

## PLATES



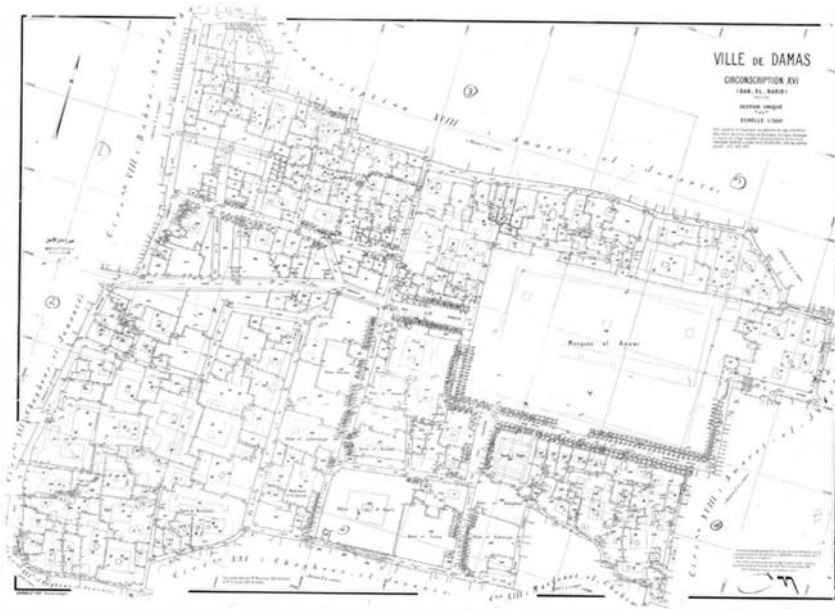


Fig. 1. French cadastral plan of Damascus, scale of 1:500, 1934.

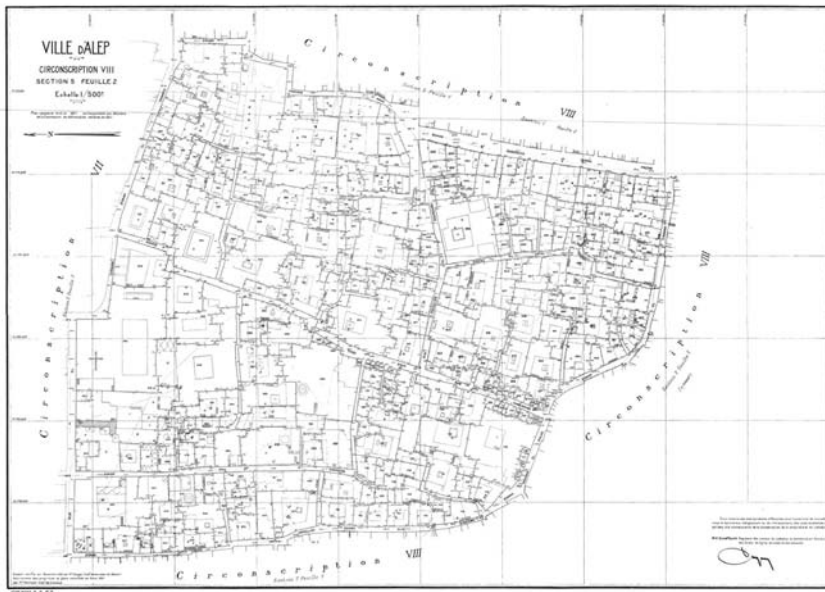


Fig. 2. French cadastral plan of Aleppo, scale of 1:500, 1931.



Fig. 3. French map of Latakia "Lattaquié," scale of 1:10000, 1941.

A.D.	600	700	800	900	1000	1100	1200	1300	1400
ANDALUSIA			EMIRATE OF CORDOVA		CALIPHATE OF CORDOVA			NASRIDS OF GRANADA	
MOROCCO			IDRISIDS		BERBERS				
ALGERIA					FATIMIDS		BEDOUINS, CHRISTIANS AND BERBERS		
TUNISIA			AGHLABIDS		ZIRIDS				
LYBIA								HAFSIDS	
EGYPT					FATIMIDS		AYYUBIDS		MAMLUKS
GREAT SYRIA		UMAYYADS		TULUNIDS					
ARABIAN PENINSULA						CARMATHIANS		ARAB TRIBES	
IRAQ	SASANIDS		'ABBASIDS					IL-KHANS	
PERSIA	THE PROPHET	THE FOUR CALIPHS			BUWAYHIDS	SELJUKS			
TRANSOXANIA					GHAZNAVIDS				TIMURIDS
AFGHANISTAN			TALIHIDS	SAFFARIDS			CENTRAL ASIAN MONGOLS		
BALKANS									OTTOMANS
ASIA MINOR			BYZANTINES						

Fig. 4. Chronological Table.

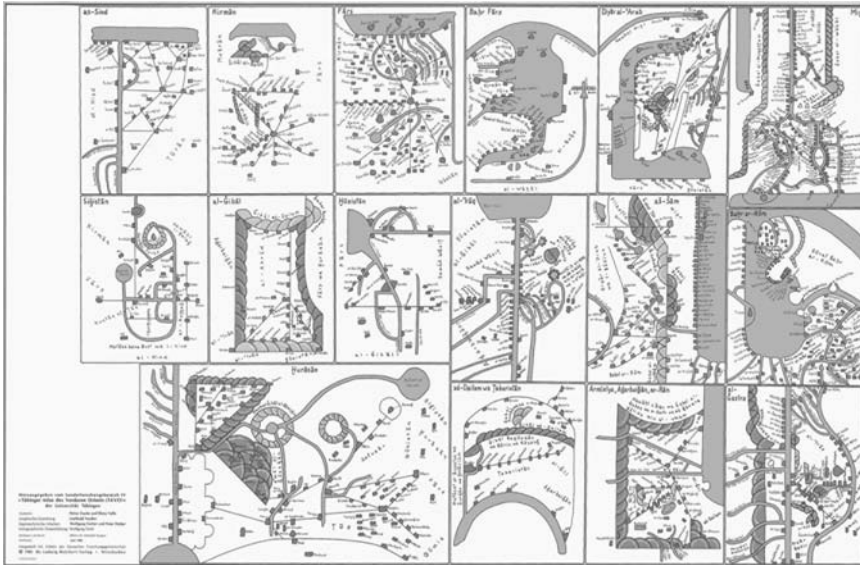


Fig. 5. The Maps of Ibn Hauqal ca. 988 A.D. From TAVO, *The Tübingen Atlas des Vorderen Orients*, Wiesbaden 1977–1993.

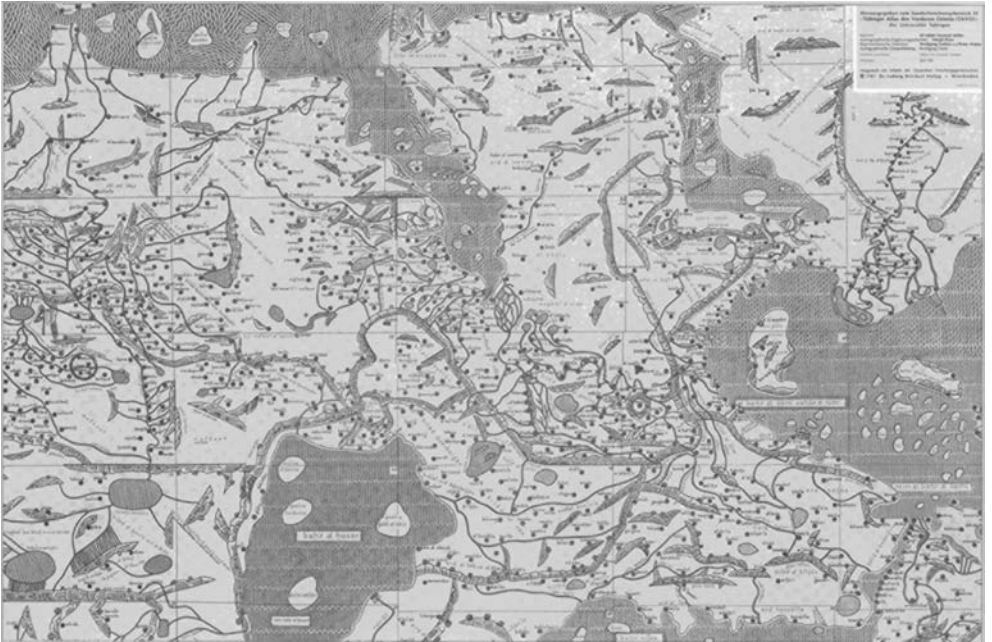


Fig. 6. Idrisi's Maps of the World 1154 A.D. From TAVO, *The Tübinger Atlas des Vorderen Orients*, Wiesbaden 1977–1993.



