POST-CONFLICT DOCUMENTATION OF A HISTORIC NEIGHBORHOOD
(SUWAYQAT ALI AREA – OLD CITY OF ALEPPO)

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PREFACE

The documentation work presented in this publication, in English and Arabic, was developed between August 2019 and February 2020 within the framework of the Syrian Heritage Archive Project, which largely conforms to the transliteration/romanization system for Arabic names used by the museum’s documentation staff. The publication follows the methodology developed by the project team members, partners and network (BTU Cottbus – Stuttgart University) took place in 2019, to discuss the working methodology. These sessions took place in 2019, to define the study area, the feasibility of the study, and its importance and the serious damage it has sustained.

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- Restoration Works (2017-2019)
- Categories of Physical Damages
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- Damage of Services
- Damage of Facilities
Suwayqat Al Documentation Project presents the results of the survey and analysis work of the main axis that connects the central commercial zone and the old city’s northern gate, Bab an-Nasr. The studied area covers sections of four adjacent neighbourhoods: Suwayqat Al, al-Farafira, Dakhil Bab an-Nasr, and al-Bandara. The area was selected as a post-conflict documentation pilot project based on several factors:

- The area’s prominent location within the old city’s urban fabric, leading to the important connecting socio-economic role it plays, and extensive urban development and potential.
- The area’s traditional urban fabric and historic monuments of different historic periods and architectural types, which reflect the outstanding value of the Old City of Aleppo.
- The availability of resources and former studies of the area, which allow for possible comparisons with the current situation to track the changes.
- The high degree of damage from which the area has suffered, as it was part of the front line of combat during the battle of Aleppo (2012-2016).
- The relative accessibility of the area for field visits and inspection.

The study is based on the available literature, the database of the Syrian Heritage Archive Project at the Museum for Islamic Art, and on-site survey, when possible. It is structured as follows:

Part I: summaries, in the format of maps and brief texts, the morphological features, characteristics and urban transformations in the area between 1932 (when the first cadastral survey for Aleppo was issued, which constitutes the basis for all urban studies and guidelines) and 2019. Changes in routes’ hierarchy and in settlement patterns, and the resulting changes in building elevations, have been analyzed in parallel to changes in urban morphology, using data from the 1932 French cadastral maps, together with recent transformations due to collateral damage. An existing survey made by the German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ) in Aleppo, has been used to describe urban economy, land use, and ownership in 2001. It was part of the project for the rehabilitation of the Old City of Aleppo, to safeguard, preserve and develop a world heritage site.

Part II: analyses, in a form of inventory sheets, the historic buildings and public facilities that are located within the borders of the studied area. The information on every building is arranged under three main sections. The first section gives the general data such as location, parcel number, area, historic period, use, and physical condition. The second section provides a general description of the building that clarifies its historical and architectural values. In doing so, reference was made to the local historic accounts, previous studies, and available drawings and photos. The last section provides a general damage assessment of the building based on the recent field photos and inspections. The analysis of the historic buildings provided a chance to validate the available information from the different resources by bridging the missing points and correcting accidental mistakes. It also offered an opportunity to highlight the non-monumental historic buildings that have not been documented before but still constitute an indispensable component of the historic urban fabric, such as the small masjids and public fountains.

Part III: provides a statistical summary of the field inspection findings (appraising the overall damage – occupancy – accessibility), defines and assesses the physical damage to the area under study after the battle of Aleppo (2012-2016) on the ground and first-floor level. Inventory sheets provide more information on individual buildings in the form of damage assessments.

The study concludes the need to define general strategies for developing appropriate guidelines for historic preservation and rebuilding. It should be noted that the analyses and findings presented in this publication document the condition of the area under study for the period between October 2019 and February 2020. The conditions on the ground are rapidly changing, and therefore, the information presented in this document may no longer accurately reflect the current reality.
scatter map. Due to this, we can see the high importance of the area in the past and the present, representing the value of the historical and architectural aspects. This area is a part of the ancient city of Aleppo and it is located at the center of the field of study after the battle of Aleppo. The infrastructure and the changes in the historical aspects and the function and the condition of the area were surveyed and analyzed using the main axis that connects the Islamic art. This area reflects the importance of the architectural and structural aspects of the area, which has been covered in recent years. However, the information and the visits and the photos of the modern field surveys have been utilized to correct some of the common mistakes that are propagated. These historical references were used to verify the information that was mentioned in the references and the historical maps and the architectural plans. The area is a part of the center and the entrance of the old city of Aleppo, where it was a part of the ancient city of Aleppo through the French period (2391 and 2012). This area witnessed geographical and functional changes after the battle of Aleppo. The area is classified as a suitable area for preservation and restoration. And the condition of the area was surveyed and analyzed in the following sections:

- The first section: It contains a general description of the area and the available information of the area. And the condition of the area was surveyed and analyzed in the following sections:
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Satellite image of the study area
صورة القمر الصناعي لمنطقة الدراسة

Limits of Study Area
حدود منطقة الدراسة

Suwayqat Ali
سويقة علي

al-Farafira
الفرافرة

Dakhil Bab an-Nasr
داخل باب النصر

al-Bandara
البندرة

Bab an-Nasr
باب النصر

Aleppo Citadel
قلعة حلب

The Central Commercial Zone
منطقة الأسواق المركزية
PART I: THE URBAN ANALYSIS OF THE AREA

القسم الأول: التحليل العرقي للمنطقة
The studied area is located to the north of the Suq al-Madinah, on the two sides of the road, which is a branch of the Silk Road, running from Bab an-Nasr (the northern gate of the Old City) to the Citadel.

The northern part of the road is known as Suq al-Khabbiyya, the southern part forms Suwayqat Ali.

In 1932, the morphology of the neighborhood was still characterized by a very compact urban fabric. The commercial significance of this area was evident in the physical structure of the urban fabric, by the sequence of shops along the main road, with industrial buildings to the east of the northern section and big religious and commercial buildings with wide courtyards in the middle of the area, where the road branches off in the Suq Suwayqat Ali.

On both sides of this suq, the compact urban fabric was marked by narrow secondary streets, many of which were also covered by roofs or passages. In the 1930's map, palaces and commercial or religious buildings are clearly discernible from the regular houses by the size of their plots. Despite their size, religious and commercial buildings had wide courtyards - gardens in their core.

The presence of qa'as (reception rooms) in the palaces and of central halls in commercial or religious buildings is made visible on the map by the existence of domed roofs.
In the 1980s, following urban plans developed from 1950s, the opening of al-Mutanabbi St. and al-Jamiʿ al-Umawi St. into the consolidated and consistent urban fabric of al-Farafira profoundly transformed the morphology of the area, which was physically divided into the two separate neighborhoods of Suq al- Khandak and Suwaqayt Alī. As a result, Suwaqayt Alī was reduced to the area extending between al-Jamiʿ al-Umawi St. - which runs from the Great Mosque to the Gladiators, and divides Suwaqayt Alī from the Suq al-Madinah - and al-Mutanabbi St. - which extends from the modern western city to the eastern part, intersecting at al-Mahmār Dar Mosque, the branch of the Silk Road, while Suq al-Khandaky was reduced to the area between al-Mutanabbi St. and the northern side of the Mamlik Mausoleum.

The implementation of these plans destroyed the original integrity of the urban landscape, not just for the delimitation of the neighborhood in two parts but also for the extensive new building in its core, following the need to reconstruct the demolished plots alongside the new roads. Modern typologies were thus introduced, and new multi-storey buildings brought heterogeneity to the urban morphology. At a smaller scale, the layout of several courtyards was changed after they were enclosed to make interior rooms or the original houses subdivided. Changes in urban morphology

02 | CHANGES IN URBAN MORPHOLOGY 1932 – 2001

Partly demolished house in al-Bandara

Pictue: (Al Quds University)

In the 1980s, following urban plans developed from 1950s, the opening of al-Mutanabbi St. and al-Jamiʿ al-Umawi St. into the consolidated and consistent urban fabric of al-Farafira profoundly transformed the morphology of the area, which was physically divided into the two separate neighborhoods of Suq al-Khandak and Suwaqayt Alī. As a result, Suwaqayt Alī was reduced to the area extending between al-Jamiʿ al-Umawi St. - which runs from the Great Mosque to the Gladiators, and divides Suwaqayt Alī from the Suq al-Madinah - and al-Mutanabbi St. - which extends from the modern western city to the eastern part, intersecting at al-Mahmār Dar Mosque, the branch of the Silk Road, while Suq al-Khandaky was reduced to the area between al-Mutanabbi St. and the northern side of the Mamlik Mausoleum.

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Changes in urban morphology

Partly demolished house in al-Bandara

Pictue: (Al Quds University)
STUDY AREA MAIN STREETS' SECTIONS
In 2001, Suwayqat Ali Area appeared clearly divided from Suq al-Khabbiyya by al-Mutanabbi St. This was due not only to the width of this new road opened into the traditional urban fabric, but also to the presence of the multi-storey buildings in reinforced concrete alongside it.

Due to their typological and structural departure the traditional urban fabric - not least their greater height (from 1 or 2 floors to 3 to 6 floors), these new constructions acted as a strong physical and visual barrier between the two areas.

Moreover, the opening of the square at al-Mahmandar Mosque, which widens al-Mutanabbi St. at the intersection with Suq al-Khabbiyya (al-Mahkama – Bab an-Nasr St.) and introduces new formal and spatial features to the historic urban fabric, has further accentuated this process of segregation between the two areas of the neighborhood.
From 2012 to 2016, the Battle of Aleppo caused collateral damage to the historic urban fabric of the studied area and induced profound changes to the urban morphology, especially in the area south of al-Mutanabbi St.

Most notably, the buildings along the branch of Suq Suwayqat Ali (al-Mansuriyya – Jamiʿ al-Hayat St.) were targeted.

Generally speaking, Suq al-Khabbiyya (al-Mahkameh – Bab an-Nasr St.) was less damaged than the area of Suwayqat Ali, where the neighborhood's urban morphology has been profoundly transformed, with large swathes of residential and commercial architecture destroyed. Moreover, with wide areas razed to the ground, the eastern side of al-Mansuriyya – Jamiʿ al-Hayat St. was much more heavily damaged than buildings on its western part.

Among the others, Khan Qurt Bek was almost completely destroyed, and has left a wide void in the urban fabric as a counterpoint of damage on the other side of the road.

During the conflict many houses have sustained heavy collateral damage, and almost all were abandoned and neglected.
The overlay on the 1932 land registry of the ground floors of the documented buildings shows the hierarchy of routes in the area, and in particular the major role played by the route from Bab an-Nasr to the Citadel (al-Mahkama – Bab an-Nasr St., al-Mansuriyya – Jamʿ al-Hayat St.). The buildings standing along this route are typically set perpendicular to its course, therefore it can be defined as a ‘matrix route’, that is, a road that is an original part of the urban fabric. This is consistent with the road’s role in the history of the Old City, since from its formative stages it was a branch of the Silk Road.

Suq Suwayqat Ali also has the structure of a matrix route, while the urban fabric along the stretch of the road that connects Suq Suwayqat Ali with al-Mahkama – Bab an-Nasr St., has a mixed layout – combining characteristics typical of a restructuring route (a road opened in the existing urban fabric to connect two polarities) with a matrix route.

Finally, almost all the neighborhood’s commercial buildings were installed along these two main roads, demonstrating the hierarchical role these routes have had in the history of the neighborhood and of the Old City.

Al Khandak St.
Hawl Al Qalaa St.
The overlay on the land registry of 2001 of the ground floors of the documented buildings shows the hierarchy of routes in the area, and in particular that, after the 1980’s urban transformations, the southern stretch of the road that leads to Bab an-Nasr (al-Manṣūра – ‘l-mayy St.) lost its primary role in the street hierarchy.

This was due to the opening of al-Mutanabbi St., which thereby became the neighborhood’s most important urban axis, and one of the Old City’s most important streets.

Despite this, both the northern section of the road (al-Mahkama – Bab an-Nasr St.) and Suq Suwayqat Ali kept their role as key commercial areas.

Due to these morphological transformations at the scale of the neighborhood, the cul-de-sacs that enveloped residential fabrics were considerably reduced in number relative to the 1930’s layout.
The overlay on the land registry of 2019 of the ground floors of the documented buildings shows the hierarchy of routes in the area, and in particular that—due to the extensive damage to the built fabric after the events of 2012-2016, which have deeply transformed the urban morphology—the southern stretch of the road from the Citadel to Bab an-Nasr (al-Mansuriyya–Jamiʿ al-Hayat St.) has completely lost its role within the neighborhood hierarchy. Moreover, the northern section of the same road has become quite subordinate in that hierarchy, and disconnected from the urban framework, while Suq Suwayqat Ali has kept its importance and role at a neighborhood level. On the contrary, despite extensive damage to the buildings, al-Mutanabbi St. has kept its role as the most important urban axis of the area. Finally, due to this heavy damage to the contiguity of the urban morphology, the number of cul-de-sacs serving the residential fabric of the western side of the southern area was further reduced.
In 1932 the settlement pattern was still intact and grounded in the traditional consistency of the urban morphology. We do not have detailed information on the physical conditions of all the historic buildings but in the early 1930s they were still used according to their original function. In 1932 كان نمط تجمعات المباني ملما ويوافق مع البنية العمرانية التقليدية. لا يوجد معلومات فنية حول حالة جميع المباني التاريخية ولكن في ذلك الوقت كانوا لا يزالون يستخدمون وفقًا لوظائفهم الأصلية.
Already in 2001, in many areas of al-Farafira, the settlement pattern was deeply transformed vis-à-vis the traditional urban morphology.

Generally speaking, the settlement pattern south of al-Mutanabbi St., which divides the area into two sections, appeared better preserved than the northern one.

Moreover, the residential inner clusters were better preserved than the urban fabric along the main roads, where historic buildings were either in bad condition, and therefore in danger of demolition, or already replaced with new buildings.

In particular, in 1994, along the new roads of al-Jamiʿ al-Umawi St., on the southern boundary of the area, and of al-Mutanabbi St., the traditional settlement pattern already appeared totally destroyed.

Similarly deep urban transformation was noticeable along the north-western limits of the area, near Bayt Janbulat, where the construction of new multi-storey buildings had already endangered the surrounding houses with destruction.

On the other hand, traditional settlement pattern was mostly still intact in the interstitial areas of the neighborhood, and in particular around the suqs of al-Khalbiya and Suwayqat Ali.
The events of 2012-2016 have damaged and endangered most of the al-Farafira area, one of the most targeted neighborhoods of the Old City of Aleppo. In 2019, the settlement pattern was totally transformed as compared with the traditional urban morphology.

Generally speaking, Suwaqat Al-Ali area, with a wide extension of the built-up area razed to the ground, has been more deeply affected than Suq al-Khabbiyya. Moreover in Suwaqat Al-Ali, the settlement pattern of the clusters of commercial buildings, and of the residential areas that were spared from destruction, are now in great danger because the buildings left standing were abandoned and neglected during the conflict.

Better conditions are noticeable to the north of Al Mutanabbi St., around Suq al-Khabbiyya, where the battle has had less impact on the urban fabric. Nevertheless, the poor state of the neighboring areas, together with similar conditions of abandonment, are endangering the whole area.
In 2001, the land use of the neighborhood was very rich and mixed in functions, in both Suwayqat Ali and Suq al-Khabsa areas.

The main commercial facilities were set along the suqs of al-Mahmoudia – Bab an-Nasr St. and of Suwayqat Ali.

Commercial buildings set along these suqs were often connected with warehouses behind them. Finally, industrial buildings, such as soap factories, and mixed-used areas, widened this linear system.

Warehouses were also widespread in the area to the east of Bayt Janbulat.

Very few commercial or religious buildings in the area, noticeable for the greater size of their lots, appeared unconnected with the commercial system along the main suqs.

Exceptions are made by some community facilities, such as al-Madrasat al-'Uthmaniyya, located at the core of the neighborhood fabric, or other religious buildings such as Jami' al-Mahmandar and Jami' Hajj Musa, set along Al Mutasim St. and Al Jami' al-Ummawi St., placed besides other mixed-used areas.
In 2001, the connection between urban layout and urban economy was still very strong, and physically expressed in the layout of the main suqs of Al-Khabbiyya and Suwayqat Ali.

Suq al-Khabbiyya comprised soap factories, qaysariyya (concentrations of small-scale industries and workshops) shops and bakeries, and was still equipped with public water facilities, which in the past were used to service the caravans coming from Northern Syria.

Along Suq Suwayqat Ali there was also a high concentration of important areas of small-scale industry, storage and commercial buildings. Smaller neighborhood suqs branched off from these two main suqs, along which most commercial buildings were set.

This commercial function of the area was noticeable in the Suwayqat Ali area, where the entire urban fabric was devoted to commerce, not just the buildings along the main roads.
In 2001, most of the houses were privately owned. Prominent exceptions included Bayt Janbulat, which was part of a waqf property, and a few houses close to the main commercial areas. Religious buildings and some of the most important commercial buildings, including soap factories and other facilities, were also owned by the waqf, as were most of the shops along al-Mahkama – Bab an-Nasr St. Property along al-Mutanabbi St., al-Jamiʿ al-Umawi St. and al-Mansuriyya –Jamiʿ al-Hayat St. was most likely public, as for example the newly built mixed-used multi-storey buildings along al-Mutanabbi St. and Al Jamiʿ al-Umawi St., Khan Qurt Bek, as well as the new buildings to the south of Bayt Janbulat.
In 2001, the height of the historic buildings in areas with traditional settlement patterns ranged between 1 – 2 levels above the ground, with each floor about 3.5 – 4 meters.

The height of the mixed-used buildings along the new roads of Al-lam‘ St. and of Al-Mutanabbi St., where the traditional settlement pattern had already been destroyed, ranged between 3-4 and 5-6 levels of 3 meters each.

Similar profound transformation in building heights was noticeable along the northern limits of the area, near Bab an-Nasr, and to the south of Bayt Janbulat, where the construction of new buildings of 3-4 storeys had already profoundly transformed the morphology of the area.
By 2019, wide areas of traditional settlement pattern east of Susayeq Ali were razed to ground.

On the other hand, and despite heavy damage, the height of the mixed-use buildings along al-Jamiʿ al-Umawi St. and al-Mutanabbi St., where the traditional settlement pattern had already been destroyed before the events, was left between 3-4 and 5-6 levels of 3 meters each.

Similar persistence of the 2011 building heights is evident along the northern limits of the area, near Bab an-Nasr, and to the south of Bayt Janbulat, where the construction of new buildings of 3-6 storeys had already profoundly transformed the urban morphology, and where the mix of traditional buildings of 1-2 levels and new buildings of 3-6 levels was preserved.
In 1932, the urban structure of the area was rich in monuments still integrated within the traditional consistency of the urban morphology.

Historic buildings of a specific period were not confined to a specific area. Rather, a mixture of buildings of different periods could be found throughout the neighborhood. Some of the oldest monuments of the area, built before 1516, are located along the road running from Bab an-Nasr to the Citadel (al-Mahkama – Bab an-Nasr St. and al-Mansuriyya – Jam‘ al-Hayat St.), demonstrating with their presence the very ancient origin of that road, a branch of the Silk Road. Among the others, Bab an-Nasr, Matbakh al-Ajami, Jam‘ al-Mahmandar, Hammam al-Qadi and Khan Qurt Bek. The most of the historic buildings around Suq Suwayqat Ali are dated between 1517 and 1770.
Urban transformations from 1980s to 2011 have affected monuments similarly to the historic urban landscape as a whole. One exception can be found in Jamiʿ al-Shabaniyya, whose northern side was demolished at the time of the opening of al-Mutanabbi St., and rebuilt as an integral part of the street’s new building elevations.

