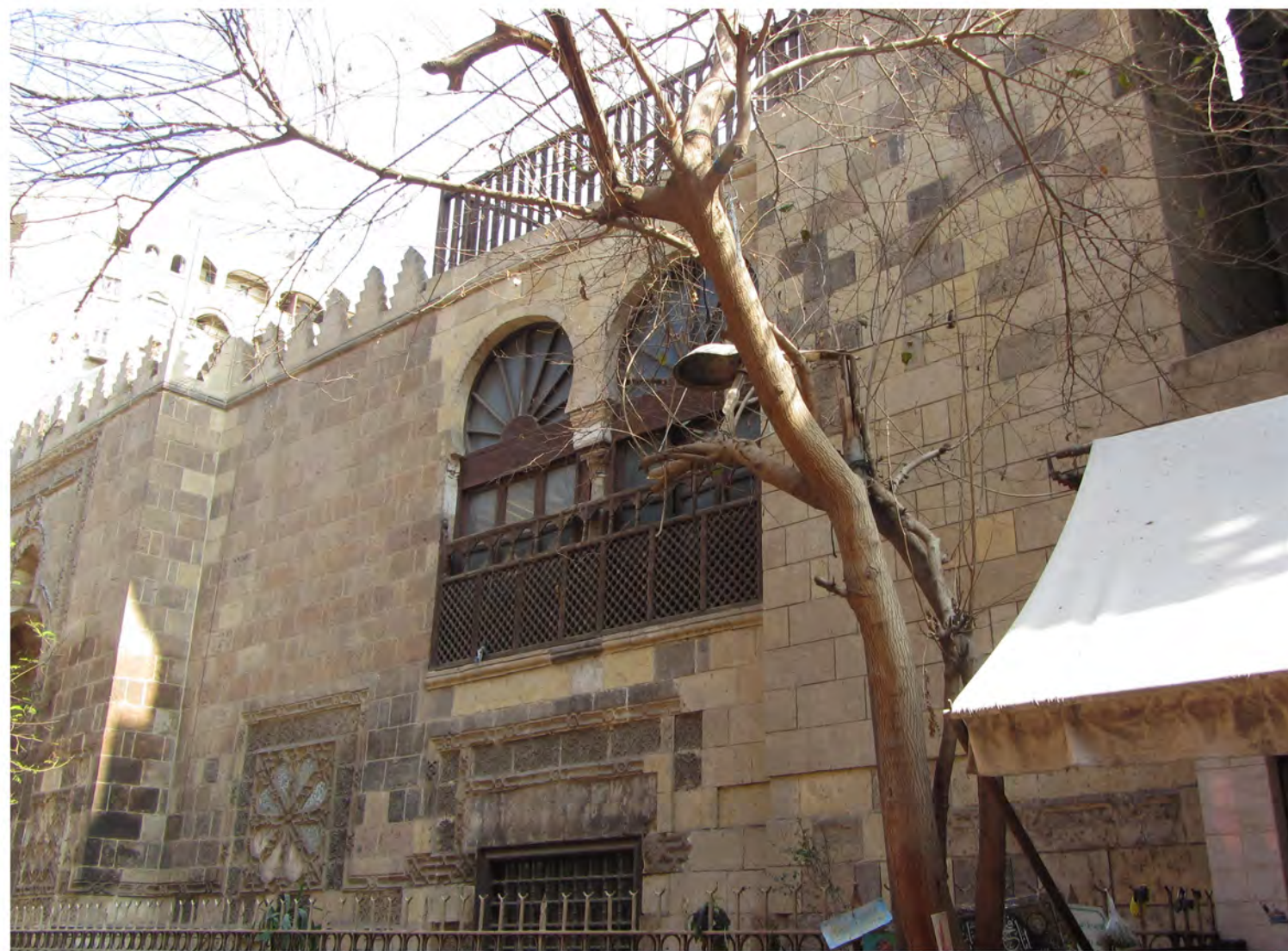
Accessed by Public: Yes
مفتوح للزائرين: نعم

Remarks: The mosque was situated on the banks of Birkat al-Fil. The ceilings are finely painted; several iznik tiles inlays decorated the external facade, mainly on lintels.

Address: Sekkit Berkit al-Fil.

ملاحظات: كان المسجد يقع على ضفاف بركة الفيل. وقد طليت أسقفه بعناية ودقة؛ وزينت الواجهة الخارجية وبشكل خاص العتب بالبلاطات الخزفية على الطراز التركي.

العنوان: سكة بركة الفيل.



تم بناء المسجد في القرن التاسع عشر من قبل حسن باشا طاهر. وكان موظفاً عسكرياً في بلاط محمد علي. على الرغم من أن بناء المسجد تم في عهد محمد علي. إلا أن زخارفه على الطراز المملوكي. يشتمل المسجد على سبيل. وغرفة دفن. قبة. ومئذنة ومصلى. ويوجد أيضاً صحن خارجي يتسع للصلاة. ومؤخراً في عام ١٩٥١. تم نقل ضريح شقيقه أحمد باشا طاهر بجوار المسجد.

The mosque was built in the IXI century by Hassan Pasha Taher. He was a military functionary in the court of Mohamed 'Ali. Despite built during Mohammad 'Ali's reign, it was decorated in the mamluk style. The mosque includes a sabil, a tomb chamber, a dome, a minaret and a prayer hall. An external space is also available for prayer. Lately in 1951 the mausoleum of his brother Ahmed Pasha Taher was moved next to the mosque.

No Buffer Zone

**Madarasa of Azbak
al-Yusufi**

مدرسة ازبك اليوسفي

Monument No.211

اثر رقم ٢١١



Building period:

1494 AD, 900 HD.

حقبة البناء :

١٤٩٤ م. ٩٠٠ هـ.

Typology:

Madrasa

نمط المبنى :

مدرسة

Usage,GF:

Religious

استعمالات الدور الارضى:

دينى

Usage,UF:

None

استعمالات الدور الاول:

غير مستعمل

State of Conservation:

Bad

حالة الحفاظ:

سيء

Recent Restoration:

اخر ترميم:

Accessed by Public:

Yes

مفتوح للزائرين:

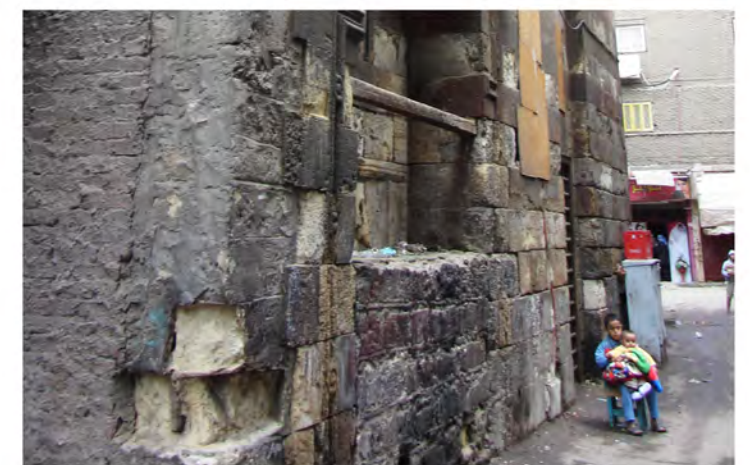
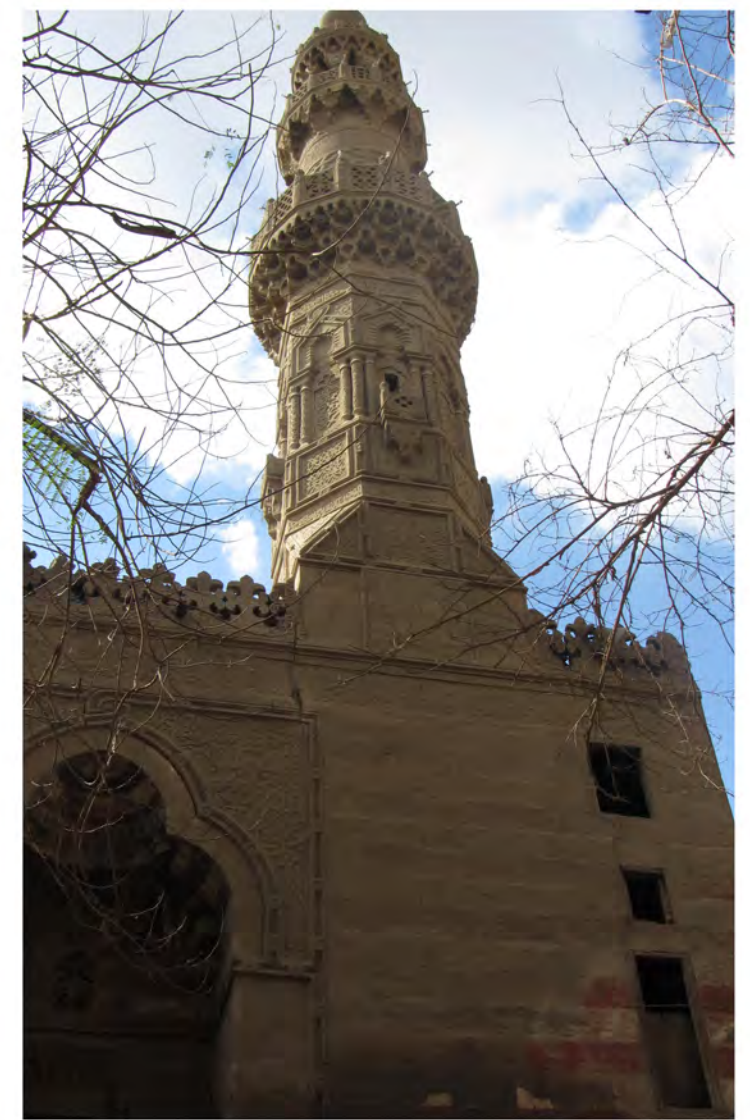
نعم

Remarks: The style of the decorations is typical of Qaytbay times.

Address: Azbak Street

ملاحظات: نمط الزخارف مطابق لتلك الموجودة في عهد قايتباى.

العنوان: شارع ازبك.



قام ببناء المدرسة الأمير أزبك اليوسفي. الذي كان ملوكاً للسلطان جقمق. ويُفترض أن قاعة الصلاة تم بنائها في اتجاه القبلة قبل استكمال الحوائط الخارجية. وتظهر بالواجهة الشرقية معظم الزخارف. وقد دُفن الأمير في الإيوان الشمالي. يشغل الجزء الجنوبي من المدرسة سبيل وكتاب وهو الآن مغلق. كان هناك قاعة أيضاً خلف ساحة الصلاة الرئيسية ولكنها تهدمت الآن.

The madrasa was built by Emir of Thousand Azbak al-Yusufi, who was a mamluk of Sultan Gaqmaq. It is assumed that the sanctuary with the same orientation of Mecca was laid out at the outset before the completion of the external walls. The eastern façade displays most of the decorations. The Emir is buried in the northern iwan. The southern part of the madrasa is a Sabil-kuttab which is currently closed. There was a qa'a behind the main prayer hall that is now demolished.

No Buffer Zone

Madarasa of Sarghatmish

Monument No.218

مدرسة صرغتمش

اثر رقم ٢١٨



Building period: حقبة البناء :
1356 AD, 757 HD. ١٣٥٦ م. ٧٥٧ هـ .

Typology: نمط المبنى :
Madrasa مدرسة

Usage,GF: استعمالات الدور الارضى:
Religious ديني

Usage,UF: استعمالات الدور الاول:
None غير مستعمل

State of Conservation: حالة الحفاظ:
Good جيد

Recent Restoration: اخر ترميم:
2005 ٢٠٠٥

Accessed by Public: مفتوح للزائرين:
Yes نعم

Remarks: The complex was extensively re-built between 1999 and 2003. Excavations around the perimeter of the building have revealed a row of shops under the mosque on the southern side.

Remarks: al-Saliba Street

ملاحظات: أعيد بناء المجموعة على نطاق واسع بين عامي ١٩٩٩ و ٢٠٠٣ م. وكشفت أعمال الحفر والتنقيب عن وجود محلات تجارية تحت المسجد في الناحية الجنوبية.

العنوان: شارع الصليبة



أنشأ المدرسة الأمير سيف الدين الناصري. أحد ماليك السلطان الناصر محمد بن قلاوون والذي تقلد أعلى المناصب أثناء حكم السلطان حسن. بُنى المسجد مجاوراً ومتمداً مع جامع أحمد بن طولون بحيث يبدو للبعض وكأنه جزء من الجامع. المبنى له قبة مزدوجة وتصميمه ذو أربعة إيوانات تفتح على الصحن. الضريح المقبب حيث دُفن الأمير ليس مجاوراً لساحة الصلاة ولكنه يتصل بالإيوان الغربي. المئذنة المثلثة في الركن الشمالي الشرقي للمجموعة زُينت بأشكال هندسية من الحجر.

The Madrasa was built by Seif al-Din al-Nasery, one of the mamluks of al-Naser Mohammad Ibn Qalawun that reached the pick of his career under Sultan Hassan. It was built contiguous to Ahmed Ibn Tulun Mosque. The building has a double domed profile and a cruciform plan that combines four iwans and a courtyard. The domed mausoleum were the Emir is buried is not contiguous to the prayer hall but connected to the west iwan. The octagonal minaret to the north east corner of the complex is decorated with striped stone geometric patterns.

No Buffer Zone

Mosque of Ahmed Ibn Tulun

مسجد احمد بن طولون

Monument No.220

أثر رقم ٢٢٠



Building period:

876 AD, 263 HD.

حقبة البناء :

٨٧٦ م. ٢٦٣ هـ.

Typology:

Mosque

نمط المبنى :

مسجد

Usage,GF:

Religious

استعمالات الدور الارضى:

دينى

Usage,UF:

استعمالات الدور الاول:

State of Conservation:

Good

حالة الحفاظ:

جيد

Recent Restoration:

2005

اخر ترميم:

٢٠٠٥

Accessed by Public:

Yes

مفتوح للزائرين:

نعم

Remarks: The gates on the outer walls have been all bricked up by the Comite' except the one leading to the entrance gate. The original stamped carved stucco patterns adorning the intrados of the arches surrounding the inner courtyard are still visible.

ملاحظات: البوابات على الجدران الخارجية تم غلقها بالطوب من قبل لجنة حفظ الآثار العربية فيما عدا تلك المؤدية إلى بوابة الدخول. ولا تزال الزخارف الجصية الأصلية التي تزين العقود المحيطة بالصحن الداخلي واضحة.



مسقط المسجد مربع ذو صحن داخلي. وقد بناه أحمد بن طولون من الطوب الأحمر (الأجر) على جبل يشكر. يعتبر جامع بن طولون أقدم جامع بحالته الأصلية في القاهرة التاريخية. تم تعيين أحمد بن طولون حاكماً على الفسطاط ثم أصبح حاكماً لمصر. واستقل بمصر بعد ذلك عن الدولة العباسية. من أهم العناصر المميزة للمسجد الزيادة التي تحيط به من كل جانب فيما عدا جدار القبلة. وكذلك المنذنة الحجرية ذات السلالم الخارجية الحلزونية والشبيهة للموية جامع سامراء. الحوائط الخارجية للمسجد والزوايا يعلوها عرائس متشابكة متميزة وفريدة من نوعها.

The Mosque of squared plan with inner courtyard was built by Ahmed Ibn Tulun on Yashkur hill. It is considered the oldest mosque in Historic Cairo in its original state. Ahmed Ibn Tulun was appointed as Governor of Fustat, and then he declared independence of Egypt from the Abbasyd State. The building has the additional walled space that surrounds the mosque on every side except from the quibla wall (Ziyada) was stone minaret with the external spiral staircase built on a model from Samarra. The outer walls of the mosque and of the zawiya are topped by an outstanding and unique interlocked brick battlement.

No Buffer Zone

Ribat Ahmed Ibn Soliman

رباط احمد بن سليمان

Monument No.245

أثر رقم ٢٤٥



Building period:

حقبة البناء:

1291 AD, 690 HD.

١٢٩١ م. ٦٩٠ هـ.

Typology:

نمط المبنى:

Tekiya

تكية

Usage,GF:

استعمالات الدور الارضي:

None

غير مستعمل

Usage,UF:

استعمالات الدور الاول:

State of Conservation:

حالة الحفاظ:

Dilapidated

سيء جداً / متدهور

Recent Restoration:

آخر ترميم:

Accessed by Public:

مفتوح للزائرين:

No

لا

Remarks: The base of the building is below present ground level and it is covered in solid waste. The burial chamber is decorated quiet singularly with inlaid pieces of glass.

Address: Haret Selim.

ملاحظات: قاعدة المبنى تحت مستوى سطح الأرض الحالي وتغطيها الخلفات الصلبة. وغرفة الدفن مزينة بقطع من الزجاج المطعم.

العنوان: حارة سليم.



كان أحمد ابن سليمان سليل عائلة الرفاعي من العراق. الرباط. أو مأوى الفقراء يقع في محيط سوق السلاح. وهو ليس بعيداً عن مسجد السلطان حسن. ويتضمن المبنى الحالي قاعة للصلاة. وصحن. وضريح الشيخ. والمبنى معروف بوجود ثلاث محارب به: اثنان في قاعة الصلاة "المصلى" وواحدة في حجرة الدفن.

Ahmed Ibn Soliman was a descendant of al-Rifa'i family from Iraq. The Ribat, hospice for the poor, lies in the vicinity of Suq al-Silah, not far from the mosque of Sultan Hasan. The present structure includes a prayer hall, a courtyard and the mausoleum of the Shaykh. The building is remarkable for having three mihrabs: two in the prayer hall and one in the tomb chamber.

No Buffer Zone



Building period: حقبة البناء :
1630 AD, 1040 HD. ١٦٣٠ م. ١٠٤٠ هـ.

Typology: نمط المبنى :
Sabil سبيل

Usage,GF: استعمالات الدور الأرضي:
None غير مستعمل

Usage,UF: استعمالات الدور الأول:
استعمالات الدور الأول:

State of Conservation: حالة الحفاظ:
Bad سيء

Recent Restoration: آخر ترميم:

Accessed by Public: مفتوح للزائرين:
No لا

Remarks: The Facade has peculiar stone decorations with inscription bands and iznik tiles inlays. A wooden ceiling with mamluk patterns of decoration covers still exist but it's in bad state of conservation.

Address: Haret al-Shamashergy

ملاحظات: الواجهة بها زخارف حجرية وشرائط كتابية وبلاطات خزفية على الطراز التركي.

العنوان: حارة الشماشرجى.



السبيل هو كل ما تبقى من البناء الذي كان ملحقات بوكالة وضم كُتّاب من طابقين. يتكون البناء الحالي من غرفتين: ساحة الدخول وبها بئر مياه فارغ تحت الأرض. وبجانبها غرفة التسبيل ولها بابان للدخول. بجانب المبنى يوجد عقد متكامل يشير إلى بوابة دخول للحارة الجانبية.

The Sabil is all what remains of a complex that was once attached to a wikala and included a 2 storey kuttab. The monument today consists of two spaces: an access court with empty water well beneath the ground and the Sabil water distribution chamber beside it, with two access doors. Next to the building, there is a contiguous and integral arch that indicates the gated entrance to the side Hara.

No Buffer Zone

Gate of Mangak al-Yusufi

بوابة منجك اليوسفي

Monument No.247

أثر رقم ٢٤٧



Building period: حقبة البناء :
1346 AD, 747 HD. ١٣٤٦ م. ٧٤٧ هـ .

Typology: نمط المبنى :
Fortification أسوار دفاعية

Usage,GF: استعمالات الدور الأرضي :
None غير مستعمل

Usage,UF: استعمالات الدور الأول :
None غير مستعمل

State of Conservation: حالة الحفاظ :
Dilapidated سييء جداً / متدهور

Recent Restoration: آخر ترميم :
None

Accessed by Public: مفتوح للزائرين :
No لا

Remarks: The dome is in poor state of conservation with traces of engravings. The sole remains of the palace are three self-standing arches to its southern side.

Address: Souq al-Selah Street.

