

Characteristics of Islamic architecture in Cairo; reusing historic buildings

online facilitator course

1st Oct.

Naoko Fukami

today's agenda

- History of Islamic Architecture
 - Global architectural culture
 - Geometry-Muqarnas;
- Special features of Cairo's monument
 - Napoleon's map, Hala
 - Value of historic buildings along street
 - Sultan Hasan; Sabil Kuttab



By climate
By modernity

Limitation of Globalism
Climate of mid-latitude arid regions → the birthplace of Islam.

MAP 14.6

Islamic Empires, c. 1350

The Mongol leader Hulagu captured Baghdad in 1258, but his attempt to conquer Syria and Palestine was repelled by the Mamluk sultanate based in Egypt. Later rulers of the sultanate founded by Hulagu converted to Islam, as did the Mongol chiefs of the Golden Horde in Russia. The disruptions caused by the Mongol invasions eventually led to the rise of another Turkish warrior sultanate, the Ottomans, in the early fourteenth century.



Bahri Mamluk(1250-1382)

Baibars(1260-77) Kipchak
Qalawun(1279-90)Kipchak
; ibn al-Nasir(1293-4, 1299-1309, 1309-40)
Nasir's sons and grandsons
Hasan(1347-51, 1354-61)

1382 Barquq(1382-9,1390-99)
Burj Mamuluk

Reception of foreign (Syrian, Anatolian, Iranian) culture especially in the first half of the 14th century.

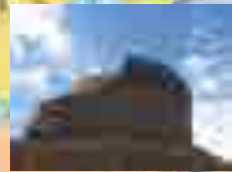
Sultan's in-laws, slave-born women, Mongols
Amirs of Sultan

Close ties with Central Asia and Iran.



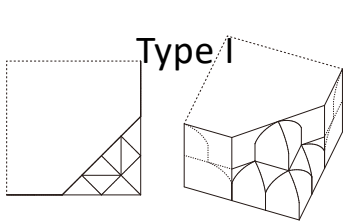


Chagatay Ursu; wooden double dome at Sarai?



11c.	Kharraqan Gonbad-I Qabus	Double dome for weight reduction Conical roof with inner dome	
1350's	Cairo	Sultaniyeh	Stone
1367	Isfahan	Sultan Bakht Agha	Brick
1370	Kunya Urgench	Turabek Khanum	Conical Roof?
1385	Samarqand	Shirin Bika Agha	Brick
1390's	Timurid Empire	Double Dome	Brick
15c.	Kiev	Double Dome	wood
16c.	Moscow	Double Dome	wood

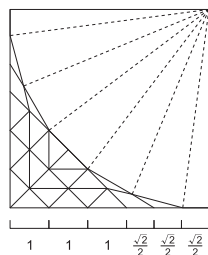
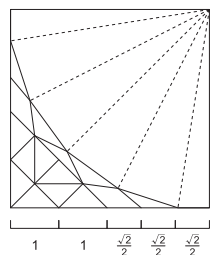
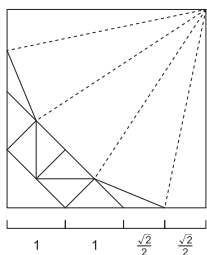




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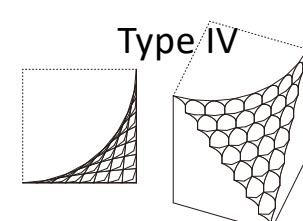
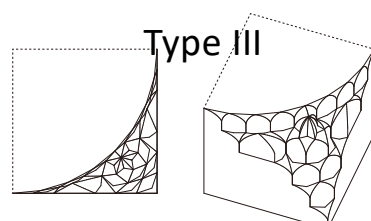
type II-c



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Type III

Type IV

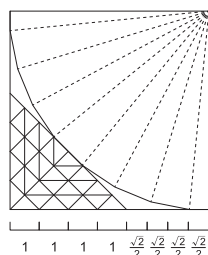
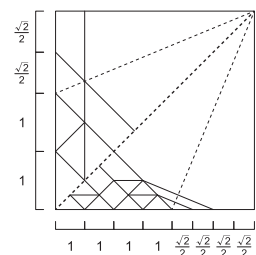
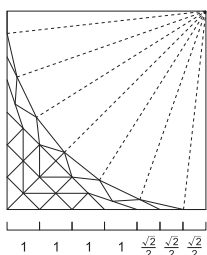
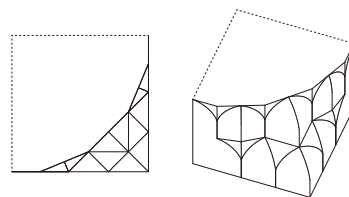