Amidst the urban transformations that have taken place since the 1980s and 2011, monuments have been affected similarly to the historic urban landscape as a whole. One exception can be found in Jamiʿ al-Shabaniyya, whose northern side was demolished at the time of the opening of al-Mutanabbi St., and rebuilt as an integral part of the street’s new building elevations.
The events of 2012-2016 have damaged and endangered most of the studied area. The map of the monuments from 2019 shows the partial loss of Khan Qurt Bek, one of the most-damaged monuments, not just in the area but in the Old City of Aleppo as a whole, which has been almost totally destroyed.

Moreover, the bad state of conservation of all the monuments of Suwayqat Ali and Suq al-Khabbiyya is evident from the fact that they were abandoned and neglected during the conflict.
In 1932, the structure of the residential clusters along cul-de-sacs was still intact and grounded in the traditional consistency of the urban morphology.

All along the western side of al-Mahkama – Bab an-Nasr St., cul-de-sacs, provided by gates at their entrances, branched off the main suq to give access to the residential areas. To the west of these residential clusters was Bayt Janbulat, one of the biggest monumental courtyard houses of the Old City.

To the south of al-Mansuriyya – Jamiʿ al-Hayat St. and along Suq Suwayqat Ali, cul-de-sacs gave access to the houses. In the Suwayqat Ali neighbourhood, expansive houses were built on both sides of the alley for upper-class people. Among these, in the midst of the alley, was the house of al-Amiri, the founder of the family who first settled in the area.
Urban changes between 1950s and 2001 didn’t affect the harat structure along the western side of al-Mahkama – Bab an-Nasr St., where cul-de-sacs branched off from the main road or from Suq al-Khabya to access the residential areas. The area south of Bajt Jibrail, was transformed with the construction of new multi-storey buildings.

Moreover, the opening of al-Mutanabbi St. and al-Jamiʿ al-Umawi St. changed the urban morphology, with the consequent reduction of the harat nearby. Generally speaking, the harat structure to the west of al-Mahkama – Bab an-Nasr St. and along Suwayqat Ali remained better preserved than the others.

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The events of 2012-2016 have damaged most of the southern area of al-Farafira, one of the most damaged neighborhoods of the Old City of Aleppo, so that, in 2019, the harat structure to the east of al-Mansuriyya – Jamiʿ al-Hayat St. was totally destroyed.

On the other hand, despite extensive damage, the urban structure of the harat along the western side of al-Mahkama – Bab an-Nasr St., where cul-de-sacs branched off the main suq to give access to the residential areas, remained unchanged, as do the harat in Suwayqat Ali neighborhood.
In 2001, housing and social conditions in Suwayqat Ali were better than in Suq al-Khabbiyya area. Though almost all the houses in the south-eastern clusters near the Citadel were subdivided, they were in good condition and owned by their tenants. In this area, residential density was low, except in the multi-storey buildings facing al-Jamiʿ al-Citadel St.

In the commercial areas of Suwayqat Ali, where residential density was lower, social conditions ranged from middling to poor. Here most of the houses, often subdivided among different tenants, were owned by the waqf. In the north-western side of al-Mansuriyya – al-Hayat St., houses were owned by the tenants, and in average condition, with no evidence of subdivision.

In Suq al-Khabbiyya, to the north of al-Mahkama – Bab an-Nasr St., residential density was moderate, and houses were owned by their tenants. To the north-west of the area there were a mixture of conditions while, to the north-east, the condition of buildings varied from average to poor. To the south-eastern side of the road, buildings were in bad condition while, to its south-western side, where ownership was divided between tenants and waqf, building condition ranged from average to bad.
In 2019, housing and social conditions in Suwayqat Ali were worse than in Suq al-Khabbiyya area. After extensive bombardment in the south-eastern clusters near the Citadel, houses were damaged or destroyed and subsequently abandoned. Ownership data for the area is not available.

In the commercial areas of Suwayqat Ali, as well as in the north-eastern side of al-Mansuriyya – Jamiʿ al-Hayat St., the houses were also abandoned and social conditions were very bad.

In Suq al-Khabbiyya, to the north of al-Mahkama – Bab an-Nasr St., houses were less damaged. Despite this, the entire area was abandoned and remains in bad condition. Like most of the areas of the Old City, updated ownership data is not available for Suwayqat Ali.
The sample cluster is located in the western side of Suq al-Khabiyya, constituting a part of al-Bandara neighborhood. The survey of this cluster took place in 2000 by the students of the Faculty of Architectural Engineering at Aleppo University. The survey comprised twelve privately-owned traditional courtyard houses of modest size with a plot area ranging from 60 to 250m². The houses belong to the first type of courtyard houses that consists of one small courtyard with rooms. In two cases, the original house has been divided into two adjacent units due to inheritance. In such cases, the courtyards were divided by walls and every unit was provided with an independent entrance. The houses have two floors and some have a basement level. Despite apparent architectural changes, there is no information about previous modifications or photos that document the condition before the events. Moreover, these houses were not accessible for damage assessment.
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PART II: HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL ASSESSMENT OF THE HISTORIC BUILDINGS

القسم الثاني: التقييم التاريخي والمعماري للمباني التاريخية
1. RELIGIOUS BUILDINGS

المباني الدينية
1.1. Jami' al-Mihmandar (Mosque)

**ORIGINAL USE:** Mosque

**HISTORIC PERIOD:** Mamluk

**HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL VALUE:** Monument

**PHYSICAL CONDITION:** Partly destroyed

**TOTAL BUILT AREA:** Appx. 865 m²

**GROUND FLOOR AREA:** Appx. 865 m²

**PLOT AREA:** Appx. 1150 m²

**NUMBER OF FLOORS:** One floor

**GRID COLOCATION:** D 4

**CADASTRAL AREA:** 7

**PARCEL NUMBER:** 3644

**GAUBE INDEX No.:** 269

**NEIGHBOURHOOD:** Dakhil Bab an-Nasr

**REFERENCES:**

**CADASTRAL SHEET:** VII, 1 – 1

**GRID COLOCATION:** D 4

**CADASTRAL AREA:** 7

**PARCEL NUMBER:** 3644

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Al-Hasan ibn Balaban, known as Ibn al-Mihmandar, built the mosque in the mid-14th century. Several members of the notable Balaban family held different positions in Damascus and Aleppo during the 14th and 15th centuries. Among the numerous properties supporting the mosque was the vast residence located to the west, which was modified and used as the headquarters of the Islamic Law Court (al-Mahkama ash-Sharʿiyya) at the beginning of the Ottoman period. Since then the mosque has acquired its second name, al-Qadi Mosque. There are three surviving inscriptions in the mosque. Two of them are undated; the first one is a decree inscribed on the southern side of the portal, while the second is poetry inscribed on the minaret’s base. The base also bears an inscribed sundial. The third inscription is located on the northern portico, commemorating its construction in 1905.

1. A general view of the eastern portico (Meinecke, 1978) (1978, ماينكة)
2. The main entrance of the prayer hall (Creswell, 1920) (1920, كريزويل)
The mosque is accessed from the west. The doorway is built with traditional poly-chromic masonry and covered by vertical and zigzag ribs in relief. The upper two sections are circular and decorated with relief cinquefoil arches set horizontally into three sections. The lowest one is octagonal and bears the foundation inscription and a decorative round plate that may have been intended to bear an inscription.

The prayer hall has an elongated layout consisting of seven bays beneath cross vaults -- except for the central bay, which is domed. The dome is set on a 12-sided drum with triangular facets. Some of the semi-dome's original voussoirs with their vegetal carvings have survived. The entrance leads to the central rectangular courtyard, which is surrounded by the prayer hall to the north and porticoes on the other three sides. The eastern and northern porticoes are covered by cross vaults supported by stone pillars. Behind the northern portico are the ablution space, the hijaziyya, and a narrow corridor leading to the toilets.

The main entrance of the prayer hall and interestingly all built with yellow stone. The sudda is situated above the minbar, the main mihrab, and the sudda, which are pierced with small windows and supported by pendentive vaulting. The distinctive elements of the hall are similar triangles, which have been used to achieve the transition to the octagonal shaft. The base, the transition elements. Some of the semi-dome's original voussoirs with their vegetal carvings have survived. The doorway is situated within a deep recess surmounted by a polygonal and covered by a decorative round plate that may have been intended to bear the foundation inscription and a decorative round plate that may have been intended to bear an inscription.

The minaret is domed. The dome is set on a 12-sided drum wherein the transition triangles, and the style of the inscriptions all bear similarities to the minaret of ar-Rumi Mosque, which was built in 1367. The shaft of the minaret is divided into thick frames. The upper two sections are circular and decorated with relief cinquefoil arches set horizontally into three sections. The lowest one is octagonal and bears the foundation inscription and a decorative round plate that may have been intended to bear an inscription.

The minaret rises on the southern side of the entrance. It has a square base topped by "Turkish triangles", which have been used to achieve the transition to the octagonal shaft. The base, the transition triangles, which have been used to achieve the transition to the octagonal shaft. The base, the transition triangles, and the style of the inscriptions all bear similarities to the minaret of ar-Rumi Mosque, which was built in 1367. The shaft of the minaret is divided into thick frames. The upper two sections are circular and decorated with relief cinquefoil arches set horizontally into three sections. The lowest one is octagonal and bears the foundation inscription and a decorative round plate that may have been intended to bear an inscription.

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The distinguished minaret rises on the southern side of the entrance. It has a square base topped by "Turkish triangles", which have been used to achieve the transition to the octagonal shaft. The base, the transition triangles, and the style of the inscriptions all bear similarities to the minaret of ar-Rumi Mosque, which was built in 1367. The shaft of the minaret is divided into thick frames. The upper two sections are circular and decorated with relief cinquefoil arches set horizontally into three sections. The lowest one is octagonal and bears the foundation inscription and a decorative round plate that may have been intended to bear an inscription.
The mosque has witnessed several interventions. The earliest recorded work was the rebuilding of the prayer hall after the 1404 earthquake. The 1822 earthquake caused severe damage that also necessitated reconstruction works. First, several commercial spaces were installed on the western side of the mosque and rented to cover repair costs. The northern hijaziyya and the northern and eastern porticos were all built in 1905. The courtyard was repaved with white stone. Other restorations and repairs were conducted in 1924. The minaret had had a visible inclination toward the west and so was dismantled, rebuilt and consolidated in 1946, using reinforced concrete. Finally, the General Directorate of Islamic Endowments conducted restoration works in the porticoes in the 1980s.


The damage report and the recent site photos show that the worst damage occurred to the southwestern section of the mosque overlooking as-Sijn Street and Suq al-Khabiya. The minaret, the most valuable architectural element of the mosque, has been destroyed. Only parts of its square base have survived. The western section of the prayer hall has partially collapsed including the walls, the cross vaults, and the central dome. The distinguished minbar and sdda were also partially destroyed.

Other sections of the mosque were more lightly damaged. Some restoration work has been conducted in the northern sections and evaluated to be of poor quality.

15. The remains of the central dome (October, 2019)
16. The remains of the minaret (October, 2019)
17. The partial destruction of the western side of the prayer hall (October 2019)

The damage assessment plan was provided by the field team (10.2019).
OWNERSHIP: General Directorate of Islamic Endowments
ORIGINAL USE: Mosque
USES PRIOR TO THE EVENTS: Mosque
CURRENT USE: Vacant

PLOT AREA: Appx. 760 m²
GROUND FLOOR AREA: Appx. 460 m²
TOTAL BUILT AREA: Appx. 515 m²
NUMBER OF FLOORS: Two floors
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Partly destroyed

HISTORIC PERIOD: Ottoman
HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL VALUE: Monument

REFERENCES:

CADASTRAL SHEET
Vol. 3 – 1
GRID LOCATION C 5
CADASTRAL AREA 7
PARCEL NUMBER 2047
GAUBE INDEX No. 183
NEIGHBOURHOOD Suwayqat Al-A
The mosque was built by al-Hajj Musa Agha ibn Hasan Chalabi al-Amiri in 1762, according to the inscriptions above the entrance and the minbar. Al-Hajj Musa was one of the wealthiest merchants of 18th-century Aleppo. He established a grand endowment in 1763 and one-quarter of its revenues were assigned to support the mosque. In addition to the two foundation inscriptions, the portico before the prayer hall bears the tughras of Sultan Abdul Hamid II commemorating the expansion of the portico in 1894. Another inscription is located on the eastern façade of the elevated primary school (maktab). However, its content has not been recorded in the historic resources.

Adjacent to the mosque from the east is the palatial residence, al-Matbakh al-'Ajami, whose long history dates back to the 12th century. The residence was used as a textile workshop in the 18th century, when the mosque was built, and was one of the revenue-generating properties endowed by al-Hajj Musa. In his analytical study of al-Matbakh al-'Ajami, David suggested that the mosque occupies the plot that contained the spa added by Khayir Bek, the last Mamluk governor of Aleppo, when he used al-Matbakh al-'Ajami as his palace in the early 16th century. According to David, the palace's garden and pool were modified to serve as the courtyard and the pool of the mosque, while the Mamluk iwan was integrated into the prayer hall. In fact, there had been a passage connecting the central hall of al-Matbakh al-'Ajami and the prayer hall of the mosque, which was demolished in the 1950s when Khan al-Wazz Street was opened.
ARCHITECTURE

Despite its modest size and decorations compared to the major Ottoman mosques in Aleppo, the mosque of al-Hajj Musa is a distinctive example of a compromise between Ottoman design characteristics and the constraints of the plot and the pre-existing building. In addition, it demonstrates an early example of decorative elements derived from western styles, such as rococo and baroque, in the local architecture.

The mosque is accessed from the west. The simple portal opens towards a vestibule with ascending steps leading to the courtyard. The courtyard originally had a square pool at its center, a portico before the prayer hall on the south, four rooms on the east, and an open platform preceding three rooms on the north. In the northeast, there is a stairway leading to a primary school (maktab), and in the southeast is a corridor leading to the toilets and a water cistern.

The prayer hall has a rectangular layout consisting of three bays -- a central domed bay and two lateral bays covered by cross vaults. The central dome is set on a 16-sided drum with small windows. The drum is supported by four pointed arches and pendentive vaulting as transition elements. Apart from the elongated layout, the design of the prayer hall conforms to the Ottoman model. The northern façade has a symmetrical arrangement consisting of a central portal flanked by two windows and a small mihrab on each side. The porch is five-bays wide and covered by a flat timber roof. Its façade consists of five pointed-horseshoe arches supported by columns with muqarnas capitals. The Ottoman-style minaret rises at the northwestern corner of the prayer hall.

4. A general view of the minaret (David, 1993)
5. The northern Hijaziyya (David, 1993)

6. A general view of the entrance from the courtyard (David, 1993)

7. Decorative details inside the prayer hall (David, 1993)

8. The wooden minbar (David, 1993)
According to historic resources, the earliest interventions took place in 1894 when the prayer hall’s portico was enlarged. The administrator of the endowment conducted several modifications in 1923. He removed the pool of the courtyard, merged the northern rooms to create a closed ablution space, and built up the northern platform to provide additional praying space. In 1986, the northern and southern porticos were enclosed by glass walls.

12. Recent restoration works in the western section of the mosque (October, 2019) (2019، شين الأول)
PHYSICAL DAMAGES

The damage report and the recent site photos show that the mosque has been severely damaged. The dome of the prayer hall has collapsed, destroying the wooden minbar. The southwestern and western walls of the hall are partially destroyed and the minaret has serious damage and cracks. The western side of the courtyard has partially collapsed as well, including the wall of the southern portal, the mosque’s entrance, the shops along the western façade, and the elevated malākāt. Some restorations have been conducted in these sections and evaluated to be of poor quality. The rooms along the courtyard’s eastern side have been equally damaged. The roofs and the upper sections of the walls were destroyed.

13. The collapsed dome of the prayer hall (July, 2018)
14. The partial destruction in the western side of the prayer hall (July, 2018)
15. The partial destruction of the entrance and the southern portal (July, 2018)
16. The damage to the eastern rooms (July, 2018)

The damage report and the recent site photos show that the mosque has been severely damaged. The dome of the prayer hall has collapsed, destroying the wooden minbar. The southwestern and western walls of the hall are partially destroyed and the minaret has serious damage and cracks. The western side of the courtyard has partially collapsed as well, including the wall of the southern portal, the mosque’s entrance, the shops along the western façade, and the elevated malākāt. Some restorations have been conducted in these sections and evaluated to be of poor quality. The rooms along the courtyard’s eastern side have been equally damaged. The roofs and the upper sections of the walls were destroyed.
1.3. مسجد Sinklar (Mosque)

مسجد Sinklar

الملكية: مديرية الأوقاف الإسلامية

المستخدمة الأصلية:

عملية التاريخية:

الموقع الجغرافي:

المنطقة الجغرافية:
al-Bandara

المنطقة العقارية:

المنطقة السابعة

الرقم العقاري:

1584

GAUBE INDEX No.: 277

الTerrain: 7

CADASTRAL AREA

Parcel Number

1584

NEIGHBOURHOOD

al-Bandara

REFERENCES


MASSJID AD-DEBBENE

Masjide danahat al-Dabanah

Masjid Sinklar

HISTORIC PERIOD:

Ayyubid

HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL VALUE:

Monument

PHYSICAL CONDITION:

Partly destroyed

PLOT AREA:

Appx. 145 m2

GROUND FLOOR AREA:

Appx. 145 m2

TOTAL BUILT AREA:

Appx. 145 m2

NUMBER OF FLOORS:

One floor

GRID COLOCATION:

D 4

CADASTRAL SHEET

VII, 3 – 2
HISTORY

This small masjid was founded inside the western tower of Bab an-Nasr in 1215, a few years after the completion of the gate, according to the inscription above its entrance.

ARCHITECTURE

The masjid is accessed from the south. The entrance is set within a deep niche covered by a pointed vault and opens toward a narrow corridor. The prayer hall has a rectangular plan and is covered by a barrel vault. The defensive windows of the towers have been blocked and used as additional praying spaces. On the southern wall, there is a simple mihrab. The prayer hall reflects the sober character of the Ayyubid military architecture with its ashlar walls lacking any decoration.

MODIFICATIONS

There is no information about the dates of the previous interventions.

1. A general view of the prayer hall (December, 2019)
2. The entrance of the masjid (October, 2019)
3. The inscription above the entrance (Gonnella, 1999)

-MODIFICATIONS

The DWG file of the plan was provided by BTU (08. 2019) based on the survey done by AKTC in the 2000s. The DWG file of the plan was modified based on the site photos (10. 2019).
PHYSICAL DAMAGES

As the prayer hall of the masjid has not witnessed any damage, the following assessment concerns the western tower of Bab en-Nasr. The eastern side of the tower is most damaged. The northeastern and southeastern corners have been partly destroyed and are under a serious risk of collapse. The ashlars have been badly marred by bullet holes and shrapnel damage.

- The damage assessment plan was provided by the field team (10.2019).