ملاحظات: القبة في حالة حفاظ سيئة وبها آثار لنقوش. كل ما تبقى من القصر هو ثلاث عقود قائمة بذاتها في الناحية الجنوبية. العنوان: شارع سوق السلاح .



كانت البوابة مدخلاً لقصر الأمير منجك اليوسفي لكنه تهدم ولم يتبق سوى البوابة. تقع بوابة منجك السلحدار في بداية شارع سوق السلاح بحي الدرب الأحمر. على جانب البوابة توجد حليتان حجريتان عليهما رسومات لسيوف ودروع. ويغطيها قبة حجرية ضحلة.

The gate was the entrance to the palace, now demolished, of Emir Mangak al-Yusufi that was an armourer (Silahdar). It is located at the beginning of Suq al-Silah Street (weapons market) in al-Darb al-Ahmar. The gate has on its side two stone medallions with symbols of swords and shields. The gate has a shallow stone dome.

No Buffer Zone

Mosque of Itomosh al-Begasi

مسجد أيتمش البجاسي

Monument No.250

اثر رقم ٢٥٠



Building period:

1383 AD, 785 HD.

حقبة البناء:

١٣٨٣ م. ٧٨٥ هـ.

Typology:

Mosque

نمط المبنى:

مسجد

Usage,GF:

None

استعمالات الدور الارضي:

غير مستعمل

Usage,UF:

استعمالات الدور الاول:

State of Conservation:

Good

حالة الحفاظ:

جيد

Recent Restoration:

2013

اخر ترميم:

٢٠١٣

Accessed by Public:

No

مفتوح للزائرين:

لا

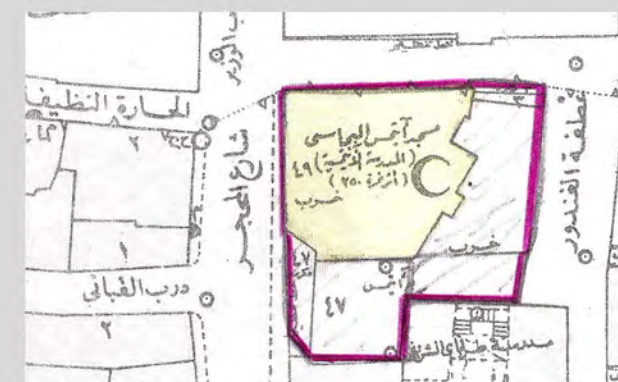
Address: Bab al-Wazir Street

العنوان: شارع باب الوزير.



يقع المسجد في شارع باب الوزير وأنشأه الأمير أيتمش البجاسي. يتكون المسجد من إيوان يتصدره محراب. على جانبيه شبابيك. وتقع حجرة الدفن الفارغة (فقد قتل الأمير في دمشق ولم يُدفن في المبنى مطلقاً) في الناحية الجنوبية للإيوان. ويعلوها قبة مضلعة من الطوب وبها شريط كتابي على قاعدتها. وتوجد منذنة على الطراز العثماني أعلى المدخل. كان المسجد مخصصاً لتدريس المذهب الحنفي.

The mosque is located on Bab al-Wazir Street and was established by Emir Itomosh al-Begasi. The mosque consists of a single Iwan with a Mihrab surrounded on both sides by windows. The empty burial chamber (the Emir was killed in Damascus and finally never buried here) is on the southern side of the iwan. It is topped by a spiral-ribbed brick and plaster dome with an inscription at its base. The minaret is located above the entrance portal and is in ottoman style. The mosque was dedicated for teaching the Hanafi School 'Mazhab'.

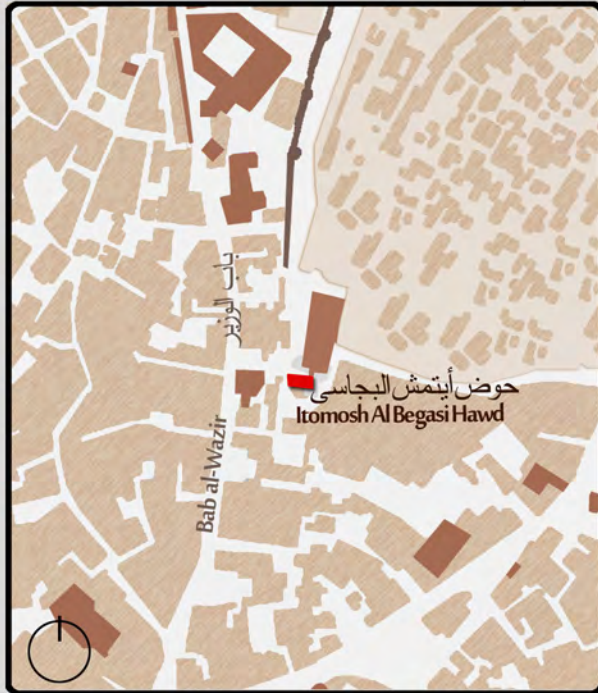


Buffer zone according to MoA.

Hawd-Kuttab of Itomosh al-Begasi

Monument No.251

حوض-كتاب
أيتمش البجاسي
أثر رقم ٢٥١



Building period: 1383 AD, 785 HD.
حقبة البناء: ١٣٨٣ م. ٧٨٥ هـ.

Typology: Hawd
نمط المبنى: حوض

Usage,GF: None
استعمالات الدور الأرضي: غير مستعمل

Usage,UF: None
استعمالات الدور الأول: غير مستعمل

State of Conservation: Good
حالة الحفاظ: جيد

Recent Restoration: 2013
آخر ترميم: ٢٠١٣

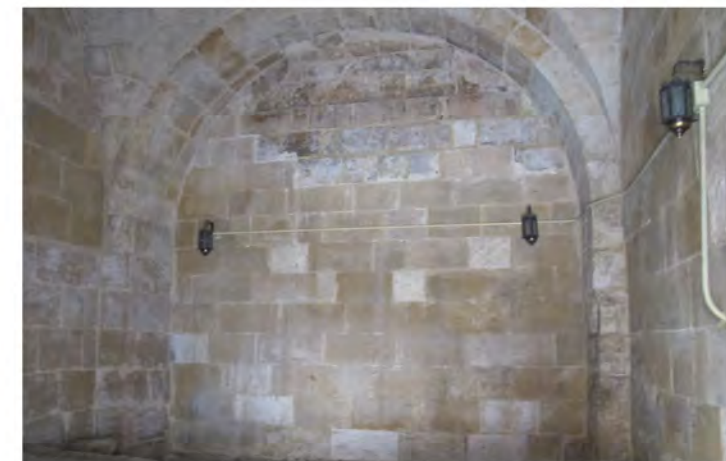
Accessed by Public: No
مفتوح للزائرين: لا

Remarks: The building is contiguous to the gate (Bab el-Wazir) that accesses the cemeteries.

Remarks: Haret Bab al-Torba

ملاحظات: المبنى مجاور لبوابة (باب الوزير) التي يمكن من خلالها الوصول إلى الجبانة.

العنوان: حارة باب التربة.



يُعد الحوض والكتّاب جزء من مجموعة أيتمش الأصلية (أثر رقم ٢٥٠). كان الحوض يستخدم في سقى الدواب المارة من أسفل باب الوزير إلى الجبانة. ويشغل مساحة مستطيلة تُفتح على الشارع حيث يوجد حوض مكشوف لشرب الدواب متصل بمساحة مغلقة على مستويين بها صهريج مياه من الطوب في الدور الأرضي.

The hawd-kuttab is part of Itomosh's original foundation (monument 250). It was used as a water trough for the animals passing by Bab al-Wazir to the cemetery. It occupies a rectangular area open to the street where the outdoor animal trough is combined with a closed structure on two levels with plastered brick water tank on the ground floor.

No Buffer Zone

Mausoleum of Tarabay

قبة طراباي

Monument No.255

أثر رقم ٢٥٥



Building period:

1504 AD, 909 HD.

حقبة البناء:

١٥٠٤ م. ٩٠٩ هـ.

Typology:

Mausoleum

نمط المبنى:

ضريح

Usage,GF:

None

استعمالات الدور الأرضي:

غير مستعمل

Usage,UF:

استعمالات الدور الأول:

State of Conservation:

Good

حالة الحفاظ:

جيد

Recent Restoration:

2013

آخر ترميم:

٢٠١٣

Accessed by Public:

No

مفتوح للزائرين:

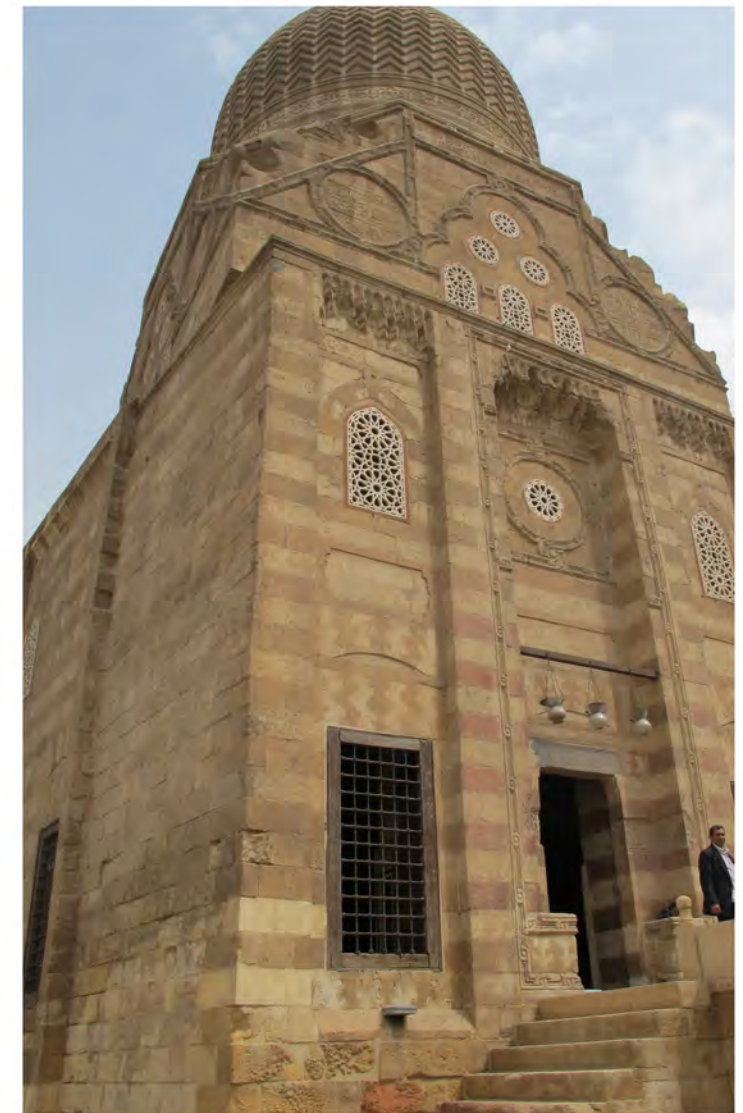
لا

Remarks: It was restored by the Comité in 1905 and by the Aga Khan project of al-Darb al-Ahmar area in the beginning of the year 2000.

Address: Haret Bab al-Torba

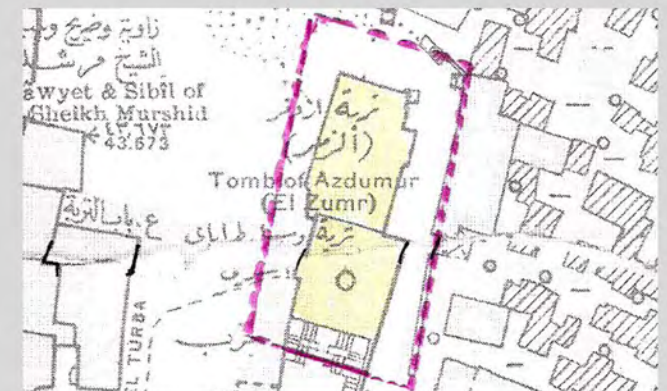
ملاحظات: تم ترميم الضريح من قبل لجنة حفظ الآثار العربية في عام ١٩٠٥. ومشروع الأغاخان لتطوير منطقة درب الأحمر أوائل عام ٢٠٠٠ م.

العنوان: حارة باب التربة.



شيدته الأمير طراباي. الذي كان قائداً لجيش المماليك في مصر أثناء حكم السلطان الغوري. ويقع الضريح إلى الشمال من مسجد أيتمش. الضريح هو كل ما تبقى من مجموعة أكبر. ويعد المبنى نموذج رائع لاتقان المماليك لصنعتهم. القبة الحجرية منقوشة بدقة من الداخل والخارج. والمنطقة الانتقالية في القبة منحرفة عن زاوية الجدران أدناها. الواجهة الغربية أدخل عليها تعديل دقيق لتنماشى مع نمط الشارع وإتجاه القبلة. السبيل والكتّاب إلى يمين البوابة كان يؤدي إلى مدرسة تهدمت الآن.

It was built by Amir Tarabay who was commander of the army of Sultan al-Ghuri. It lies north of the mosque of Aytмыш. The tomb is all that remains of a larger complex. The stone ablaq (striped) structure is a magnificent example of late Mamluk workmanship. The stone dome is finely carved externally and internally. The transitional zone of the dome has been set askew in relation to the corner of the walls below. The western facade of the tomb has a minute adjustment to combine the street pattern with the needed qibla orientation. The sabil-kuttab to the right of the gate once led to a madrasa, now demolished.



Buffer zone according to MoA.

Mausoleum of al-Komi

قبة الكومي

Monument No.256

اثر رقم ٢٥٦



Building period:

حقبة البناء:

16th C. AD., 10th C. HD. القرن 16م، القرن 10هـ

Typology:

نمط المبنى:

Mausoleum

ضريح

Usage,GF:

استعمالات الدور الارضي:

None

غير مستعمل

Usage,UF:

استعمالات الدور الاول:

State of Conversation:

حالة الحفاظ:

Dilapidated

سيء جداً / متدهور

Recent Restoration:

اخر ترميم:

Accessed by Public:

مفتوح للزائرين:

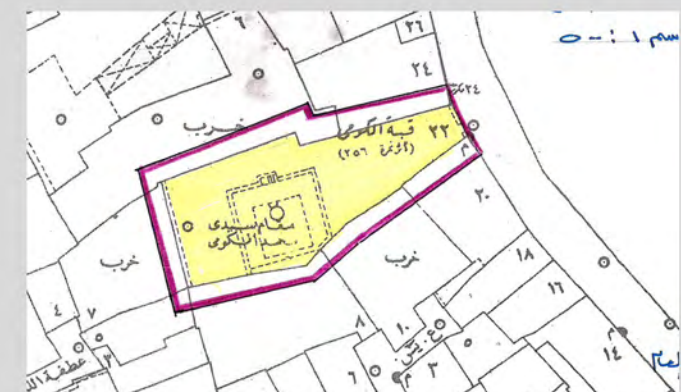
Address: Sekkit al-Komi

العنوان: سكة الكومي.



تم بناء القبة في عهد الدولة العثمانية. دفن فيها الشيخ سيدي محمد الكومي. أصبح الضريح الآن مكاناً لتفريغ القمامة في المنطقة حيث تكاد أن تختفي القبة وسط القمامة، و يتم استعماله كممر بين شوارعين.

The mausoleum was built in the Ottoman period, Sheikh seddi Mohamed al-komi was buried there. It is now a garbage dump and people pass a street to another through it.



Buffer zone according to MoA.

**Building period:**

1418 AD, 821 HD.

حقبة البناء:

١٤١٨ م. ٨٢١ هـ.

Typology:

Bimaristan

نمط المبنى:

بیمارستان

Usage,GF:

None

استعمالات الدور الارضي:

غير مستعمل

Usage,UF:**استعمالات الدور الاول:****State of Conservation:**

Fair

حالة الحفاظ:

مقبول

Recent Restoration:

Under Restoration

اخر ترميم:

تحت الترميم

Accessed by Public:

No

مفتوح للزائرين:

لا

Remarks: The facade is raised from the street level and was originally reached by a spiral staircase now demolished. On each side of the entrance are symmetrical rectangular panels of square kufic script made of glazed lapis blue tiles.

Address: Sekkit al-Komi.

ملاحظات: تم رفع الواجهة عن مستوى سطح الشارع وكان يتم الوصول إليها من خلال سلم ملتوي. تهدم الآن. وعلى كل جانب من المدخل توجد لوحات مستطيلة متماثلة عليها نقش كوفي مربع من البلاط الأزرق المصقول.

العنوان: سكة الكومي.



البیمارستان المؤیدی هو ثاني أكبر بيمارستان للفقراء في القاهرة بعد بيمارستان قلاوون. وقد بُني أثناء حكم السلطان المؤيد في عام ١٤٢٠ لخدمة منطقة القلعة. شغل الموقع في الأصل مسجد ومدرسة السلطان الأشرف شعبان التي هُدمت عام ١٤١١ على يد السلطان فرج بن برقوق. والمبنى الآن متهدم ويعاد بناؤه. لم يتبقى من البناء الأصلي سوى جزء من الواجهة الرئيسية والقاعة الرئيسية. لم يستخدم المبنى أبداً كمشفى بسبب وفاة السلطان المبكرة وكذلك عدم وضوح استخداماته المدون في وقفه. وقد استُخدم أول مرة كدار ضيافة ثم مسجداً تقام فيه صلاة الجمعة. تعلو المجموعة سطح الشارع وقد بُنيت على جبل القلعة.

It was built under Sultan al Mu'ayyad in 1420 to serve the Citadel area. The site was originally occupied by the mosque-madrassa of Sultan al-Ashraf Sha'ban, demolished in 1411 by Sultan Farag ibn Barquq. The monument as of today is a ruin under reconstruction. Only part of the main facade and remains of the central hall are still original. It was never used as a hospital due to the early death of the sultan and the vague indications of usage in its waqf. It was used first as a guest house and later as a Friday mosque. The complex is elevated from the street level and is built on the slope of the citadel's hill.

No Buffer Zone

Zawiya of Hassan al-Romi

Monument No.258

زاوية حسن الرومي

اثر رقم ٢٥٨



Building period: 1522 AD, 929 HD.
حقبة البناء: ١٥٢٢ م, ٩٢٩ هـ.

Typology: Madrasa
نمط المبنى: مدرسة دينية

Usage,GF: None
استعمالات الدور الارضي: غير مستعمل

Usage,UF:
استعمالات الدور الاول:

State of Conservation: Fair
حالة الحفاظ: مقبول

Recent Restoration:
اخر ترميم:

Accessed by Public: No
مفتوح للزائرين: لا

Remarks: The building is now buried 2 meters below the current ground level.

Address: Sekkit al-Mahgar.

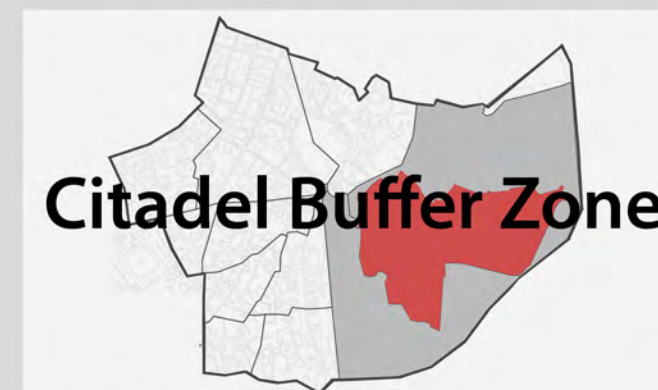
ملاحظات: المبنى الآن ينخفض حوالي متران عن مستوى سطح الأرض.

العنوان: سكة الحجر.



أنشأ الزاوية الأمير خاير بك المحمودي على حافة القلعة. ولكنها تُعرف باسم زاوية حسن الرومي. نسبة إلى الشيخ الرومي المدفون بها. وتقع في شارع سكة الحجر في الناحية المقابلة لضريح قنصوة. ويقع ضريح الشيخ الرومي تحت القبة الشمالية بالزاوية.