Fig. 7. Map of the world by the twelfth century Sicilian geographer Idrīsī. The Mediterranean is recognizable up to the Straits of Gibraltar, but the Atlantic coasts of Spain and Africa, India, and SE Asia show ignorance. By contrast, South Russia, Central Asia, and China are shown in some detail. The titling of the map is upside down. Idrīsī travelled widely and plainly knew much more of the Muslim world than appears here. His map shows how dependent Islam still was upon Ptolemy's Geography. From Michael Rogers, *The Spread of Islam*, Elsevier Phaidon, 1976.

ANDRÉ RAYMOND



Fig. 1. The roofs of Algiers.



Fig. 2. The Roman Propylees of Damascus.

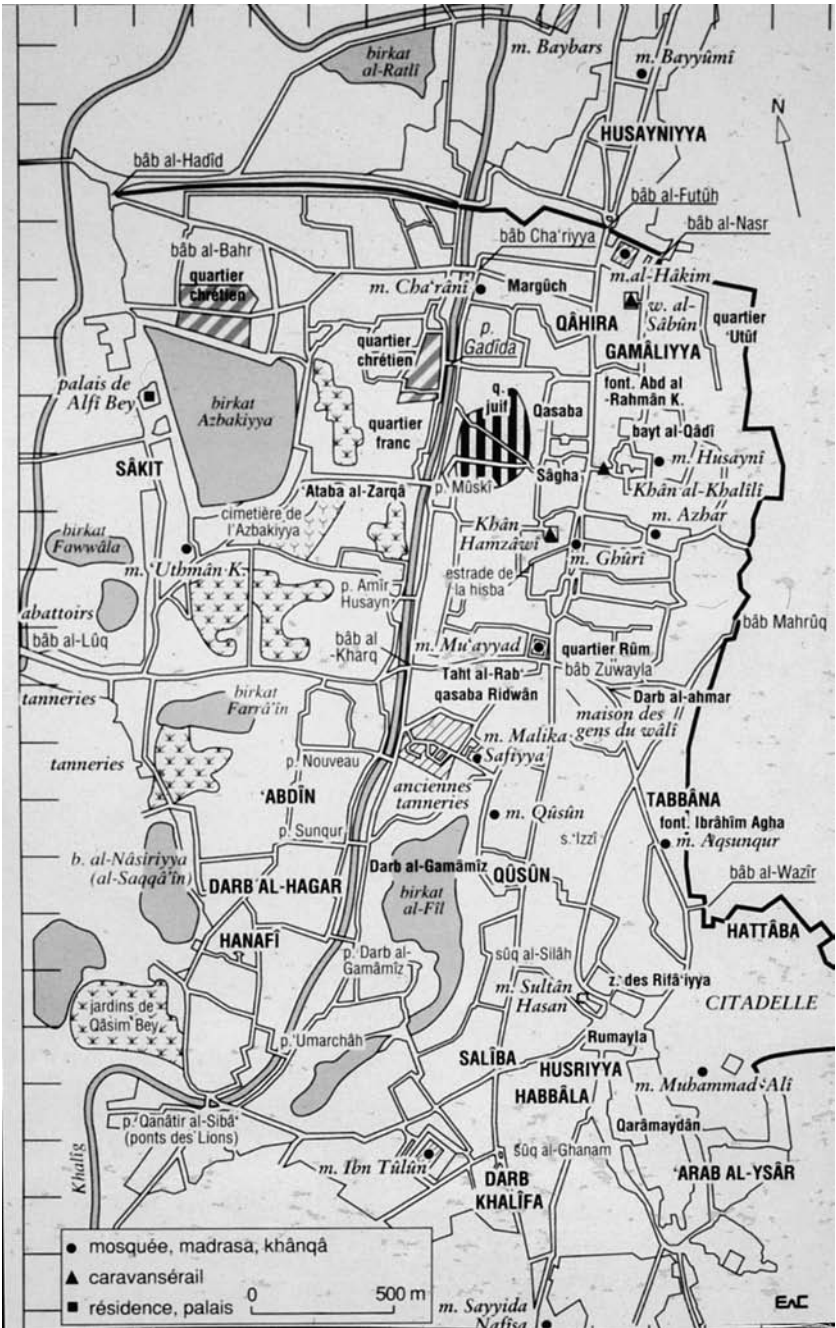


Fig. 3. Cairo in the Ottoman period.

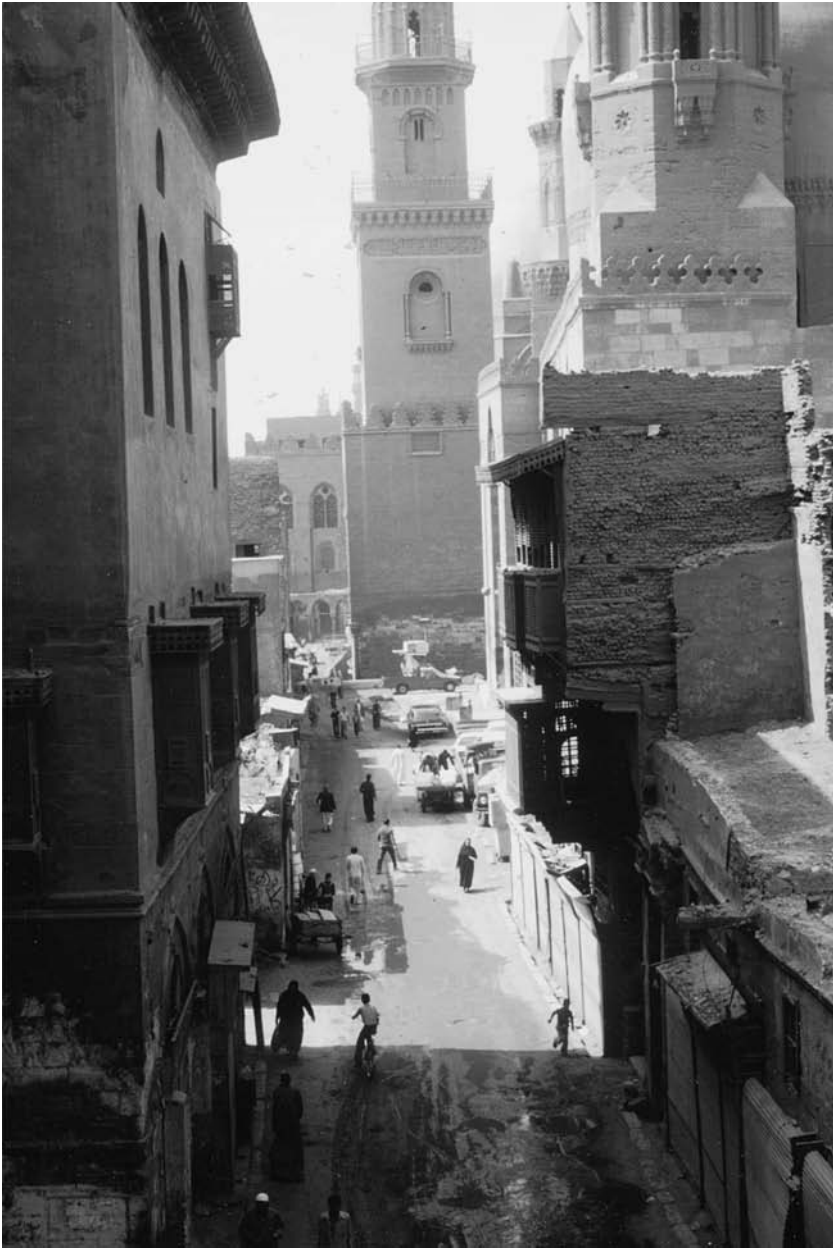


Fig. 4. The Qasaba of Cairo.



Fig. 5. Qahira region of Cairo (from the *Description de l'Égypte*).