4. A general view of western tower of Bab Al Nasr showing the damages (October, 2019)

5. The destroyed corners and damaged roof (October, 2019)

6. The southeastern corner (October, 2019)
14. Masjid Ghannam (Mosque)

**Plot Area:** Appx. 55 m²

**Ground Floor Area:** Appx. 43 m²

**Total Built Area:** Appx. 43 m²

**Number of Floors:** One floor

**Historic Period:** Ottoman

**Historic and Architectural Value:** Traditional building

**Physical Condition:** Slightly damaged

**Ownership:** General Directorate of Islamic Endowments

**Original Use:** Masjid

**Uses Prior to the Events:** Masjid

**Current Use:** Vacant

**References:**

**Cadastral Sheet:**
- Volume: 3 - 2
- Grid Collocation: C 4
- Parcel Number: 3916
- Gaube Index No.: Not indexed
- Neighbourhood: al-Bandara

**Cadastre Sheet VII, 3-2**

**Grid Collocation C 4**

**Parcel Area:**
- **Total Area:** Appx. 55 m²
- **Ground Floor Area:** Appx. 43 m²
- **Total Built Area:** Appx. 43 m²

**Number of Floors:** One floor

**Historic Period:** Ottoman

**Historic and Architectural Value:** Traditional building

**Physical Condition:** Slightly damaged

**Ownership:** General Directorate of Islamic Endowments

**Original Use:** Masjid

**Uses Prior to the Events:** Masjid

**Current Use:** Vacant

**References:**
This small masjid was founded by al-Hajj Abdulqader ibn Ahmad Ghannam Zade. The name of the masjid is inscribed above its entrance without a date. In the same alley towards the south, there was a sabil founded by al-Hajj Abdulqader. Only the foundation inscription has survived and has been re-positioned in a more recent structure (plot No. 1821 and 1822). The inscription dates both the masjid and the sabil to 1277/1860.

ARCHITECTURE

The building could not be accessed and there are no architectural drawings provided. Therefore, only a limited description is possible. The masjid has a small arched entrance that opens directly upon the courtyard as can be seen from the site plan. Built spaces surround the courtyard on the south and the east.

MODIFICATIONS

The masjid was renovated in 1988. The wooden roof of the prayer hall was replaced by a new one of reinforced concrete. The site photos show incompatible interventions and excessive use of cement mortar in the external facade.

PHYSICAL DAMAGES

No report was provided.

The building could not be accessed. From outside, it was assessed as slightly damaged.

ARCHITECTURE

The building could not be accessed and there are no architectural drawings provided. Therefore, only a limited description is possible. The masjid has a small arched entrance that opens directly upon the courtyard as can be seen from the site plan. Built spaces surround the courtyard on the south and the east.

MODIFICATIONS

The masjid was renovated in 1988. The wooden roof of the prayer hall was replaced by a new one of reinforced concrete. The site photos show incompatible interventions and excessive use of cement mortar in the external facade.

PHYSICAL DAMAGES

No report was provided.

The building could not be accessed. From outside, it was assessed as slightly damaged.
1.5. Masjid al-Hajjar (Mosque)

Masjid Zuqaq al-Qnayat

CADASTRAL SHEET
Vol. 1 – 2
GRID COLLOCATION D 5
CADASTRAL AREA 7
PARCEL NUMBER 3480
GAUGE INDEX No. Not indexed
NEIGHBOURHOOD al-Farafira

PLOT AREA: Appx. 154 m²
GROUND FLOOR AREA: Appx. 100 m²
TOTAL BUILT AREA: Appx. 100 m²
NUMBER OF FLOORS: One floor

HISTORIC PERIOD: Ottoman
HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL VALUE: Traditional building
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Slightly damaged

OWNERSHIP: General Directorate of Islamic Endowments
ORIGINAL USE: Masjid
USES PRIOR TO THE EVENTS: Masjid
CURRENT USE: Vacant

REFERENCES:

ORIGINAL USE: Masjid
USES PRIOR TO THE EVENTS: Masjid
CURRENT USE: Vacant
ARCHITECTURE

The masjid is accessed from the north through a small arched entrance. The name of the building is inscribed above the entrance without any date. The entrance opens upon a short vestibule leading to the courtyard. On the southern side of the courtyard, beneath three cross vaults, a rectangular prayer hall is equipped with a simple mihrab and two small wall niches. The façade of the prayer hall is built in a modest manner, using cut stone blocks. On the northern side, there are two small rooms flanking the vestibule. These rooms are built with roughly cut stone and covered by flat wooden roofs. They seem to postdate the prayer hall.
There is no information about previous modifications. However, the building is generally well maintained and was provided with a new ablution space.

PHYSICAL DAMAGES

No report was provided.

The site photos show only slight damage to the building, dating from the conflict.
1.6. Masjid al-Hajj Taqi ad-Din Pasha (Mosque)

Masjid al-Fatimiyya

- References:

- Original Use:
  - Masjid + (2 shops and a residential unit)

- Current Use:
  - Masjid + (2 shops and a residential unit)

- Cadastre:
  - Cadastre Sheet: VII, 3 – 2
  - Grid Collocation: D 4
  - Cadastre Area: 7
  - Parcel Number: 1845
  - Gaube Index No.: 275
  - Neighbourhood: al-Bandara

- Historic Period:
  - Ottoman

- Historic and Architectural Value:
  - Traditional building (excessively renovated)

- Physical Condition:
  - Slightly damaged

- Ownership:
  - General Directorate of Islamic Endowments

- Original Use:
  - Masjid

- Uses Prior to the Events:
  - Masjid + (2 shops and a residential unit)

- Current Use:
  - Masjid + (2 shops and a residential unit)

- PLOT AREA: Appx. 218 m²
- GROUND FLOOR AREA: Appx. 163 m²
- TOTAL BUILT AREA: Appx. 255 m²
- NUMBER OF FLOORS: Two floors

- Historic and Architectural Value:
  - Traditional building (excessively renovated)

- Physical Condition:
  - Slightly damaged

- Ownership:
  - General Directorate of Islamic Endowments

- Original Use:
  - Masjid

- Uses Prior to the Events:
  - Masjid + (2 shops and a residential unit)

- Current Use:
  - Masjid + (2 shops and a residential unit)

- Cadastre:
  - Cadastre Sheet: VII, 3 – 2
  - Grid Collocation: D 4
  - Cadastre Area: 7
  - Parcel Number: 1845
  - Gaube Index No.: 275
  - Neighbourhood: al-Bandara

- References:

- Original Use:
  - Masjid + (2 shops and a residential unit)

- Current Use:
  - Masjid + (2 shops and a residential unit)

- Cadastre:
  - Cadastre Sheet: VII, 3 – 2
  - Grid Collocation: D 4
  - Cadastre Area: 7
  - Parcel Number: 1845
  - Gaube Index No.: 275
  - Neighbourhood: al-Bandara

- References:

- Original Use:
  - Masjid + (2 shops and a residential unit)

- Current Use:
  - Masjid + (2 shops and a residential unit)
This old masjid has been restored and supported by revenues from an endowment founded in 1861 by al-Hajj Taqi ad-Din Pasha ibn Abdulrahman al-Mudarris (d. 1892), probably after the original structure was damaged in the 1822 earthquake.

ARCHITECTURE

The building is accessed from the north. The entrance opens upon a long vestibule which leads to a small rectangular courtyard. The prayer hall extends along the southern side of the courtyard. On the northern side, there are toilets and ablution spaces. The northern section also houses two shops that flank the entrance and open upon the alley. On the upper floor, there is a residential unit that may have been for the masjid’s Imam.

1. The northern external façade (November, 2019)
2. The vestibule leading to the courtyard (November, 2019)
3. A general view of the prayer hall (November, 2019)

1. The northern external façade (November, 2019)
2. The vestibule leading to the courtyard (November, 2019)
3. A general view of the prayer hall (November, 2019)

- The DWG file of the plan was provided by BTU (12.2016). The resource survey is Aleppo University, Faculty of Architecture (2001).
- The DWG file of the plan was modified based on the recent site photos (11.2019) and photos from different dates.
MODIFICATIONS
The building was excessively renovated in 2001. As there are no available photos of the structure before these renovations it is difficult to evaluate the changes. The current roofs are of reinforced concrete and all the cladding materials are quite new. The facades are lavishly decorated.

PHYSICAL DAMAGES
No report was provided.

The recent site photos show some slight damage to the northern external facade.
PLOT AREA: Appx. 106 m²
GROUND FLOOR AREA: Appx. 82 m²
TOTAL BUILT AREA: Appx. 82 m²
NUMBER OF FLOORS: One floor
HISTORIC PERIOD: Unknown, renovated in 1924
HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL VALUE: Traditional building
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Slightly damaged

OWNERSHIP: General Directorate of Islamic Endowments
ORIGINAL USE: Masjid
USES PRIOR TO THE EVENTS: Masjid
CURRENT USE: Vacant
HISTORY
This small masjid date of construction is unknown. Above its entrance, there is an inscription dated to 1342/1924.

ARCHITECTURE
The masjid is accessed from the west through a small arched entrance. The entrance opens towards a vaulted vestibule leading to a courtyard. The rectangular prayer hall has a window overlooking the street in the west and another looking onto the courtyard. The mihrab is modest, built in yellow limestone and surmounted by a decorative muqarnas strip. On the eastern side of the courtyard, there is a small iwan.

The DWG file of the plan was provided by BTU (12.2016) based on the map of Gaube & Wirth (1984).

The DWG file of the plan was modified based on the site photos (10.2019).

1. External façade (October 2019) 1
2. Inscription above the entrance (October 2019) 2
3. The entrance vestibule (October 2019) 3
4. The mihrab (October 2019) 4
There is no record of the previous interventions. However, the site photos show excessive renovations so that little remains of the structure's original architectural features. The original roof of the prayer hall has been replaced by a new one of reinforced concrete. The western side of the courtyard has been walled up and new toilets were added.

No report was provided.

The site photos show the conflict caused only slight damage to the external façade. The most noticeable, part of the inscription above the entrance has been lost. Limited restoration works have taken place on the external façade, as a part of the restoration project of Suq al-Khabiya.

No report was provided.

The site photos show the conflict caused only slight damage to the external façade. The most noticeable, part of the inscription above the entrance has been lost. Limited restoration works have taken place on the external façade, as a part of the restoration project of Suq al-Khabiya.
1.8. Masjid Sijar (Mosque)

Masjid Ali

Masjid على

MEDICAL PERIOD: 1920s
HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL VALUE: Traditional building
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Totally destroyed

REFERENCES
HISTORY

According to al-Ghazzi, the neighbourhood of Suwayqat Ali may have acquired its name after a man called Ali who was buried in the small, elevated masjid. The masjid, together with the shops below it, was damaged by a fire that erupted in 1921. A few years later, in 1925, the ensemble was rebuilt by the Directorate of Islamic Endowments and its manager Mohammed Yehya al-Kayyali, according to the inscription above the masjid’s entrance.

ARCHITECTURE

There are no surveys or photos of the building before its destruction.

1. A general view of the plots of Masjid Sijar and several adjacent structures after their destruction (October 2019).
PLOT AREA: Appx. 1963 m²
GROUND FLOOR AREA: Appx. 818 m²
TOTAL BUILT AREA: Appx. 818 m²
NUMBER OF FLOORS: One floor (a partial upper floor was added in the 1970s)

HISTORIC PERIOD: Ottoman
HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL VALUE: Monument

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Seriously damaged during the conflict – restored after the conflict

OWNERSHIP: General Directorate of Islamic Endowments

ORIGINAL USE: Madrasa
USES PRIOR TO THE EVENTS: Madrasa
CURRENT USE: Madrasa

REFERENCES:
- فريق العمل العربي (1999). مدارس حلب الأثرية: تاريخها وعمارتها. حلب: منشورات دار القلم العربي, 43
- المدرسة الشعبانية ash-Sha'baniyya (School)
The madrasa was built by Shabaʿn Agha, the son of Ahmad Agha, the tax officer of Aleppo, in 1674 and its trust deed was registered in 1677. The teaching in the madrasa ceased for a period (1920-1924) and was resumed after the organization of theological education in Syria. Until now, it is one of the few theological schools that are still functioning in Aleppo. The mausoleum on the western side of the prayer hall contains several tombs, the oldest of which dates back to the early 18th century.
The madrasa is accessed from the east through a simply-designed portal. The doorway is located within a shallow niche surmounted by a pointed arch and decorated by two strips of floral ornament. Above the doorway, there is an inscription bearing the name of the madrasa. The entrance leads to a central courtyard around which the spaces of the madrasa are arranged. According to the trust deed, the courtyard was paved with stone. In its middle, there was a square water pool surrounded by green plots and provided with water from the city’s main channel. On the southern side of the courtyard, there is a rectangular prayer hall. The central bay of the hall is covered by a dome resting on four pointed arches and supported by triangular pen-dentive vaulting while the side bays are covered by cross vaults. The tripartite design of the prayer hall recalls Ayyubid traditions. On the other hand, the hall is characterized by a richly decorated façade that blends local Mamluk and Ottoman traditions. The prayer hall is flanked by a mausoleum on the west and an open platform on the east. The northern section of the madrasa, which was demolished, contained a domed classroom, a library, a kitchen, and toilets. The students’ rooms are distributed along the eastern and western sides of the courtyard, fronted by vaulted porticos.

- The DWG file of the plan was provided by BTU (12.2016) based on the map of Gaube & Wirth (1984).
- The DWG file of the plan was totally redrawn based on the survey published by Lamia Al Jasir (2000), her written description and the site photos (10.2019).
- The original condition of the ground floor was drawn based on the plan from DGAM archive (cited by Al Jasir, 2000).
5. The hijaziyya (October 2019) (شين الأول 2019 Después del tercer año)

6. Entrance (October 2019) (المدخل (شين الأول 2019)

7. A general view of the prayer hall’s facade (October 2019) (منظر عام لواجهة القبلية 2019 Después del tercer año)

8. The portal of the prayer hall (October 2019) (بوابة القبلية (شين الأول 2019) Después del tercer año)
MODIFICATIONS

The earliest recorded intervention dates back to 1852 when Taqi ad-Din Pasha al-Mudarris ordered that a vast cistern be dug in the southeastern corner of the courtyard's water pool. The platform, on the eastern side of the prayer hall, was walled up and transformed into an additional space for praying in 1945, as inscribed above its window. In the 1970s, the northern section of the madrasa was demolished to open as-Sijn Street. In the 1980s, a new two-floor structure was built. The ground floor of the new building consists of a series of shops fronted by a portico overlooking the street, while the upper floor consists of classrooms used by the madrasa's administration. Despite the wide-scope of its interventions, the madrasa is still considered one of Aleppo's important 17th-century monuments.
The building witnessed serious damage during the conflict years. The western and eastern sections were partly destroyed. The internal facades overlooking the courtyard were affected by shells and bullets. After the conflict, the building was restored. The destroyed sections were rebuilt following the original layout. However, new cladding was used extensively. A new one-floor structure has been built in the middle of the courtyard.

PHYSICAL DAMAGES

The damage assessment plan was provided by the field team (10.2019).
HISTORIC PERIOD: Ottoman

HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL VALUE: Monument

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Seriously damaged during the conflict – restored after the conflict

OWNERSHIP: General Directorate of Islamic Endowments

ORIGINAL USE: Madrasa

USES PRIOR TO THE EVENTS: Madrasa

CURRENT USE: Vacant

REFERENCES
The madrasa was built by 'Uthman Pasha ibn Abdurrahman Pasha ad-Duraki between 1728 and 1730. A local notable and Ottoman official, 'Uthman Pasha (d. 1747) was a governor of Aleppo between 1728 and 1730. Among the latter, he was also governor of Damascus in 1728. He was a member of the 'Akka Pasha family and a leading official in the Ottoman Empire. Between 1728 and 1730, he built the madrasa, a mosque, and a school, which he called ar-Rida, located to the south of his vast residence in the neighborhood of Dakhil Bab an-Nasr. The construction of the mosque was completed in 1729, as inscribed above the entrance of the prayer hall, and in the same year, a supporting endowment was established and registered. According to the inscriptions on its three entrances, the madrasa and the other components of the complex were completed in the following year, 1730. Several trust deeds were registered between 1729 and 1739, adding additional properties to support the institution. When 'Uthman Pasha became the governor of Aleppo, he started to build a public kitchen (imaret) to the east of the complex, the building was completed the following year, 1730, according to the inscription above its entrance. There is a small graveyard in the southern garden of the complex, housing the tombs of several of the founder's decedents, dating 1729 to 1862.

1. A general view of the courtyard from the minaret (David, 1976).
2. The western entrance of the complex (David, 1970).
3. The facade of the prayer hall (David, 1976).
4. A general view from the minaret showing the prayer hall, the classrooms, the minarets, and the southern gardens of the complex (David, 1976).
5. A general view from the minaret showing the prayer hall and the preceding portico (David, 1976).
7. The eastern portico (David, 1976).
8. A general view from the minaret showing the public kitchen (David, 1976).
muqarnas capitals. On both sides of the prayer hall, small dome and supported by elegant columns with four pendentives used as transition elements. The hall is mainly lit via ten lower casement windows located within deep recesses. In the upper level, there are four sixteen small windows and supported by engaged piliasters and flying buttresses. Inside, the dome rises on six flanked by windows and raised prayer platforms. The western and eastern porticos extend further towards the south to give access to the graceful minaret. These iwans have access to the minaret. These iwans have an iwan provided with a mihrab and windows.

The prayer hall of the mosque is preceded by a portico, whose facade is characterized by a strict regularity; its windows and arches are arranged symmetrically, while the portal is in the middle of the iwans. The descriptions in the trust deed, the complex consists of the mosque, 41 rooms, of which 30 are devoted to toilets, ablution spaces, and other services. The remaining rooms are designed symmetrically with the portal in the middle flanked by windows and raised prayer platforms.

Despite the constraints of the irregular plot, the layout of the courtyard is characterized by a strict regularity; its windows and arches are arranged symmetrically, while the portal is in the middle of the iwans. The descriptions in the trust deed, the complex consists of the mosque, 41 rooms, of which 30 are devoted to toilets, ablution spaces, and other services. The remaining rooms are designed symmetrically with the portal in the middle flanked by windows and raised prayer platforms. The western and eastern porticos extend further towards the south to give access to the graceful minaret. These iwans have access to the minaret. These iwans have an iwan provided with a mihrab and windows.
- The DWG file of the plan was provided by BTU (10.2016) based on the survey published by Sauvaget (1941).
- The DWG file of the plan was modified to fit in the parcel.
- The plan of the endowed properties on plot No. 3775 was drawn based on the survey published by Sauvaget (1941).
Since its construction, the complex has preserved its original features without major modifications. Local historians praised the expertise of the construction techniques and materials used, which helped the complex to survive the earthquake of 1822. The sole recorded damage was a hole in the prayer hall’s dome, pierced by the crescent that fell from the minaret. The General Directorate of Islamic Endowments conducted some repair work in the 1990s, which included the restoration of the minaret and some roofs.
PHYSICAL DAMAGES

The damage report and site photos show that the complex has sustained serious damage in the recent conflict. Some domes, like that of the classroom and one of the domes covering the portico, have collapsed. Some other domes had holes or were partially destroyed. The lead sheets covering the brick domes were looted, leaving them structurally vulnerable. The iwan to the west of the prayer hall, the minaret, the classroom, and the complex’s northern entrance, among other locations, were partially destroyed. Recent restoration works were conducted in the worse-damaged areas and have been deemed to be of acceptable quality.
20. The damages in the preceding portico and the western iwan (January, 2018)

The damages in the preceding portico and the western iwan (January, 2018)

21. The preceding portico and the western iwan during restoration (October, 2019)

The preceding portico and the western iwan during restoration (October, 2019)

22. The classrooms during restoration (October, 2019)

The classrooms during restoration (October, 2019)

23. The recent condition of the public kitchen (December, 2019)

The recent condition of the public kitchen. (December, 2019)

24. The northern blocked entrance of the complex, after the recent restoration (December, 2019)

The northern blocked entrance of the complex, after the recent restoration (December, 2019)
PLOT AREA: Appx. 875 m²
GROUND FLOOR AREA: Appx. 523 m²
TOTAL BUILT AREA: Appx. 947 m²
NUMBER OF FLOORS: Two floors + basement

HISTORIC PERIOD: Ottoman
HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL VALUE: Valuable traditional building
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Notably damaged

OWNERSHIP: General Directorate of Islamic Endowments
ORIGINAL USE: Residence
USES PRIOR TO THE EVENTS: Madrasa - Commercial shops and offices
CURRENT USE: Vacant

REFERENCES

The reference text is in Arabic and English, providing information on the historic and architectural value of the property, its physical condition, and references for further reading. The property is valued for its traditional architecture and historical significance, and it is notable for its damage. The references include works on the history and architecture of Aleppo, discussing the city's past, traditional buildings, and the significance of the property in the context of the city's historical development.