The small sufi zawiya was built on the slope of the citadel by Amir Khayer Beik al-Mahmudi, but is named after Shaykh Hassan al-Rumi, who is buried there. It's located on Sikket el-Mahgar, opposite the mausoleum of Qansuh. The tomb of Shaykh Hassan is located under the northern dome of the Zawiya.



According to MoA (al-Hattaba).

Sabil of Abd Al Rahman Katkhuda

Monument No.260

سبيل عبد الرحمن كتحدا

اثر رقم ٢٦٠



Building period:

1750 AD, 1164 HD.

حقبة البناء:

١٧٥٠م. ١١٦٤هـ.

Typology:

Sabil

نمط المبنى:

سبيل

Usage,GF:

Services/Storages

Commercial

Neighbourhood

استعمالات الدور الارضى:

خدمي/ مخازن

تجاري لنطاق المنطقة

Usage,UF:

استعمالات الدور الاول:

State of Conservation:

Bad

حالة الحفاظ:

سيء

Recent Restoration:

اخر ترميم:

Accessed by Public:

No

مفتوح للزائرين:

لا

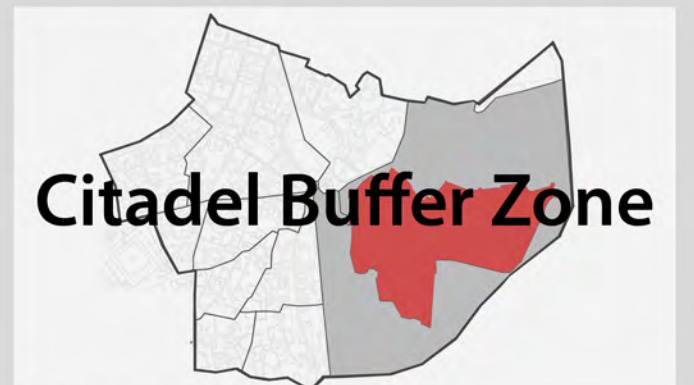
Address: Bab al-Wada' Street.

العنوان: شارع باب الوداع.



أنشأه عبد الرحمن كتحدا. لم يتبق من السبيل غير الحوض الذي يطل على الشارع بعقدين بينهما عامود رخامي. يشغل السبيل الآن ورشتان.

It was built by 'Abd al-Rahman Katkhuda. Nothing remains of the sabil except the Hawd overlooking the street with its two arches separated with a marble column; it is now occupied by two workshops.



According to MoA (al-Hattaba).

Mausoleum of Singar al-Mozafar

Monument No.261

قبة سنجر المظفر

أثر رقم ٢٦١



Building period: 1322 AD, 722 HD.
حقبه البناء: ١٣٢٢ م، ٧٢٢ هـ.

Typology: Mausoleum
نمط المبنى: ضريح

Usage,GF: None
استعمالات الدور الارضي: غير مستعمل

Usage,UF:
استعمالات الدور الاول:

State of Conservation: Dilapidated
حالة الحفاظ: سييء جداً متدهور

Recent Restoration:
اخر ترميم:

Accessed by Public: No
مفتوح للزائرين: لا

Remarks: The mausoleum is in a very bad state. Severe cracks and rise of water table damages are evident all over.

Address: al-Seyoufeya Street.

ملاحظات: الضريح في حالة سيئة وهناك تشققات شديدة وارتفاع لمنسوب المياه الجوفية واضحة في كل مكان.

العنوان: شارع السيوفية.



كان الضريح ملحقاتاً من قبل بمسجد. وقد اختفى على مر السنين. الجزء الجدير بالملاحظة في الضريح هو القبة التي تعد واحدة من أقدم القباب المضلعة في القاهرة.

The mausoleum was once attached to a mosque that has been demolished in the years. The most remarkable part of the mausoleum is the dome which is one of the earliest ribbed domes in Cairo.



Buffer Zone according to MoA.

Sabil of Yusuf Bey

سبيل يوسف بك

Monument No.262

أثر رقم ٢٦٢



Building period:

حقبة البناء:

1772 a.d., 1186 h.d.

١٧٧٢ م. ١١٨٦ هـ

Typology:

نمط المبنى:

Sabil

سبيل

Usage,GF:

استعمالات الدور الارضى:

Administrative

ادارى خدمى

Usage,UF:

استعمالات الدور الاول:

State of Conservation:

حالة الحفاظ:

Bad

سيء

Recent Restoration:

اخر ترميم:

Accessed by Public:

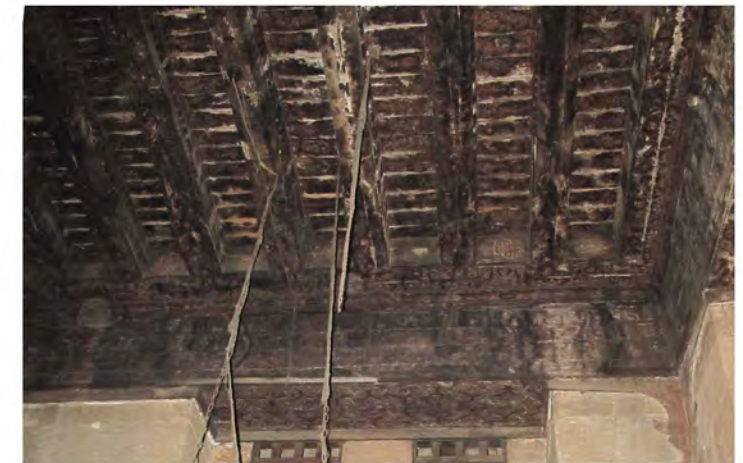
مفتوح للزائرين:

No

لا

Address: al-Seyoufiya street.

العنوان: شارع السيوفية.



تم بناء سبيل يوسف بك في الفترة العثمانية، ويقع في شارع السيوفية. كان هناك كتاب ملحق بالسبيل، لكنه اختفى تماماً، والشريط الكتابي على الواجهة فارغ. تم اعادة استخدام المبنى من قبل منظمة خيرية.

The Sabil of Yusuf bey was built in the Ottoman period, located in Seyoufeya street. If there was a Kuttab- attached to the Sabil, it is completely disappeared, And the inscription band is empty. the building is reused by a charity organization.

No Buffer Zone

Madarasa of Sunqur al-Sa'di مدرسة سنقر السعدى

Monument No.263

أثر رقم ٢٦٣



Building period: حقبة البناء :
1321 AD, 721 HD. ١٣٢١ م. ٧٢١ هـ.

Typology: نمط المبنى :
Madrasa مدرسة

Usage,GF: استعمالات الدور الارضى :
None غير مستعمل

Usage,UF: استعمالات الدور الاول :

State of Conservation: حالة الحفاظ :
Good جيد

Recent Restoration: اخر ترميم :
2009 ٢٠٠٩

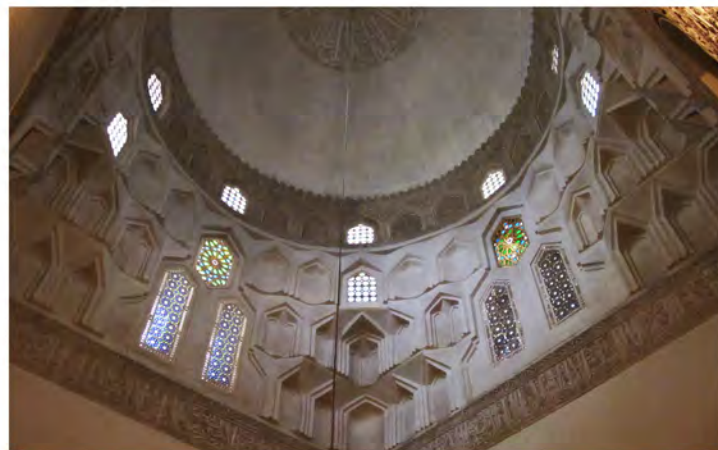
Accessed by Public: مفتوح للزائرين :
No لا

Remarks: The inscriptions in the mausoleum are taken from the Maqamat al-Hariri. Instead of the usual crescent situated on the top of the minaret, it has been replaced by the Darwish order into a Sufi hat.

Address: al-Seyoufiya Street.

ملاحظات: النقوش على الضريح أخذت من مقامات الحريري. وبدلاً من وضع الهلال على قمة المئذنة، تم استبداله بقبة الدرويش.

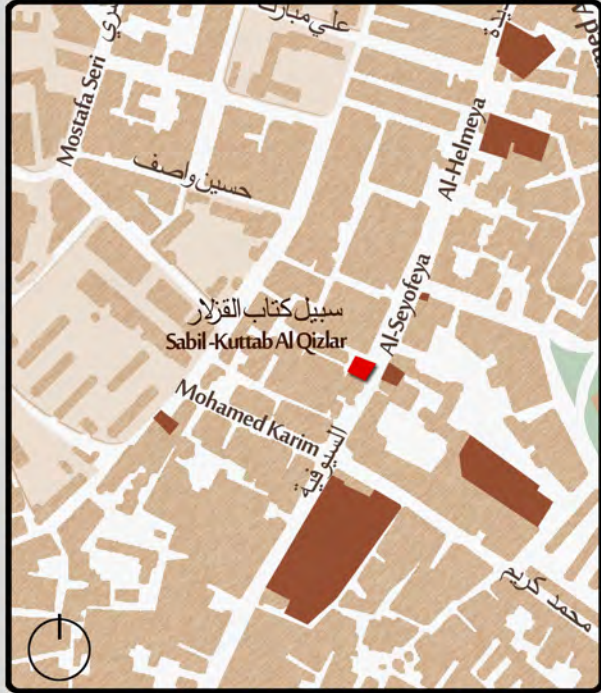
العنوان: شارع السيوفية.



بنى المدرسة الأمير سنقر السعدى. المسؤول عن الجيش فى عهد السلطان الناصر محمد. وقد أرسل إلى طرابلس عام ١٣٢٣ لمواجهة السلطان قلاوون وتوفى هناك سنة ١٣٢٨. وقد بنيت المدرسة فى الأصل لتكون مدرسة للبنات ويمكن ملاحظتها الآن أسفل المبنى (فيوجد بها فسقية فى الصحن وخلاوي على الجانب). وتشمل ضريح الأمير سنقر السعدى والشيخ حسن صدقة. أثناء فترة الحكم العثمانى. تم إدخال بعض التعديلات على المبنى وأصبح التكية المولوية.

The madrasa was built by Emir Sunqur al-Sa'di who was the chief of the army in the reign of al-Nasir Mohammad. He was sent to Tripoli in 1323 for controversies with Sultan Qualawn, where he died there in 1328. The Madrasa was originally for women; it can now be observed beneath the theater (it has central fountain in the courtyard and cells on the side). It includes the two tombs of Emir Sonqor al-Sa'di and Shaykh Hasan Sadaka. During the Ottoman period, some modifications were made on the building and became the Mevlevi Takiyya.

No Buffer Zone

**Building period:**

1618 AD, 1028 HD.

حقبة البناء :

١٦١٨ م، ١٠٢٨ هـ.

Typology:

Sabil-Kuttab

نمط المبنى :

سبيل كتاب

Usage,GF:

None

استعمالات الدور الارضي:

غير مستعمل

Usage,UF:

None

استعمالات الدور الاول:

غير مستعمل

State of Conservation:

Fair

حالة الحفاظ:

مقبول

Recent Restoration:

2009

اخر ترميم:

٢٠٠٩

Accessed by Public:

No

مفتوح للزائرين:

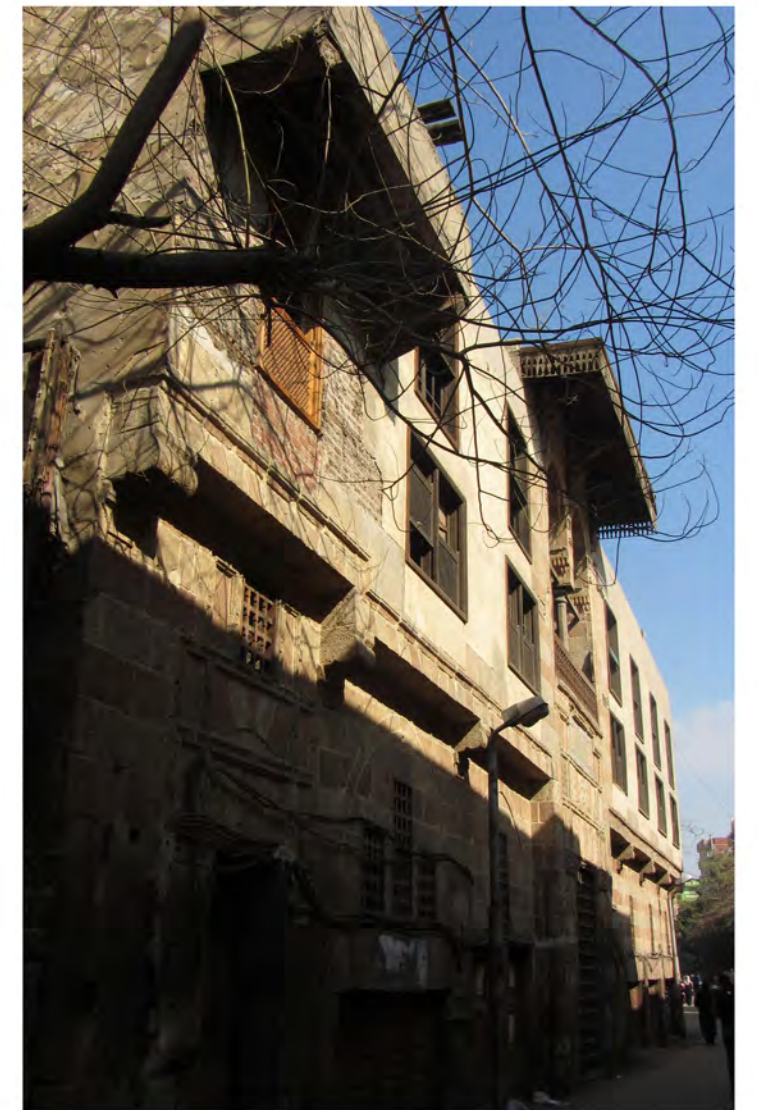
لا

Remarks: The Sabil has a wooden painted ceiling ruined and in a bad condition.

Address: al-Seyoufiya

ملاحظات: السبيل به سقف خشبي متهدم وفي حالة سيئة.

العنوان: شارع السيوفية



أنشأ المجموعة مصطفى أغا أثناء الحكم العثماني. وتُعد واحدة من الأمثلة الفريدة حيث تجمع وحدات سكنية ومحلات (ربيع) بالإضافة إلى سبيل وكتاب. يحتل السبيل والكتاب منتصف المبنى ويجمع أيضاً متجرين إلى يساره وثلاثة متاجر أخرى إلى اليمين. كان للمبنى من قبل صحن واسع يمكن من خلاله الوصول إلى الطابق الثاني من اليمين. ولكن تقلصت تلك المساحة الآن إلى فراغ أصغر مفتوح. ويمكن الوصول لذلك الفراغ من خلال مر مقبب على يمين السبيل.

The complex was built by Mostafa Agha, a black Eunuch of the Ottoman court. It is an exceptional example because it combines living units and shops (rab') with a Sabil-Kuttab. The Sabil-Kuttab portion occupies the center of the building and is combined with two shop units to the left and three other shops to its right. The building used to have a former wide courtyard to access the second floor of the Rab', that now has been reduced to a narrow open space. The access to this open space occurs through a covered vaulted passage on the right of the sabil.

No Buffer Zone

Palace of Prince Yashbak قصر الأمير يشبك

Monument No.266

أثر رقم ٢٦٦



Building period: حقبة البناء :
1337 AD, 738 HD. ١٣٣٧ م . ٧٣٨ هـ .

Typology: نمط المبنى :
Palace قصر

Usage,GF: استعمالات الدور الارضى :
None غير مستعمل

Usage,UF: استعمالات الدور الاول :

State of Conservation: حالة الحفاظ :
Dilapidated سيئ جداً / متدهور

Recent Restoration: اخر ترميم :

Accessed by Public: مفتوح للزائرين :
No لا

Address: Monakh al-Waqf.

العنوان: مناخ الوقف.



تم بناء القصر في الأصل من قبل الأمير قوصون وتم ترميمه لاحقاً بعد ١٥٠ سنة من قبل الأمير يشبك في عهد السلطان قايتباي. القصر ذو المساحة الهائلة شبه متهدم الآن. ولكن لازال المدخل بالقرنصات التي تعلوه والزخارف الرخامية باقية. وبالرغم من صعوبة الوصول إليه. إلا أن هناك بعض بقايا للقصر لاتزال موجودة وواضحة.

The Palace was originally built by Emir Qawsun, son-in-law of Sultan al-Nasir Muhammad and restored 150 years later by Emir Yashbak in Sultan Qaytbay's times. The palace of enormous scale is today almost entirely ruined. The entrance portal with its deep muqarnas hood and inlaid marble decorations still exists. Although inaccessible, other remains of the extensions to the palace are still seen.

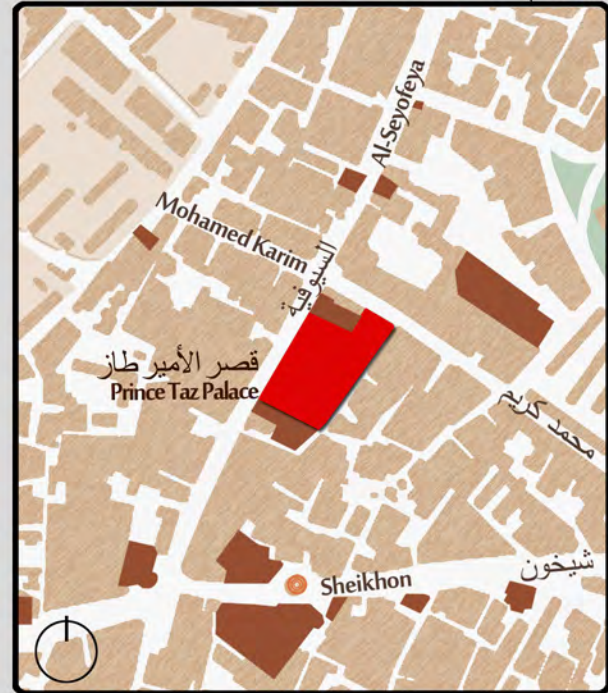
No Buffer Zone

Palace of Prince Taz

قصر الأمير طاز

Monument No.267

أثر رقم ٢٦٧



Building period:

1352 AD, 753 HD.

حقبة البناء:

١٣٥٢ م. ٧٥٣ هـ.

Typology:

Palace

نمط المبنى:

قصر

Usage,GF:

Cultural
Museum

استعمالات الدور الارضي:

ثقافي
متحف

Usage,UF:

Storages

استعمالات الدور الاول:

مخازن

State of Conservation:

Good

حالة الحفاظ:

جيد

Recent Restoration:

2004

آخر ترميم:

٢٠٠٤

Accessed by Public:

Yes

مفتوح للزائرين:

نعم

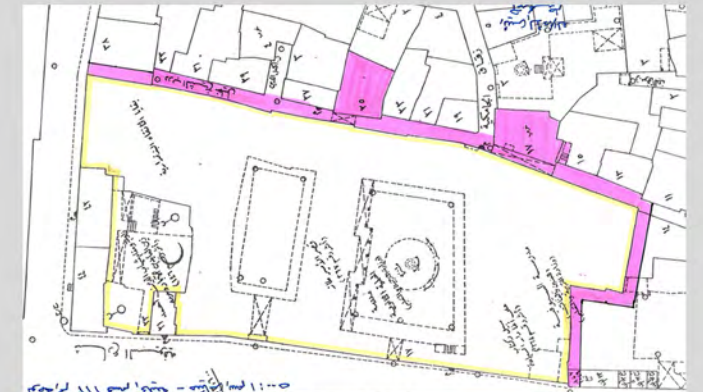
Address: al-Seyoufiya Street.

العنوان: شارع السيوفية.