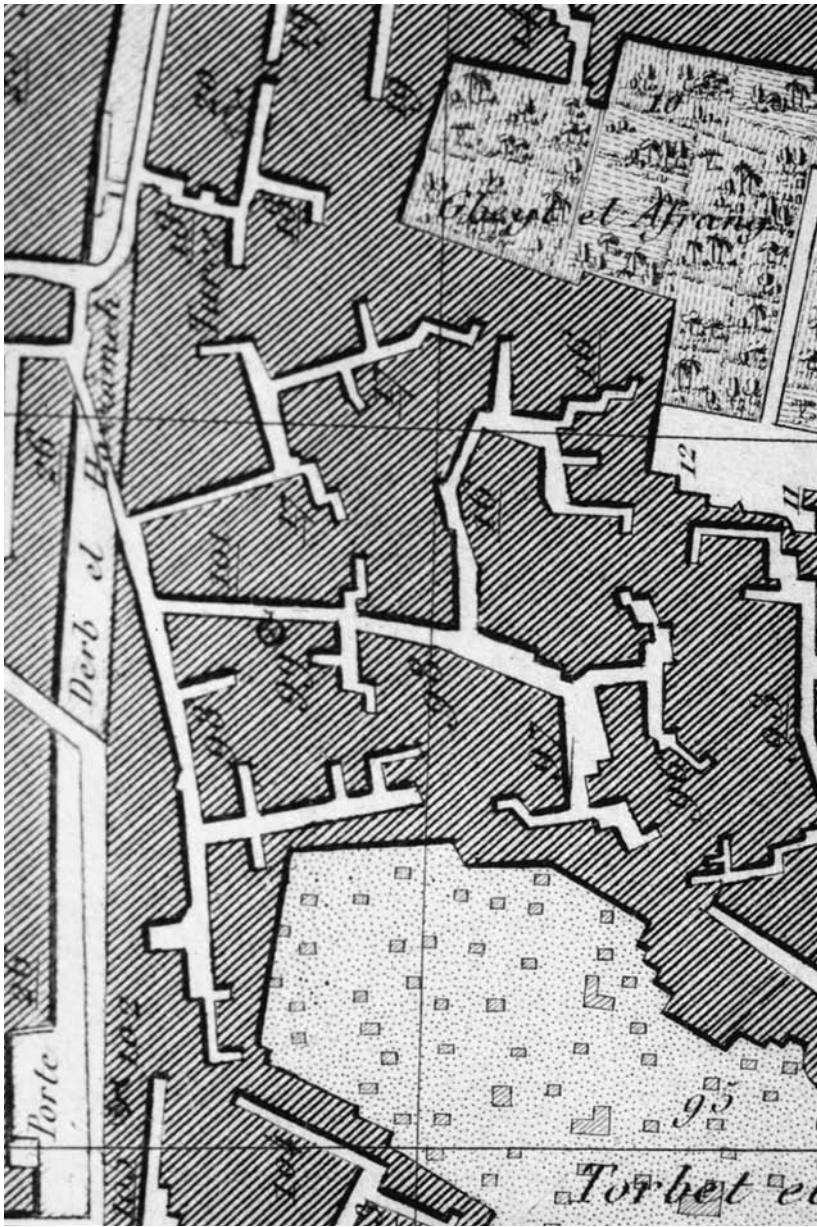


Fig. 6. Kawm al-Shaykh Salama quarter in Cairo (from the *Description*).

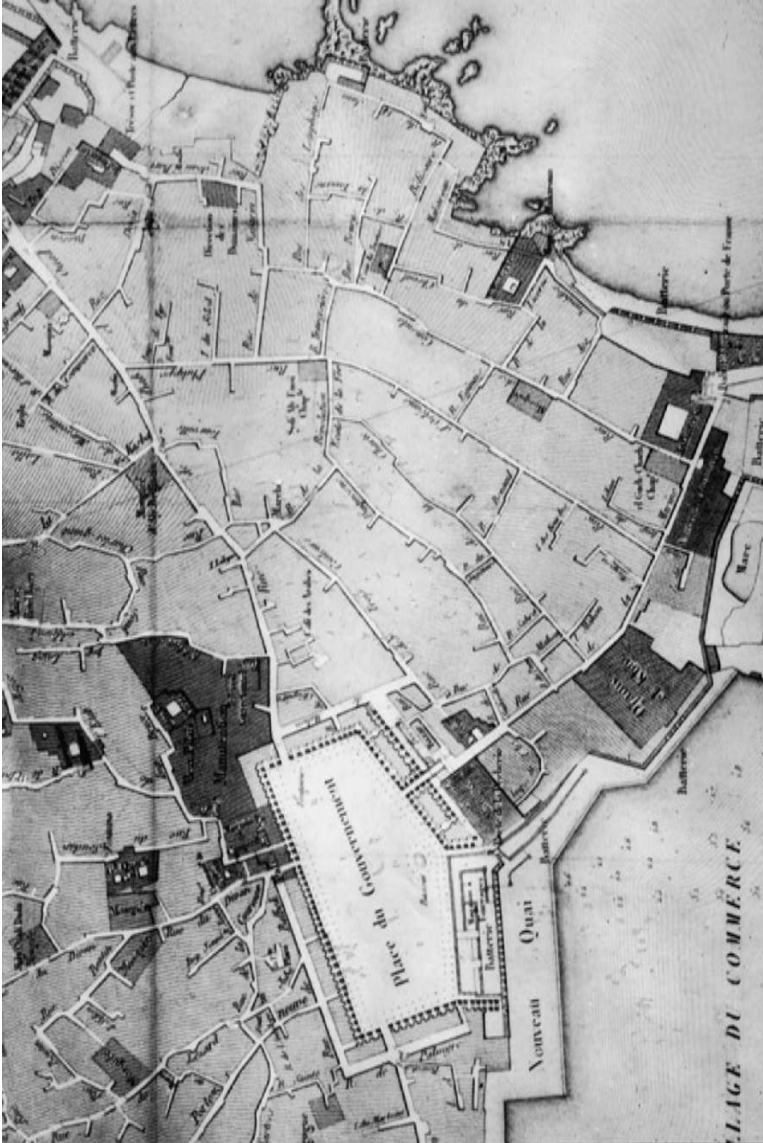


Fig. 7. Algiers street network: lower city (from Pelet's map, 1832).



Fig 8. Algiers upper city (from Pelet, 1832).



Fig. 9. Elite's residence quarter in Tunis.

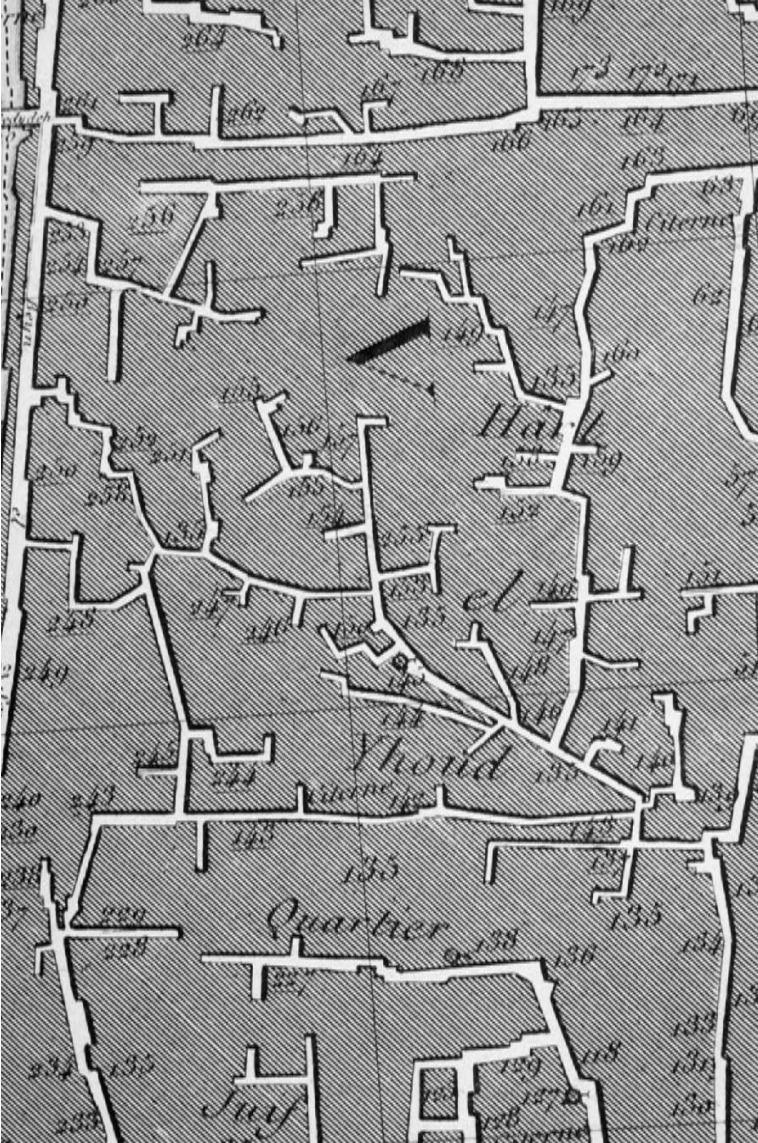


Fig. 10. Jewish quarter in Cairo (from the *Description*).