type III-a

type III-b

type IV-a

Type II



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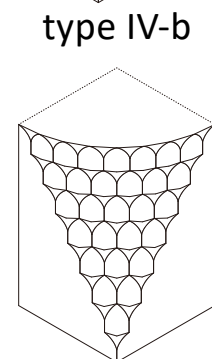
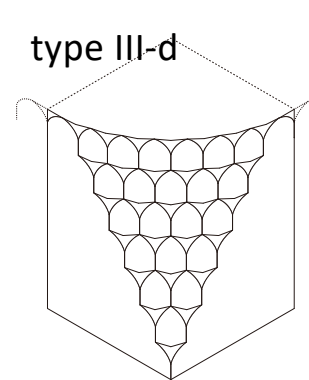
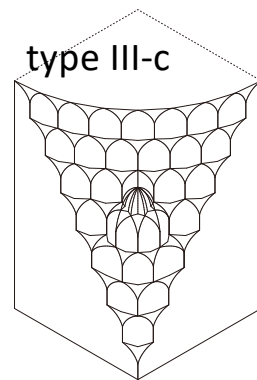
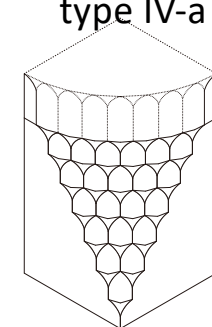
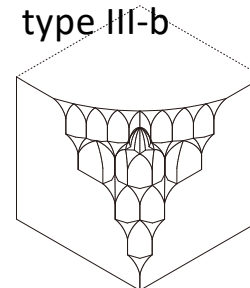
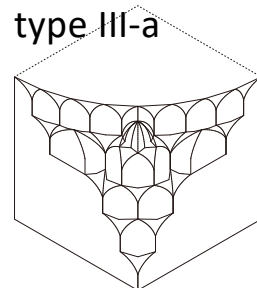
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type II-d

type II-e

type II-f



type III-c

type III-d

type IV-b

	I		II						III				IV		
	a	b	a	b	c	d	e	f	a	b	c	d	a	b	
1 st : 1050–1239	9	2													11
2 nd : 1240–1319		1	6	3	9	1	1								21
3 rd : 1320–1369		1	5	8			3	2	12	1				1	33
4 th : 1370–1409			2				2		1	2	4				11
5 th : 1410–1459			3				2		10		1	3	4		23
6 th : 1460–1520					1		2	2	1	3	2	3	2	11	27
Total	9	4	16	11	10	1	10	4	24	6	7	6	6	12	126

Mamluk Stone Muqarnas; polar coordination A to Khorazm to Turan in 1370s-1390s

Mamluk Stone Muqarnas; polar coordination B to Yazd, Aq-Qoyunlu, Tabriz in 1450s





V	102 E-6	Bâb el-Foutouh	باب الفتوح
V	96 E-6	Sekket Bâb el-Foutouh	سكة باب الفتوح
V	95 E-6	Souq el-Haddâdyn 鉄	سوق الحدادين
VII	315 G-6	El-Sebâtyeh 編み込み職人	السيبتيه
VII	310 G-6	Souq el-Khorounfech アーティチョーク	سوق الخرنفش
VII	281 H-6	Khott beyn el-Qasreyn	خط بين القصرين
VII	277 H-6	El-Soukkâryeh 砂糖商	السكريه
VII	246 I-6	Souq Gouhargyeh 宝石商	سوق جوهريه
VII	232 I-K-6	El-Echrofyeh	الأشرفيه
VII	173 K-6	Souq el-Ghoury et (Souq el-A'qadyn el-Belady) 絹紐商	سوق الغوري
VIII	304 K-4-6	Sekket el-soultân el-Ghoury	سكة السلطان الغوري
VIII	258 M-6	El-Monâkhlyeh 篩職人	المناخليه
VIII	257 M-6	El-Soukkaryeh 砂糖商	السكريه
VIII	249 M-6	Bâb Zoueyleh	باب زويله



• Advantages as an urban heritage asset.