أنشأ القصر الأمير سيف الدين طاز الناصري. وقد كان طاز يتمتع بمركز قوى فى السلطة أثناء حكم السلطان حسن. وفى عصر الخديوى إسماعيل تم تحويل القصر إلى مدرسة للبنات. يضم القصر مقعد ضخم يعود تاريخه للقرن السابع عشر. وكذلك بوابة مدخل وبقياء قاعة كبيرة منذ العصر المملوكي. والآن وبعد أن تم ترميم القصر فى عام ٢٠٠٤. أصبح مكاناً للأنشطة الثقافية وحُصص جزء منه كمتحف للتاريخ المملوكي.

The Palace was built by Emir Sayf al-Din Taz al-Nasiri, one of the many sons-in-law of Sultan al-Nasir Muhammad and powerful figure during Sultan Hassan's reign. During the reign of Khedive Isma'il, the Palace was converted to a school for girls. The palace comprises a large maq'ad dating back to the 17th Century; an entrance portal and the remains of an enormous qa'a dating back to the Mamluk era. Now, after its restoration in 2004, it became a place for holding cultural events and activities and part of it was allocated as a museum for the Mamluks history.



Buffer zone according to MoA.

Sabil of Agha Dar al-Sa'ada

Monument No.268

سبيل اغا دار السعادة

أثر رقم ٢٦٨



Building period: حقبة البناء :
1677 AD, 1088 HD. ١٦٧٧ م, ١٠٨٨ هـ.

Typology: نمط المبنى :
Sabil سبيل

Usage,GF: استعمالات الدور الارضى:
None غير مستعمل

Usage,UF: استعمالات الدور الاول:
None غير مستعمل

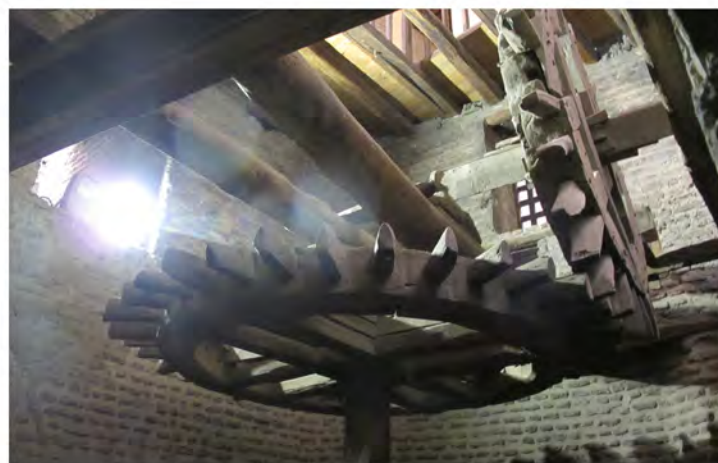
State of Conservation: حالة الحفاظ:
Good جيد

Recent Restoration: اخر ترميم:
2009 ٢٠٠٩

Accessed by Public: مفتوح للزائرين:
No لا

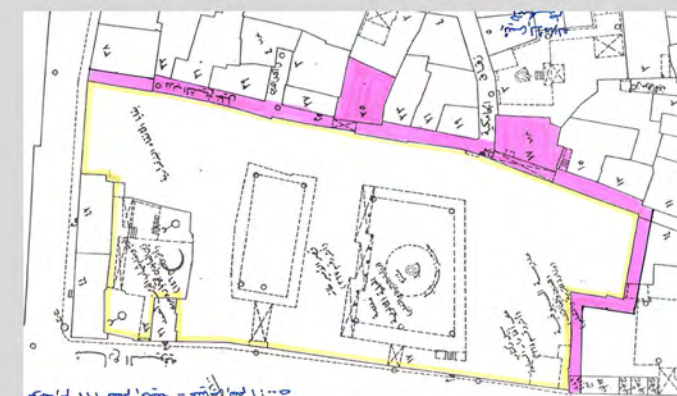
Address: al-Seyoufiya Street.

العنوان: شارع السيوفية.



أنشأ السبيل علي قزلار أغا دار السعادة أثناء الحكم العثماني. السبيل له واجهة ذات تشكيل لوني عن طريق استخدام النظام المشهر. ومدخل ذو عقد ثلاثي الأقواس. ونقوش حجرية حول شبك غرفة التسبيل. العديد من مكونات السبيل الأصلية لازالت باقية كالسلسبيل.

The sabil was built by 'Ali Qizlar Agha Dar al-Sa'ada, chief black eunuch at the Ottoman court. It has a striped, Mushahar facade with simple trilobed portal entrance and stone carvings around the bronze grille for the water distribution. Many original features of the sabil still remain. The salsabil is still the original one.



Buffer zone according to MoA.

Madrasa of Beshir Agha al-Gemdar مدرسة بشير أغا الجمدار

Monument No.269

أثر رقم ٢٦٩



Building period: حقبة البناء :
1359 AD, 761 HD. ١٣٥٩ م. ٧٦١ هـ.

Typology: نمط المبنى :
Madrasa مدرسة

Usage,GF: استعمالات الدور الأرضي :
Religious ديني

Usage,UF: استعمالات الدور الأول :
Residential سكني

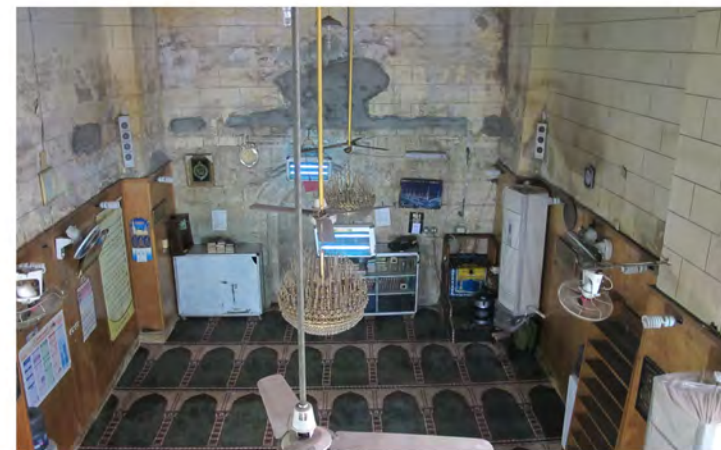
State of Conservation: حالة الحفاظ :
Fair مقبول

Recent Restoration: آخر ترميم:

Accessed by Public: مفتوح للزائرين :
Yes نعم

Address: Noor al-Zalam Street.

العنوان: شارع نور الظلام.



بناها الأمير الطواشي سعد الدين بشير الجمدار بعد أن هدم مسجد سنقر السعدي الذي كان يشغل نفس المكان. وكان ملحق بها ضريح الشيخ نور الظلام. تم هدم قبة الضريح لاحقاً بالإضافة إلى مباني أخرى تابعة للمدرسة، وتبقى فقط بناء صغير نسبياً به غرفة متوسطة الارتفاع ومر جانبي. تُستخدم هذه المساحة الآن لإقامة الصلاة.

The Madrasa was built by al-Tawashi S'ad al-Din Beshir al-Gemdar, after demolishing the mosque of Sonqor al-Sa'di that was occupying the place. A mausoleum where Shaykh Noor al-Zalam is buried was attached to it. The dome was later demolished together with other buildings belonging to the Madrasa. It remains a relatively small building with a single double height room and a side corridor. The space is now used for praying.



Buffer Zone according to MoA.

Mausoleum of Safi Al Din Gawhar

قبة صفى الدين جوهر

Monument No.270

أثر رقم ٢٧٠



Building period:

1314 AD, 714 HD.

حقبة البناء:

١٣١٤ م. ٧١٤ هـ.

Typology:

Mausoleum

نمط المبنى:

ضريح

Usage,GF:

None

استعمالات الدور الارضى:

غير مستعمل

Usage,UF:

استعمالات الدور الاول:

State of Conservation:

Bad

حالة الحفاظ:

سيء

Recent Restoration:

2010

آخر ترميم:

٢٠١٠

Accessed by Public:

No

مفتوح للزائرين:

لا

Remarks: The current street level is higher than the ground of the mausoleum, causing usual flooding inside the monument.

Address: al-Rokbeya Street.

ملاحظات: مستوى سطح الشارع أعلى من الضريح. مما يتسبب في تسرب المياه إلى الضريح.

العنوان: شارع الركبية.



أنشأ الضريح صفى الدين جوهر الناصري في عهد السلطان الناصر محمد. ويتكون من سقيفة المدخل وغرفة صلاة صغيرة مستطيلة الشكل. يعلو غرفة الدفن قبة بها تطعيمات نادرة من الزجاج.

The Mausoleum was built by Safi al-Din Gawhar al-Nasery, chief Eunuch of Sultan al-Nasir Mohammad. It consists of an entrance porch and a small praying room arranged in a rectangular structure. The burial chamber is topped by a plastered dome with unusual glass inserts.

No Buffer Zone

Sabil of Mustafa Bey Tabtabay

Monument No.272

سبيل مصطفى بك طبطباى

اثر رقم ٢٧٢



Building period: حقبة البناء: 1637 AD, 1047 HD. ١٦٣٧ م. ١٠٤٧ هـ.

Typology: نمط المبنى: Sabil سبيل

Usage,GF: استعمالات الدور الارضى: Workshop ورشة
Usage,UF: استعمالات الدور الاول:

State of Conservation: حالة الحفاظ: Bad سيئ

Recent Restoration: اخر ترميم: 2011 ٢٠١١

Accessed by Public: مفتوح للزائرين: No لا

Remarks: The sabil has a single bronze grille on the north façade and iznik glazed tiles inlays.

Address: al-Rokbiyya Street.

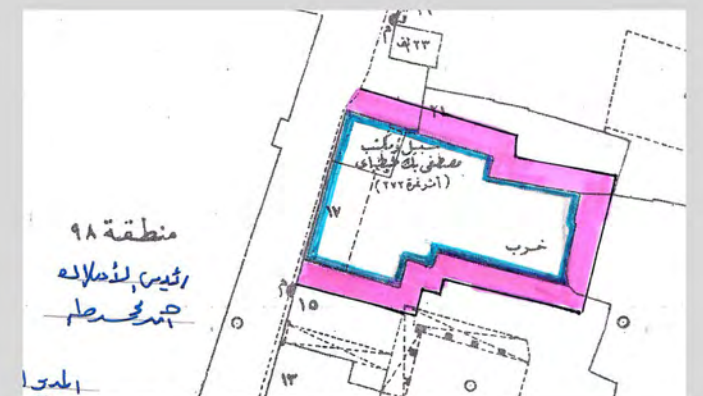
ملاحظات: السبيل له شباك واحد بمصبغات على الواجهة الشمالية ومزين بالبلاطات الخزفية على الطراز التركي.

العنوان: شارع الركبية.



السبيل الذى أنشأه مصطفى بك طبطباى. هو كل ما تبقى من مجموعة كبيرة ضمت سبيل. وزاوية. ووکالة. لا يوجد آثار لوجود كُتّاب. فما تبقى الآن هو بناء من طابق واحد يمتد على شارع الركبية. إلى جنوب السبيل. توجد محلات ملحقة به. ولا توجد آثار متبقية لصحن الوکالة.

The sabil, built by Mostafa Bey Tabtabay, is the most visible remain of what used to be a large complex that included a sabil, zawiya and a wikala. There are no traces for a kuttab, what is left now is a single storey structure. The remain of the complex develops along al-Rokbiyya Street. To the south of the sabil, a series of shops is attached to it. There are no traces left of the wikala courtyard.

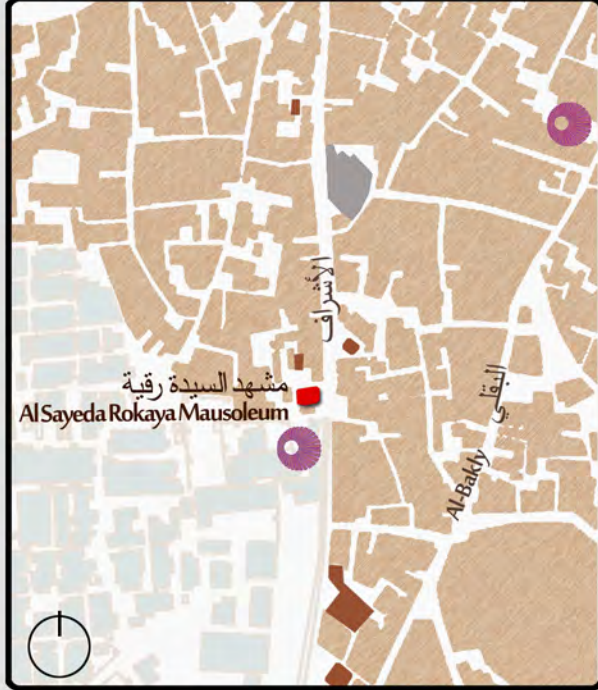


Buffer zone according to MoA.

Mausoleum al-Sayeda Rokaya مشهد السيدة رقية

Monument No.273

أثر رقم ٢٧٣



Building period: حقبة البناء :
1133 AD, 527 HD. ١١٣٣ م. ٥٢٧ هـ.

Typology: نمط المبنى :
Mausoleum ضريح

Usage,GF: استعمالات الدور الأرضي :
Religious ديني

Usage,UF: استعمالات الدور الأول :
استعمالات الدور الأول

State of Conservation: حالة الحفاظ :
Bad سيء

Recent Restoration: آخر ترميم :
آخر ترميم

Accessed by Public: مفتوح للزائرين :
Yes نعم

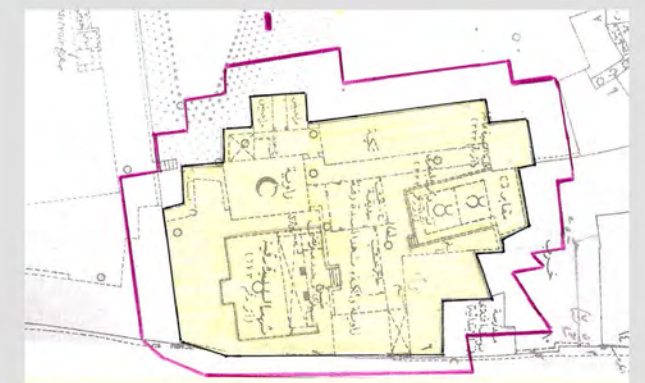
Address: al-Ashraaf Street.

العنوان: شارع الأشراف.



يُنسب المشهد أو الضريح للسيدة رقية ابنة علي بن أبي طالب رابع الخلفاء الراشدين. المبنى مستطيل الشكل وبه رواق مفتوح يفصل غرفة الضريح. المحراب الموجود بغرفة الضريح زين بزخارف مشعة حدد إطارها بزخرفة مجدولة ويحيط بالمحراب شريط كتابي بالخط الكوفي.

The mashhad (Shrine), is a memorial for al-Sayida Roqaya, the daughter of 'Ali Ibn Abi Taleb, the fourth Caliph after the Prophet. It is a rectangular building with an open vestibule buffering the memorial chamber. In the memorial room the shell shaped semi dome of the mihrab has outstanding stone carvings with well preserved Kufi writings: in bands and in a central medallion.



Buffer zone according to MoA.

House-Sabil of Al Kriteleya

Monument No.321

منزل و سبيل الكريتلية

اثر رقم ٣٢١



Building period:	حقبة البناء:
1631 AD, 1041 HD.	١٦٣١ م. ١٠٤١ هـ.
Typology:	نمط المبنى:
House	منزل
Usage,GF:	استعمالات الدور الارضى:
Museum	متحف
Usage,UF:	استعمالات الدور الاول:
Museum	متحف
State of Conservation:	حالة الحفاظ:
Good	جيد
Recent Restoration:	اخر ترميم:
2005	٢٠٠٥
Accessed by Public:	مفتوح للزائرين:
Yes	نعم

Remarks: The house is kept in good level of integrity. The Comite' restored the dome of a small mausoleum on the corner of the property.

Address: al-Game' al-Tuluni Street

ملاحظات: تم الحفاظ على سلامة وتكاملية المنزل بشكل جيد. وقد قامت لجنة حفظ الآثار العربية بترميم قبة الضريح الذي يقع على طرف المبنى.

العنوان: شارع الجامع الطولوني.



سُمي المنزل بالكريتلية نسبة إلى آخر سيدة سكنته وكانت من عائلة من جزيرة كريت. ويتصل بالمنزل المقابل له (أمنة بنت سالم) من خلال جسر في الدور الثالث. يقع المنزلان في الناحية الجنوبية الشرقية لجامع أحمد بن طولون. متماسين مع جدران الجامع الخارجية وجزئياً داخل زيادة الجامع. ويُعرف المنزلان الآن باسم "متحف جاير أندرسون". وهو ضابط إنجليزي كان من هواة جمع الآثار وكان يسكن ذلك البيت حتى وفاته. وقد تم إهداء كل مجموعته إلى الحكومة المصرية.

The House of al-Kretliya (named after the last lady that inhabited it from Crete). It is connected to the opposite house of Amna Bent Salem through a bridge on the third floor. Both the houses are located south east the Mosque of Ibn Tulun, contiguous with the mosque outer walls and partially inside its ziyada. The two houses are now known as "Gayer Anderson Museum". Anderson was a British officer and an amateur collector of antiquities who used to usufruct the building until his death. His collection was donated to the Egyptian government.

No Buffer Zone

Remains of al-Ghuri Palace

بقايا القصر الغوري

Monument No.322

اثر رقم ٣٢٢



Building period: 1516 AD, 922 HD.
حقبة البناء: ١٥١٦ م. ٩٢٢ هـ.

Typology: Palace
نمط المبني: قصر

Usage,GF: None
استعمالات الدور الارضي: غير مستعمل

Usage,UF:
استعمالات الدور الاول:

State of Conservation: Fair
حالة الحفاظ: مقبول

Recent Restoration: 2000
اخر ترميم: ٢٠٠٠

Accessed by Public: No
مفتوح للزائرين: لا

Address: al-Saliba Street.

العنوان: شارع الصليبة.



البوابة والحائط في الركن الجنوبي هما كل ما تبقى من القصر. تم اغلاق الفتحات وبناء سور مكمل للبوابة ليشكلوا الآن جزءاً من سور مدرسة تطل على شارع الصليبة.

The Entrance trilobed gate and a wall with corbels to its southern corner are the only parts that remain of the Palace. The openings were closed and a new wall was built attached to it forming a side wall for a school on al-Saliba Street.

No Buffer Zone

Hawd of Shykho

حوض شيخو

Monument No. 323

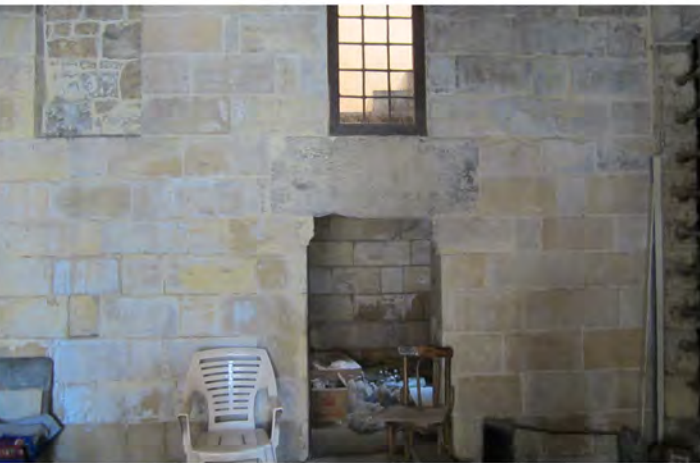
اثر رقم ٣٢٣



Building period:	حقبة البناء :
17th C. AD, 11th C. HD.	القرن 17م, القرن 11هـ
Typology:	نمط المبنى :
Hawd	حوض
Usage,GF:	استعمالات الدور الارضي:
None	غير مستعمل
Usage,UF:	استعمالات الدور الاول:
None	غير مستعمل
State of Conversation:	حالة الحفاظ:
Fair	مقبول
Recent Restoration:	اخر ترميم:
Under restoration (2014)	تحت الترميم (٢٠١٤)
Accessed by Public:	مفتوح للزائرين:
No	لا

Address: Shykho Street

العنوان: شارع شيخو.