Fig. 1. Compact urban tissue resulting from abutting one structure against its neighboring structures. This was the predominant traditional pattern in the Islamic world. Two examples, drawn to the same scale, are illustrated here: On the left (a) is a partial plan from Sidi Bou Sa'id located on the Mediterranean in northern Tunisia. On the right (b) is a partial plan from Dar'iyah near Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. After sources from the author.

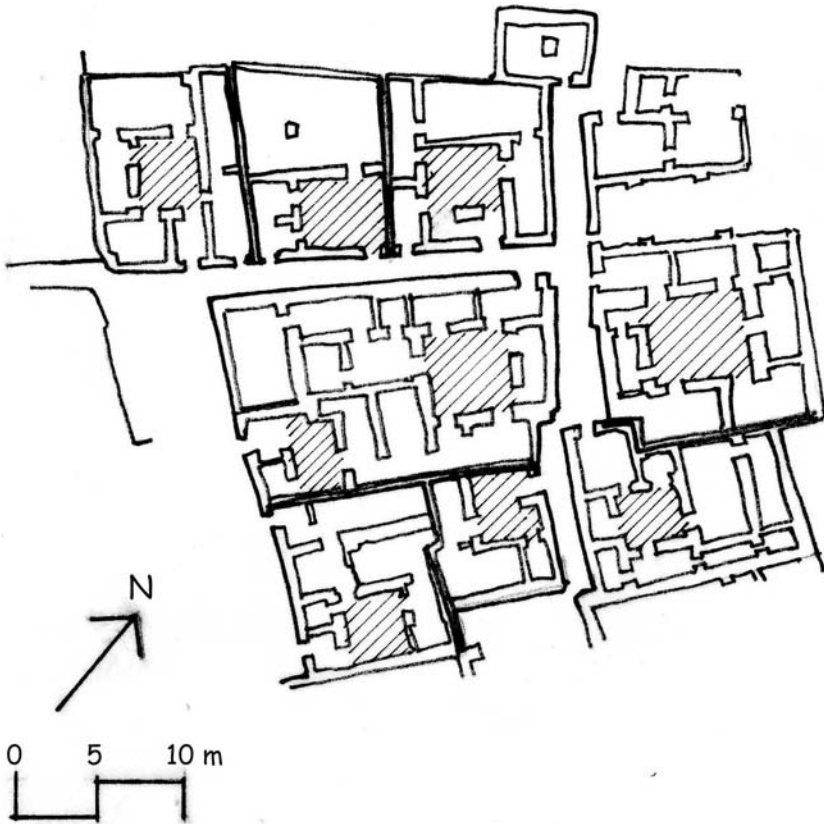


Fig. 2. The organizational pattern of clustered courtyard houses, predominant in many regions of the Islamic world, pre-date Islam. This example from the ancient city of Ur in southern Mesopotamia is dated at about 2000 B.C.E. The drawing denotes, by double lines, the use of the party wall between adjacent neighbors. After a drawing by L. Woolley.

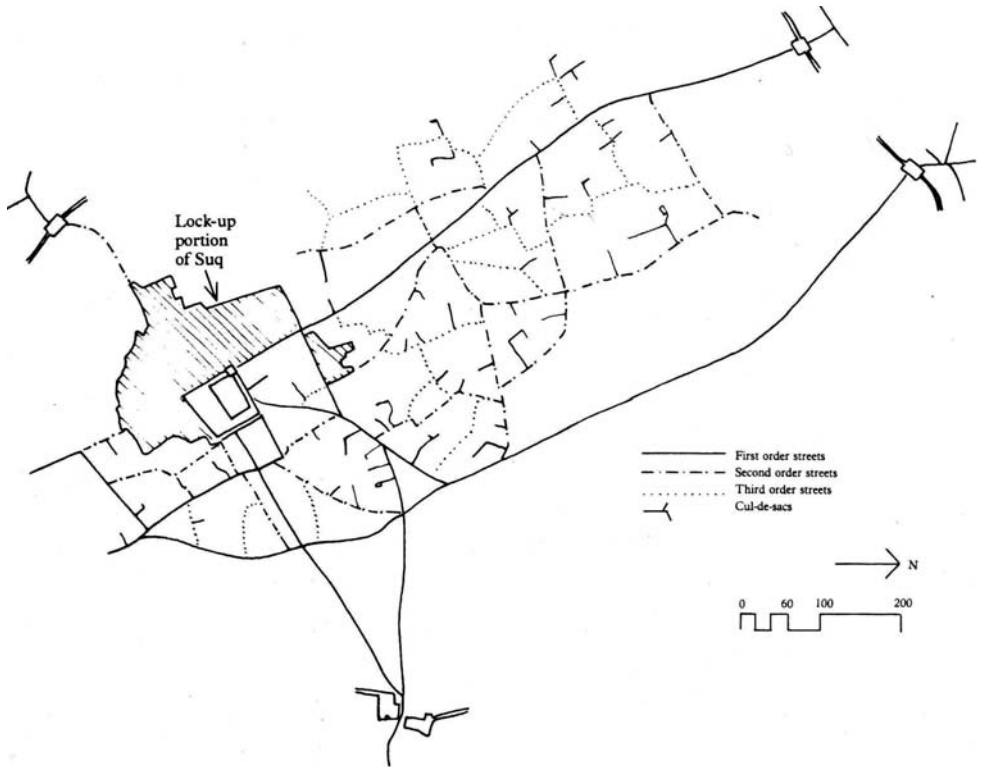
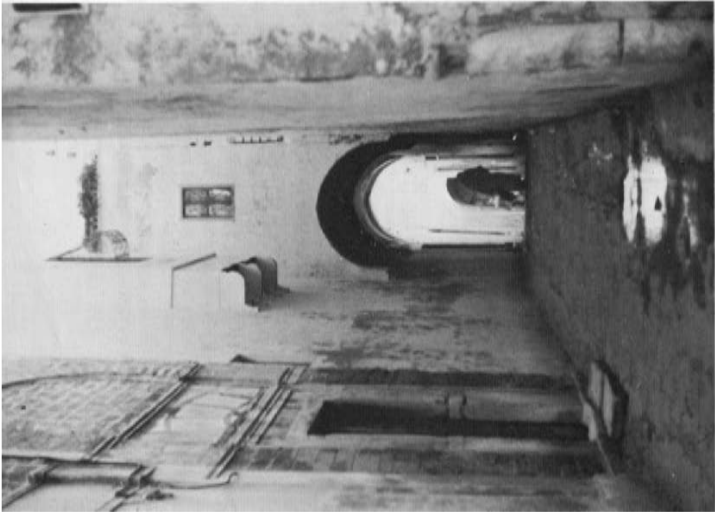
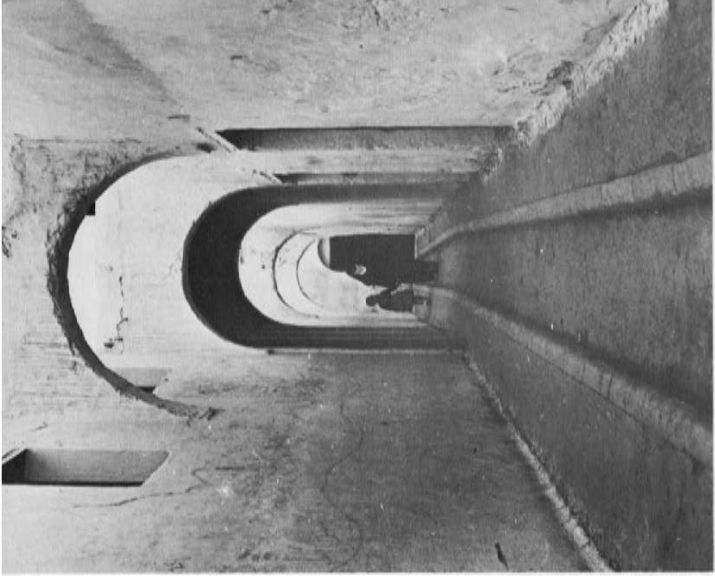


Fig. 3. The street hierarchy in Tunis medina, showing the three levels of public through streets, and their linkages to the privately controlled cul-de-sacs. From the author's book *Arabic-Islamic Cities*, 1986.