Extensive historical material (textual and iconographic)



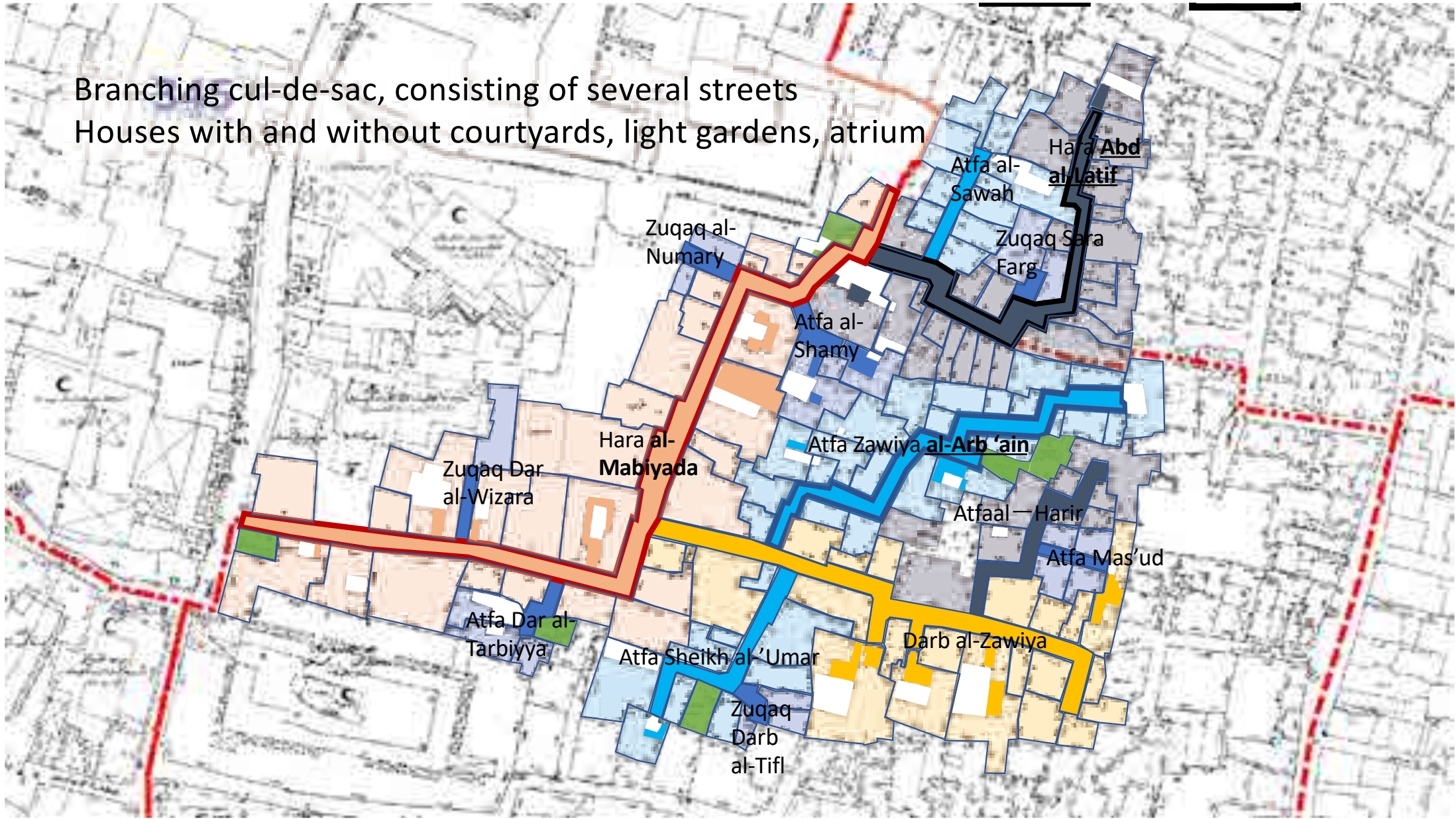


Know the traditional urban tissue as well as the historic buildings.