The CADASTRAL SHEET details include the grid location, parcel number, and neighborhood information, indicating the property's location and its relation to the surrounding area. The plot area, ground floor area, and total built area are provided, along with the number of floors, which includes two floors and a basement.
The building was originally a vast traditional house that was bought by as-Shaikh Mansur as-Sarmini (d. 1793) in 1787, and endowed as a mosque and a madrasa in 1789. According to the trust deed, the western section of the building served as a prayer hall, while the large iwan and the domed hall on the southern side were devoted to the madrasa. On the western side of the iwan, a hall was reserved for the library. The rest of the spaaces, including several rooms, a kitchen, and two storage areas, were kept for the students and teachers. The courtyard of the building gives access to two houses to the north and the east, which were both parts of the endowment. When as-Shaikh Mansur died, he was buried in the northern side of the prayer hall. Two other tombs of successive teachers were placed in the courtyard.

During the 19th-century Ottoman reforms, Aleppo’s first Rushdi elementary school (maktab) was established in the upper floor of the madrasa around 1860. One of this school’s students was Raghib at-Tabbakh who studied there between 1887 and 1889 and later became a famed Aleppine historian. The maktab was transformed into a private school in 1892.
The main entrance of the building is from the west. The entrance leads to a vast courtyard with a square water pool. The oldest remaining sections are located on the southern and eastern sides of the courtyard. In the south, there is a large iwan giving access to a domed hall to its south and flanked by two rooms on the east and west. In the east, there are two rooms opening towards the courtyard through doors, lower rectangular windows and small upper windows. The façade can be dated to the late-17th century or early-18th century, based on the style of the openings and their stone carvings. The other sections of the building have witnessed wide-ranging interventions.

The DWG file of the ground floor was provided by BTU (08.2019) based on a plan cited by Lamia al-Jasir (2000).

The DWG file of the ground floor was modified based on the site photos (10.2019) and the written description of Lamia al-Jasir (2000).

The first floor was drawn based on Lamia al-Jasir’s cited plan and written description (2000) and the site photos (10.2019).
The oldest interventions may have been necessary when the madrasa was used as an elementary school in the second half of the 19th century. The western section of the building seems to have been remodeled into a row of rectangular rooms on two levels. No trace of the prayer hall or the tomb for as-Shaikh Mansur, which has remained in this section.

The narrow alley that was located to the south of the madrasa was blocked and several rooms which are now accessible from the building were built up. Although the date of these changes is unknown, it may have taken place after the opening the Khan al-Wazir Street in the 1950s and the destruction of the old buildings along its two sides.

In the 1990s, the building was thoroughly restored and reused as a commercial facility consisting of offices, shops, and storage rooms. The wall between the madrasa and the northern endowed house was dismantled and several rooms were added.
PHYSICAL DAMAGES

No report was provided. The recent site photos show noticeable damage to the building. Some parts of the external façade and the eastern section of the building have been partially destroyed. The two tombs in the courtyard were vandalized.

10. Internal southern façade (October 2019) (2019 شن الأول 10). الواجهة الداخلية الجنوبية


14. The stair between the two courtyards (October 2020) (2020 شن الأول 14). الدرج الواقع بين الفناءين الداخليين
**PLOT AREA:** Appx. 182 m²
**GROUND FLOOR AREA:** Appx. 136 m²
**TOTAL BUILT AREA:** Appx. 196 m²
**NUMBER OF FLOORS:** Two floors

**HISTORIC PERIOD:** Mamluk-Ottoman

**HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL VALUE:** Traditional building

**PHYSICAL CONDITION:** Partly destroyed

**OWNERSHIP:** General Directorate of Islamic Endowments

**ORIGINAL USE:** Masjid

**USES PRIOR TO THE EVENTS:** Madrasa

**CURRENT USE:** Vacant

**REFERENCES**

The madrasa was originally a small mosque that had been restored by as-Shaikh Abu Bakr al-Dliwati in the late 15th century. Abu Bakr was a famous Sufi who lived in Aleppo and died around 1509.

After the earthquake of 1822, the mosque was restored and transformed into a Shafi'i madrasa by As'aad Pasha al-Jabiri. Six rooms for students and one for the teacher were built and several properties were endowed to support the madrasa. The madrasa was inaugurated in 1905 and the first teacher was as-Shaikh Ahmed Maktabi, who died in 1924.

There is a small inscription above the entrance bearing the name of the madrasa. The date of the inscription does not correspond to the foundation year but rather to 1914. The eastern side of the prayer hall houses the tombs of as-Shaikh al-Dliwati and two of his family descendants while the tomb of as-Shaikh Maktabi rests on the western side.

HISTORY

The madrasa was originally a small mosque that had been restored by as-Shaikh Abu Bakr al-Dliwati in the late 15th century. Abu Bakr was a famous Sufi who lived in Aleppo and died around 1509.

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ARCHITECTURE

The madrasa is accessed from the east through a small entrance that opens directly to the courtyard. The courtyard is bound by a rectangular prayer hall on the south and the students’ rooms, arranged on two floors, on the north.

The northern facade of the prayer hall consists of a central entrance flanked by two rectangular windows and topped by a small arched window. The entrance is situated within a slightly projecting frame surmounted by a strip of stone ornaments. On the western side of the facade, there is an additional window overlooking the tomb of as-Shaikh Maktabi. This window is distinguished from the others by a simple rose-shaped ornament on its relieving arch. Inside, the prayer hall consists of a central bay and two elevated platforms on the sides on which the tombs are situated. The central bay is topped by a dome resting on a 12-sided drum and supported by pendentive vaulting. The drum is has 4 small arched windows. The eastern platform overlooks the street through a rectangular window with a wide frame of poly-chromic stones (Ablaq system).

On the north, every student room overlooks the courtyard through an arched entrance, an adjacent arched window and, above, a small circular window. The lower openings are surmounted by decorative molded key stones. The upper rooms are preceded by an open terrace that can be reached by a stone stairway on the western side of the courtyard. Every room has an arched entrance and adjacent window.

The ground floor was drawn based on Lamia al-Jasir’s draft survey and written description (1998) and the site photos (12.2019).

There is no record of the modifications that took place in the building before the conflict. However, recent site photos do provide some information. The space under the northern terrace has been walled up and covered by stone cladding. The northern windows of the prayer hall have been enlarged to provide multiple entrances to the hall. Inside, the walls were clad in marble.

No report was provided. The site photos show the partial destruction of the external eastern façade of the building, the northern façade of the prayer hall and the northern terrace. However, all the architecturally and historically valuable elements are still intact.

No report was provided. The site photos show the partial destruction of the external eastern façade of the building, the northern façade of the prayer hall and the northern terrace. However, all the architecturally and historically valuable elements are still intact.

The facade of the northern rooms (February 2020) (2020 شباط).

The upper northern terrace (February 2020) (2020 شباط).

The eastern window of the prayer hall (December 2019) (2019 كانون الأول).

The facade of the northern rooms (February 2020) (2020 شباط).
### Mazur ash-Shaykh Abdullah (Tomb)

#### References


#### CADASTRAL SHEET

**Grid Collocation:** C5

**Parcel Number:** 3156

**Gaube Index No.:** 181

**Neighbourhood:** al-Farafira

#### Plot Area:

- **App. 15 m²**

#### Ground Floor Area:

- **App. 15 m²**

#### Total Built Area:

- **App. 15 m²**

#### Number of Floors:

- **One Floor**

#### Historic Period:

- **Ottoman**

#### Historic and Architectural Value:

- **Traditional building**

#### Physical Condition:

- **Slightly damaged**

#### Ownership:

- **General Directorate of Islamic Endowments**

#### Original Use:

- **Tomb**

#### Uses Prior to the Events:

- **Tomb**

#### Current Use:

- **Tomb**

### Property Details

**Plot Area:** App. 15 m²

**Ground Floor Area:** App. 15 m²

**Total Built Area:** App. 15 m²

**Number of Floors:** One floor

**Historic Period:** Ottoman

**Historic and Architectural Value:** Traditional building

**Physical Condition:** Slightly damaged

**Ownership:** General Directorate of Islamic Endowments

**Original Use:** Tomb

**Uses Prior to the Events:** Tomb

**Current Use:** Tomb

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Details</th>
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</table>

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The tomb of Shaykh Abdullah is an important historical and architectural site located in the neighborhood of al-Farafira in Aleppo. It is located on a plot of approximately 15 square meters, with a ground floor area of the same size and a total built area of 15 square meters. The building consists of one floor and is classified as a traditional structure, with a slightly damaged physical condition. The tomb is currently owned by the General Directorate of Islamic Endowments. It was originally used as a tomb and has not changed its use prior to the events.
This small chamber contains the tomb of ash-Shaikh Abdullah Ghazi. Above the chamber’s window, there is an inscription dating back to 1608 (Muharram, 1017 A.H.).

ARCHITECTURE
It is a small rectangular room that is accessed from the east. On the western wall, the room overlooks the alley through a small rectangular window surmounted by an inscription.

MODIFICATIONS
The narrow alley that provided access to the tomb was built up and annexed to the adjacent al-Madrasa al-Mansuriyya. The date of this intervention is unknown, however it may have been after the opening the Khan al-Wazir Street in the 1950s and the demolition of many old buildings along its two sides. The tomb is currently accessible from al-Madrasa al-Mansuriyya.

PHYSICAL DAMAGES
No report was provided. The recent site photos show slight damage in the external façades.

The draft plan was drawn based on the site photos (10.2019).

- Inscription (October 2019)
- General view (October 2019)
- Western facade (October 2019)
- The ground floor plan

The architectural description of the tomb allows access to the façades, the façades carry the inscription and date.

The dates of the modifications and the construction of the tomb are not certain; however, the tomb is currently accessible from al-Madrasa al-Mansuriyya.
2. COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS

المباني التجارية 2
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plot Area:</th>
<th>Appx. 3760 m²</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ground Floor Area:</td>
<td>Appx. 2600 m²</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Built Area:</td>
<td>Appx. 4600 m²</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of Floors:</td>
<td>Two floors</td>
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</table>

**Historic Period:** Mamluk - Ottoman

**Historic and Architectural Value:** Monument

**Physical Condition:** Partly destroyed

**Ownership:** Mixed public-private ownership

**Original Use:** Khan

**Uses Prior to the Events:** Khan

**Current Use:** Vacant

**References:**


**Neighbourhood:** Suwayqat Al-Ali

**Cadastical Sheet:** VII, 3 – 1

**Parcel Number:** 1983

**Gaube Index:** 265

**Grid CoLocation:** C 4

**CADASTRAL AREA: 7**

**ORIGINAL USE:** Khan

**USES PRIOR TO THE EVENTS:** Khan

**CURRENT USE:** Vacant

**OWNERSHIP:** Mixed public-private ownership

**GRID LOCATION:** C 4
Integrating the remains of previous structures, Khan Qurt Bek has some historical and architectural pecu-
liarities that distinguish it from other buildings of the same type. The oldest section of the building is located in
the southwest, where there is a monumental two-

flankway rooms on two levels. An undated inscription
still remains on the iron grilles of one of the windows
on the ground floor, dedicated to an unnamed Mamluk
emir. According to the description, the palace contained a superb hall, a large iwan, a gar-
den, and a water pool. It had also a reception hall, a
tribunal and several rooms. The palace was probably
completed at the time of the Ottoman conquest
of Aleppo, in 1516. Later, the remaining parts of both the palace
and the khan were taken up and integrated into a large
Ottoman khan that would have been built by Qurt Bek,
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ARCHITECTURE

Unlike the other khans in the city, Khan Qurt Bek is not accessed directly from the surrounding alleys or stairs but rather through a small forecourt at its entrance in the northeast. The forecourt has two small entrances at its eastern and western sides. The entrance on the east side is decorated with a wide frame of fine carvings similar to that of Khan as-Sabun's entrance. This has led some researchers to suggest that this entrance could be a fragment from Azdumur's palace. The entrance on the west side is without any decoration.

The forecourt is surrounded on three sides by vaulted porticoes serving a series of shops. On the south, the portico before the khan's entrance has a wide central arch flanked by two smaller arches, topped by three domes. The entrance to the khan is typical with its polychromic masonry, double pointed arches, and the vaulted vestibule which is flanked by a series of shops and a side staircase leading to the first floor. Above the entrance, there is a hall consisting of two domed bays and flanked by two vaulted rooms. The three spaces are lit by openings to the north overlooking the forecourt and to the south overlooking the khan's courtyard.

Following the classic arrangement, the large courtyard is surrounded by porticoes on two levels, except on the southwest corner, where the iwan is located. The iwan has a richly decorated façade. The flanking windows are set within recessed bays very similar to the ones used in Mamluk mosques and mausoleums in Aleppo. In the southeast, the portico gives access to a small backyard flanked to the east and west by two large halls covered by cross vaults resting on stone pillars. These halls may have served as stables or warehouses. Above this section, some rooms and corridors have not been surveyed.

- The DWG file of the ground floor plan was provided by BTU (10.2016) based on the survey published by David et al. (1998). It was matched with the original survey and the parcel borders and modified accordingly.

- The first floor plan was drawn based on the survey published by David et al. (1998).
Al-Burtuqal Coffeehouse, plan and section (David et al., 1998)

   مدخل الخان الرئيسي: تفاصيل زخرفية (2007)

8. The southern iwan: decorative details (Weber, 2007)
   الإيوان الجنوبي: تفاصيل زخرفية (2007)

9. The remaining section of the Mamluk khan (Granet, 2006)
   القسم المتبقي من الخان المملوكي (2006)

10. The southern iwan: decorative details (Knost, 2006)
    الإيوان الجنوبي: تفاصيل زخرفية (2006)

    قهوة البتقال: الواجهة الشرقية (2007)
12. The southern lean (Weber, 2007)
13. A general view of the Khan’s eastern side (Weber, 2007)
14. The entrance in the courtyard’s northeastern corner (Grandin, 2006)
15. The western entrance of the forecourt (Grandin, 2006)
16. One of the brick domes in front of the main entrance (Weber, 2007)
17. The eastern upper portico (Grandin, 2006)
18. al-Burtuqal café: an interior view (David, 1990)
19. The entrance in the courtyard’s northeastern corner (Grandin, 2006)
20. Grandin, 2006 - Fig. 18. The entrance in the courtyard’s northeastern corner
21. Weber, 2007 - Fig. 16. One of the brick domes in front of the main entrance
22. Grandin, 2006 - Fig. 15. The western entrance of the forecourt
23. David, 1990 - Fig. 18. al-Burtuqal café: an interior view

In the late 19th century, the Ballit family built a large café above the forest of wheat stores. The café has a rectangular plan, consisting of a central bay flanked by two arched galleries on stone columns. The galleries open towards the eastern alley and the forest above the wooden kiosks with numerous windows. The café known also as al-Burtuqal, is accessed from the eastern alley through an independent entrance and served as a wedding hall before the earthquake. There is also a terrace and other rooms adjacent to the café that may have been part of the family’s incomplete construction campaign.
The damage report and recent site photos show that the building is severely damaged.

The building’s most affected section is the northeastern, which has been completely ruined. The destroyed spaces included most of the forecourt, the main entrance of the khan and the hall above it, sections of Al-Burtuqal café, and most of the khan’s eastern side. Another point of complete destruction is the western side of the main courtyard, where the porticoes have collapsed. The other sections of the khan show partial destruction. These sectors are in a critical structural condition, with wide cracks and masonry disintegration. The inner cores of the walls and vaults are open which increases the threat of additional destruction. The monumental southern iwan has survived, though in bad condition. The domes of the flanking rooms partly collapsed and the stone surfaces and decorations are seriously damaged.

PHYSICAL DAMAGES

slightly damaged
noticeably damaged
seriously damaged
partly destroyed
totally destroyed

Ground Floor Plan
(Damage Assessment)

First Floor Plan
(Damage Assessment)
19. The southern iwan and the western side of the khan (October 2019)

20. The destroyed forecourt and the remaining section of al-Burtuqal café (October 2019)

21. A general view from the east showing the destruction of the khan’s main entrance (October 2019)

22. The southeastern corner of the khan (October 2019)

23. The eastern side of the khan (October 2019)

24. The current condition of al-Burtuqal café (October 2019)

25. The current condition of the southern iwan (October 2019)
2.2. Khan al-Hoji Musa al-Kabir

**HISTORIC PERIOD:** Ottoman

**HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL VALUE:** Valuable traditional building

**PHYSICAL CONDITION:** Seriously damaged

**PLOT AREA:** Appx. 1530 m²

**GROUND FLOOR AREA:** Appx. 1180 m²

**TOTAL BUILT AREA:** Appx. 2400 m²

**NUMBER OF FLOORS:** Two floors

**OWNERSHIP:** Mixed public and private ownership

**ORIGIN USE:** Khan

**CURRENT USE:** Vacant

**REFERENCES:**

**CADASTRAL SHEET**

**GRID COLLOCATION C 4**

**CADASTRAL AREA 7**

**PARCEL NUMBER 2140**

**GAUBE INDEX No. 260**

**NEIGHBOURHOOD Suwayqat Al-Is**
HISTORY

The khan was built in 1748, according to the inscription above its entrance. It is the largest among several khans endowed by al-Hajj Musa al-Amiri in 1763 to support his mosque (al-Khayr Mosque).

ARCHITECTURE

The khan has a typical layout: a two-story structure with its spaces arranged around a central rectangular courtyard. The entrance is located at the southeastern corner, flanked by several shops to the south and a sabil to the north. The entrance is distinguished from the rest of the wall by its finely-cut ashlars. The doorway is topped by the foundation inscription and a decorative strip of muqarnas units. A similar strip decorates the adjacent sabil. The entrance leads to a vestibule upon which some shops and a small guards’ room open.

The ground floor rooms are distributed along the four sides of the khan, looking onto the courtyard without porticoes. The stable is located under the northern wing and can be accessed from the courtyard. The toilets and other services are located at the corners of the khan and accessed through small vestibules. The first floor is accessed by two stairways: one on the northern side of the entrance vestibule and one in the middle of the western wing, facing the khan’s entrance. Two small wooden kiosks are located above the stairs. Porches articulate the upper floor behind which the rooms are set. Except for the wooden kiosks, the inner facades of the khan are plain and without decoration.

*The DWG file of the ground floor plan was provided by BTU (10.2016) based on the survey published by David et al. (1998). It was modified based on the site photos (10.2019).*
A large fire erupted in the khan in 2005, causing severe damage to its structural and architectural elements. A few months later, the building was restored by the General Directorate of the Islamic Endowments. In addition to the consolidation works, the facades were completely clad in stone, the vaults were left un-plastered and the wooden kiosks rebuilt in a different design. These interventions, incompatible with the building’s original design, have resulted in an excessively renovated appearance.
The most damaged part of the khan is in the northeastern. Its shops have been completely destroyed, while the sabil, the wall, and the roof of the khan have been partly destroyed. A shell has also partially destroyed the roof in the northeastern corner. The interior of the building is structurally less affected. There are some points of noticeable damage where the stones have fallen. The wooden kiosks and several other architectural elements have been totally destroyed.