(a)



(b)

Fig. 4. Examples of elements above the street: On the left (a) is a street in Tunis medina showing a *Sabat*, and a projection from the upper level within the *Fina* space of the house. On the right (b) is an example from Rabat medina, Morocco, showing buttressing arches and a *Sabat*. The sidewalk width on both sides is about the width of the *Fina* for the houses on each side of the street. From the author's book *Arabic-Islamic Cities*, 1986.

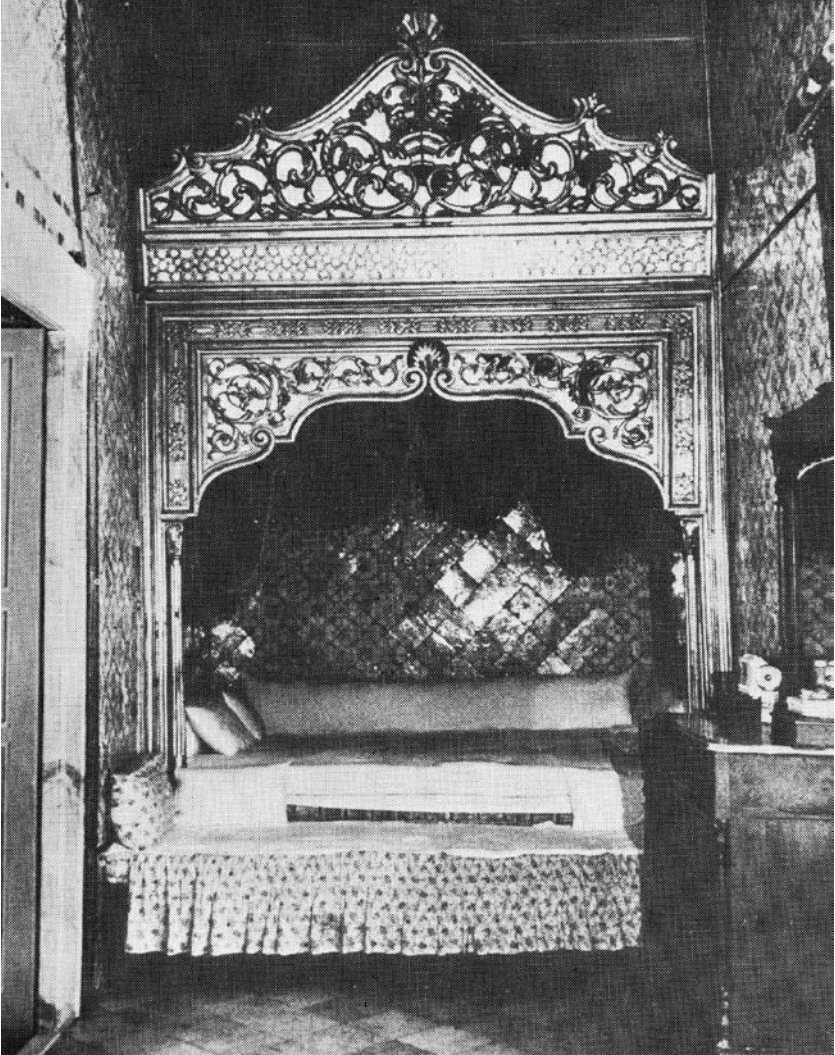


Fig. 5. Example of a *Hanut Hajjam* in Dar Bairam, Tunis medina. Note the tile work on the walls and the elaborate design of the bed alcove. From the author's book *Arabic-Islamic Cities*, 1986.

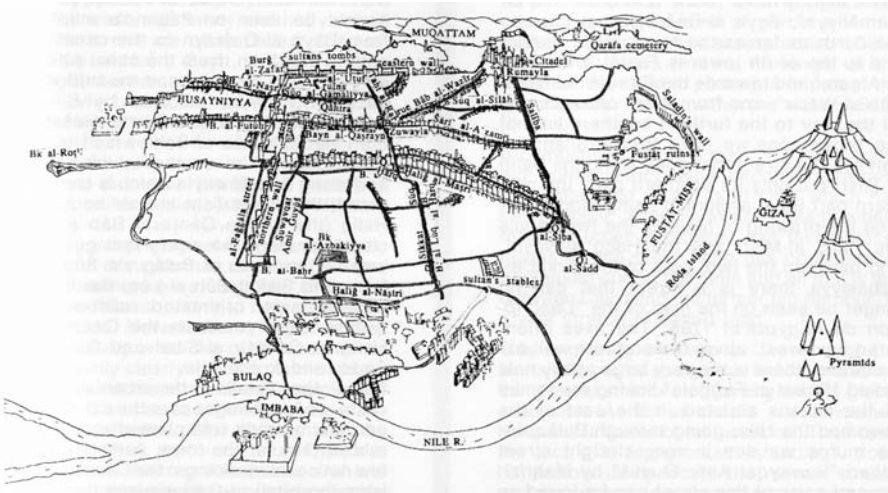


Fig. 1. Main axes structuring Cairo from Mateo Pagano's map: Canals. From *Environmental Design—Urban Morphogenesis*, Dell'Ocra Editore, 1993.

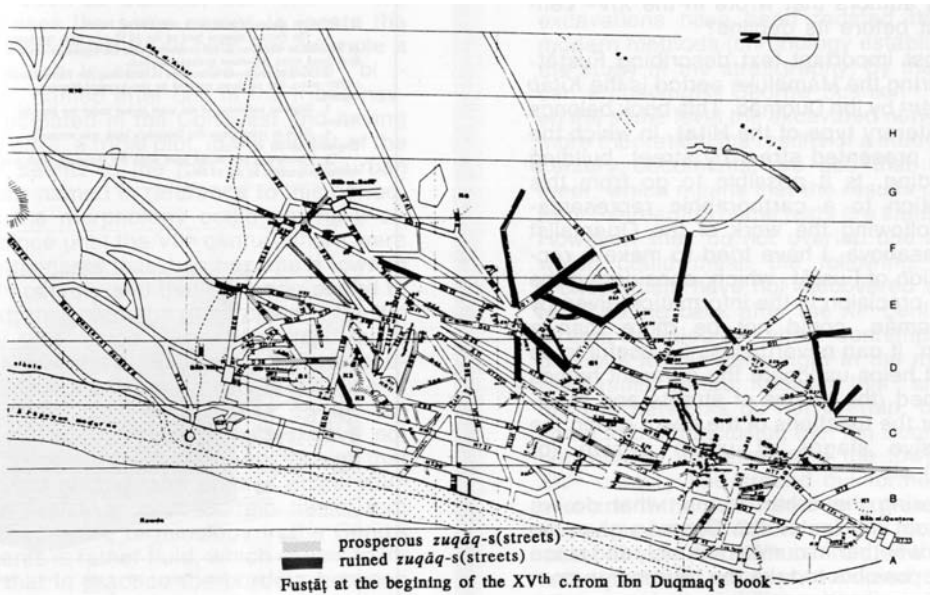


Fig. 2. Fustat at the beginning of the fifteenth century. From *Environmental Design—Urban Morphogenesis*, 1993.