البوابة والحائط في الركن الجنوبي هما كل ما تبقى من القصر. تم اغلاق الفتحات وبناء سور مكمل للبوابة ليشكلوا الآن جزءاً من سور مدرسة تطل على شارع الصليبة.

The Entrance trilobed gate and a wall with corbels to its southern corner are the only parts that remain of the Palace. The openings were closed and a new wall was built attached to it forming a side wall for a school on al-Saliba Street.

No Buffer Zone

Sabil of Sultan Qaytbay

Monument No.324

اثر رقم ٣٢٤



Building period: 1749 AD., 884 HD.
حقبة البناء: ١٧٤٩ م. ٨٨٤ هـ.

Typology: Sabil
نمط المبنى: سبيل

Usage,GF: Administrative
استعمالات الدور الارضي: ادارى
Usage,UF: Administrative, Cultural
استعمالات الدور الاول: ادارى, ثقافى

State of Conservation: Good
حالة الحفاظ: جيد

Recent Restoration: 2000
اخر ترميم: ٢٠٠٠

Accessed by Public: Yes
مفتوح للزائرين: نعم

Remarks: The Spanish cooperation undertook a more recent renovation, re-using the building as a library dedicated to Islamic art and architecture.

Address: Shaykhon Street.

ملاحظات: قامت بعثة التعاون الأسباني ببعض أعمال التجديد في الآونة الأخيرة. وأعاد استخدام المبنى كمكتبة مكرسة للفن والعمارة الإسلامية.

العنوان: شارع شيخون.



أنشأ السبيل السلطان الأشرف قايتباي. ويُعد من أوائل الأسبلة المستقلة غير الملحقة بجامع. والمبنى مربع الشكل به زخارف حجرية زاهية اللون في الأدوار السفلى ورواق خشبي في الدور الأخير. يشغل الكتاب المساحة الكلية للدور العلوي. العناصر الأصلية المتبقية من السبيل هي البوابة. وواجهات وزخارف السبيل. وكذلك الصهرج الذي يتم الوصول إليه من خلال سلم ملتوي من الحجر.

The Sabil was built by Sultan al-Ashraf Qaytbay. It was the first free standing Sabil-kuttab not attached to a mosque. It is a squared shape building with colorful stone decorations on the lower floors and a woden covered gallery on the last floor. The kuttab occupies the whole area of the upper floor. The remaining original elements are the portal, the facades, interiors of the sabil and the large double cistern that is accessed by a stone spiral stair.



Buffer Zone according to MoA.

Gate of Darb al-Labbana

باب درب اللبانة

Monument No.325

أثر رقم ٣٢٥



Building period:

حقبة البناء:

14th C. AD, 8th C. HD.

القرن ٨ م. القرن ٨ هـ.

Typology:

نمط المبنى:

Gate

بوابة

Usage,GF:

استعمالات الدور الأرضي:

Usage,UF:

استعمالات الدور الأول:

State of Conservation:

حالة الحفاظ:

Dilapidated

سيء جداً / متدهور

Recent Restoration:

آخر ترميم:

Accessed by Public:

مفتوح للزائرين:

No

لا

Address: Darb al-Labbana.

العنوان: درب اللبانة.



تم بناء هذه البوابة في القرن الرابع عشر ميلادياً للوصول إلى حارة درب اللبانة. وتعتبر واحدة من الأمثلة القليلة جداً المتبقية للبوواب المؤدية للحارات. وتكثر الزخارف في الجانب الأيمن من البوابة. فيه بعض بقايا لبلاط أزرق ورخام أسود. والبوابة مجاورة لأثر رقم ٣٢٦ وهو تكية تقي الدين البسطامي.

The gate was built in the 14th century to access the alley and neighborhood of milkmaids (darb el Labbana). It is considered one of the very few examples remaining of the gates access to haras (alleys). Thus the most decorated: on its right side some remains of inlays of blue glazed tiles and black marbles. It is contiguous to monument 326, the takiya of taqui al-Din al-Bistami.

No Buffer Zone

**Tekiya of Taki Al Din
Al Bistami**

Monument No.326

تكية تقي الدين
البسطامي

أثر رقم ٣٢٦



Building period:

1443 AD, 847 HD.

حقبة البناء :

١٤٤٣ م. ٨٤٧ هـ.

Typology:

Tekiya

نمط المبنى :

تكية

Usage,GF:

None

استعمالات الدور الأرضي:

غير مستعمل

Usage,UF:

استعمالات الدور الأول:

State of Conservation:

Dilapidated

حالة الحفاظ:

سيء جداً / متدهور

Recent Restoration:

Under Restoration

آخر ترميم:

تحت الترميم

Accessed by Public:

No

مفتوح للزائرين:

لا

Remarks: On the south side of the complex' courtyard there are remains of several additional structures. On these remains a series of inhabited houses have been built.

Address: Darb al-Labbana

ملاحظات: في الركن الجنوبي من الصحن. توجد بقايا لعدة مباني إضافية. تم بناء مجموعة من المنازل عليها.

العنوان: درب اللبانة.



تقع التكية بجوار بوابة درب اللبانة. أنشأ الرواق الأمامي السلطان جقمق، في حين أن باقي المجموعة وتضم (زاوية، صحن، وأماكن إقامة للصوفية) ربما أضيفت في وقت لاحق. وقد بُنيت لأتباع الشيخ الصوفي أبو يزيد البسطامي في القرن التاسع الميلادي. يمكن الوصول لرواق المدخل من خلال مجموعة من درجات السلم تعلوها مقرنصات مربعة الشكل وشرائط كتابية. المبنى في حالة حفاظ متدنية وهو متهدم إلى حد كبير.

The Takiyya is located contiguous to the gate of Darb al-Labbana. The front porch was built during Sultan Gaqmaq, while the remaining complex (zawiya, courtyard, and accommodations for Sufis) are probably a later addition. It was built for the followers of the ninth-century AD mystic Abu Yazid al-Bistami. The entrance porch is accessible through a flight of steps has a square muqarnas hood and inscriptions bands. It is structurally in very poor conditions. The whole structure is severely dilapidated.

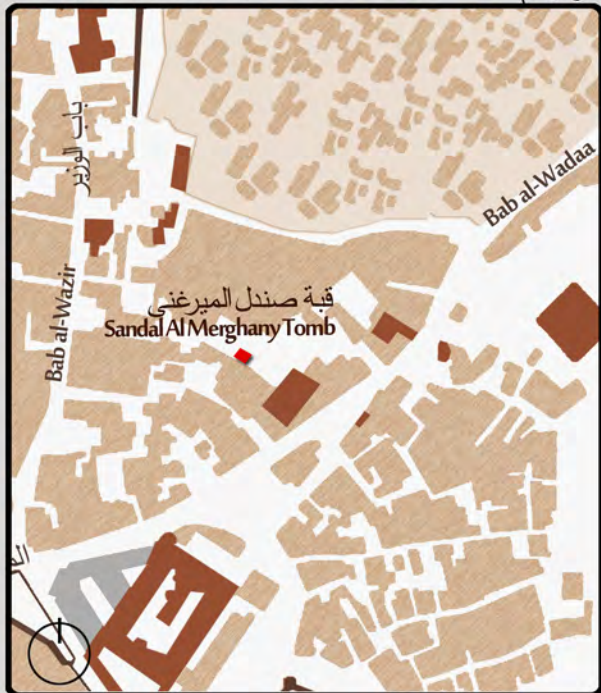
No Buffer Zone

Mausoleum of Sandal al-Mirghany

قبة صندل الميرغني

Monument No.327

أثر رقم ٣٢٧



Building period:

1761 AD, 1174 HD.

حقبة البناء:

١٧٦١م. ١١٧٤هـ.

Typology:

Mausoleum

نمط المبنى:

ضريح

Usage,GF:

Religious

استعمالات الدور الارضي:

ديني

Usage,UF:

استعمالات الدور الاول:

State of Conservation:

Good

حالة الحفاظ:

جيد

Recent Restoration:

2003

آخر ترميم:

٢٠٠٣

Accessed by Public:

Yes

مفتوح للزائرين:

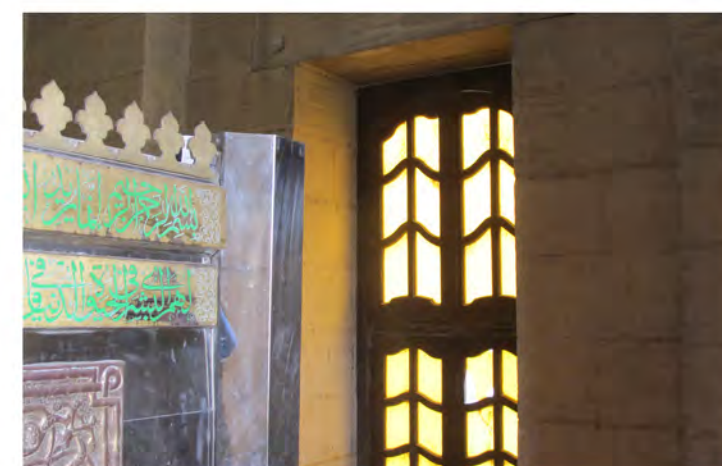
نعم

Remarks: Because of people's devotion to Sheikh "al-Mirghani", the monument is particularly clean and well kept.

Address: Bab al-Wazir cemeteries.

ملاحظات: نظراً لاهتمام الناس بمولد الشيخ الميرغني. تم الاهتمام بالضريح ونظافته وصيانتته.

العنوان: جبانات باب الوزير.



شيد الضريح "صندل المنجقي" الذي كان أغاً يونانياً وأحد غنائم السلطان برقوق. والضريح هو الوحيد المتبقي من بين مجموعة المنجقي (أثر رقم ١٣٨) التي ضمت تكية وبوابة. وفي القرن التاسع عشر. تم تسميتها على اسم الشيخ "الميرغني" الذي دُفن على مقربة من الضريح. ويحتفل الناس سنوياً بميلاد الشيخ "الميرغني".

The mausoleum was built by "Sandal al-Mangaqi" who was a Greek Eunuch and the treasurer of Sultan Barqouq. The mausoleum is the only remaining of a broader complex of al-Mangaqi that included Takiya and a Gate neighbouring the Mangak al-Yussufi complex (138). In the 19th century, it was named after Sheikh "al-Mirghani" who was buried close to the mausoleum. People celebrate annually the birth of Sheikh "al-Mirghani".

No Buffer Zone

Mausoleum of 'Ateka and al-Ga'fary قبنا عاتكة و الجعفرى

Monument No.333

أثر رقم ٣٣٣



Building period: حقبة البناء :
1120 a.d., 514 h.d. ١١٢٠ م. ٥١٤ هـ.

Typology: نمط المبنى :
Mausoleum ضريح

Usage,GF: استعمالات الدور الارضى :
Religious دينى

Usage,UF: استعمالات الدور الاول :
استعمالات الدور الاول

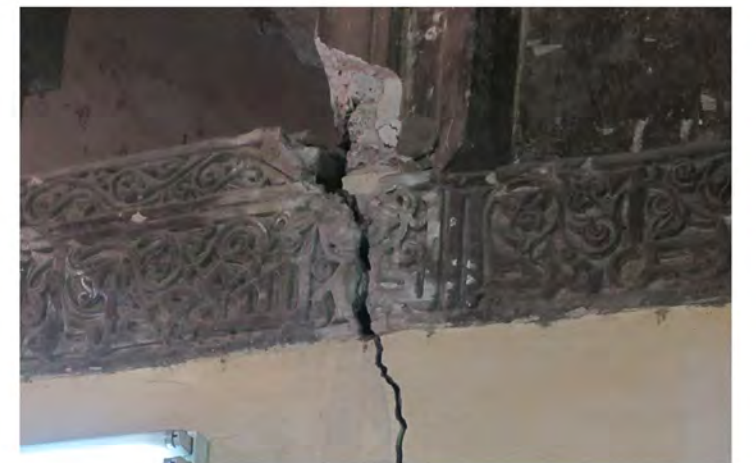
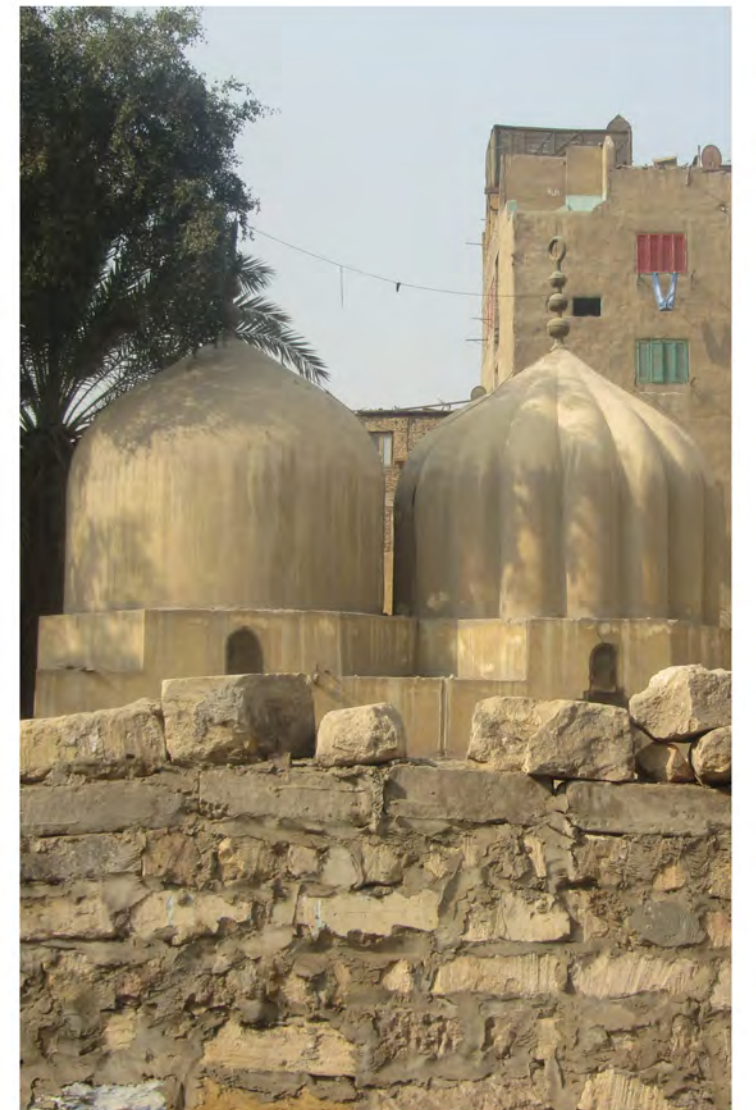
State of Conservation: حالة الحفاظ :
Bad سيء

Recent Restoration: اخر ترميم :
اخر ترميم

Accessed by Public: مفتوح للزائرين :
Yes نعم

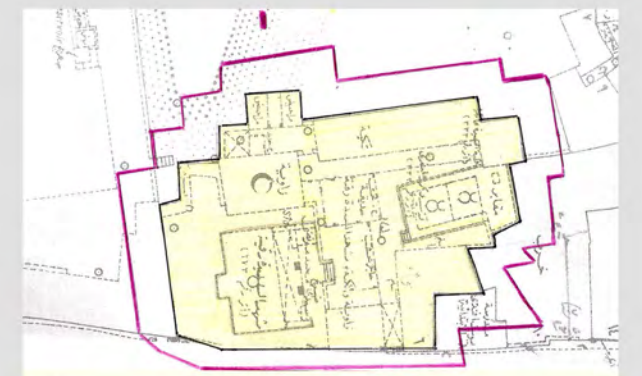
Address: al-Ashraaf Street.

العنوان: شارع الأشراف.



يعتبر الضريحين من الآثار القليلة المتبقية من العصر الفاطمي. الضريح الذي تعلوه القبة المستديرة على القاعدة المثلثة هو لأحد أحفاد النبي محمد وهو ابن جعفر الصديق. سادس إمام للشيعة. أما القبة المضلعة فهي لعاتكة يُقال أنها عمّة النبي. معظم زخارف الضريحين اختفت ماعدا الحنيات والشرائط الكتابية الجديدة بالملاحظة.

The two contiguous mausoleums are of the few remaining monuments from the Fatimid era. The mausoleum topped with the spherical plastered dome on octagonal base is for one of the grandsons of Prophet Muhammad and the son of Ga'far al-Seddiq, the sixth Imam of the Shiites. The other with the ribbed dome belongs to 'Atika, said to be the Prophet's aunt. Most of the original decorations of the two mausoleums have disappeared, except the squinches and internal writings bands that are noteworthy.



Buffer zone according to MoA.

Sabil-Kuttab of 'Abbas Agha
 سبيل و كتاب عباس أغا
 Monument No.335
 اثر رقم ٣٣٥



Building period: حقبة البناء :
 1677 AD, 1088 HD. ١٦٧٧ م, ١٠٨٨ هـ.

Typology: نمط المبنى :
 Sabil-Kuttab سبيل كتاب

Usage,GF: استعمالات الدور الارضى :
 None غير مستعمل

Usage,UF: استعمالات الدور الاول :
 None غير مستعمل

State of Conservation: حالة الحفاظ :
 Fair مقبول

Recent Restoration: اخر ترميم :
 2003 ٢٠٠٣

Accessed by Public: مفتوح للزائرين :
 No لا

Remarks: The interior have integral inlaid marble floors, salsabil with water tank and painted wood ceilings.

Address: al-Alfi Street.

ملاحظات: السبيل من الداخل به أرضيات رخامية مطعمة. والسلسبيل به صهريج مياه وأسقف خشبية.

العنوان: شارع الألفى.



أنشأ السبيل والكتاب علي كتحدا عزبان وتم ترميمه عام ١٦٧٧ من قبل عباس أغا. أثناء الحكم العثماني. يقع الكتاب في الدور العلوي ويمتد إلى الوكالة المجاورة (أثر رقم ٥٤٨) حيث كان يقيم المعلمين في أغلب الظن. للسبيل شباكين: أحدهما بالواجهة البحرية. أما الأصغر فهو بالواجهة الشرقية.

The Sabil-kuttab was built originally by 'Ali Katkhuda 'Azban and restored in 1677 by the Ottoman eunuch 'Abbas Agha. The kuttab is located on the upper floor and extend to the neighbouring wakala (monument n. 548) were most likeably the teachers were hosted.

No Buffer Zone

Tomb of al-Shurafa

ضريح الشرفا

Monument No.357

أثر رقم ٣٥٧



Building period:

1496 AD, 901 HD.

حقبة البناء:

١٤٩٦ م. ٩٠١ هـ.