- The damage assessment plan was provided by the field team (12.2019).
7. The current condition of the khan: the entrance (December, 2019)

8. The current condition of the khan: the external northeastern corner (December, 2019)

9. The current condition of the khan: the internal northeastern corner (December, 2019)

10. The current condition of the khan: the sabil (December, 2019)

11. The current condition of the khan: the western side (December, 2019)
PLOT AREA: Appx. 1345 m²
GROUND FLOOR AREA: Appx. 700 m²
TOTAL BUILT AREA: Appx. 1400 m²
NUMBER OF FLOORS: Two floors

HISTORIC PERIOD: Ottoman
HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL VALUE: Traditional building
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Partly destroyed

OWNERSHIP: Mixed public and private ownership
ORIGINAL USE: Khan
USES PRIOR TO THE EVENTS: Khan
CURRENT USE: Vacant

GAUBE INDEX No. 264
PARCEL NUMBER 1988
GRID COLLOCATION C 4
CADASTRAL SHEET VII, 3 – 2
NEIGHBOURHOOD Suwayqat Ali

REFERENCES


CADAstral AREA

2.3. Khan al-Hajj Musa al-’Awaj

خصائص الموقع:
- عدد الطوابق: 2
- مساحة العقار: 1345 م²
- مساحة الطابق الأرضي: 700 م²
- مساحة البناء الإجمالية: 1400 م²

الإستخدام الحالي: خان

المراجع:
Khan al-Kawaj (the crooked) is one of the revenue-generating properties at Hajj Musa al-Amiri endowed in 1763 to support his mosque (al-Khayr Mosque). The name of the khan has been derived from its irregular layout.

ARCHITECTURE

The khan is accessed from the southwestern corner. The entrance is built using finely-cut ashlars. The do- orway ends with a low segmental arch and topped by a decorative strip of muqarnas units. The entrance leads to a long vaulted vestibule, upon which several shops, and a guard’s room opened. The inner atmosphere of the khan is very heterogeneous. Lack of porticos on both levels, rooms of varied sizes can be accessed di- rectly from the courtyard on the ground floor and from inner corridors on the upper floor. Only the northea- stern section of the khan shows some typical regularity with its ground-floor rooms opening directly towards the courtyard and upper rooms set behind porticoes.

According to the description in the trust deed, the khan contained shops, rooms, toilets, a well and a stable. In addition, there is a qaysariyya consisting of 16 rooms, a kitchen and a stable topped by an open summer ter- race.

-HISTORY

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According to the description in the trust deed, the khan contained shops, rooms, toilets, a well and a stable. In addition, there is a qaysariyya consisting of 16 rooms, a kitchen and a stable topped by an open summer ter- race.
The building must have witnessed several modifications. However, there is no information on them.

No report was provided.

The building has been severely damaged. The recent site photos show that the southern section is most affected, with several rooms and corridors on the upper floor destroyed. The other sections also show partial destruction in the upper sections of the walls.

5. The entrance vestibule (October, 2019)
6. The current condition of the building: from southwest (December, 2019)
7. The entrance of the khan (October, 2019)
5. الحرمgreSQL\n6. الوضع الحالي للمبني: من الشمال الغربي (كانون الأول 2019)
7. مدخل الخان (شباط 2019)

8. The current condition of the building: the southern wing (December, 2019)
9. The current condition of the building: the northeastern section (December, 2019)
10. The current condition of the building: the western wing (December, 2019)
8. الوضع الحالي للمبني: القسم الجنوبي (كانون الأول 2019)
9. الوضع الحالي للمبني: القسم الشمالي الشرقي (كانون الأول 2019)
10. الوضع الحالي للمبني: القسم الغربي (كانون الأول 2019)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plot Area</td>
<td>Appx. 605 m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ground Floor Area</td>
<td>Appx. 480 m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Built Area</td>
<td>Appx. 960 m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Floors</td>
<td>Two floors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historic Period</td>
<td>Ottoman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historic and Architectural Value</td>
<td>Traditional building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Condition</td>
<td>Totally destroyed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ownership</td>
<td>Public and private mixed ownership</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Original Use</td>
<td>Khan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uses Prior to the Events</td>
<td>Khan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Use</td>
<td>Not existing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cadastreal Sheet</td>
<td>VII, 3 – 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grid Collocation</td>
<td>C 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cadastreal Area</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gaube Index No.</td>
<td>262</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neighbourhood</td>
<td>Suwayqat Ali</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Damascus: Ifpo Publications, 118-120</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The building is a Traditional building with a ground area of 480 m² and total built area of 960 m². It has been totally destroyed. The ownership is public and private mixed ownership. The original use was Khan, and it has not existed after the events. The cadastreal sheet is VII, 3 – 2, and the grid collocation is C 4. The parcel number is 1734, and the Gaube index number is 262. The neighborhood is Suwayqat Ali. The building has a historical and architectural value. The physical condition of the building was totally destroyed. The main references are David, J. C. et Al. (1998) and Al-Ghazzi, K. (1992).
HISTORY

Khan al Tutun [The Tobacco Khan] is one of the revenue-generating properties endowed by al-Hajj Musa al-Amiri in 1763 to support his mosque. The name of the khan may refer to its function, since there were several shops in Suwayqat Ali selling tobacco and pipes. In the 1950s, a section of the northern wing of the khan was demolished to open as-Sijn Street.

ARCHITECTURE

The khan is a two-storey structure with its spaces arranged around a central courtyard. The entrance is located at the southwestern corner. It leads to a vestibule, upon which two shops and a guard’s room open. A vaulted portico extends along the courtyard’s western side. On the other three sides, the rooms open directly upon the courtyard. The absence of porticoes necessitated the creation of small vestibules to provide access to the rooms at the corners of the building. The stable and latrines may have been located behind the rooms on the northern side.

The first floor is accessed by a stairway located on the eastern side of the entrance vestibule. Galleries articulate the upper floor behind which the rooms are set. The eastern and western galleries continue towards the demolished northern section where a qaysariyya may have occupied the space above the stable.

MODIFICATIONS

The building must have witnessed several modifications. However, there is no information on these interventions.

- The DWG file of the ground floor plan was provided by BTU (10.2016) based on the survey published by David et al. (1998). It was matched with the original survey and the parcel borders and modified accordingly.
- The first floor plan was drawn based on the survey published by David et al. (1998).
2.5. Qaysariyya al-Milqiyya (Workshops)

**PLOT AREA:** Appx. 2070 m²

**GROUND FLOOR AREA:** Appx. 1390 m²

**TOTAL BUILT AREA:** Appx. 2590 m²

**NUMBER OF FLOORS:** Two floors

**HISTORIC PERIOD:** Ottoman

**HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL VALUE:** Traditional building

**PHYSICAL CONDITION:** Noticeably damaged

**OWNERSHIP:** General Directorate of Islamic Endowments

**ORIGINAL USE:** Qaysariyya + Masjid

**USES PRIOR TO THE EVENTS:** Qaysariyya + Masjid

**CURRENT USE:** Qaysariyya + Masjid

**REFERENCES**

- Qaysariyya al-‘Ujaymi قيسارية العجيمي

- Qaysariyya al-Milqiyya (Workshops) قيسارية الملقية

**CADASTRAL SHEET**

**GRID COLLOCATION**

D 4

**GRID COORDINATES**

D 4

**GRID COORDINATES**

D 4

**CADASTRAL AREA**

7

**PARCEL NUMBER**

3722-3721

**GAUBE INDEX No.**

279

**NEIGHBOURHOOD**

Dahil Bab an-Nasr
The exact construction date of the qaysariyya and the masjid in its courtyard is unknown. However, it must predate 1763 because the trust deeds of the endowment of al-Hajj Musa al-Amiri mention it as being near some of his properties. The trust deed identified the qaysariyya and the attached coffeehouse as those of the Vizier Ahmad Pasha, which are also known as "al-ʿUjaymi." In the early 20th century, al-Ghazzi stated that both buildings were properties of an endowment known as Khilals Uthman Afandi.

ARCHITECTURE

The layout of the qaysariyya is similar to that of the khans. It is a two-storey structure with all the spaces arranged around a central courtyard. The plan has an irregular shape due to the constraints of the dense urban fabric surrounding it. The entrance is located in the west. It opens towards a small vaulted vestibule which leads to the courtyard. The ground floor rooms open directly onto the courtyard through doors and windows. The spaces on the southern side are deep, consisting of two vaulted bays. They may have been reserved for storage or workshops. Although no traces remain, porticos may have had extensions in front of the rooms on the upper floor. A small masjid is located in the courtyard, but is not axial with the entrance. It has a square prayer hall covered by a hemispherical dome with pendentive vaults providing transitional elements. The hall is equipped with a simple mihrab built of yellow stone and several windows that were blocked by later additions.
There is no recorded information on the previous interventions in the building. However, it has been drastically modified by the shopkeepers and lost many of its original features.

No report was provided. The recent site photos show that most of the damage has resulted not from the conflict but from the severely incompatible interventions and the want of maintenance.

The large spaces in the southern side (November, 2019)

The rooms in the upper floor (November, 2019)

A sample of the incompatible interventions (November, 2019)

A general view of the masjid in the courtyard (November, 2019)
2.6 Masbanat az-Zanabili (Soap Factory)

**PLOT AREA**: Appx. 1215 m²
**GROUND FLOOR AREA**: Appx. 1000 m²
**TOTAL BUILT AREA**: Appx. 2000 m²
**NUMBER OF FLOORS**: Two floors

**HISTORIC PERIOD**: Ottoman
**HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL VALUE**: Traditional building
**PHYSICAL CONDITION**: Slightly Damaged

**OWNERSHIP**: Private
**ORIGINAL USE**: Soap factory
**USES PRIOR TO THE EVENTS**: Soap factory
**CURRENT USE**: Vacant

- **GRID COLLOCATION**: D 4
- **CADASTRAL SHEET**: VII, 1 – 1
- **GRID COLLOCATION**: D 4
- **CADASTRAL AREA**: 7
- **PARCEL NUMBER**: 3707
- **GAUBE INDEX No.**: 280
- **NEIGHBOURHOOD**: Bahri Bab an Nair

**REFERENCES**

**Cadastral sheet**

**Objectives**:

1. To map the property's boundaries.
2. To indicate the location and shape of the property.
3. To show the relationship between the property and adjacent properties.
4. To demonstrate the property's relationship to public spaces and infrastructure.
5. To illustrate the property's relationship to historical and archaeological features.

**References**:

Masbanat az-Zanabili is one of six traditional soap factories that are located in the Old City and were still functioning until very recently. There are two inscriptions dating the building to 1824. The first one is located above the entrance and the second is on the western façade, overlooking the courtyard. According to al-Ghazzi, the masbana was a revenue-generating property endowed to support the neighbouring al-Madrasa al-'Uthmaniyya (built in 1730).

1. A general view of the masbana (David, 1976)
The design of the masbana conforms to the functional requirements of this type of building. The entrance is located at the southeastern corner and leads directly to the courtyard. Close to the entrance are small storage rooms and a stairway leading to the office, which is located on the upper floor overlooking the courtyard. The main spaces of the masbana are arranged in a U-shape around the courtyard. The ground floor consists of two large storage halls extending along the courtyard's northern and southern sides and a fabrication hall on the western side. The upper floor is used for soap drying and extends above the whole area of the ground floor.

The fabrication and storage halls on the ground floor are beneath cross vaults supported by stone pillars. The fabrication hall consists of three bays. The central one contains the entrance which is located between two stone buttresses. Above the entrance, there is a small round window and some simple carved stone decorations. The lateral bays contain the soap-preparing tanks and open towards the courtyard through large arched openings. The storage halls have simple arched entrances and a row of small windows.

The drying space above the fabrication hall is topped by four domes and a barrel vault that extends along the central bay. The spaces above the storage halls are covered by flat wooden roofs supported by pointed arches. Above some bays in the northern hall are gabled roofs. As the drying spaces need maximum ventilation, they have large pointed openings closed with wooden screens.
There is no information about the previous modifications in the building.

No report was provided.

Recent site photos show that the damage has mostly resulted from incompatible interventions and a lack of maintenance rather than the conflict. Among these interventions are the incompatible structures in the courtyard, the columns and the beams of reinforced concrete in the upper floor, and the poor repairs.
3. PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

المباني والمراقب العامة.
3.1. Bab an-Nasr (City Gate)

- **Plot Area:** Appx. 286 m²
- **Ground Floor Area:** Appx. 286 m²
- **Total Built Area:** Appx. 286 m²
- **Number of Floors:** One floor
- **Historic Period:** Ayyubid
- **Historic and Architectural Value:** Monument
- **Physical Condition:** Seriously damaged

- **References:**

- **Ownership:** Public and private mixed ownerships
- **Original Use:** City gate
- **Uses Prior to the Events:** Encroached with shops
- **Current Use:** Vacant
- **Cadastre Sheet:** VII, 1-1 and 3-2
- **Grid Collocation:** D 4
- **Cadastre Area:** 7
- **Parcels Number:** 3817 - 1584
- **Gaube Index No.:** 277
- **Neighborhood:** Dakhil Bab an-Nasr and al-Bandara
Bab an-Nasr (Victory Gate) was originally called Bab al-Yahud because of its location next to the Jewish quarter and cemetery. During az-Zahir Ghazi’s extensive campaigns to enhance the city’s fortifications, the gate was rebuilt and renamed in 1212, according to the inscription above its entrance. The pre-Ayyubid gate seems to have had a simple form, allowing direct access to the city. The Ayyubid design was more complex and defensive, however, with two projecting towers connected by a vaulted corridor and three doorways. Within a few years of the gate’s completion, a small masjid (Masjid Sineklar) was established inside the western tower, while the connecting corridor hosted the shrine to the gate’s protecting saint. In 1853, a police station was built, partially integrated into the western tower. In the 1890s, after the northern moat had been filled and transformed into a major thoroughfare called al-Khandaq Street, a large section of the corridor between the two towers was demolished to give way to easy access to traffic. The eastern tower contains two inscribed spolia blocks. The first block bears a funerary text inscribed in Greek, while the other bears a decree dated to 1560.
The Ayyubid gate comprises two projecting towers which have several defensive windows. The external doorway of the gate is located on the western side of the eastern tower. The doorway is preceded by a pointed arch and surmounted by an inscribed lintel and relieving arch. On the southern side of the tower, a second doorway gives access to the vaulted corridor that connected the gate’s two towers. This corridor has several niches and may have had some defensive windows on its northern side. Originally, the corridor led to the third doorway that opened upon the intramural city.

- The DWG file of the plan was provided by BTU (08. 2019) based on the survey done by AKTC in the 2000s.
- The DWG file of the plan was modified based on the available photos.
Since the opening of al-Khandaq Street, buildings have been constructed attached to the gate's northern side overlooking the street and small shops have encroached into the eastern tower and what remains of the connecting corridor. Over the years, it became difficult to conceive the gate as an architectural complex due to incompatible additions and poor maintenance. After the damage incurred during the conflict years, a local NGO took the initiative to restore the inner space of the eastern tower and implemented minor interventions in 2017.

PHYSICAL DAMAGES

No report was provided.
Hammam al-Qadi
(Public Bath)

OWNERSHIP: General Directorate of Islamic Endowments

ORIGINAL USE: Public bath

USES PRIOR TO THE EVENTS: Vacant

CURRENT USE: Vacant

REFERENCES


PLOT AREA: Appx. 710 m2
GROUND FLOOR AREA: Appx. 200 m2
TOTAL BUILT AREA: Appx. 200 m2
NUMBER OF FLOORS: One floor

HISTORIC PERIOD: Ayyubid – Mamluk
HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL VALUE: Monument
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Seriously damaged

GRID COLLOCATION
D 4

GRID COLLOCATION
7 3

TALEH: Hammam al-Qadi

HISTORIC PERIOD: Ayyubid – Mamluk
HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL VALUE: Monument
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Seriously damaged

OWNERSHIP: General Directorate of Islamic Endowments
ORIGINAL USE: Public bath
USES PRIOR TO THE EVENTS: Vacant
CURRENT USE: Vacant

REFERENCES


CADASTRAL SHEET
Vol. 3 – 2
PARCEL NUMBER 1935
GAUBE INDEX No. 272
NEIGHBOURHOOD al-Bandara

HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL VALUE: Monument
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Seriously damaged

GRID COLLOCATION
D 4

GRID COLLOCATION
7 3

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Seriously damaged

REFERENCES

لا يعرف تاريخ بناء الحمام حتى الآن، وفقاً للمصادر التاريخية المحلية تعود أصول هذا الحمام إلى الفيلذ العقلي، يفسر المكان إليه الذي أطلق عليه أسماء متعددة، في العثماني، وفي العهود السابقة "الناجي"، "البيجي"، و"القديم".

تعد ACK الشافعي الوراثة الأخيرة للمحمية، وتم تجديد الحمام، وربما إعادة بنائه بشكل كامل في عهد السلطان قانصو، 1508 في عام 1508، خلال ملكية النجميري.


2. The furnace section (David, 1990)
The hammam is accessed from the northeastern corner through a small entrance. The entrance is built in polychrome masonry, the Ablaq system typical of the Mamluk style. The doorway is surmounted by the inscribed lintel and a course of joggled stones. Above it, there is a relieving semi-circular arch covered by thick moldings and seems to be a later addition. Inside, the hammam comprises the three main sections of a traditional public bath: the barrani (frigidarium), the wastani (tepidarium), and the juwwani (caldarium). Each of these three parts has a central domed area flanked by iwans and bathing alcoves. On the western side of the hammam are the remains of the furnace and storage areas, which have not been surveyed. This section is accessed from a small entrance on the northeastern corner of the plot.

4. The collapsed dome of the Juwwani section (David, 1990)
There is no information about the previous interventions. From the plan, it can be seen that spaces for shops along the eastern side were taken later, at the expense of the hammam. The hammam retained its function until the late 1970s, when it was closed and neglected.

PHYSICAL DAMAGES

No report was provided. The available photos show that the building was already neglected and in bad condition in the 1990s. The recent events have caused additional damage to both structural and architectural elements.
OWNERSHIP: Ministry of Interior Affairs

ORIGINAL USE: Police station

USES PRIOR TO THE EVENTS: Vacant

CURRENT USE: Vacant

REFERENCES

This police station was one of many built close to the city walls in the late Ottoman period. The building has two inscriptions above the southern and eastern entrances. These inscriptions date the building to 1853 and bear the names of Sultan Abdul Majid I and the commander of the sixth regiment, the engineer Qadri Bek.

ARCHITECTURE

A raised L-shaped portico gives access to the two entrances of the police station building. The portico is covered by a flat canopy supported by three columns with muqarnas capitals. The northern section of the police station is a single room integrated into the western tower of Bab an-Nasr while the western section, the main area, consists of several rooms arranged around a small courtyard. In addition to the two entrances, all the rooms open towards the street through arched windows. The facade of the northern section is adorned by two small rounded windows flanking the inscribed plate.

1. A general view of the eastern façade (Al Jasir, 2009), 2009، شقية منظر عام للواجهة ال 1
2. A general view of the building (December, 2019), 2019، كانون الأول منظر عام للبناء 2
3. A general view of the building (Gonnella, 1999), 1999، لا غونيلا منظر عام للبناء 3

ARCHITECTURE

A raised L-shaped portico gives access to the two entrances of the police station building. The portico is covered by a flat canopy supported by three columns with muqarnas capitals. The northern section of the police station is a single room integrated into the western tower of Bab an-Nasr while the western section, the main area, consists of several rooms arranged around a small courtyard. In addition to the two entrances, all the rooms open towards the street through arched windows. The facade of the northern section is adorned by two small rounded windows flanking the inscribed plate.

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2. A general view of the building (December, 2019), 2019، كانون الأول منظر عام للبناء 2
3. A general view of the building (Gonnella, 1999), 1999، لا غونيلا منظر عام للبناء 3
MODIFICATIONS

There is no information about the dates of the previous interventions. From the available photos, it can be seen that the wooden roof of the canopy has been replaced by a new one of reinforced concrete. Inside the building, new partitions were added and some original wooden roofs were replaced.