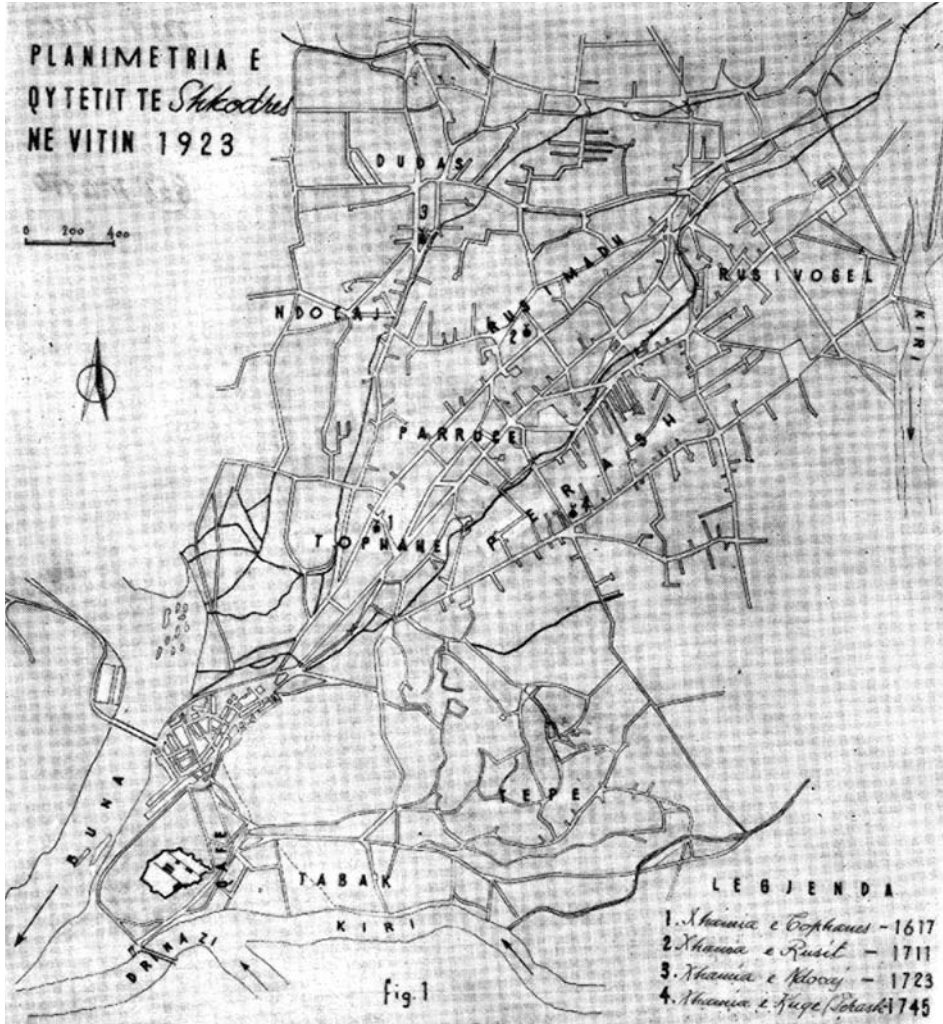


Fig. 1. Plan of Shkodër in 1923.



Fig. 2. View of a street in Plovdiv. (Photograph by P. Pinon.)



Fig. 3. View of a street in Bucharest in the mid-nineteenth century.  
(Engraving according to M. Doussault.)



Fig. 4. Plan of Edirne in 1854, by Colonel Osmont.



Fig. 5. Plan of Trikala. (According to F. Tsapala-Bardouli).



Fig. 6. Plan of the caršija of Sarajevo (1882).

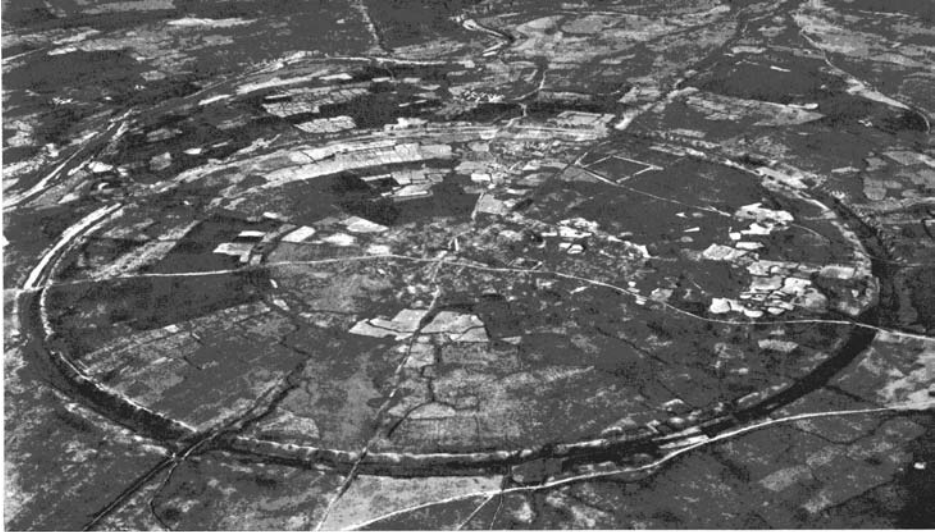


Fig. 1. Firuzabad (Ghirshman 1962).



Fig. 2. Bishapur (Ghirshman 1962).



The three ground patterns of the streets in Isfahan

1. Oldest street patterns of islamic Isfahan
2. Street patterns of tenth century Isfahan
3. Street patterns from era of Shah Abbas

Fig. 3. Isfahan, streets (Gaube-Wirth 1978 and Gaube 1979).