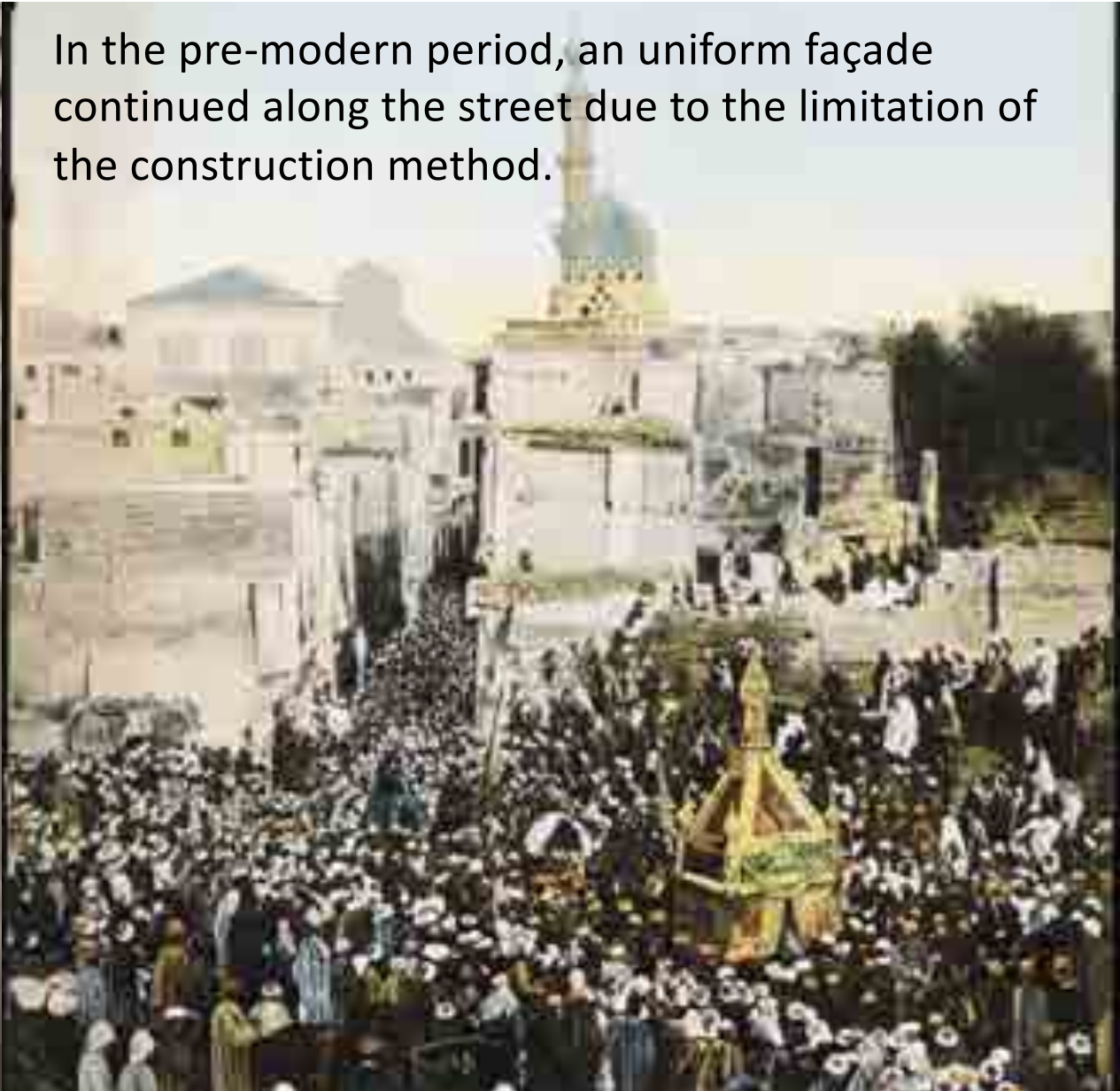
VII	<u>292G-5</u>	Derb el-Mabyadah	درب المبيضة
VII	<u>121G-4</u>	A'tfet A'bd el-Lâtyf	عطفة عبد اللطيف
VII	<u>119G-4</u>	Derb el-Arba'yn	درب الأربعين

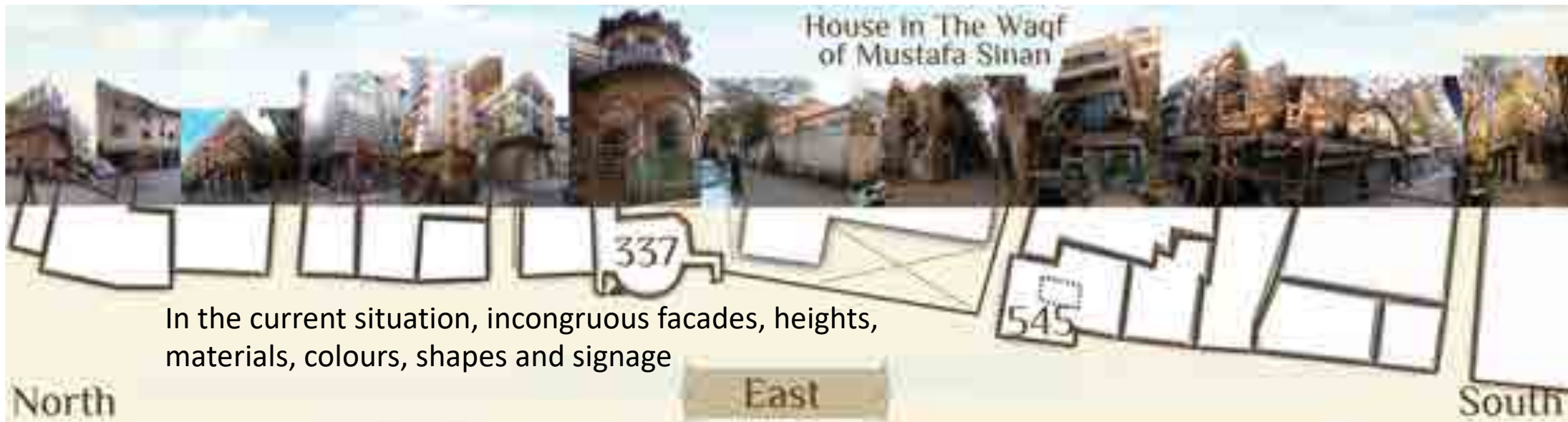
Branching cul-de-sac, consisting of several streets
Houses with and without courtyards, light gardens, atrium