Typology:

Mausoleum

نمط المبنى:

ضريح

Usage,GF:

None

استعمالات الدور الارضى:

غير مستعمل

Usage,UF:

استعمالات الدور الاول:

State of Conservation:

No

حالة الحفاظ:

سيء

Recent Restoration:

آخر ترميم:

Accessed by Public:

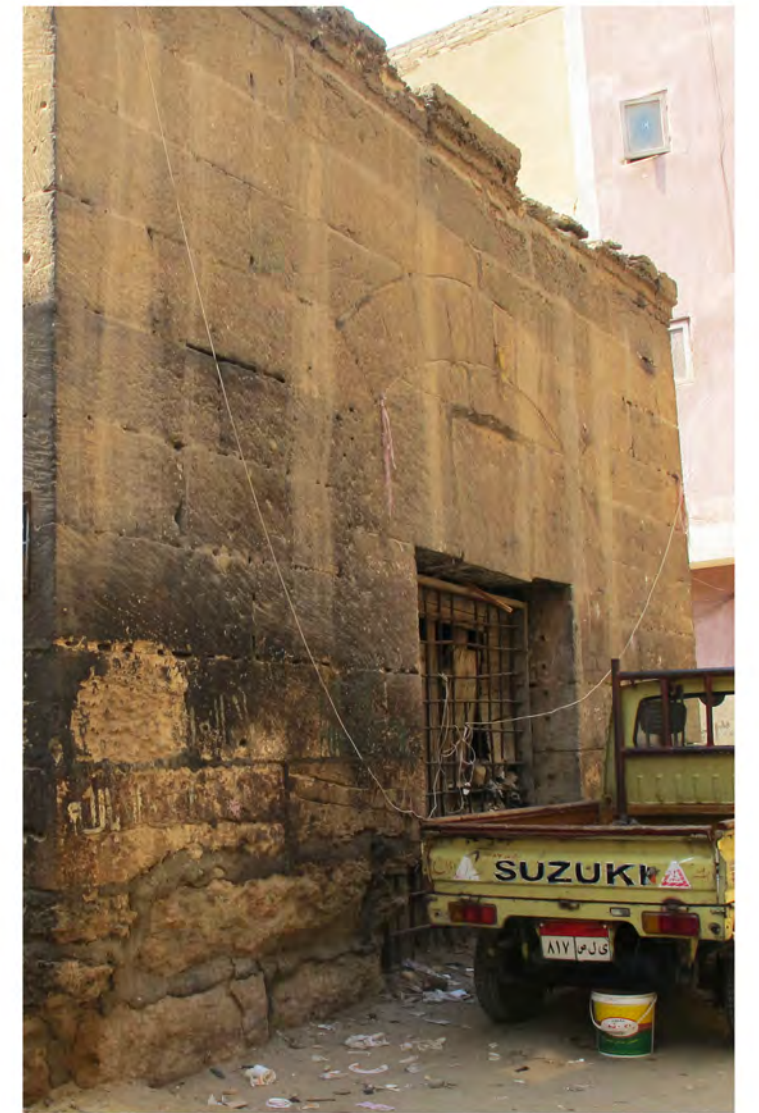
No

مفتوح للزائرين:

لا

Address: Zuqaq Al Kamil Mohamed.

العنوان: زقاق الكامل محمد.



أنشئ في عهد السلطان الأشرف أبو النصر قايتباي. ويُعتقد أن المبنى كان سبيلاً في الأساس نظراً لكبر حجم الحجر المستخدم في بنائه. المبنى مستطيل الشكل تعلوه قبة حجرية ضحلة على الجانب الجنوبي الشرقي وهي غير مرئية من مستوى سطح الشارع. ويمكن الوصول للضريح من خلال فتحة باب في الجانب الجنوبي الغربي.

It was built during the reign of Sultan al-Ashraf Abul Nasr Qaytbay. It is suggested that this building was originally a sabil due to the large size of the stones used in building. The building is a rectangular shaped volume topped with a shallow stone pendentive dome on the southern eastern corner that is not visible from the street level. It is accessible through a door opening on the southern western corner.

No Buffer Zone

**Mausoleum of
Qonsuh Abo Sa'id**
Monument No.360

قبة قنصوة ابو سعيد

اثر رقم ٣٦٠



Building period: حقبة البناء :
1499 AD, 904 HD. ١٤٩٩ م. ٩٠٤ هـ.

Typology: نمط المبنى :
Mausoleum ضريح

Usage,GF: استعمالات الدور الارضي:
None غير مستعمل

Usage,UF: استعمالات الدور الاول:

State of Conservation: حالة الحفاظ:
Bad سيء

Recent Restoration: اخر ترميم:

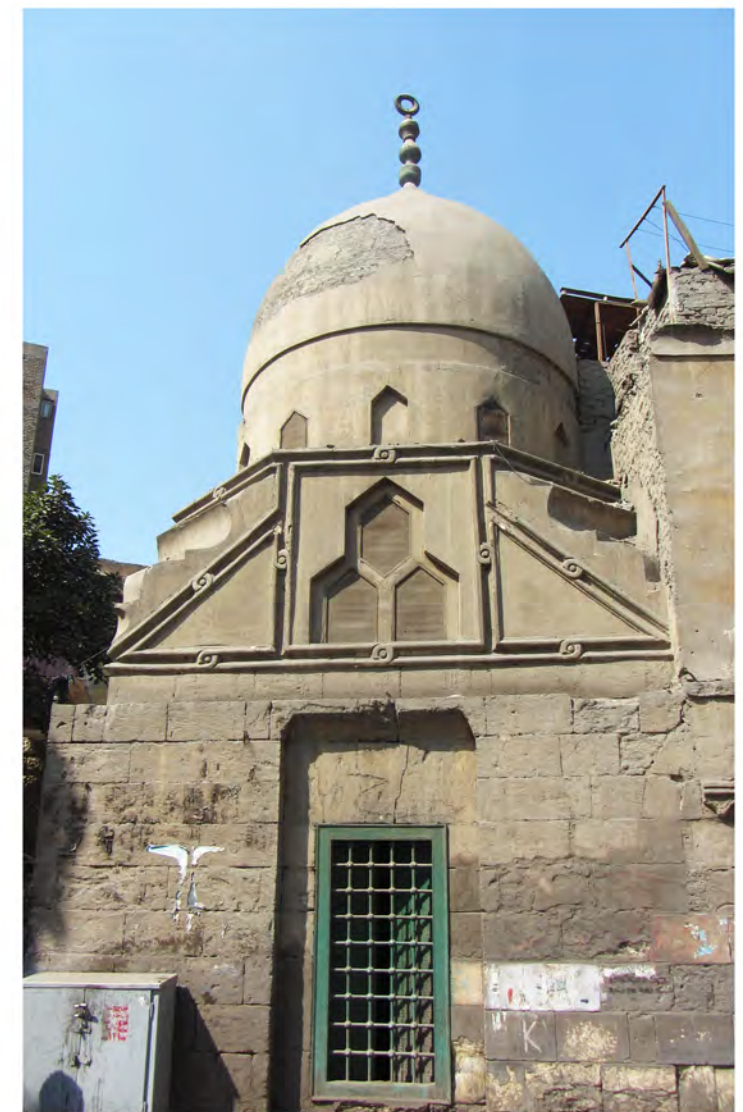
Accessed by Public: مفتوح للزائرين:
No لا

Remarks: The mausoleum is contiguous to a structure on its northern side that is not listed. The additional structure is used for residential purposes.

Address: Sekkit al-Mahgar

ملاحظات: الضريح مجاور لمبنى من الناحية الشمالية. هذا المبنى غير مسجل. المبنى المجاور يُستخدم في أغراض سكنية.

العنوان: سكة المحجر.



يُعتقد أن هذا الضريح هو قبر قنصوة الأولي. الذي بُني قبل أن يتولى منصبه. وعندما أصبح سلطاناً. قام ببناء مقبرة في الجبانة الشمالية أكثر ملائمة للقب سلطان من هذا الضريح المتواضع. يعلو الضريح قبة على قاعدة متعددة الأسطح.

This mausoleum is thought to be Sultan Qansuh initial tomb, built before acquiring of his status. When he became a Sultan, he built a tomb in the northern cemetery more suitable to the Sultan title than this modest shrine. The mausoleum is topped by plastered dome on polyhedral base.

No Buffer Zone

Waterwheel of Al Nasir Mohammad

Monument No.369

ساقية الناصر محمد

أثر رقم ٣٦٩



Building period:

1312 AD, 712 HD.

حقبة البناء:

١٣١٢ م. ٧١٢ هـ.

Typology:

Waterwheel

نمط المبنى:

ساقية

Usage,GF:

None

استعمالات الدور الارضى:

غير مستعمل

Usage,UF:

استعمالات الدور الاول:

State of Conservation:

Bad

حالة الحفاظ:

سوء

Recent Restoration:

آخر ترميم:

Accessed by Public:

مفتوح للزائرين:

Address: Zuqaq Sa'eed al-Dawla.

العنوان: زقاق سعيد الدولة.



أنشأ الساقية السلطان الناصر محمد بن قلاوون وجدها السلطان الغوري عام ١٥٠٧. وتعد آخر ساقية في سور مجرى العيون وتتصل بالقلعة عبر نفق محفور في الصخر. تبقى منها فقط برج الساقية وهو مبنى مربع الشكل من الحجر وكان يعلوه الساقية.

It was established by Sultan al-Nasir Mohammad Ibn Qalawun and renovated by Sultan al-Ghuri in 1507. It was the last pumping tower from the aqueduct prior its entry to the Citadel through a tunnel carved in the rocks to another internal water pump. The tower is the only part that remains of the whole structure. It is a square building of stone, where the water-wheel was placed on top of it.

No Buffer Zone

Sabil of Prince Khalil

سبيل الأمير خليل

Monument No.376

أثر رقم ٣٧٦



Building period:

1761 a.d., 1174 h.d.

حقبة البناء:

١٧٦١ م. ١١٧٤ هـ.

Typology:

Sabil

نمط المبني:

سبيل

Usage,GF:

None

استعمالات الدور الارضي:

غير مستعمل

Usage,UF:

Storages

استعمالات الدور الاول:

مخازن

State of Conservation:

Good

حالة الحفاظ:

جيد

Recent Restoration:

آخر ترميم:

Accessed by Public:

No

مفتوح للزائرين:

لا

Remarks: The Sabil is in a bad state of conservation, half of the facade is a Comité' reconstruction from 1931 (a date was inscribed in one of the stones).

Address: Darb Helwat.

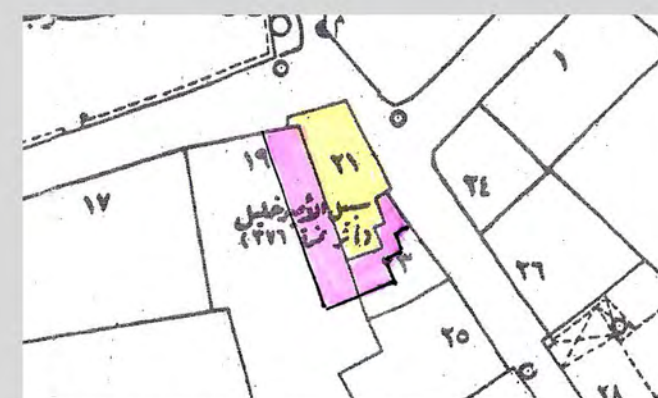
ملاحظات: السبيل في حالة حفاظ سيئة. ونصف الواجهة أعيد بناؤه من قبل لجنة حفظ الآثار العربية في عام ١٩٣١ (وهو التاريخ المنقوش على إحدى الأحجار).

العنوان: درب حلوات.



أنشأ السبيل الأمير خليل أغا ويقع في حارة سليم. السبيل قائم بذاته ولا توجد بقايا لكتاب. يوجد شبك بالواجهة الغربية. والواجهة الشمالية تحتوي على مدخل صغير لتزويد الصهريج بالماء.

The Sabil was established by the eunuch Prince Khalil Agha and is located in Harat Salim. It is free-standing and there are no remains of its kuttab. There is a window on the western facade. The northern facade has a small entrance to provide the reservoir with water.

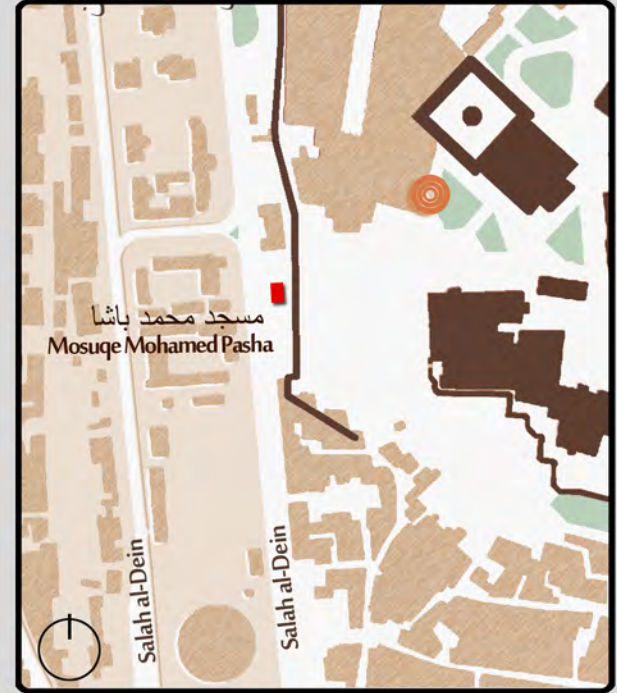


Buffer Zone according to MoA.

Mosque of Mohamed Pasha مسجد محمد باشا

Monument No.377

اثر رقم ٣٧٧



Building period: حقبة البناء :
1701 a.d., 1113 h.d. ١٧٠١ م. ١١١٣ هـ.

Typology: نمط المبني :
Mosque مسجد

Usage,GF: استعمالات الدور الارضي :
None غير مستعمل

Usage,UF: استعمالات الدور الاول :

State of Conservation: حالة الحفاظ :
Fair مقبول

Recent Restoration: اخر ترميم:

Accessed by Public: مفتوح للزائرين :
No لا

Address: Salah al-Din Square.

العنوان: ميدان صلاح الدين.



فقد الجامع سلامته وتكاملتيه. وكل ما تبقى منه هو: الضريح. والمنذنة المفقود منها أيضاً الجزء العلوي. وكذلك الخائط باتجاه القبلة والمحراب وأحد العقود التي تقع جنوب غرب القبلة. الضريح لمحمد علي باشا طاهر. والي مصر وكان يريد إقامة مركزاً للطريقة الخلوتية وهي إحدى الطرق الصوفية. وقد بنى الجامع مجاوراً لأسوار القلعة الخارجية.

The mosque has lost its integrity, what remains today is: a mausoleum, the minaret that is missing its upper part, the wall towards the qibla, the mihrab and finally one of the arches that lie south-west of the dome. The mausoleum is the burial monument of Muhammad 'Ali Pasha Taher, an Egyptian Wali (Governor) who wanted to establish a Center for the Khalwati order, which is an Islamic Sufi brotherhood (tariqa). The mosque is contiguous to the Citadel outer walls.

No Buffer Zone

Mosque of al-Sayeda Aicha

مسجد السيدة عائشة

Monument No.378

أثر رقم ٣٧٨



Building period:

1762 AD, 1175 HD.

حقبة البناء:

١٧٦٢م. ١١٧٥هـ.

Typology:

Mosque

نمط المبنى:

مسجد

Usage,GF:

Religious

استعمالات الدور الارضي:

ديني

Usage,UF:

استعمالات الدور الاول:

State of Conservation:

Good

حالة الحفاظ:

جيد

Recent Restoration:

آخر ترميم:

Accessed by Public:

Yes

مفتوح للزائرين:

نعم

Address: Salah Salem Road

العنوان: طريق صلاح سالم.



عائشة هي ابنة جعفر الصديق وبالتالي سليله الحسين وحفيدة النبي محمد. توفيت في مصر عن عمر يناهز ثلاثة وعشرون عاماً. مدفنها متاح للزيارة لكن من خلال أبواب منفصلة للرجال والنساء. هذا الجامع أعيد بناؤه عدة مرات على مدار القرون: فالمسجد الحالي شُيِّد في الأصل عبد الرحمن كتحدا في القرن الثامن عشر وأعيد بناؤه عام ١٨٩٥ من قبل لجنة حفظ الآثار العربية.

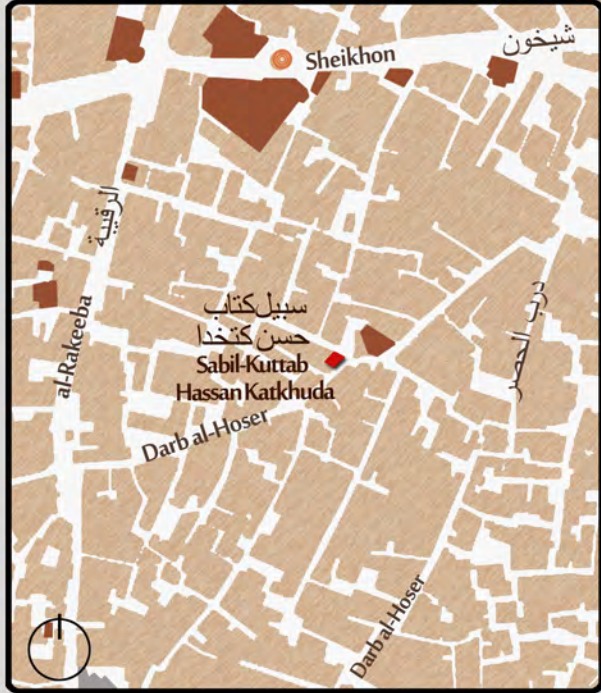
'Aisha was the daughter of Ja'far al-Sidiq, and thus a descendant of al-Husayn, Grandson of Prophet Muhammad. She died in Egypt at the age of twenty three. Her tomb is accessible through separate doors for men and women. This mosque has been rebuilt many times over centuries: the current mosque was originally built by 'Abd al-Rahman Katkhuda in the 18th century and was rebuilt by the Comité in 1895.

No Buffer Zone

Sabil-Kuttab of Hassan Katkhuda

Monument No.405

اثر رقم 405



Building period: حقبة البناء :
1701 AD, 1113 HD. ١٧٠١ م. ١١١٣ هـ.

Typology: نمط المبنى :
Sabil سبيل

Usage,GF: استعمالات الدور الارضي:
None غير مستعمل

Usage,UF: استعمالات الدور الاول:
None غير مستعمل

State of Conservation: حالة الحفاظ:
Fair مقبول

Recent Restoration: اخر ترميم:
2011 ٢٠١١

Accessed by Public: مفتوح للزائرين:
No لا

Remarks: The Facade has peculiar stone decorations with inscription bands.

Address: Darb al-Hosr Street.

ملاحظات: الواجهة بها زخارف حجرية وشرائط كتابية.

العنوان: شارع درب الحصر.



أنشأ السبيل حسن عزبان. احد الضباط المسؤولين (كتخدا) في جيش عزبان اثناء الحكم العثماني. على ما يبدو ان الجدار الشرقي للسبيل كان مشترك مع مبنى آخر أو تم اعادة بنائه. و الناحية الاخرى بقايا الوكالة من نفس الحقبة الزمنية (غير مسجلة).

The Sabil was built by Hassan, officer in charge (Katkhuda) of 'Azban Troops during the Ottoman period. Apparently the eastern wall of the sabil was a common wall with a another building which is currently not exist or it was rebuilt, on the other side the remains of the wikala from that apparently from the same period.



Buffer zone according to MoA.

Tomb of Abd Allah al-Ghafir

Monument No.413

قبة عبد الله الغفير

أثر رقم 413



Building period: حقبة البناء:

16th C. AD, 10th C. HD. القرن ١٠ هـ. القرن ١٦ م.

Typology: نمط المبنى:

Mausoleum ضريح

Usage,GF: استعمالات الدور الارضي:

Storages مخازن

Usage,UF: استعمالات الدور الاول:

State of Conservation: حالة الحفاظ:

Good جيد

Recent Restoration: اخر ترميم:

Accessed by Public: مفتوح للزائرين:

Yes نعم

Address: Darb al-Shiekh Abd Allah.

العنوان: درب الشيخ عبد الله.



الضريح الصغير عبارة عن مساحة مربعة يتصدرها محراب بزاوية في اتجاه القبلة. أما القبة فهي بناء حجري يصعب رؤيته من الشارع نظراً لوجود مسجد بُني حديثاً ويحيط بالقبة.

The small tomb is a squared building with a niche "mihrab" towards the qibla (prayer direction) 40 degrees off the geometry of the building, in its corner. The dome is a stone structure hardly perceivable from the street because a newly constructed mosque is surrounding it.

No Buffer Zone

Sabil of Prince Abdullah

Monument No.452

سبيل الأمير عبد الله

اثر رقم ٤٥٢



Building period: حقبة البناء :
1719 AD, 1132 HD. ١٧١٩م. ١١٣٢هـ.