PHYSICAL DAMAGES

No report was provided.

The building was out of use for several years before the conflict. Thus, it was suffering from negligence and lack of maintenance. The recent site photos show the destruction of some original roofs and damage in the portico.

6. The eastern façade (December, 2019)

5. The southern façade (December, 2019)

4. The original wooden roofs (December, 2019)

3. The southern room (December, 2019)

2. The windows overlooking the courtyard (Al Jasir, 2009)

1. The destructed roofs (December, 2019)
3.4. Qahwat as-Sayyas (Coffee House)

References:

Ownership: General Directorate of Islamic Endowments

Original Use: Café

Uses Prior to the Events: Shop

Current Use: Vacant

Historic and Architectural Value:
Traditional building

Physical Condition:
Slightly damaged

Neighbourhood:
Dakhil Bab an-Nasr

Cadstral Sheet
VII, 1 – 1

Grid Collocation
D 4

Cadstral Area
7

Parcel Number
3637

Gaube Index No.
270

Cadstral Area
PLOT AREA: Appx. 320 m²
GROUND FLOOR AREA: Appx. 320 m²
TOTAL BUILT AREA: Appx. 320 m²
NUMBER OF FLOORS: One floor

Historic Period:
Mamluk - Ottoman

Ownership:
General Directorate of Islamic Endowments

Original Use:
Café

Uses Prior to the Events:
Shop

Current Use:
Vacant

References:
A revenue-generating property endowed to support the adjacent al-Mihmandar Mosque, the café was enlarged in 1891 and remained active until the early 20th century.

ARCHITECTURE

Attached to the mosque’s northern side, the café is accessed from the west through two arched openings. Above, a small window has a lintel cut in the shape of a multi-centered arch. Inside, series of wide pointed arches divide the interior into bays covered with wooden roofs. These arches are integrated into the surrounding walls and it is clear that they post-date the original structure. There are several openings in the southern wall separating the café from the mosque that have been blocked.

HISTORY

The western facade (November, 2019)

One of the blocked openings in the southern wall (February, 2020)

- The DWG file of the plan was provided by BTU (10.2019) based on the map of Gaube & Wirth (1984).
- The DWG file of the plan was re-drawn based on the site photos (11.2019, 02. 2020).
MODIFICATIONS
The building has retained many of its original features, though iron beams have been installed to support the arches.

PHYSICAL DAMAGES
No report was provided.
The recent site photos show only slight damage to the building, most resulting from a lack of maintenance.
3.5. Qahwat al-'Ujaimi (Coffee House)

- Habib Ball al-Nasr

CADASTRAL SHEET
VII, 1 – 1
GRID COLOCATION
D 4
CADASTRAL AREA
7
PARCEL NUMBER
3720
GAUBE INDEX No.
278
NEIGHBOURHOOD
-

PLAT AREA: Appx. 150 m²
GROUND FLOOR AREA: Appx. 150 m²
TOTAL BUILT AREA: Appx. 150 m²
NUMBER OF FLOORS: One floor

HISTORIC PERIOD: Ottoman
HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL VALUE: Traditional building
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Partly destroyed

OWNERSHIP: General Directorate of Islamic Endowments
ORIGINAL USE: Coffee House
USES PRIOR TO THE EVENTS: Shop
CURRENT USE: Vacant

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Partly destroyed

- Qahwa al-'Ujaimi (القهوة العجيمي)

- 278

ORIGINAL USE: Shop

CURRENT USE: Vacant

HISTORIC PERIOD: Ottoman
HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL VALUE: Traditional building
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Partly destroyed

OWNERSHIP: General Directorate of Islamic Endowments

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Partly destroyed

- 278
The café is located on the northern side of the vestibule leading to Qaysariyya al-Melqiyya. The exact construction date is unknown but it predates 1763 because it was mentioned in the trust deeds of the endowment of al-Hajj Musa al-Amiri when mentioning some of his properties in this vicinity. The trust deed identified the qaysariyya and the attached café as those of "the Vizier Ahmad Pasha", which are also called "al-ʿUjaymi". In the early 20th century, al-Ghazzi stated that they were properties of an endowment known as Khalisa Uthman Afandi.

ARCHITECTURE

The café is accessed from the west through two arched openings surmounted by two small windows. In the southern wall, there are four openings, overlooking the vestibule leading to the qaysariyya, which have been walled up. There is also a blocked door in the eastern wall which separates the café from the qaysariyya. A series of wide pointed arches divide the inner space of the café into successive bays covered by wooden roofs. These arches seem to post-date the original structure.
It seems that the building has not witnessed widespread intervention. Iron beams have been installed to support the arches and the wooden roofs.

PHYSICAL DAMAGES

No report was provided.

The building has been partly destroyed. The wooden roofs and some upper sections of the walls have collapsed. There is severe damage in the masonry and the walls have disintegrated.

2. The southern façade (January, 2020)
3. The western façade (January, 2020)
4. A general view of the southern section (January, 2020)

MODIFICATIONS

PHYSICAL DAMAGES

No report was provided.

The building has been partly destroyed. The wooden roofs and some upper sections of the walls have collapsed. There is severe damage in the masonry and the walls have disintegrated.

2. The southern façade (January, 2020)
3. The western façade (January, 2020)
4. A general view of the southern section (January, 2020)
3.6. Sabil al-Jura (Public Fountain)

OWNERSHIP: General Directorate of Islamic Endowments

ORIGINAL USE: Sabil

CURRENT USE: Shop

GRID COLLOCATION D 4
CADASTRAL SHEET VII, 1 – 1
CADASTRAL AREA 7
GRID COLLOCATION D 4
PARCEL NUMBER 3714
GAUBE INDEX No. Not indexed
NEIGHBOURHOOD Dakhil Bab an-Nasr

HISTORIC PERIOD: Ayyubid – Mamluk – Ottoman
HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL VALUE: Traditional building
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Noticeably damaged

REFERENCES:

GAUBE INDEX No.
Not indexed
NUMBER OF FLOORS: One floor
TOTAL AREA: Appx. 25 m²
GROUND FLOOR AREA: Appx. 25 m²
PLOT AREA: Appx. 25 m²

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Noticeably damaged

GRID COLLOCATION D 4
CADASTRAL SHEET VII, 1 – 1
PARCEL NUMBER 3714
GAUBE INDEX No. Not indexed
NEIGHBOURHOOD Dakhil Bab an-Nasr

HISTORIC PERIOD: Ayyubid – Mamluk – Ottoman
HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL VALUE: Traditional building
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Noticeably damaged

REFERENCES:

GRID COLLOCATION D 4
CADASTRAL SHEET VII, 1 – 1
PARCEL NUMBER 3714
GAUBE INDEX No. Not indexed
NEIGHBOURHOOD Dakhil Bab an-Nasr

HISTORIC PERIOD: Ayyubid – Mamluk – Ottoman
HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL VALUE: Traditional building
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Noticeably damaged

REFERENCES:

GRID COLLOCATION D 4
CADASTRAL SHEET VII, 1 – 1
PARCEL NUMBER 3714
GAUBE INDEX No. Not indexed
NEIGHBOURHOOD Dakhil Bab an-Nasr

HISTORIC PERIOD: Ayyubid – Mamluk – Ottoman
HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL VALUE: Traditional building
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Noticeably damaged

REFERENCES:

GRID COLLOCATION D 4
CADASTRAL SHEET VII, 1 – 1
PARCEL NUMBER 3714
GAUBE INDEX No. Not indexed
NEIGHBOURHOOD Dakhil Bab an-Nasr

HISTORIC PERIOD: Ayyubid – Mamluk – Ottoman
HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL VALUE: Traditional building
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Noticeably damaged

REFERENCES:

GRID COLLOCATION D 4
CADASTRAL SHEET VII, 1 – 1
PARCEL NUMBER 3714
GAUBE INDEX No. Not indexed
NEIGHBOURHOOD Dakhil Bab an-Nasr

HISTORIC PERIOD: Ayyubid – Mamluk – Ottoman
HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL VALUE: Traditional building
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Noticeably damaged

REFERENCES:

GRID COLLOCATION D 4
CADASTRAL SHEET VII, 1 – 1
PARCEL NUMBER 3714
GAUGE INDEX No. Not indexed
NEIGHBOURHOOD Dakhil Bab an-Nasr

HISTORIC PERIOD: Ayyubid – Mamluk – Ottoman
HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL VALUE: Traditional building
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Noticeably damaged

REFERENCES:

GRID COLLOCATION D 4
CADASTRAL SHEET VII, 1 – 1
PARCEL NUMBER 3714
GAUBE INDEX No. Not indexed
NEIGHBOURHOOD Dakhil Bab an-Nasr

HISTORIC PERIOD: Ayyubid – Mamluk – Ottoman
HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL VALUE: Traditional building
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Noticeably damaged

REFERENCES:

GRID COLLOCATION D 4
CADASTRAL SHEET VII, 1 – 1
PARCEL NUMBER 3714
GAUGE INDEX No. Not indexed
NEIGHBOURHOOD Dakhil Bab an-Nasr

HISTORIC PERIOD: Ayyubid – Mamluk – Ottoman
HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL VALUE: Traditional building
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Noticeably damaged

REFERENCES:

GRID COLLOCATION D 4
CADASTRAL SHEET VII, 1 – 1
PARCEL NUMBER 3714
GAUGE INDEX No. Not indexed
NEIGHBOURHOOD Dakhil Bab an-Nasr

HISTORIC PERIOD: Ayyubid – Mamluk – Ottoman
HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL VALUE: Traditional building
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Noticeably damaged

REFERENCES:

GRID COLLOCATION D 4
CADASTRAL SHEET VII, 1 – 1
PARCEL NUMBER 3714
GAUGE INDEX No. Not indexed
NEIGHBOURHOOD Dakhil Bab an-Nasr

HISTORIC PERIOD: Ayyubid – Mamluk – Ottoman
HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL VALUE: Traditional building
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Noticeably damaged

REFERENCES:

GRID COLLOCATION D 4
CADASTRAL SHEET VII, 1 – 1
PARCEL NUMBER 3714
GAUGE INDEX No. Not indexed
NEIGHBOURHOOD Dakhil Bab an-Nasr

HISTORIC PERIOD: Ayyubid – Mamluk – Ottoman
HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL VALUE: Traditional building
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Noticeably damaged

REFERENCES:

GRID COLLOCATION D 4
CADASTRAL SHEET VII, 1 – 1
PARCEL NUMBER 3714
GAUGE INDEX No. Not indexed
NEIGHBOURHOOD Dakhil Bab an-Nasr

HISTORIC PERIOD: Ayyubid – Mamluk – Ottoman
HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL VALUE: Traditional building
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Noticeably damaged

REFERENCES:
Sabil al-Jura, and the associated qastal, is one of the numerous sabils that were built during the reign of al-Zahir Ghazi (1193-1216). The sabil was renovated during the Mamluk period by the governor Inal al-Yusufi (d. 1391). In 1820, the sabil and qastal were renovated by Numaʿn Afandi Shurayyif who also endowed several properties for their service. According to al-Ghazzi, Numaʿn Afandi built another sabil to the south. The sabil was neglected at the beginning of the 20th century and in 1924 it was rented as a shop by the Directorate of Endowments. On the western façade of the sabil is an inscription that is covered by the shop shutter and could not be read.

ARCHITECTURE
The sabil occupies a rectangular plot at the northeastern corner of Suq al-Khabiya, overlooking the square in front of Bab an-Nasr. It could not be accessed.

MODIFICATIONS
The sabil must have witnessed several modifications to adapt to the space’s changing function. However, there is no information on these interventions. Today, there is a terrace incongruously built above the sabil.

PHYSICAL DAMAGES
No report was provided. The recent site photos show damage that has mostly resulted from a lack of maintenance and the incompatible interventions.

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3.7. Sabil es-Suwayqa (Public Fountain)

Plot Area: Appx. 100 m²
Ground Floor Area: Appx. 6 m²
Total Built Area: Appx. 6 m²
Number of Floors: One floor

Historic Period: Ottoman
Historic and Architectural Value: Traditional building
Physical Condition: Seriously damaged

Ownership: General Directorate of Islamic Endowments
Original Use: Sabil
Uses Prior to the Events: Sabil
Current Use: Vacant

References:

Newspaper Reference:
Sabil es-Suwayqa (Public Fountain) 3.7. Sabil as-Suwayqa
**HISTORY**

The sabil is located in the northern section of the Suwayqa. The inscription inside the sabil dates it to 1594 without referring to the founder.

**ARCHITECTURE**

The sabil is a deep wall niche ending with a pointed arch.

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1. The renovation inscription above the sabil (November, 2019)

2. A general view of the sabil (Al Jasir, 2010)

3. The foundation inscription inside the sabil (Al Jasir, 2010)

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Ground Floor Plan

- The plan was drawn based on the site photos (12. 2019).
The sabil was renovated, according to an inscription plate placed above the niche. Unfortunately, the renovation was excessive and inappropriate. The niche was transformed into an iwan, the masonry surfaces were covered with new claddings and cement-based mortar was used.

No report was provided.

The recent site photos show that the foundation inscription has been looted. The masonry surfaces show moderate damage. The sabil is used to deposit the collected building stones of the collapsed buildings in the area.
**3.8. Sabîl Qaysariyya al-Milqiyya (Public Fountain)**

**HISTORIC PERIOD:** Ottoman

**HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL VALUE:** Traditional building

**PHYSICAL CONDITION:** Slightly damaged

**PLOT AREA:** Appx. 10 m²

**GROUND FLOOR AREA:** Appx. 10 m²

**TOTAL BUILT AREA:** Appx. 10 m²

**NUMBER OF FLOORS:** One floor

**OWNERSHIP:** General Directorate of Islamic Endowments

**ORIGINAL USE:** Sabil

**USES PRIOR TO THE EVENTS:** Shop

**CURRENT USE:** Shop

**REFERENCES:**

**CADASTRAL SHEET:**
- **VT:** 1
- **GRID COLOCATION:** D 4

**CADASTRAL AREA:** 3724

**PARCEL NUMBER:** 3724

**GAUBE INDEX No.:** Not indexed

**NEIGHBOURHOOD:** Dahiil Bab al-Nasr

**GRID LOCATION:**

**CADAstral AREA:** 7

**PARCEL NUMBER:** 3724

**GAUBE INDEX No.:** Not indexed

**NEIGHBOURHOOD:** Dahiil Bab al-Nasr

**GRID LOCATION:**

**Cadastral Sheet:**

**GRID LOCATION:**

**Cadastral Sheet:**
The sabil is located at the southwestern corner of the vestibule leading to Qaysariyya al-Milqiyya. The exact construction date is unknown. It must predate 1763 because the trust deeds of al-Hajj Musa al-Amiri’s endowed properties mentioned the sabil as being near some of his properties in the area. The trust deed identified the qaysariyya, the attached café and the sabil as those of “the Vizier Ahmad Pasha”, which are also called “al-ʿUjaymi”. In the early 20th century, al-Ghazzi stated that both the qaysariyya and the coffeehouse are properties of an endowment known as Khalisa Uthman Afandi. The sabil was likely also a property of that endowment. On the western façade of the sabil is an inscription that could not be read in the photos provided.

ARCHITECTURE
The sabil could not be accessed. From the photos, it can be seen that the sabil’s plan is nearly square. It opens towards the west, today Suq al-Khabiya, through two openings ending with pointed arches. The wide opening may have provided access to the interior of the sabil, while the narrower one may have been a wall niche containing the water tap. The inscription is located above the narrow opening. On the northern side, there is a wide opening that may have been a shopfront, introduced later.

MODIFICATIONS
The sabil was used as a shop and it must have witnessed several modifications to adapt to the changing function. However, there is no information on these interventions.

PHYSICAL DAMAGES
No report was provided for the sabil. From the recent site photos, damage to the external façades has resulted from a lack of maintenance.

1. The plan was drawn based on the site photos (11. 2019).
3.9. Sabil al-Masjid al-Mu'allaq (Public Fountain)

PLOT AREA: Appx. 5 m²
GROUND FLOOR AREA: Appx. 5 m²
TOTAL BUILT AREA: Appx. 5 m²
NUMBER OF FLOORS: One floor

HISTORIC PERIOD: Ottoman
HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL VALUE: Traditional building
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Slightly damaged

OWNERSHIP: General Directorate of Islamic Endowments
ORIGINAL USE: Sabil
USES PRIOR TO THE EVENTS: Sabil
CURRENT USE: Vacant

REFERENCE:

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Slightly damaged


 решве مساحة العقار 5 م²، و 동수 مساحة الطابق الأرضي 5 م²، و بنت مساحة البناء الإجمالية 5 م².

ملاحظة: مصنف/Marked/Marked

باحالة: حي سويق علي

HISTORY

The sabil is located in the Suwayqa in front of al-Masjid al-Muʿallaq (the elevated mosque). It constitutes a part of its endowment that al-Hajja Saliha, the wife of al-Hajj Musa al-Amiri, established in 1773.

ARCHITECTURE

The sabil is a wall niche ending in a pointed arch. Above the niche, there is a gabled awning, covered by decorated wooden plates.

MODIFICATIONS

According to one plate placed inside the niche, the sabil was renovated in 1985. Unfortunately, the renovation was excessive and incompatible with the original design. The masonry surfaces were covered by ceramic tiles and the niche was closed by iron bars.

PHYSICAL DAMAGES

No report was provided.

The recent site photos show that the wooden awning has been destroyed. Apart from this, there is damage which has mostly resulted from lack of maintenance and inferior interventions.
3.10. Sabih Akkam Bashi (Public Fountain)

CADAstral SHEET
VI. 3 – 2
GRID COLLOCATION
C 4
CADAstral AREA
7
PARCEL NUMBER
1822
GAUBE INDEX No.
256
NEIGHBOURHOOD
al-Bandara

PLOT AREA: Appx. 30 m²
GROUND FLOOR AREA: -
TOTAL BUILT AREA: -
NUMBER OF FLOORS: Two floors

HISTORIC PERIOD: Ottoman
HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL VALUE: Traditional building
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Slightly damaged

OWNERSHIP: General Directorate of Islamic Endowments
ORIGINAL USE: Sabil
USES PRIOR TO THE EVENTS: -
CURRENT USE: -

REFERENCES

ORIGINAL USAGE: Sabih

PHYSICAL FEATURES:
- Rectangular in shape
- Two floors
- Entrance area
- Sabil

REFERENCES:

LOCATION:
- General Directorate of Islamic Endowments
- Sabih

HISTORIC PERIOD:
- Ottoman

HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL VALUE:
- Traditional building

PHYSICAL CONDITION:
- Slightly damaged

REFERENCES:

LOCATION:
- General Directorate of Islamic Endowments
- Sabih

HISTORIC PERIOD:
- Ottoman

HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL VALUE:
- Traditional building

PHYSICAL CONDITION:
- Slightly damaged

REFERENCES:

ARCHITECTURE
It seems that the sabil was demolished after the opening of as-Sijn Street in the 1970s. Only the foundation inscription, probably together with the entrance, has survived. They were repositioned on the new building (plots No. 1821 and 1822).

PHYSICAL DAMAGES
No report was provided

The masonry surfaces bear several bullet holes.
4. SELECTED RESIDENCES

4. مساكن مختارة
REFERENCES


4.1. al-Matbakh al-`Ajami

GAUGE INDEX No. 182

GRID COLLOCATION C 5

PLOT AREA: Appx. 690 m²
GROUND FLOOR AREA: Appx. 625 m²
TOTAL BUILT AREA: Appx. 890 m²
NUMBER OF FLOORS: Two floors

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Partly destroyed

PURPOSE: Vacant

HISTORIC PERIOD: Zengid, Ayyubid, Mamluk, Ottoman

HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL VALUE: Monumen-

OWNERSHIP: Ministry of Tourism

ORIGINAL USE: Residence

USES PRIOR TO THE EVENTS: Workshop – Storage – Vacant - under rehabilitation to be used as a restaurant.