In the pre-modern period, an uniform façade continued along the street due to the limitation of the construction method.





مقترح تطوير شارع القزازين شرقا



الوجهه المقترحة لشارع القزازين بعد تحسينها وتطويرها لتناسب مع طابع المنطقة

الحالة المتدهورة لمبانى شارع القزازين

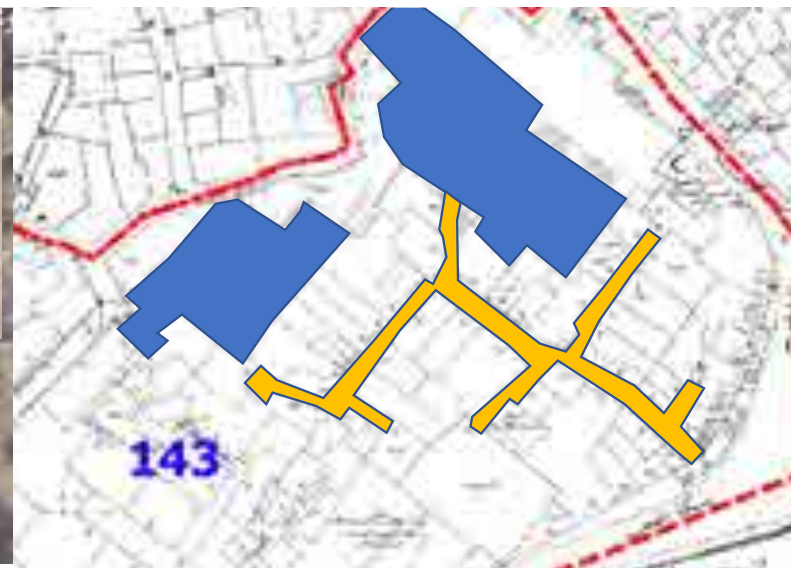
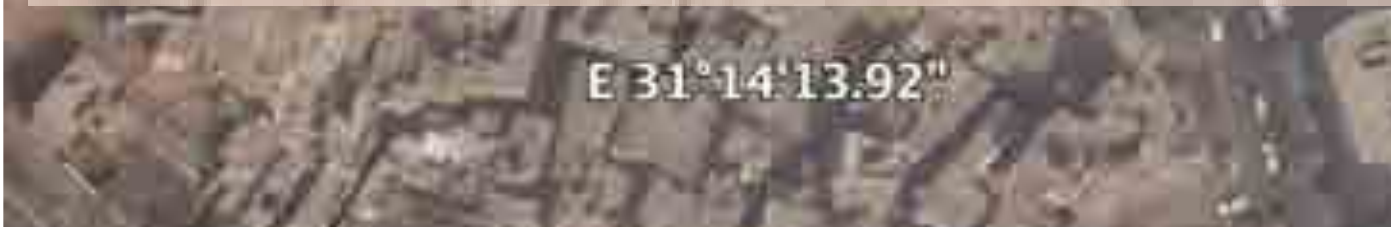


تطوير منطقة الحسين - مرحلة التخطيط المبدئى - اصدار (ب) - يوليو 2021

Prof. Salah Zaki's plan for landscape preservation in Gamaleiyya

Along with landscape conservation, there is a need to improve the infrastructure of the neighbourhoods, accommodate modern systems such as cars and rubbish, and consider how people from various income layers live in the area.