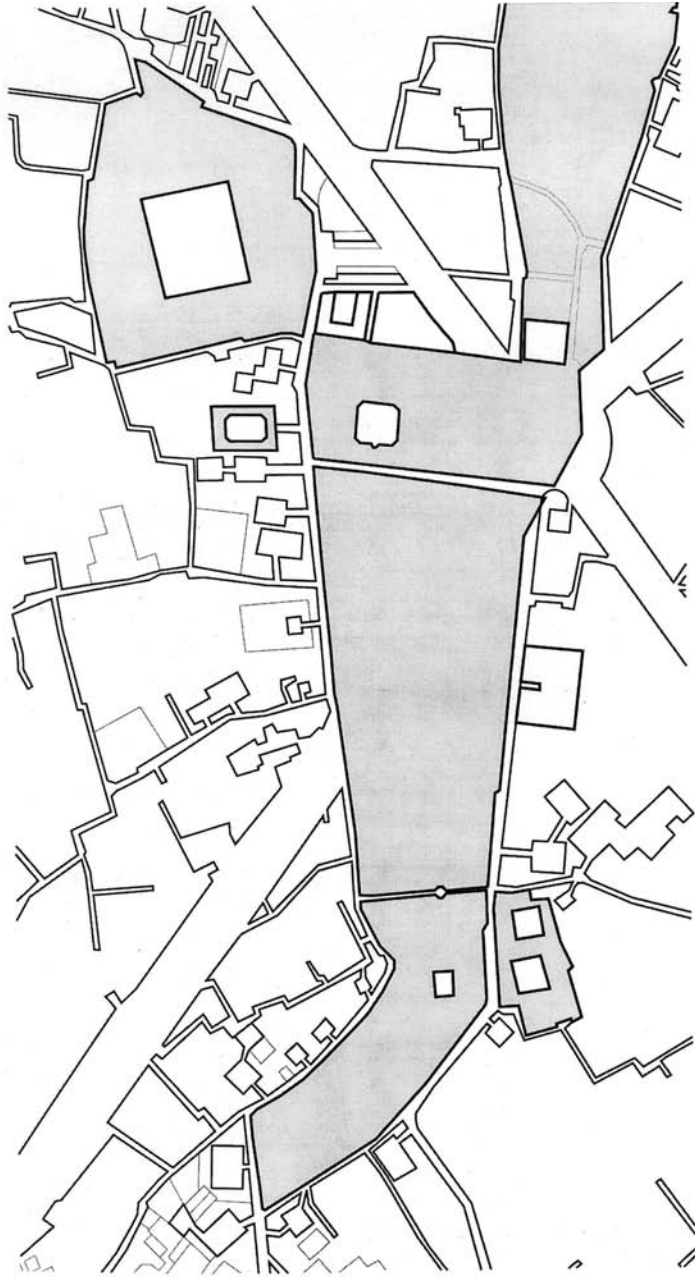
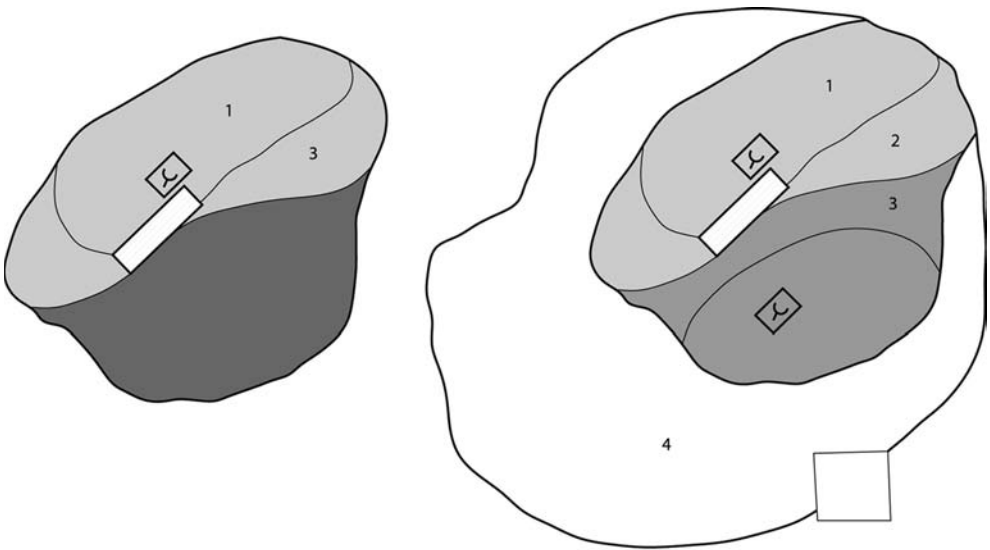
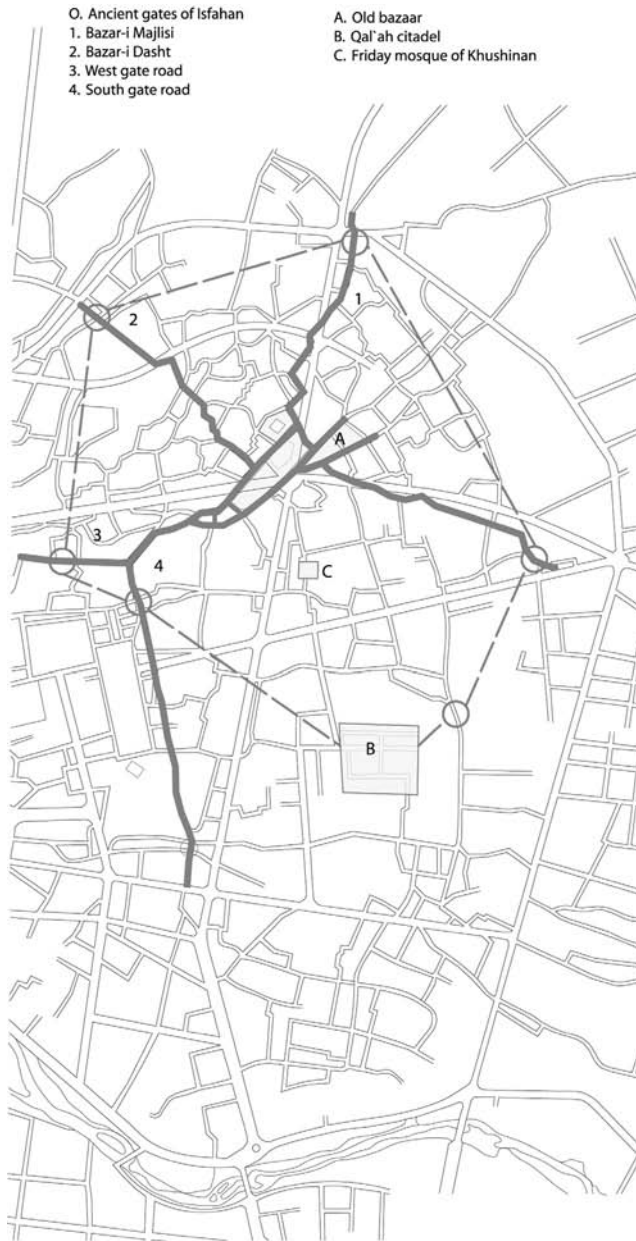


Fig. 4. Isfahan, the old maidān (Gaube-Wirth 1978 and Gaube 1979).



The development of Khushinan and Yahudiyya

Fig. 5. Isfahan, Khūshinān, and Yahūdiyya (Gaube 1979).



The main axes of intra urban communication in old Isfahan

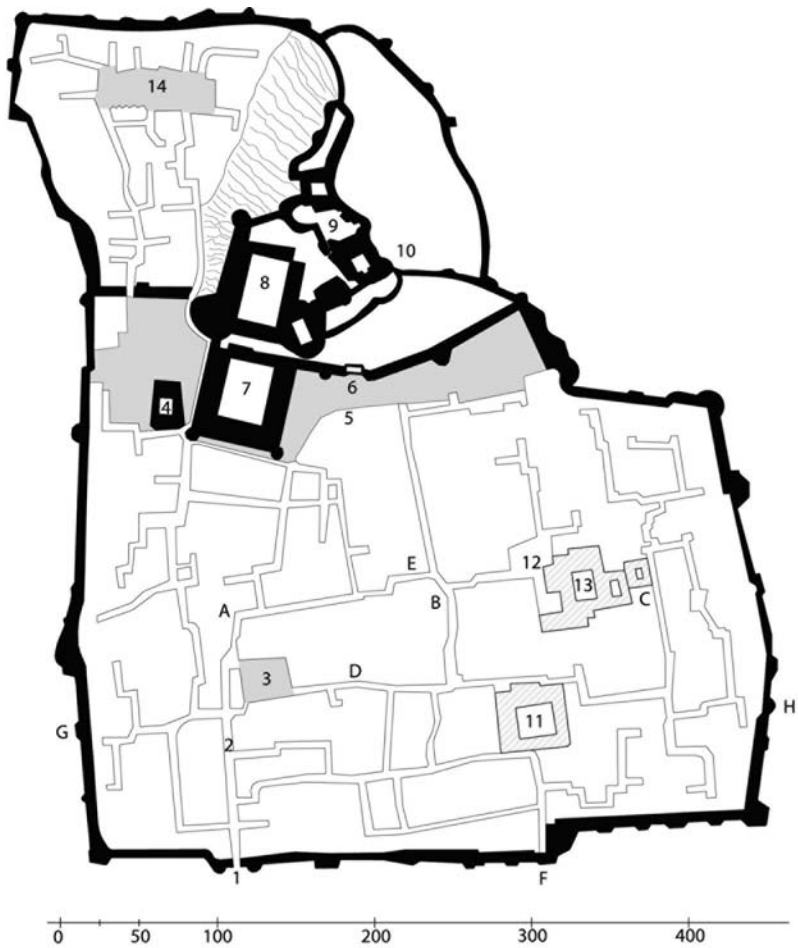
Fig. 6. Isfahan, the main axes (Gaube-Wirth 1978 and Gaube 1979).



Map of the inner city of Herat

- |    |              |   |         |
|----|--------------|---|---------|
| 1. | Great Mosque | ■ | Mosques |
| 2. | Governor     | ● | Water   |
| 3. | Citadel      |   |         |

Fig. 7. Herat, inner city (Gaubé 1979).



Map of the old city of Bam

- |    |                     |     |                             |      |                        |
|----|---------------------|-----|-----------------------------|------|------------------------|
| 4. | Caravanserai        | 10. | Governor's house            | A-C. | North-south urban axes |
| 5. | Citadel terrace     | 11. | Mosque                      | D-E. | East-west urban axes   |
| 6. | Citadel gate        | 12. | Zur-khanah                  | F-H. | City gates             |
| 7. | Square with stables | 13. | Mansion                     |      |                        |
| 8. | Artillery Park      | 14. | Square of northwest quarter |      |                        |
| 9. | Chahar-Fasl         |     |                             |      |                        |

Fig. 8. Bam, inner city (Gaubé 1979).