CURRENT USE: Vacant

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Partly destroyed

HISTORIC PERIOD: Zengid, Ayyubid, Mamluk, Ottoman

HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL VALUE: Monumen-

OWNERSHIP: Ministry of Tourism

ORIGINAL USE: Residence

USES PRIOR TO THE EVENTS: Workshop – Storage – Vacant - under rehabilitation to be used as a restaurant.

CURRENT USE: Vacant

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Partly destroyed

HISTORIC PERIOD: Zengid, Ayyubid, Mamluk, Ottoman

HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL VALUE: Monumen-

OWNERSHIP: Ministry of Tourism

ORIGINAL USE: Residence

USES PRIOR TO THE EVENTS: Workshop – Storage – Vacant - under rehabilitation to be used as a restaurant.

CURRENT USE: Vacant

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Partly destroyed

HISTORIC PERIOD: Zengid, Ayyubid, Mamluk, Ottoman

HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL VALUE: Monumen-

OWNERSHIP: Ministry of Tourism

ORIGINAL USE: Residence

USES PRIOR TO THE EVENTS: Workshop – Storage – Vacant - under rehabilitation to be used as a restaurant.

CURRENT USE: Vacant

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Partly destroyed

HISTORIC PERIOD: Zengid, Ayyubid, Mamluk, Ottoman

HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL VALUE: Monumen-

OWNERSHIP: Ministry of Tourism

ORIGINAL USE: Residence

USES PRIOR TO THE EVENTS: Workshop – Storage – Vacant - under rehabilitation to be used as a restaurant.

CURRENT USE: Vacant

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Partly destroyed

HISTORIC PERIOD: Zengid, Ayyubid, Mamluk, Ottoman

HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL VALUE: Monumen-

OWNERSHIP: Ministry of Tourism

ORIGINAL USE: Residence

USES PRIOR TO THE EVENTS: Workshop – Storage – Vacant - under rehabilitation to be used as a restaurant.

CURRENT USE: Vacant

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Partly destroyed

HISTORIC PERIOD: Zengid, Ayyubid, Mamluk, Ottoman

HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL VALUE: Monumen-

OWNERSHIP: Ministry of Tourism

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USES PRIOR TO THE EVENTS: Workshop – Storage – Vacant - under rehabilitation to be used as a restaurant.

CURRENT USE: Vacant

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Partly destroyed

HISTORIC PERIOD: Zengid, Ayyubid, Mamluk, Ottoman

HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL VALUE: Monumen-

OWNERSHIP: Ministry of Tourism

ORIGINAL USE: Residence

USES PRIOR TO THE EVENTS: Workshop – Storage – Vacant - under rehabilitation to be used as a restaurant.

CURRENT USE: Vacant

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Partly destroyed

HISTORIC PERIOD: Zengid, Ayyubid, Mamluk, Ottoman

HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL VALUE: Monumen-

OWNERSHIP: Ministry of Tourism

ORIGINAL USE: Residence

USES PRIOR TO THE EVENTS: Workshop – Storage – Vacant - under rehabilitation to be used as a restaurant.

CURRENT USE: Vacant

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Partly destroyed

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HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL VALUE: Monumen-

OWNERSHIP: Ministry of Tourism

ORIGINAL USE: Residence

USES PRIOR TO THE EVENTS: Workshop – Storage – Vacant - under rehabilitation to be used as a restaurant.

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PHYSICAL CONDITION: Partly destroyed

HISTORIC PERIOD: Zengid, Ayyubid, Mamluk, Ottoman

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OWNERSHIP: Ministry of Tourism

ORIGINAL USE: Residence

USES PRIOR TO THE EVENTS: Workshop – Storage – Vacant - under rehabilitation to be used as a restaurant.

CURRENT USE: Vacant

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Partly destroyed

HISTORIC PERIOD: Zengid, Ayyubid, Mamluk, Ottoman

HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL VALUE: Monumen-
Al-Matbakh al-'Ajami is a unique monument considered by researchers as the only surviving non-royal palatial residence from medieval Aleppo, if not from all of Syria.

According to local historical accounts, the building was the palace of the Zengid amir, Majd ad-Din ibn al-Daya, in the 12th century. The importance of the building seems to continue well into the Ayyubid and Mamluk periods, serving as a residence of illustrious figures. Among these was the prestigious al-'Ajami family, Ahmad ibn Yaqub ibn al-Sahib, who founded the nearby al-Madrasa al-Sahibiyya in 1349, and finally the last Mamluk governor of Aleppo Khayir Bek. In the late 15th century, Ibn al-Shihna mentioned the building as the residence of al-Fakhri and praised its reception hall as the largest in Aleppo. He also referred to the renovations of Khayir Bek who built an iwan, a garden, and a water pool outside the reception hall. No information exists about the building during the Ottoman period until it was mentioned in the trust deed of al-Hajj Musa al-Amiri, dated to 1763. The building was a revenue-generating property to support the adjacent al-Khayr Mosque and was by that time functioning as a textile workshop.

The building served as an annex to the National Museum of Aleppo and housed the Museum of Popular Art and Traditions between 1967 and 1975.

1. A general view of the building from Khan al-Wazir Street (Meinecke, 1978)
2. The southern hall: the decorated ceiling of the northern iwan (Meinecke, 1978)
3. The southern hall: the eastern façade (David, 1983)
4. The southern hall: the western façade (David, 1983)
5. The southern hall: the northern façade (David, 1983)
6. The southern hall: the southern façade (Meinecke, 1978)
The entrance is located on the eastern side of the building. It leads through a long vaulted vestibule with a large arch to the northeastern corner of the main hall. The hall covers an area of approximately 500 m². It consists of a nearly-square central space, with each side averaging 9.5 m, surrounded by four iwans. On the two sides of the northern iwan, the smallest, are the passages giving access to the other spaces of the residence. The layout and the size of the hall are comparable to the citadel’s Ayubid royal palace and it is one of the few surviving examples of the halls utilizing the four-iwan design from the medieval period.

Researchers argued that the central space of the hall, originally open with some rooms probably in the northern iwan, was originally open with some rooms probably in the northern iwan, was probably covered by a dome, which is decorated with double rows of floral muqarnas pendants and muqarnas units, can both be dated to the 14th century or the early 15th century. Another modification make it difficult to make definite statements regarding their functions or dates. Among these units, some may be dated to the 13th century and it seems to be the largest built in Aleppo before 1762.

The northern section of the building consists of a small hall of the mosque while the courtyard is on the site of the garden and the pool. The eastern and western sections are fronted by identical façades of a tripartite composition; a large door flanked by two smaller doors surmounted by arched windows. On the two sides of the northern iwan, the smallest, are the passages giving access to the other spaces of the residence. The layout and the size of the hall are comparable to the citadel’s Ayubid royal palace and it is one of the few surviving examples of the halls utilizing the four-iwan design from the medieval period.

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The northern section of the building consists of a small hall of the mosque while the courtyard is on the site of the garden and the pool. The eastern and western sections are fronted by identical façades of a tripartite composition; a large door flanked by two smaller doors surmounted by arched windows. On the two sides of the northern iwan, the smallest, are the passages giving access to the other spaces of the residence. The layout and the size of the hall are comparable to the citadel’s Ayubid royal palace and it is one of the few surviving examples of the halls utilizing the four-iwan design from the medieval period.

Researchers argued that the central space of the hall, originally open with some rooms probably in the northern iwan, was probably covered by a dome, which is decorated with double rows of floral muqarnas pendants and muqarnas units, can both be dated to the 14th century or the early 15th century. Another modification make it difficult to make definite statements regarding their functions or dates. Among these units, some may be dated to the 13th century and it seems to be the largest built in Aleppo before 1762.
The southern section of the building, including the southern iwan and the two flanking halls, was demolished when Khan al-Wazir Street was opened in the 1950s. A new façade, overlooking the street was built in the 1970s. Within the new façade, a richly decorated portal was installed. The portal was rescued from a demolished residence that was located north of al-Madrassa al-Uthmaniyya, on plot No. 3777. This portal functions today as the main entrance leading directly to the central space of the southern hall while the building’s original entrance, on the eastern side, has been blocked. The building was rehabilitated in the 2000s, for use as a restaurant. Consequently, it has witnessed numerous modifications and renovations appropriate to its new function.

7. Decorative details of the installed portal (Knost, 2007)
8. The southern hall: the decorated arch of the northern iwan (David, 1990)
9. The southern hall: the muqarnas pendentives of the dome (David, 1990)
10. The southern hall: a general external view of the dome (David, 1980)
11. Decorative details of the installed portal (David, 1990)
12. A general view of the southern hall after the 2000s restoration (Hajjar, 2011)
The damage report and the recent site photos show that the building has been severely damaged. The dome of the central space of the southern hall has collapsed, along with the southeastern muqarnas pierdelle. The whole upper structure has been affected by the collapse and the remaining parts show serious disintegration. Inside the hall, the façade of the western iwan has been partly destroyed. The southern external façade shows considerable damage. The decorated portal has survived. The upper cornice and the corners of the façade have been partly destroyed. There are also several holes in the wall where stone building blocks have been removed. In the northern section of the building, the worst damage was sustained on the first floor, where most of the structure has been destroyed. On the ground floor, there are traces of a fire that may have been caused by shelling.
13. The collapsed dome of the southern hall (October, 2019)

14. The damages in the upper structure of the southern hall (October, 2019)

15. The partial destruction of the façade of the western iwan (October, 2019)

16. The damages in the southern external facade (October, 2019)

17. The fire traces in the northern section (October, 2019)

18. The destruction in the northern section of the building (October, 2019)

19. The destruction in the northern section of the building (October, 2019)

20. The fire traces in the northern section (October, 2019)
**CADAstral SHEET**

**PLOT AREA:** Appx. 3680 m²

**GROUND FLOOR AREA:** Appx. 2000 m²

**TOTAL BUILT AREA:** Cannot be defined

**NUMBER OF FLOORS:** Two floors

**HISTORIC PERIOD:** Mamluk, Ottoman

**HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL VALUE:** Monument

**PHYSICAL CONDITION:** Seriously damaged

**OWNERSHIP:** Private

**ORIGINAL USE:** Residence

**USES PRIOR TO THE EVENTS:** School - Vacant

**CURRENT USE:** Vacant

**NEIGHBOURHOOD**

al-Bandara

**REFERENCES**

The construction of the residence was initiated in the second half of the 16th century by the amir of the Kurds in Aleppo and founder of the Janbulat family: Janbulat Bek ibn Qasim al-Kurdi al-Qusayri, known as ibn Arbo. According to historical accounts, some earlier houses from the Mamluk period, belonging to the Banu al-Usb'u family, had been bought and integrated into the new building. The residence was lavishly decorated, with a large iwan, a vast garden, and a pleasant private bathhouse. Hussayn Pasha, son of Janbulat Bek, developed the residence by adding the northern elevated iwan and the hall on the northeastern corner, al-Haram Hall. The residence became his official palace when he served as the governor of Aleppo for a short period in 1604-1605.

No information is available on the residence or its inhabitants from the death of Hussayn Pasha to the 18th century, when it became the property of the Batruni family. By the early 19th century, the public section of the residence became the property of the al-Kawakibi family and subsequently of Ibrahim Pasha Zada Qatr Aghasi.

HISTORY


The façade of the iwan is richly decorated. The windows of the doors are set in frame walls with alternating black and yellow stone and surrounded by a tympanum decorated with the main coat of arms. The façade is further enriched with decorative roundels with geometrical and foliage ornaments. The southern wall of the niche is covered with coloured marbles and ceramic tiles in a style rarely found in Aleppo. The domed part of the ceramic tiles is the blue-white diagonal motif which is identical to the used in the Dar al-Ahmar and the Dar al-Umari houses in the mid-15th century. This motif was used in a few other buildings in Aleppo but there is no confirmation as to whether these tiles have been manufactured in the same workshop.

The northern iwan is smaller but equally valuable. It is decorated with geometric motifs similar to those used in the south iwan. The façade of the iwan is built in alternating black and yellow stone courses and decorated with carved roundels. The façade also includes a small niche on each side of about 6m covered by a dome that has since collapsed. The central space is surrounded by four iwans and several rooms on two levels in a similar arrangement. The spaces dating from prior to the 18th century were modified, is built around a central square space with a large southern iwan. The largest in the city (16 m in height), give the building its distinctive character and architectural value. On the other hand, its preserved components provide a snapshot of architectural history and evolution of the city. In the private section, the hall of the public section, which has been deeply transformed from separate spaces surrounded by corridors and galleries, was at the northwest, where a wide portal led both to the annexes and to the interior of the residence. The central space is surrounded by four iwans and several rooms on two levels in a similar arrangement. The spaces dating from prior to the 18th century were modified, is built around a central square space with a large southern iwan. The largest in the city (16 m in height), give the building its distinctive character and architectural value. On the other hand, its preserved components provide a snapshot of architectural history and evolution of the city. In the private section, the hall of the public section, which has been deeply transformed from separate spaces surrounded by corridors and galleries, was at the northwest, where a wide portal led both to the annexes and to the interior of the residence.
- The DWG file of the plan was provided by BTU (2016) based on the survey published by David et al. (1998).
- The DWG file of the plan was modified based on the original survey.

A general plan of the residence and its external annexes on the west around 1950 (David et al., 1998)
8. A general view of the southern iwan (Creswell, 1920)
(1920, كريزويل). منظر عام للإيوان الجنوبي.

9. A general view of the northern iwan (Reuther, 1917)
(1917, روثر). منظر عام للإيوان الشمالي.

10. The ruined private (Haram) section in the 1980s

11. Deteriorated marble pavement on the southern iwan

12. The northern iwan: decorative details (Knost, 2009)

13. Deteriorated marble cladding on the southern iwan

14. The southern iwan: decorative details (Al Jasir, 2010)
(2010, الجاصر). تفاصيل زخرفية في الايوان الجنوبي.
Local sources suggest that, by the mid-18th century, the external western annexes (stores, stables, and bar-racks), that had been separate from the residence, had started to serve public commercial and industrial func-tions. Inside the residence, divisions were probably added and residential units to house multiple families started to emerge, arranged around courtyards.

The building was damaged in the earthquake of 1822 which necessitated renovations and additional modifi-cations. The original entrance on the west was closed and a new one on the east was opened in 1832, as the inscription above it informs us. In the public section of the residence, the main iwan was restored, but its upper rooms were not reconstructed. New rooms were built along the eastern side and on the northwestern corner of the garden. The old southern hall was also remodelled. The collapsed dome of the central spa-ce was not rebuilt, leaving the space to act as a small open courtyard while the southern and eastern iwans were rebuilt as closed halls opening towards the courtyard through several doors and windows. In the private section of the residence, new wings were built along the western and southern sides of the garden. Like the old southern hall, the collapsed dome of the Haram hall was not rebuilt and the central space was left open.

The urban changes in the second half of the 20th cen-tury have deeply affected the residence and its sur-roundings. The western external annexes have been almost completely destroyed. The remaining hall lies in ruins and different sections of the building have been abandoned for many years. Only the southeastern section of the building, including the southern hall, was restored between 2006 and 2008.
PHYSICAL DAMAGES

No report was provided.

The building could not be accessed. The recent site photos taken from the surroundings show the façade of the northern iwan to be partly destroyed. Some glazed tiles and other decorative elements have been looted. In addition to this direct damage, the abandonment of the building and the lack of maintenance have badly affected most of the spaces, especially those already ruined prior to 2011.

19. The room on the western side of the northern iwan (Knost, 2009)
20. A general view of the northern iwan in the 2000s (al-Jasir, 2010)
21. The southern iwan: recent condition (December, 2019)
22. The partially destroyed façade of the northern iwan (December, 2019)
23. The northeastern corner of the main courtyard: recent condition (December, 2019)
24. The private (Haram) section: recent condition (December, 2019)
PLOT AREA: Appx. 2032 m²
GROUND FLOOR AREA: Appx. 1056 m²
TOTAL BUILT AREA: Cannot be defined
NUMBER OF FLOORS: Two floors

HISTORIC PERIOD: Mamluk - Ottoman
HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL VALUE: Traditional building
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Not noticeably damaged

OWNERSHIP: General Directorate of Islamic Endowments
ORIGINAL USE: Residence
USES PRIOR TO THE EVENTS: Headquarter of Al Mahkama Al Sharia, Residences + shops
CURRENT USE: Vacant

REFERENCES:

THE LANDOWNERSHIP: Ministry of the Interior
THE MAP SHEET: 7, 3-2
GRID COLLOCATION: C-D 4
CADASTRAL AREA: 7
PARCEL NUMBER: 1932
GAUBE INDEX No.: Not indexed
NEIGHBOURHOOD: al-Bandara

HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL VALUE: Traditional building
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Not noticeably damaged
OWNERSHIP: General Directorate of Islamic Endowments
ORIGINAL USE: Residence
USES PRIOR TO THE EVENTS: Headquarter of Al Mahkama Al Sharia, Residences + shops
CURRENT USE: Vacant

REFERENCES:
The headquarters of the Islamic Law Court “al-Mahkama ash-Shar’iyya” was a vast old residence endowed by al-Hasan Ibn Balban al-Mihmandar to support his famous mosque in 1303. The residence may have been modified into three units and used as a Hanafi court at the beginning of the Ottoman period. One unit was used as the judge’s private residence; the second as the court headquarters and the third was devoted to the clerks and archives. In 1682, the residence was bought by the grand vizier Merzifonlu Kara Mustafa Basha and constituted a part of his endowment. The building maintained its function until the 1960s, when the court was moved to the new “Justice Palace” close to the citadel. In the mid of 1980s, the General Directorate of Islamic Endowments restored the building and made it available to rent.

1. The northern section; the southern iwan and the octagonal pool (David, 1990)
2. The eastern section: the eastern side of the courtyard (David, 1990)
3. The eastern section: the rooms at the northeastern corner (David, 1990)
The southwestern unit, accessed from the east, is the largest and was probably the one used as the court headquarters. The unit has witnessed several modifications which make it difficult to distinguish the residential elements. The courtyard is surrounded by a row of large rooms. On the south, there is a bay that has a higher roofline and could be an iwan that has been blocked. The northwestern unit was probably the one used as the judge’s residence. It can be accessed from the west through a narrow cul-de-sac and from the southeast through the other units of the court. The layout is classically organized around a large rectangular courtyard. In the south, there is an iwan set between two halls and fronted axially by an octagonal pool. In the east, there are several rooms arranged on two floors while the service rooms are located in the west. Finally, the eastern section of the plot has a large courtyard of an irregular shape, onto which several rooms open.
It seems that the building was damaged in the earthquake of 1822. According to al-Ghazzi, some spaces in the building were allocated for shops around 1868 and rented out to pay for restoration costs. These shops are likely to be the ones located along the eastern side, opening upon Suq al-Khabiyya today. As mentioned above, the building was restored and rented in the 1980s. The southern section, overlooking as-Sijn Street, was given over to commercial enterprises. The courtyard was covered and used as a warehouse while the southern rooms were opened as shops. The northern section was rented for residential purposes and thus has preserved its original layout.

No report was provided.

The recent site photos show several spots that have been partially destroyed by random shelling.