Informal and irregular residential areas were cleared in Saieda Zeinab and modern residential areas were created. In Darb Labbana, in the area of the World Heritage Core Zone, similarly irregular residential areas were cleared. What type of housing and urban tissues will be built here? Does a uniform modern residential area really belong in a historic district?



Diversity is drawn from history. Harmony with a certain range is different from uniformity.



Early Islam

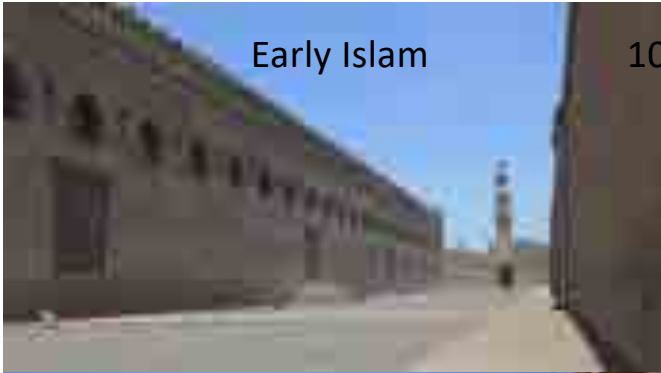
1000

medieval

1500

Pre modern

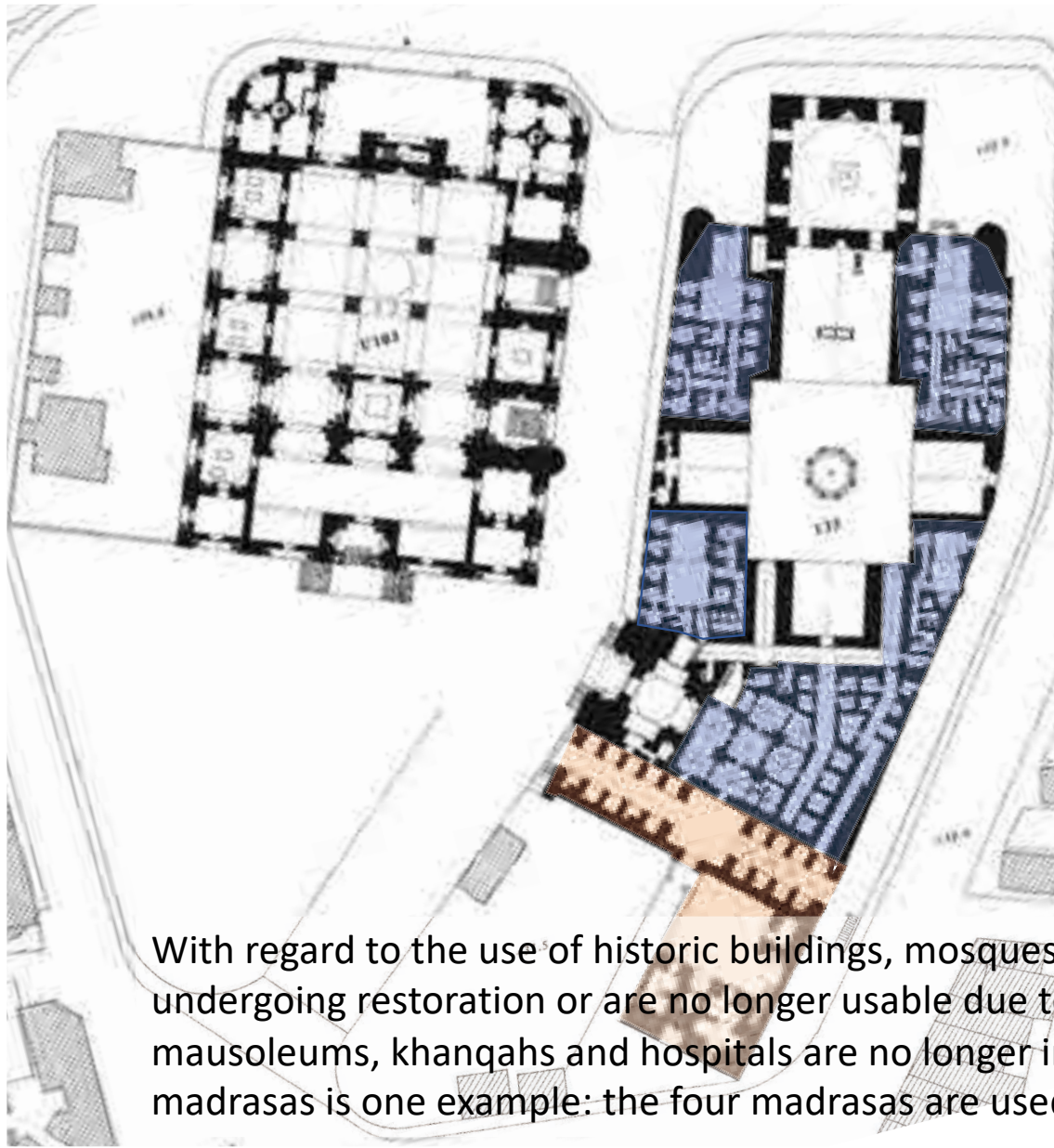
Numerous historic buildings, not only representative buildings, but also a large number of buildings at the foot of them.