Typology: نمط المبنى :
Sabil سبيل

Usage,GF: استعمالات الدور الارضي:
Administrative ادارى

Usage,UF: استعمالات الدور الاول:
None غير مستعمل

State of Conservation: حالة الحفاظ:
Good جيد

Recent Restoration: اخر ترميم:
2008 ٢٠٠٨

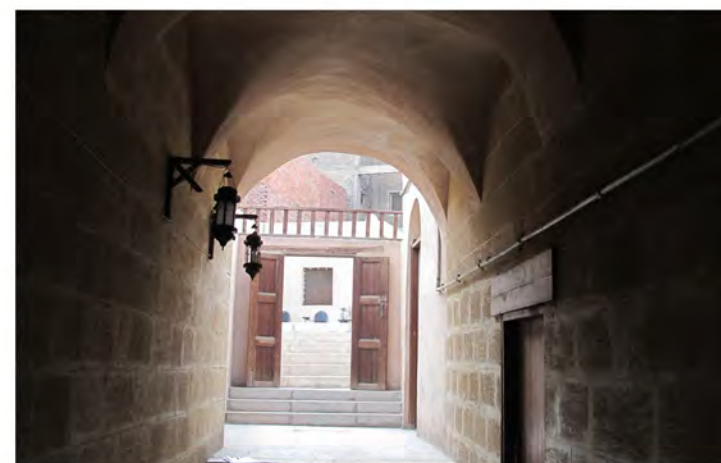
Accessed by Public: مفتوح للزائرين:
Yes نعم

Remarks: The sabil is contiguous to a series of shops along the main street that are not part of the structure nor are listed but are contemporary to it.

Address: Shaykhon Street.

ملاحظات: السبيل مجاور لبعض المحلات الممتدة على طول الشارع الرئيسي والتي لا تشكل جزءاً من البناء، وغير مسجلة ولكنها معاصرة له.

العنوان: شارع شيخون.



أنشأ السبيل الأمير عبد الله الذي كان قائداً لجيش عزيان أثناء الحكم العثماني. ويعد السبيل واحداً من الأمثلة القليلة للسبيل ككتاب الملحق به منزل للاستخدام السكني.

The Sabil was built by Prince Abd Allah officer in charge (Katkuda) of 'Azban Troops during the Ottoman period. The Sabil is an example of the very few Sabil-kuttab that included a house for residential use.

No Buffer Zone

Sabil of Ahmed Effindi Selim

سبيل احمد افندي سليم

Monument No.461

أثر رقم ٤٦١



Building period: حقبة البناء: 1699 AD, 1111 HD. ١٦٩٩م، ١١١١هـ

Typology: نمط المبنى: Sabil سبيل

Usage,GF: استعمالات الدور الارضى: None غير مستعمل
Usage,UF: استعمالات الدور الاول: None غير مستعمل

State of Conservation: حالة الحفاظ: Dilapidated سيئ جداً

Recent Restoration: اخر ترميم:

Accessed by Public: مفتوح للزائرين: No لا

Address: Azbak street.

العنوان: شارع أزبك.



تم بناء سبيل كتاب احمد افندي في الفترة العثمانية. و على ما يبدو أنه كان جزءا من مجموعة ساعدت في خلق مساحة مفتوحة حولها، والآن تحول إلى مقلب قمامة. هناك سقف خشبي مميز، نقش الرخام، وشباك برونزيان اصليان.

The Sabil-Kuttab was built in the Ottoman period. It seems it was part of an urban block that helped in creating the opens pace around it, and now it transformed into a wasteland. There is a remarkable wooden ceiling, marble inscription, and two original bronze grilles.

No Buffer Zone



Building period:	حقبة البناء:
1379 a.d., 781 h.d.	
Typology:	نمط المبنى:
Mausoleum	ضريح
Usage,GF:	استعمالات الدور الارضي:
None	غير مستعمل
Usage,UF:	استعمالات الدور الاول:
State of Conservation:	حالة الحفاظ:
Dilapidated	سييء جداً / متدهور
Recent Restoration:	اخر ترميم:
Accessed by Public:	مفتوح للزائرين:
No	لا

Address: al-Bab al-Gadid Street.

العنوان: شارع الباب الجديد.



يقع الضريح داخل برج دفاعي حجري متعدد الأضلاع. النقش الرخامي الذي يعلو الواجهة، يشير إلى أن السلطان برقوق هو من قام ببناء الضريح. القبة ملساء خالية من الزخارف، والضريح الآن مهجور ولا يمكن دخوله.

The tomb is located inside a polygonal defensive stone tower. A marble inscription on the facade indicates that the tomb was built by Prince Barquq (later to become Sultan). The bricked dome was originally plastered and free of ornaments. The tomb is now derelict and inaccessible.

No Buffer Zone

House of 'Ali Labib

منزل علي لبيب

Monument No.497

اثر رقم ٤٩٧



Building period: حقبة البناء :

18th C. AD, 12th C. HD. القرن ١٨ م. القرن ١٢ هـ.

Typology: نمط المبنى :

Mansion منزل

Usage,GF: استعمالات الدور الأرضي :

Cultural ثقافي

Usage,UF: استعمالات الدور الأول :

Cultural ثقافي

State of Conservation: حالة الحفاظ :

Good جيد

Recent Restoration: اخر ترميم :

2009 ٢٠٠٩

Accessed by Public: مفتوح للزائرين :

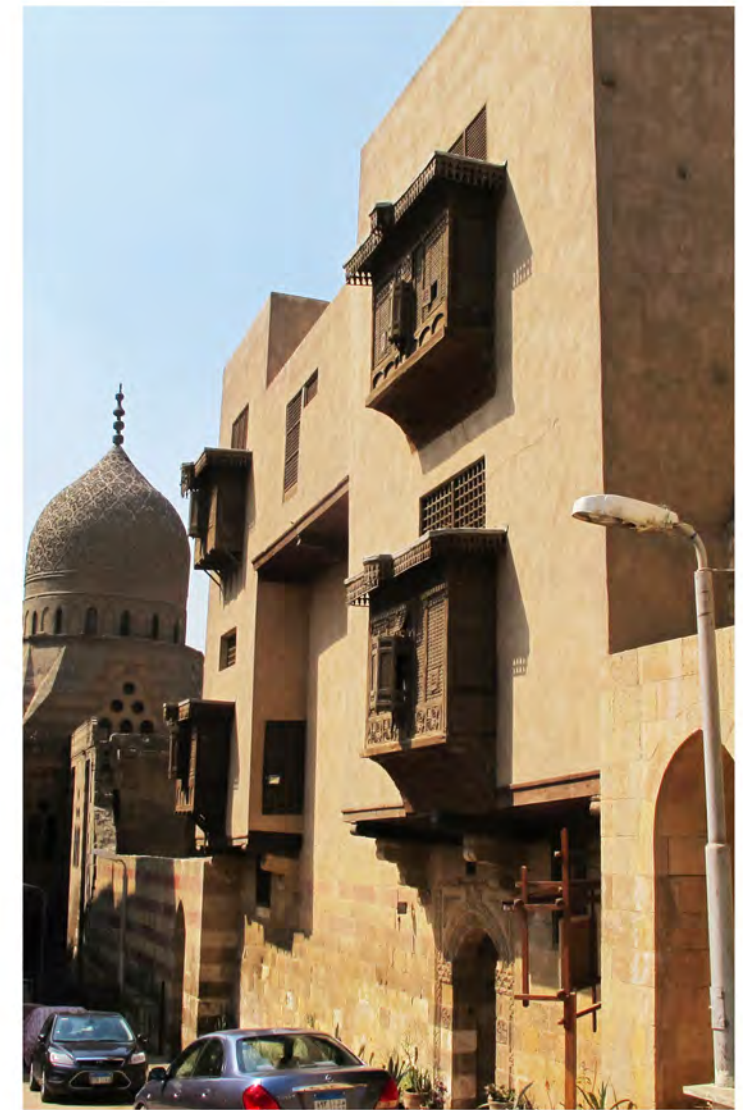
Yes نعم

Remarks: This building was expropriated in 2007 and now belongs to SCA.

Address: Darb al-Labbana.

ملاحظات: تم نزع ملكية الأثر عام 2007 وهو الآن ملك المجلس الأعلى للآثار.

العنوان: درب اللبانة.



بنى هذا المنزل تاجر عثماني في القرن الثامن عشر وسُمي بهذا الاسم نسبة الى ناظره علي لبيب. واجهة المنزل من البياض وبها عدة فتحات تزينها مشربيات خشبية. ويوجد بالداخل صحنان بهما العديد من المشربيات الخشبية الأخرى. أعيد تشكيل المبنى من الداخل في أواخر القرن التاسع عشر وأوائل القرن العشرين. سكن هذا المنزل العديد من الفنانين والمعماريين أمثال محمد ناجي وحسن فتحي. تم ترميم المنزل في عام ٢٠٠٩ وأصبح بيت المعمار المصري حيث تقام فيه معارض عن تطور الفن العمراني في مصر منذ حضارة الفراعنة الى العمارة الحديثة.

The house was built in the 18th century by an Ottoman merchant and was named after its caretaker 'Ali Labib. It has a plastered façade with several openings adorned with wood mashrabeyas. Indoor has two courtyards with several other wooden mashrabeyas. The interior was remodeled in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. Many artists and architects like Mohamed Nagy and Hassan Fathy lived in that house. It was restored in 2009 and became the Egyptian Architecture House where exhibitions on the development of Egyptian architecture are taking place.

No Buffer Zone

Mosque of Ahmed Koheya

مسجد احمد كوهيه

Monument No.521

أثر رقم ٥٢١



Building period:

1310 AD, 710 HD.

حقبة البناء:

١٣١٠ م. ٧١٠ هـ

Typology:

Mosque

نمط المبنى:

مسجد

Usage,GF:

None

استعمالات الدور الارضى:

غير مستعمل

Usage,UF:

استعمالات الدور الاول:

State of Conversation:

Good

حالة الحفاظ:

جيد

Recent Restoration:

2010

آخر ترميم:

٢٠١٠

Accessed by Public:

No

مفتوح للزائرين:

لا

Address: Haret al-Bazabiz

العنوان: حارة البزابيز.



هذا البناء في الأصل قاعة سكنية كبيرة لقصر يرجع تاريخه إلى العصر المملوكي. وقد حولها أحمد كوهية في العصر العثماني إلى مسجد. ملحق بالمسجد مئذنة من العصر العثماني. وقد أضيفت للمبنى حديثاً ميضأة.

The building was originally a large residential qa'a of a Mamuluk palace. It was converted to a mosque by Ahmed Kohya during the Ottoman era. There is an Ottoman minaret attached to the mosque. An ablution place was added to the mosque in recent times.

No Buffer Zone

Wikala of Waqf al-Tutungy

Monument No.548

وكالة وقف التوتنجي

أثر رقم ٥٤٨



Building period: حقبة البناء :

17th C. AD., 11th C. HD القرن ١٧ م. القرن ١١ هـ

Typology: نمط المبنى :

Wikala وكالة

Usage,GF: استعمالات الدور الارضى:

None غير مستعمل

Usage,UF: استعمالات الدور الاول:

State of Conservation: حالة الحفاظ:

Fair مقبول

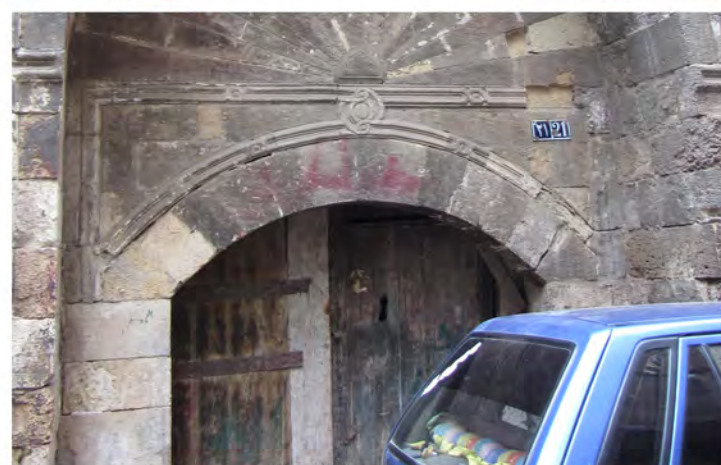
Recent Restoration: اخر ترميم:

Accessed by Public: مفتوح للزائرين:

No لا

Address: al-Alfie Street.

العنوان: شارع الألفي.

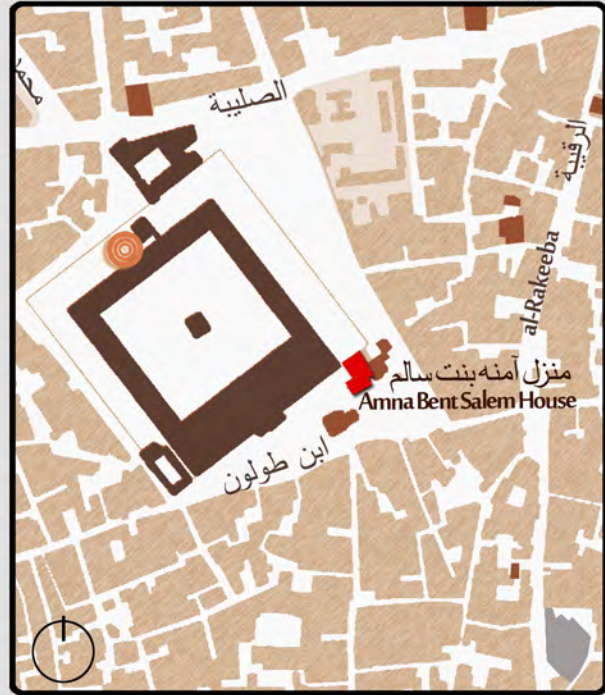


كانت الوكالة بناء كبير يتضمن مسجداً يحمل نفس الاسم ولكنه تهدم. لم يتبق منها حالياً سوى البوابة والمدخل ذو القبة الحجري. يحيط بالمدخل الآن مباني جديدة بنيت مكان الفناء الخاص بالوكالة.

The Wikala was once a big complex that included also a mosque with the same name, now demolished. The only original remaining parts are the entrance portal with bi-chromatic voussoirs and the stone-vaulted entrance passage. It is surrounded by new buildings which encroached the wikala's courtyard.

No Buffer Zone

House of Amna Bent Salem
 منزل آمنه بنت سالم
 Monument No.559
 اثر رقم ٥٥٩



Building period: 1540 AD, 947 HD.
 حقبة البناء : ١٥٤٠ م. ٩٤٧ هـ.

Typology: House
 نمط المبنى : منزل

Usage,GF: Museum
 استعمالات الدور الارضى: متحف
 Administrative
 ادارى
Usage,UF: Museum
 استعمالات الدور الاول: متحف
 Administrative
 ادارى

State of Conservation: Good
 حالة الحفاظ: جيد

Recent Restoration: 2005
 اخر ترميم: ٢٠٠٥

Accessed by Public: Yes
 مفتوح للزائرين: نعم

Remarks: The majority of rooms in the building have been altered by its owner (Gayer-Anderson) or by the restoration intervention of the Comite'.

Address: al-Game' al-Tuluni.

ملاحظات: تم تغيير معظم الغرف بالمنزل من قبل مالكة "جاير أندرسون" أو من قبل لجنة حفظ الآثار العربية أثناء عملية الترميم.

العنوان: الجامع الطولوني.



منزل آمنه بنت سالم والمنزل المقابل له الكريتلية يشكلان الآن جزءاً من "متحف جاير أندرسون". يأتي هذا المنزل في المقدمة حيث يسبق بيت الكريتلية، ويحتوي على القاعة الأكبر في المجموعة ذات الفسقية الرخامية.

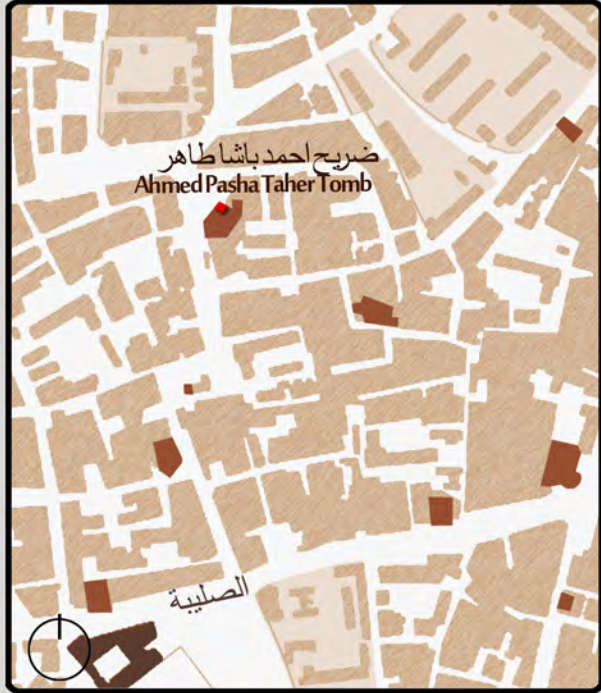
The courtyard house of Amna Bent Salem and the contiguous one of al-Kritliya are now part of "Gayer Anderson Museum". This house precedes the one of al-Kritliya. It contains the largest qa'a (hall) in the complex with a marble fountain.

No Buffer Zone

Mausoleum of Ahmed Pasha Taher

Monument No.565

ضريح احمد
باشا طاهر
اثر رقم ٥٦٥



Building period: حقبة البناء :
1817 a.d., 1233 h.d. ١٨١٧ م ١٢٣٣ هـ

Typology: نمط المبنى :
Mausoleum ضريح

Usage,GF: استعمالات الدور الارضى :
Religious دينى

Usage,UF: استعمالات الدور الاول :
Religious دينى

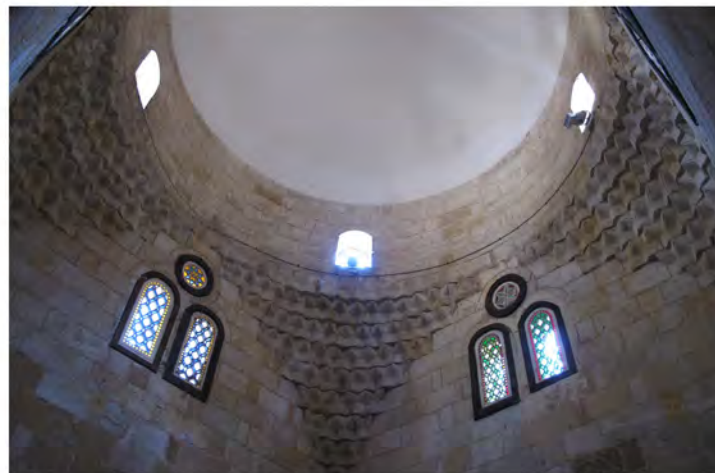
State of Conservation: حالة الحفاظ :
Good جيد

Recent Restoration: اخر ترميم :
2006 ٢٠٠٦

Accessed by Public: مفتوح للزائرين :
No لا

Address: Sekkit Berkit al-Fil.

العنوان: سكة بركة الفيل.



أحمد باشا طاهر هو شقيق حسن باشا طاهر وكان أيضاً موظفاً عسكرياً. بُنى الضريح في القرن التاسع عشر وكان مقره الأصلي بجوار مسجد السيدة زينب. وفي عام ١٩٥١، تم نقله إلى الحديقة المجاورة لمسجد حسن باشا. الضريح له قبة حجرية بها باتجاه القبلة. وأعمدة أسطوانية متميزة حول قاعدة القبة وكل أركان المبنى .

Ahmed Pasha Taher was the brother of Hassan Pasha, an official in the court of Mohamed Ali. He was also a military functionary. The mausoleum was built in the XIX century and its original place was close to al-Sayeda Zaynab Mosque, it was moved in the garden next to the mosque of Hassan Pasha in 1951. The tomb has a stone dome with large apsidal projections on the qibla side, and peculiar cylindrical columns around the dome base and on each corner of the building.