The damages in the northwestern section (November, 2019)
4.4. Bayt al-Hajj Musa al-Juwani

**Plot Area:** Appx. 820 m²

**Ground Floor Area:** Appx. 550 m²

**Total Built Area:** Cannot be defined

**Number of Floors:** Two floors + basement

**Historic Period:** Mamluk - Ottoman

**Historic and Architectural Value:** Valuable traditional building

**Physical Condition:** Seriously damaged

**Ownership:** Private

**Original Use:** Residence

**Uses Prior to the Events:** Storage

**Current Use:** Vacant

**Cadastre Sheet:** VII, 3 – 1

**Grid Collocation:** C 5

**Cadastre Area:** 7

**Parcel Number:** 1986

**Gaube Index:** 688

**Neighbourhood:** Suwayqat Ali

**References:**
The House is the private section, “the Haram” or “al-Juwwani”, of the residence of al-Hajj Musa al-Amiri, which constituted a part of the vast endowment he established in 1763. According to David, the northern and northeastern sections of the ground floor may have incorporated parts of the palace built by Mamluk governor Azzamur ibn Mazid al-Ashrafi in the late 15th century (See Khan Qurt Bek).

ARCHITECTURE

The house is accessed from the west. The courtyard is a trapezoidal shape and contains a square water pool and a green plot. The spaces of the house are distributed along the four sides of the courtyard on two floors. In the south, there is an iwan flanked by two large halls. From the survey, it can be noted that the floors of the iwan and the courtyard in front of it are decorated with polychromic marble pavements. The description of the house in the trust deed refers to several distinguished spaces beside the halls and rooms. These included a large kitchen, several toilets, a bath with the traditional three sections – al-Barrani, al-Wastani and al-Juwwani -- an open summer terrace, and an upper room in the northern wing that provides access to the public section of the house “al-Barrani”.

MODIFICATIONS

There is no information about previous modifications.

PHYSICAL DAMAGES

No report was provided.

The building could not be accessed. The satellite image shows partial destruction of roofs and walls in the northern wing.
4.5. Bayt al-Hajj Musa al-Barrani

**Plot Area:** Appx. 650 m²
**Ground Floor Area:** Appx. 350 m²
**Total Built Area:** Cannot be defined
**Number of Floors:** Two floors + basement

**Historic Period:** Mamluk - Ottoman
**Historic and Architectural Value:** Valuable traditional building

**Physical Condition:** Partly destroyed

**Ownership:** Private

**Original Use:** Residence

**Uses Prior to the Events:** Storage

**Current Use:** Vacant

**Cadastre Sheet:** VII, 3 – 1
**Grid Location:** C 4-5
**Cadastre Area:** 7
**Parcel Number:** 1987
**Gaube Index No.:** 689
**Neighbourhood:** Suwayqat Ali

References:

**Cadastral Sheet:**

- Grid: C 4-5
- Cadastre Area: 7
- Parcel Number: 1987
- Gaube Index No.: 689
- Neighbourhood: Suwayqat Al-Barrani
The house is the public section, "the Oda", or "al-Bar-rani", of the residence of al-Hajj Musa al-Amiri, which constituted a part of the vast endowment he establi-
shed in 1763. According to David, the southeastern 
section of the ground floor may have incorporated par-
tils of the palace built by the Mamluk governor Azdu-
mur ibn Mazid al-Ashrafi in the late 15th century (See 
Khan Qurt Bek).

ARCHITECTURE
The house is accessed from the west. The courtyard 
is irregular in shape, following the constraints of the 
plot. Some regularity is apparent in the south, where 
the iwan is set axially with the rectangular water pool 
and the symmetrically designed colored pavement-
ts. The spaces of the house are distributed along the 
four sides of the courtyard on two floors in the east 
and south and on one floor in the west and north. In 
addition to its various halls, rooms, and services, the 
description of the building's trust deed, says the house 
contains a special "reception hall" for drinking coffee, 
an upper room extending above the alley in the west, 
rooms that can be accessed from the adjacent Khan 
al-A'awaj, and an open summer terrace. The house is 
lavishly decorated.

- The DWG file of the plan was provided by BTU (10.2016) based 
on the survey published by David et. al. (1998).

The house is the public section, "the Oda", or "al-Bar-rani", of the residence of al-Hajj Musa al-Amiri, which constituted a part of the vast endowment he establi-
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tils of the palace built by the Mamluk governor Azdu-
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ARCHITECTURE
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al-A'awaj, and an open summer terrace. The house is 
lavishly decorated.

- The DWG file of the plan was provided by BTU (10.2016) based 
on the survey published by David et. al. (1998).

There is no information about previous modifications.

No report was provided.

The building could not be accessed. The satellite image shows that the house has been partly destroyed. Most of the roofs and the upper sections of the walls have collapsed.

PHYSICAL DAMAGES

There is no information about previous modifications. The photos taken in the 1980s and 1990s show that the house was used as storage.

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No report was provided.

The building could not be accessed. The satellite image shows that the house has been partly destroyed. Most of the roofs and the upper sections of the walls have collapsed.

PHYSICAL DAMAGES

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No report was provided.

The building could not be accessed. The satellite image shows that the house has been partly destroyed. Most of the roofs and the upper sections of the walls have collapsed.

PHYSICAL DAMAGES

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No report was provided.

The building could not be accessed. The satellite image shows that the house has been partly destroyed. Most of the roofs and the upper sections of the walls have collapsed.

PHYSICAL DAMAGES

There is no information about previous modifications. The photos taken in the 1980s and 1990s show that the house was used as storage.

No report was provided.

The building could not be accessed. The satellite image shows that the house has been partly destroyed. Most of the roofs and the upper sections of the walls have collapsed.

PHYSICAL DAMAGES

There is no information about previous modifications. The photos taken in the 1980s and 1990s show that the house was used as storage.

No report was provided.

The building could not be accessed. The satellite image shows that the house has been partly destroyed. Most of the roofs and the upper sections of the walls have collapsed.
CADASTRAL SHEET

PLOT AREA: Appx. 460 m²
GROUND FLOOR AREA: Appx. 300 m²
TOTAL BUILT AREA: Cannot be defined
NUMBER OF FLOORS: Two floors + basement

HISTORIC PERIOD: Mamluk - Ottoman
HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL VALUE: Traditional building
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Noticeably damaged
OWNERSHIP: Private
ORIGINAL USE: Residence
USES PRIOR TO THE EVENTS: Residence/CURRENT USE: Vacant

References:

ORIGINAL USE: Residence
USES PRIOR TO THE EVENTS: Residence/CURRENT USE: Vacant

OWNERSHIP: Private

HISTORIC PERIOD: Mamluk - Ottoman
HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL VALUE: Traditional building
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Noticeably damaged

REFERENCES

ORIGINAL USE: Residence
USES PRIOR TO THE EVENTS: Residence/CURRENT USE: Vacant

OWNERSHIP: Private

HISTORIC PERIOD: Mamluk - Ottoman
HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL VALUE: Traditional building
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Noticeably damaged

REFERENCES
**HISTORY**

The house is one of three adjacent structures that Mustafa Afandi al-Jabiri bought and endowed in 1785. Al-Jabiri was one of the notable families that emerged in the late 18th century. The oldest sections of the house may date back to the Mamluk period.

**ARCHITECTURE**

The house has two entrances leading to the central courtyard; the first is on the east, accessible from the adjacent alley, and the second is on the west, accessible from Suwayqat Ali through a narrow blind alley and a small courtyard.

The floor level of the courtyard is 2-3 meters below that of the surrounding alleys. At its center, a large square-shaped pool is set axially with the iwan on the southern side. The medium-sized iwan is modest and plain. It is flanked by two halls covered by cross vaults and extended by deep lateral recesses. The room, which occupies the eastern side of the courtyard, is very simple: two bays separated by a large pointed arch, forming an almost square plan. To the north, a large elevated room can be reached via a stairway.

Under these rooms, there are halls that were built with different layouts and building techniques. According to David, these halls may have been a part of an older Mamluk residential ensemble that extended to cover the adjacent plots on the north, northwest, and northeast. This large complex may have been subdivided into smaller plots in the Ottoman period.

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2. One of the two halls flanking the southern iwan (David, 1991) (1991), دافيد، 2.

There is no information about previous modifications.

No report was provided.

The site photos show the conflict caused only slight damage to the external façade.

PHYSICAL DAMAGES

6. The northern façade of the courtyard (Davíd, 1991)  
7. The northern section of the house (Davíd, 1991)  
8. The damage in the eastern facade (October, 2019)  
9. A general view of the central pool and the southern iwan (Davíd, 1991)  
10. The damages in the eastern facade (October, 2019)  
11. The general view of the central pool and the southern iwan (Davíd, 1991)
4.7. Bayt al-Jabiri

Plot Area: Appx. 1610 m²
Ground Floor Area: Appx. 475 m²
Total Built Area: Cannot be defined
Number of Floors: Two floors + basement

Historic Period: Ottoman
Historic and Architectural Value: Traditional building
Physical Condition: Partly destroyed

Ownership: Private
Original Use: Residence
Uses Prior to the Events: School
Current Use: Vacant

Historic and Architectural Significance:

- Traditional building
- Ottoman period
- Partly destroyed

Overview of the Building:

- Plot Area: 1610 m²
- Ground Floor Area: 475 m²
- Total Built Area: Cannot be defined
- Number of Floors: Two floors + basement

Architectural Features:

- Ottoman architectural style
- Traditional materials
- Historical significance

Ownership:

- Private

Uses:

- Original: Residence
- Prior to events: School
- Current: Vacant

Additional Information:

- Cadastre Sheet: VII, 1 – 2
- Grid Collocation: D 5
- Cadastre Area: 7
- Parcel Number: 3560
- Gaube Index No.: Not indexed
- Neighborhood: al-Farafira
HISTORY

The house constitutes a section of a large residence belonging to the al-Jabiri family. The residence is organized around three courtyards and occupies a plot of about 1600m². This section was let out to rent and used as a school.

ARCHITECTURE

The courtyard of the house is reached from the northwestern corner through a small vestibule. The courtyard is vast and rectangular in shape with a water pool in its middle. The spaces of the house are distributed on two floors along the courtyard's southern, northern and eastern sides. On the south, a high iwan is set axially with the water pool and flanked by two halls. The toilets and the other services are grouped at the southwestern corner.

MODIFICATIONS

The building must have witnessed several modifications to adapt to its new function. However, there is no information on these interventions.

PHYSICAL DAMAGES

No report was provided.

The building has been destroyed except for the southern iwan and the rooms on the southeastern corner.
**4.8. Bayt al-Qudsi**

**Plot Area:** Appx. 630 m²

**Ground Floor Area:** Appx. 370 m²

**Total Built Area:** Cannot be defined

**Number of Floors:** Two floors + basement

**Historic Period:** Ottoman

**Historic and Architectural Value:** Traditional building

**Physical Condition:** Partially destroyed

**Ownership:** Private

**Original Use:** Residence

**Uses Prior to the Events:** Kindergarten, Hotel

**Current Use:** Vacant

**Cadastre Sheet:** VII, 1 – 2

**Grid Co-Location:** D 4

**Cadastre Area:** 7

**Parcel Number:** 3578

**Gaube Index No.:** Not indexed

**Neighbourhood:** al-Farafira

**References:**


**Bayt Marrash Hotel**

**OWNERSHIP:** Private

**ORIGINAL USE:** Residence

**USES PRIOR TO THE EVENTS:** Kindergarten, Hotel

**CURRENT USE:** Vacant

**Cadastre Sheet:** VII, 1 – 2

**Grid Co-Location:** D 4

**Cadastre Area:** 7

**Parcel Number:** 3578

**Gaube Index No.:** Not indexed

**Neighbourhood:** al-Farafira

**REFERENCES:**


**Bayt al-Qudsi**

**OWNERSHIP:** Private

**ORIGINAL USE:** Residence

**USES PRIOR TO THE EVENTS:** Kindergarten, Hotel

**CURRENT USE:** Vacant

**Cadastre Sheet:** VII, 1 – 2

**Grid Co-Location:** D 4

**Cadastre Area:** 7

**Parcel Number:** 3578

**Gaube Index No.:** Not indexed

**Neighbourhood:** al-Farafira

**REFERENCES:**

One of several adjacent houses owned by al-Qudsi family, it was put up for rent in the 1950s and used as a kindergarten for several years. Later the house was sold and in 2007 it was rehabilitated and used as a boutique hotel. There is a decorative inscription on the northern loggia’s façade dated to 1918.

The entrance is located on the eastern side. The rooms of the house are organized around a rectangular courtyard which contains a square water pool and a green plot. On the southern side, there is an iwan set axially with the water pool and flanked by two rooms. The northern and western sides contain several rooms arranged on two floors. The loggia is located in the northern upper floor and fronted by a small balcony.

The northern and southern façades reflect the norms of 19th-century local building traditions, which were influenced by European decoration styles. This appears in the thick moldings, decorative keystones, the tympanum-shape roofline of the loggia and the ogee arches of its openings.

ARCHITECTURE

The DWG file of the plan was provided by BTU-(General Map of the Old City) based on the Archive of the Rehabilitation Project of the Old City of Aleppo - Housing Fund.

The DWG file of the plan was modified based on the original cadastral map and the available photos before the destruction.
The building has witnessed previous modifications. The inscription on the loggia’s façade may date the façade’s renovation. The house was restored in 2002 and rehabilitated in 2007, within the framework of the Rehabilitation Project of the Old City-Housing Fund. According to the project’s archives, the work comprised removing incompatible additions, installing sanitary services and constructing a new reception hall on the eastern side.

PHYSICAL DAMAGES

No report was provided.

The southern and western sections of the building have been completely destroyed. The recent site photos show severe damage to the remaining sections.
PLOT AREA: Appx. 1010 m²
GROUND FLOOR AREA: Appx. 400 m²
TOTAL BUILT AREA: Appx. 1050 m²
NUMBER OF FLOORS: Three floors

OWNERSHIP: Private
ORIGINAL USE: Residence
USES PRIOR TO THE EVENTS: School
CURRENT USE: Not existing

REFERENCES

4.9. Bayt Ahmad Afandi al-Kikhia

Museum of the Syrian Greeks

OWNERSHIP: Private
ORIGINAL USE: Residence
USES PRIOR TO THE EVENTS: School
CURRENT USE: Not existing

HISTORIC PERIOD: Ottoman
HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL VALUE: Monument
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Totally destroyed

References
The house is one section of a vast residence built in 1899 by Ahmad Afandi al-Kekhia (1838-1919). According to local sources, al-Kekhia had bought a traditional house from the al-Qudsi family and demolished it to build his residence. He hosted Jamal Pasha in the residence when he stayed in Aleppo on the eve of WWI and he built an elegant stairway in front of its entrance to celebrate this visit. After the death of Ahmad Afandi, the residence was divided among his sons in sections. The southern section, plot No. 3511, was let out to rent and used as a school in 1956. There are two decorative inscriptions in this section; one above the southern entrance of the courtyard dating to 1317/1899 and another above one of the entrances inside dating to 1325/1907.

ARCHITECTURE

The house occupied a distinguished location before the citadel and was one of the earliest examples of the new houses' type in al-Farafira. In this model, the central vestibule became the main distribution space instead of the courtyard in the traditional houses. The sub-division of the main residence and the adaptation of the southern section to a new function necessitated several interventions to the original layout. This section is built on the eastern edge of a rectangular plot leaving the western side for a large courtyard. The courtyard is accessible through two entrances on the south and west. Before the main entrance of the house is a lavishly designed and decorated stairway. Inside, the house has a tripartite layout, in which a central vestibule and hall give access to the rooms on the two sides.

The DWG file of the plan was provided by BTU-(General Map of the Old City) based on the survey done by AKTC for the (Citadel's Perimeter Area) in 2005. - The DWG file of the plan was modified based on the original cadastral map and the available photos before the destruction.
There is no information about previous modifications.

PHYSICAL DAMAGES

No report was provided.

The southern section of the residence, plot No. 3511, has been totally destroyed. Only the southwestern section of the external wall, together with the two courtyard entrances, has survived. The northern section of the residence, plot No. 3517, has been partially destroyed. The most damaged section is the eastern one.

3. The current condition of the southern section, plot No. 3511 (October, 2019)

4. The western entrance of the courtyard (October, 2019)

5. The damages in the northern section, plot No. 3517 (October, 2019)

6. The southern entrance of the courtyard with the decorative inscription above it (October, 2019)
PART III: THE DAMAGE ASSESSMENT OF THE AREA

القسم الثالث: تقييم الأضرار في المنطقة
The neighborhoods that comprise Suwayqat Ali, as defined for this case study, have been seriously damaged. On 389 plots, the condition is as follows: totally destroyed 12% (46 plots); partly destroyed 12% (47 plots); seriously damaged 10% (37 plots); noticeably damaged 13% (52 plots); and slightly damaged 53% (207 plots).

LEVELS AND STATISTICS

Damage Assessment

قد تكون هناك مشكلة في هيكل النص، حيث لا يوجد نص يمكن قراءته بشكل طبيعي. يمكن أن يكون النص غير قابل للقراءة بشكل طبيعي بسبب الصعوبات في شكل النص، أو قد تكون هناك خطأ في الترجمة أو الصياغة. بالإمكان أن تكون هناك صعوبة في قراءة النص بشكل طبيعي أو قد يكون هناك خطأ في الترجمة أو الصياغة.

 khóaية: 

- Total destroyed: 46 plots
- Partially destroyed: 47 plots
- Seriously damaged: 37 plots
- Noticeably damaged: 52 plots
- Slightly damaged: 207 plots

Picture: al-Mutanabbi Street (Dayoub, 2019)

الصورة: شارع المتنابي (يومب، 2019)
CATEGORIES OF PHYSICAL DAMAGES

1. Totally destroyed

Totally collapse of horizontal and vertical structures

2. Partly destroyed

Collapse of parts of the horizontal and/or vertical structures

3. Seriously damaged

Serious damage but no sign of major collapse of the horizontal and/or vertical structures

4. Noticeably damaged

Noticeable damage in the building limited to building materials and architectural features

5. Slightly damaged

Superficial and limited damage in the building

Noticeable damage in the building limited to building materials and architectural features

Serious damage but no sign of major collapse of the horizontal and/or vertical structures

Noticeable damage in the building limited to building materials and architectural features

Superficial and limited damage in the building

Totally collapse of horizontal and vertical structures

Collapse of parts of the horizontal and/or vertical structures

Serious damage but no sign of major collapse of the horizontal and/or vertical structures

Noticeable damage in the building limited to building materials and architectural features

Superficial and limited damage in the building
Title: DAMAGE ASSESSMENT 2019

Assessment: The northern entrance of Suwayqat Ali market

Legend:
- Totally destroyed
- Partially destroyed
- Noticeably damaged
- Slightly damaged
- Illegal excavations

Map showing the distribution of damage levels across the area.
The area has witnessed few restoration or reconstruction projects and all but one of these has been carried out by the private sector. Of the restoration interventions that have been undertaken, the sites have been shops (around 25 of them, all outside Suq Bab an-Nasr), religious monuments (6), a gate (partially) and Suq al-Khabiyya (aka Suq Bab an-Nasr) (109 shops).

Picture: Khan Qurt Bek [Deyoub, 2010]
CONCLUSION

A conservation guidebook is urgently needed. Such a publication must explain the main technical principles of conservation and develop rehabilitation instruments, which could be applied by architects and engineers responsible for projects, and by employees of the Waqf, DOC and DGAM. An education campaign would also be of interest to the owners and/or the employees of plots in need of restoration.

A general framework shall be developed, action programs defined, including planning and pilot projects. Definitions are urgently needed for the notion and the limits of repair, maintenance, conservation, preservation, restoration, total or partial reconstruction, including replication or not, in order to advise local stakeholders on how to deal with the Old City’s heritage architecture.

Picture: The northern entrance of Suwayqat Ali (Dayoub, 2019)