From the viewpoint of the history of Islamic Architecture

<https://qalawun.aa-ken.jp/vrtour/>





With regard to the use of historic buildings, mosques are often used for daily prayer. Some mosques are undergoing restoration or are no longer usable due to damage, though. However, many madrasas, mausoleums, khanqahs and hospitals are no longer in use due to changes in function. Sultan Hasan's madrasas is one example: the four madrasas are used for events, but are usually locked.

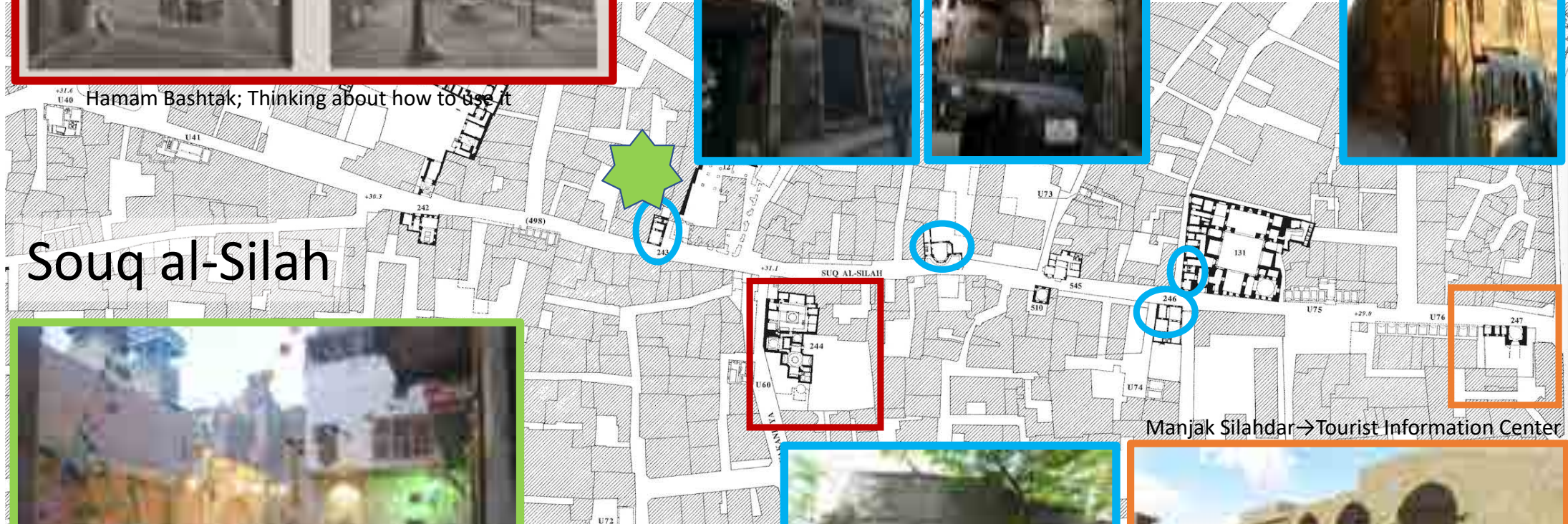




Hamam Bashtak; Thinking about how to use it



4 Sabil Kuttab
To negotiate the
function with
neighbours



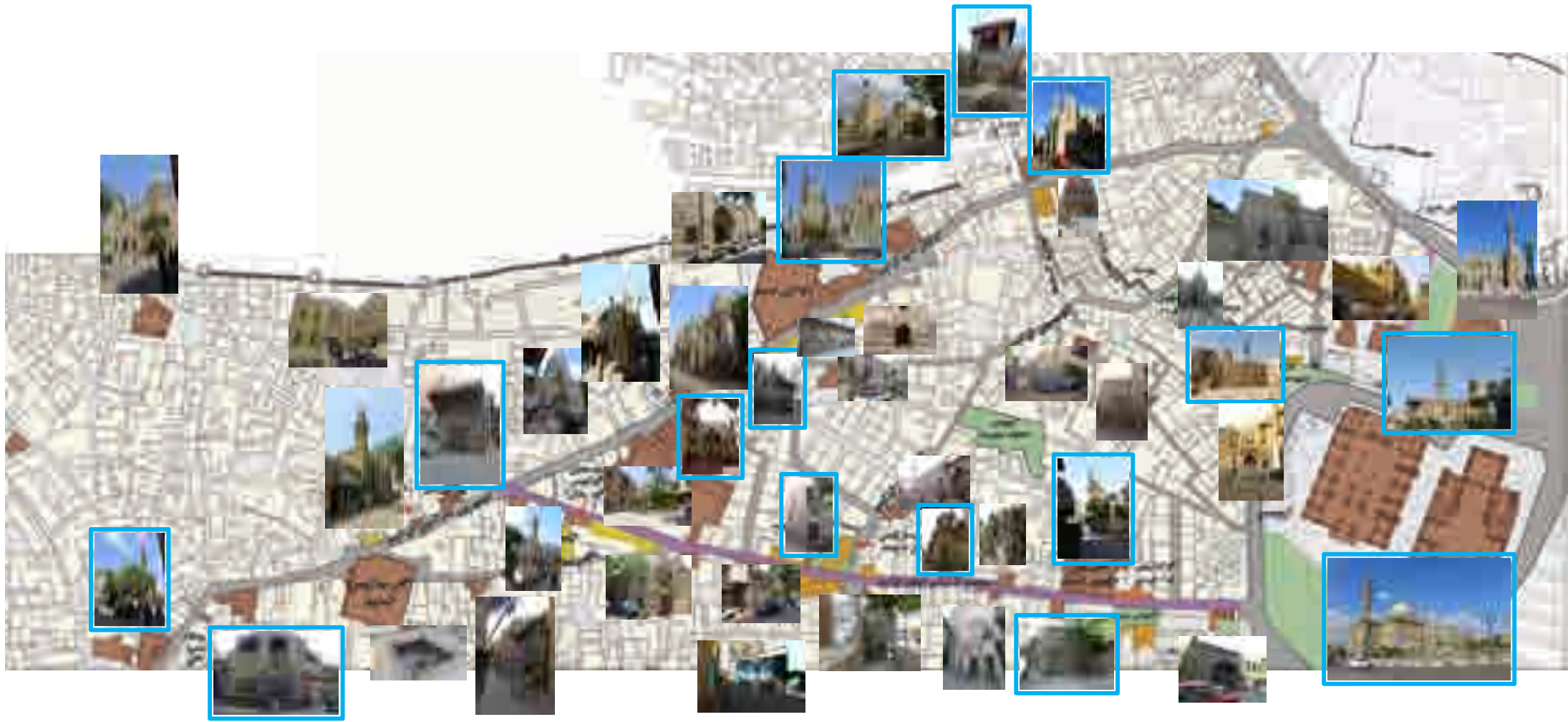
Souq al-Silah



Bayt Yakan; Toyota
Foundation May 2016 –
Apr. 2018. 29 workshops
as an opportunity to build
community, a place for
everyone



Manjak Silahdar → Tourist Information Center



Make use of unused historical buildings.

In particular, the Sabil has been replaced by the installation of a water supply system.

The idea of using an underground cistern in addition to the GF and 1st floor was conceived at a residents' workshop.

- History of Islamic Architecture;
Global architectural culture
Geometry-Muqarnas
- Special features of Cairo's monument
Napoleon's map → Urban Tissue; Hala
Value of historic buildings along → street, landscape preservation
Sultan Hasan, Sabil Kuttab → reusing historic building

Underground cisterns at Sabil Kuttab are used as emergency water tanks.

Modern technology may be used to store drinking water or to store water for planting or for use as water in case of fire.

Underground structures as a historic resource remain under-recognised. For example, channels for drainage could be considered for some modern use.

Reusing historic monument

- Residents' opinion through the series of workshops

Landscape conservation

- It will be merit for tourism, though in the relation of residents' daily lives, what do they think?

What is the value of history?

- Thinking historical values in contemporary life and sustainability for the future.

The role of facilitators

- Communicate clearly to residents

- Useful information for residents to become more familiar with their heritage

Uniform residential planning

- In my opinion, there is a slightly different way of thinking, which is not in keeping with the historic town.
- There is a need to listen to residents' views.