No Buffer Zone

Archives Building

دار المحفوظات

Monument No.605

أثر رقم ٦٠٥



Building period:

1828 AD, 1244 HD

حقبة البناء :

١٨٢٨ م . ١٢٤٤ هـ

Typology:

Office Building

نمط المبنى :

مبنى إداري

Usage,GF:

Administrative-Services

استعمالات الدور الأرضي :

إداري و خدمي

Usage,UF:

Administrative-Services

استعمالات الدور الأول :

إداري و خدمي

State of Conservation:

Yes

حالة الحفاظ :

جيد

Recent Restoration:

2009

آخر ترميم :

٢٠٠٩

Accessed by Public:

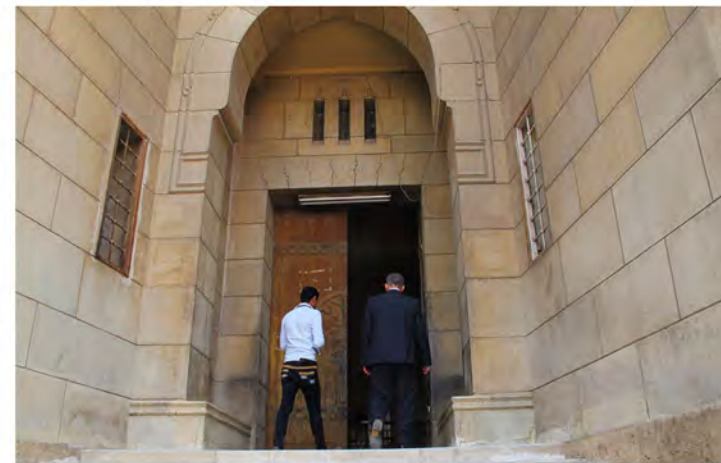
Yes

مفتوح للزائرين :

نعم

Address: Bab al-Wadaa' Street.

العنوان: شارع باب الوداع.



تم بناء دار المحفوظات أو الدفترخانة في عهد محمد علي في نفس موقع الطبلخانة عند مدخل القلعة. وكانت ترمز لمركزية حكم محمد علي في مصر. شُيّد المبنى حول صحن يتم الوصول إليه من خلال بوابة حصينة. وتمت توسعة المبنى عام ١٩٣٥ من الناحية الغربية حيث يوجد المدخل الحالي. المبنى حالياً ملك لوزارة المالية.

The Archives building or Daftarkhana was built during Muhammad 'Ali's era, on the site of the old Mamuluk ceremonial drum station at the entrance of the Citadel. It was an attempt to centralize the expanding bureaucracy in one place for all the administration. The building was constructed around a central courtyard and accessed through a fortified gate. It was expanded in 1935 from the western side, where the current entrance is. The building is now owned by the Ministry of Finance.

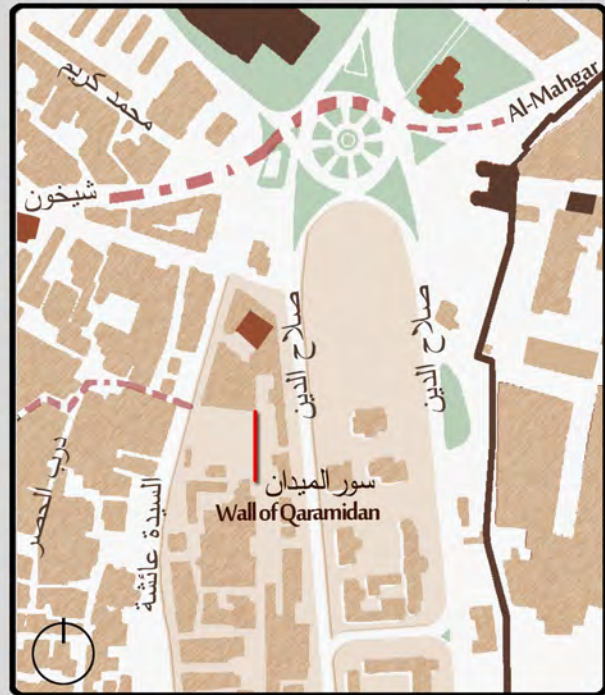
No Buffer Zone

Wall of Qaramidan

سور الميدان

Monument No.617

اثر رقم ٦١٧



Building period:

حقبة البناء:

1312 a.d., 712 h.d.

١٣١٢ م. ٧١٢ هـ

Typology:

نمط المبنى:

Fortifications

أسوار دفاعية

Usage,GF:

استعمالات الدور الأرضي:

Usage,UF:

استعمالات الدور الأول:

State of Conservation:

حالة الحفاظ:

Recent Restoration:

آخر ترميم:

Accessed by Public:

مفتوح للزائرين:

Yes

نعم

Address: off Salah al-Din Square.

لعنوان: متفرع من ميدان صلاح الدين.



القاراميدان أو الميدان الأسود كان واحداً من ساحات القاهرة الرئيسية لعروض الفروسية خلال عصر المماليك. يشير التاريخ المنقوش على الحائط إلى أنه قد يكون بُني من قبل السلطان الناصر محمد. على الرغم من أن التعديلات على الساحة تمت من قبل السلطان الغوري في أوائل القرن السادس عشر.

The Qaramidan, or "Black Square" was one of Cairo's main arenas for the displays of horsemanship during the Mamluk period. The date inscribed on the wall implies that it might have been built by Sultan al-Nasir Muhammad, although the modifications to the enclosure were made by Sultan al-Ghuri in the early 16th Century.

No Buffer Zone

Mausoleum of Mohamed al-Anwar

Monument No.68

قبة محمد الأنور

أثر رقم ٦٨



Building period: حقبة البناء :
1780 AD, 1195 HD. 1780 م. 1195 هـ.

Typology: نمط المبنى :
Mausoleum ضريح

Usage,GF: استعمالات الدور الارضى:
None غير مستعمل

Usage,UF: استعمالات الدور الاول:

State of Conservation: حالة الحفاظ:
Good جيد

Recent Restoration: اخر ترميم:
Currently under restoration (2014) تحت الترميم (٢٠١٤)

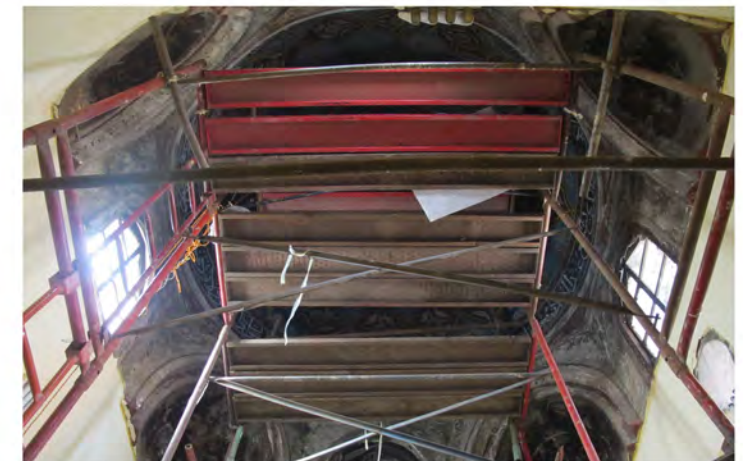
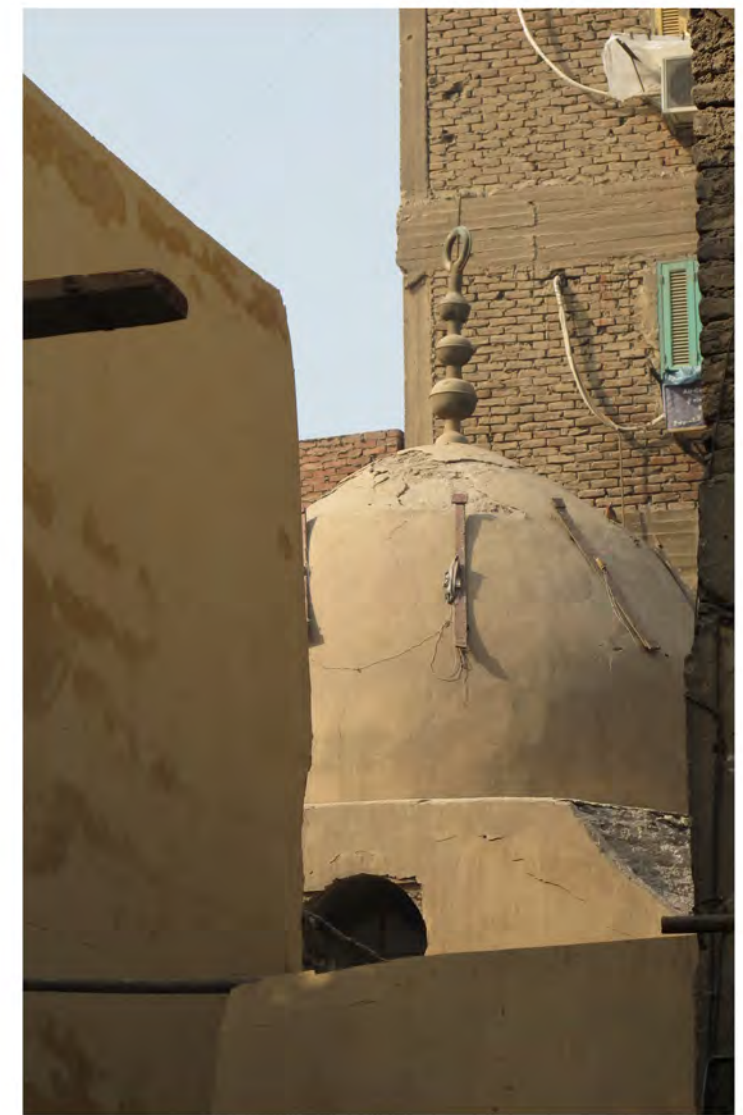
Accessed by Public: مفتوح للزائرين:
Yes نعم

Remarks: The Mausoleum is currently under restoration sponsored by one of the residents in the area.

Address: al-Khalifa Street.

ملاحظات: الضريح حالياً تحت الترميم. و قد تبرع أحد أهالي المنطقة للقيام بأعمال الترميم .

العنوان: شارع الخليفة .



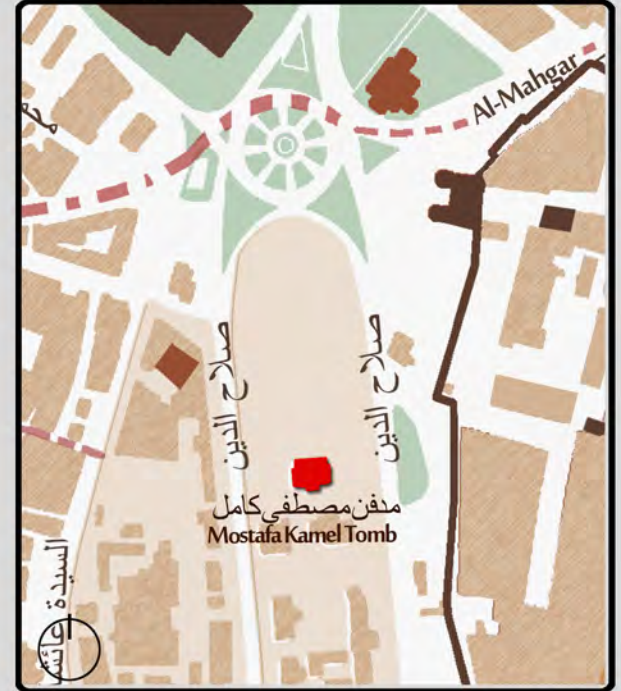
يُعد ضريح محمد الأنور مثالاً للعمارة العثمانية. على الرغم من أن البناء الأصلي يرجع للعصر الفاطمي: وقد بُني لشيخ توفي عام ١٠٢٠ م. المبنى مربع الشكل يعلوه قبة. يتم الوصول إليه من خلال رواق مغطى. ويوجد محراب في الجانب الجنوبي الشرقي المواجه للمدخل. الضريح مجاور لمسجد بُني حديثاً يحمل نفس الاسم.

The mausoleum of Mohamed al-Anwar is an example of Ottoman architecture. However its foundation dates back to the Fatimid period: built for a Shaykh who died in AD 1020. It is a square-shaped building covered by a dome. It is reached through a covered passage and a mihrab is located on the south-east side, opposite to the entrance. The mausoleum is adjacent to the namesake mosque built in modern times.

No Buffer Zone

Mausoleum of Mustafa Kamel

Monument.No.--- اثر رقم ---



Building period: حقبة البناء :
1956 AD, 1376 HD. ١٩٥٦ م. ١٣٦٧ هـ

Typology: نمط المبنى :
Mausoleum ضريح

Usage,GF: استعمالات الدور الارضي :
Museum متحف

Usage,UF: استعمالات الدور الاول :
استعمالات الدور الاول :

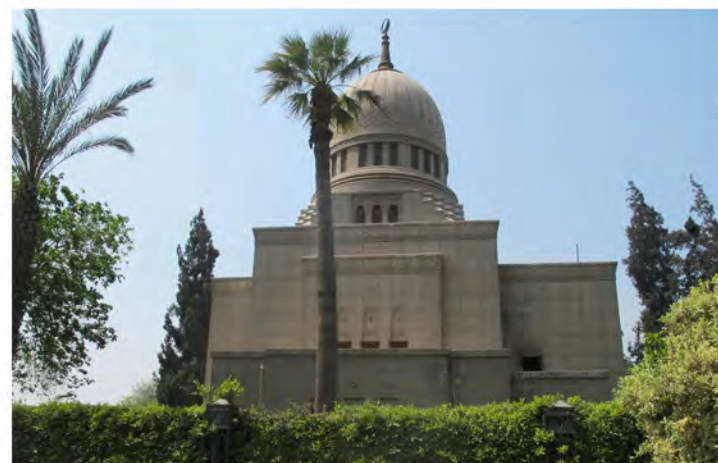
State of Conservation: حالة الحفاظ :
Bad سيئ

Recent Restoration: اخر ترميم :
اخر ترميم :

Accessed by Public: مفتوح للزائرين :
Yes نعم

Address: Citadel Square.

العنوان: ميدان القلعة.



كان مصطفى كامل زعيم الحركة الوطنية في مصر في عهد الخديوي عباس حلمي الثاني. أنشأ هذا الضريح المعماري أحمد شرمي في عام ١٩٥٦ مستوحى من الطراز المملوكي. دُفن في هذا الضريح آخرين من قيادى الحركة الوطنية مثل محمد فريد. وعبد الرحمن الرافعي وفتحي رضوان. جُول الضريح لاحقاً إلى متحف خاص بحياة مصطفى كامل. وخلال ثورة ٢٥ يناير ٢٠١١ تم التعدي عليه وسرقة بعض محتوياته. وتم استرجاع العديد من القطع المسروقة والآن يتم تجهيزه لإعادة افتتاحه.

Mustafa Kamel was a leader of the Nationalist movement in Egypt during the reign of Khedive Abbas Hilmi II. The mausoleum was built in 1956 by architect Ahmed Sharmi in a neo-Mamluk style. Other members of the nationalist movement like Mohammad Farid, Abdel Rahman al-Raf'i and Fathi Radwan are also buried in this mausoleum. The mausoleum was later transformed into a museum dedicated to Kamel's life. It was looted during the up-rise of January 25th 2011. Several stolen items were retrieved and the mausoleum is now being refurbished for a reopening.

No Buffer Zone

Mosque of al-Refa'i

جامع الرفاعي

Monument No.---

أثر رقم ---



Building period:

1911 AD, 1330 HD.

حقبة البناء:

١٩١١ م. ١٣٣٠ هـ.

Typology:

Mosque

نمط المبنى:

مسجد

Usage,GF:

Religious

استعمالات الدور الارضي:

ديني

Usage,UF:

استعمالات الدور الاول:

State of Conservation:

Fair

حالة الحفاظ:

مقبول

Recent Restoration:

اخر ترميم:

Accessed by Public:

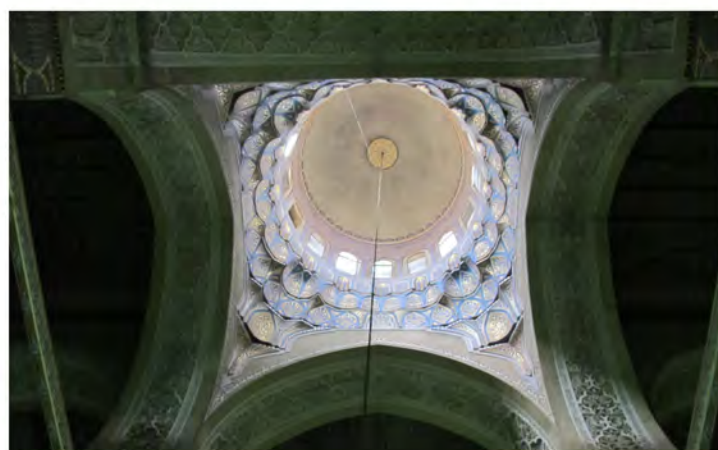
Yes

مفتوح للزائرين:

نعم

Address: Citadel Square.

العنوان: ميدان القلعة.



تم بناء المسجد المقابل للسلطان حسن من قبل الأميرة خوشيار. والدته الخديوي إسماعيل. شرع في بناء المسجد المعماري حسن باشا فهمي واستكماله لاحقاً المعماري ماكس هيرتز. رئيس لجنة حفظ الآثار العربية. وسمى المسجد بالرفاعي نسبة إلى الشيخ الرفاعي الذي يقع ضريحه داخل المسجد. وقد تم دفن بعض أفراد الأسرة الملكية أيضاً داخل المسجد.

The monumental mosque of al-Rifa'i is facing the Madrasa of Sultan Hassan and was built by Khedive Isma'il's mother: Princess Khushyar. The Architect, Hussein Pasha Fahmy started the construction that was later completed by Arch. Max Herz, Head of the Committee of Preservation of the Arab Monuments. It was named after Shiekh al-Refa'i whose mausoleum is located inside the mosque. The mosque hosts also the burial of several members of the Royal family.

No Buffer Zone

Sabil of Um 'Abbas

سبيل أم عباس

Monument No.---

أثر رقم ---



Building period:

1867 AD, 1284 HD.

حقبة البناء :

١٨٦٧ م. ١٢٨٤ هـ .

Typology:

Sabil

نمط المبنى :

سبيل

Usage,GF:

None

استعمالات الدور الارضى:

غير مستعمل

Usage,UF:

استعمالات الدور الاول:

State of Conservation:

Fair

حالة الحفاظ:

مقبول

Recent Restoration:

2010

آخر ترميم:

Accessed by Public:

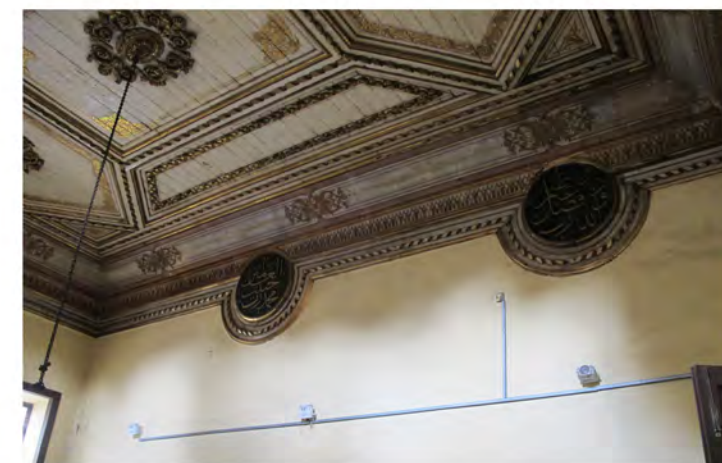
No

مفتوح للزائرين:

لا

Address: al-Saliba Street

العنوان: شارع الصليبة.



بُنِيَ السبيل الأميرة بمبا قادن والدة الخديوي عباس حلمي الأول. وذلك تخليداً لذكراه بعد ثلاثة عشر عاماً من وفاته. ويقع السبيل في شارع الصليبة ويُعد مزيجاً من الفن المعماري العثماني والأوروبي. استعانت بمبا قادن بمهندس تركي لوضع التصميم الخاص بالسبيل ذو الأضلاع المثلثة التي كانت شائعة في العمارة العثمانية. بينما لم تكن سائدة حينها في مصر.

The Sabil was built by Princess Bambah Qadin, Abbas Hilmi I's mother, as a memorial for his 13th death anniversary. It is located in al-Saliba Street and is a combination of Ottoman and European architecture. Princess Bambah Qadin hired a Turkish architect to design the sabil: the octagonal plan, typical of the ottoman architecture, was not a common feature in Egypt.

No Buffer Zone