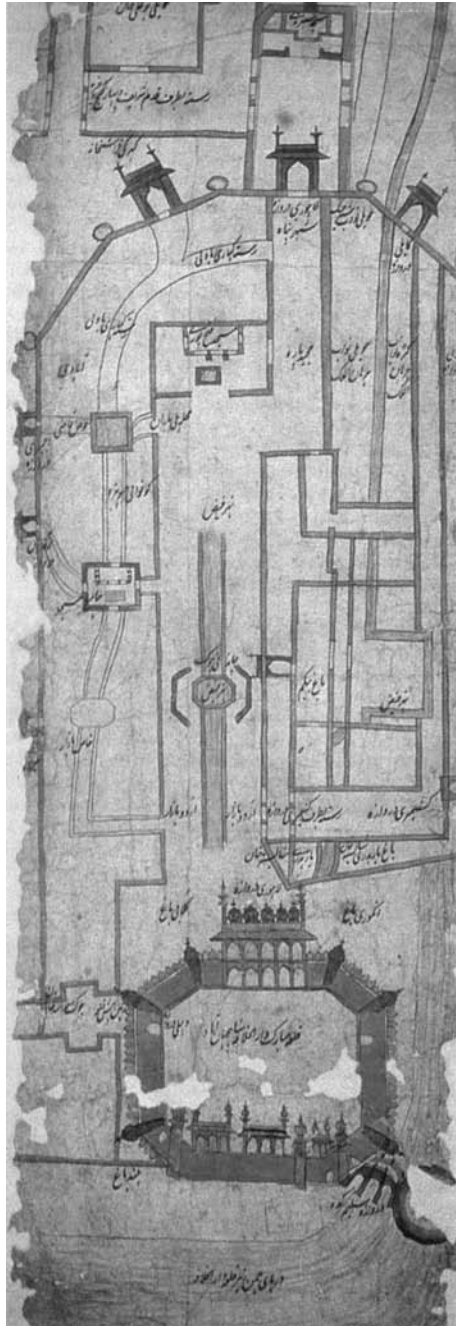


Fig. 1. Shahjahanabad. (From *Indian Maps and Plans* by Susan Gole, Manohar Publication, India, 1989.)

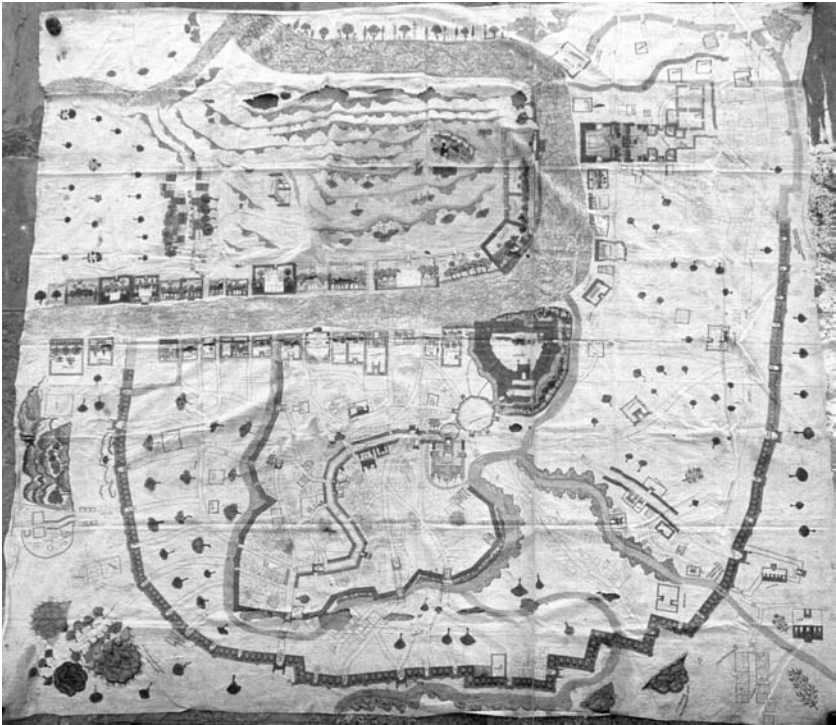


Fig. 2. Agra. (From *Indian Maps and Plans* by Susan Gole, Manohar Publication, India, 1989.)

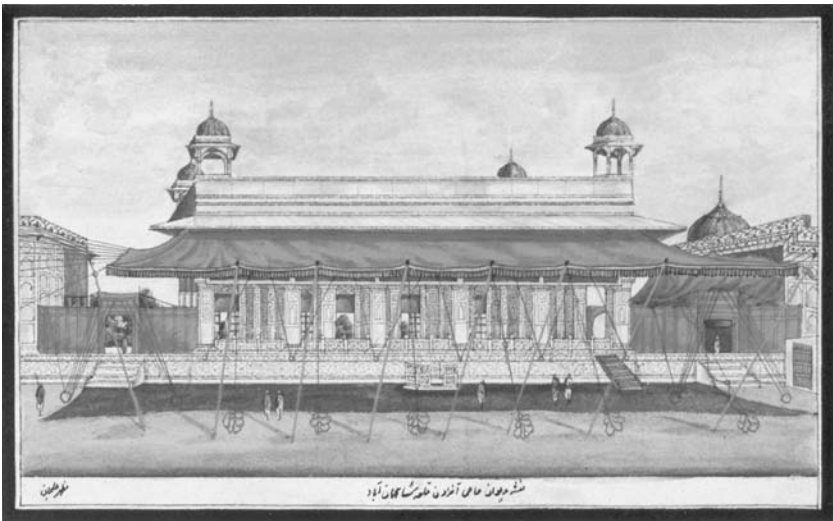


Fig. 3. The Diwan i-Khass in the Red Fort, Delhi.



Fig. 4. A detail of the map of Shahjahanabad dated 1830.

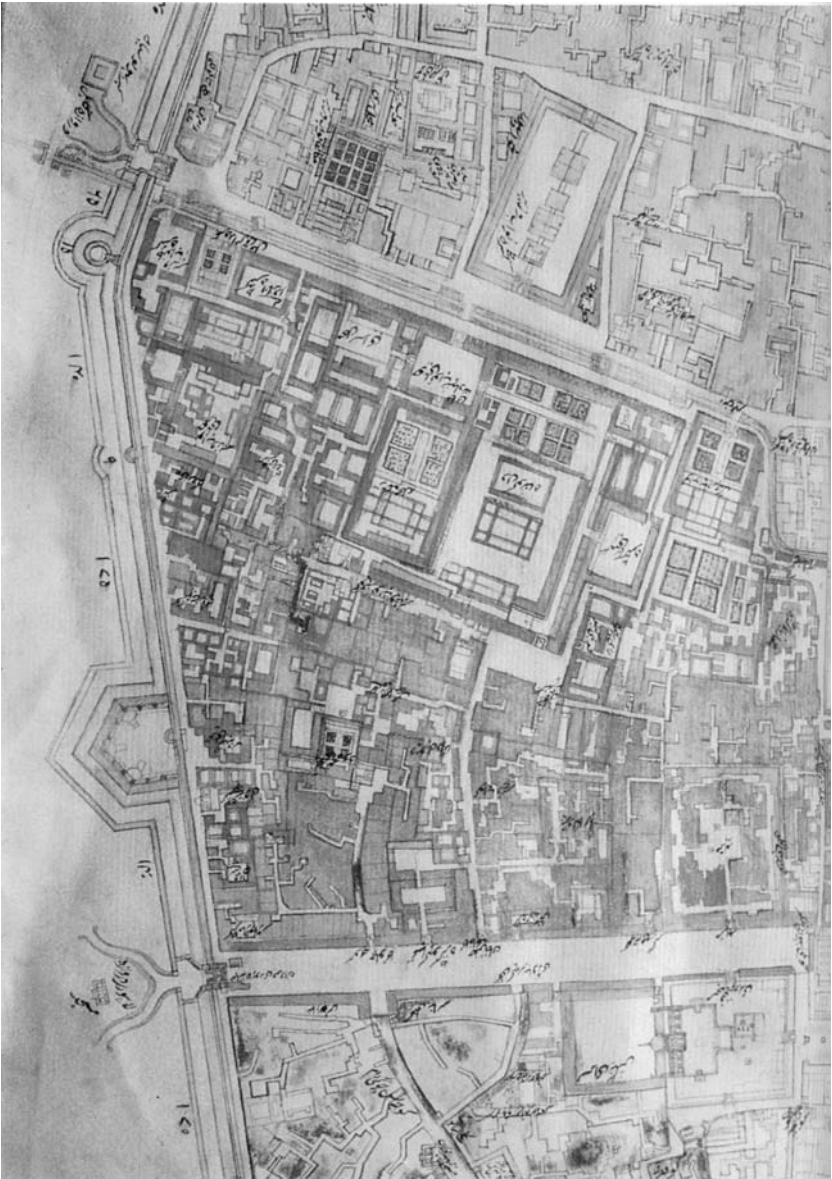


Fig. 5. The quarter between Kabul Gate and Lahore Gate in the map of Shahjahanabad dated 1830.



Fig. 6. Reconstructive map of Old Delhi in 1857.

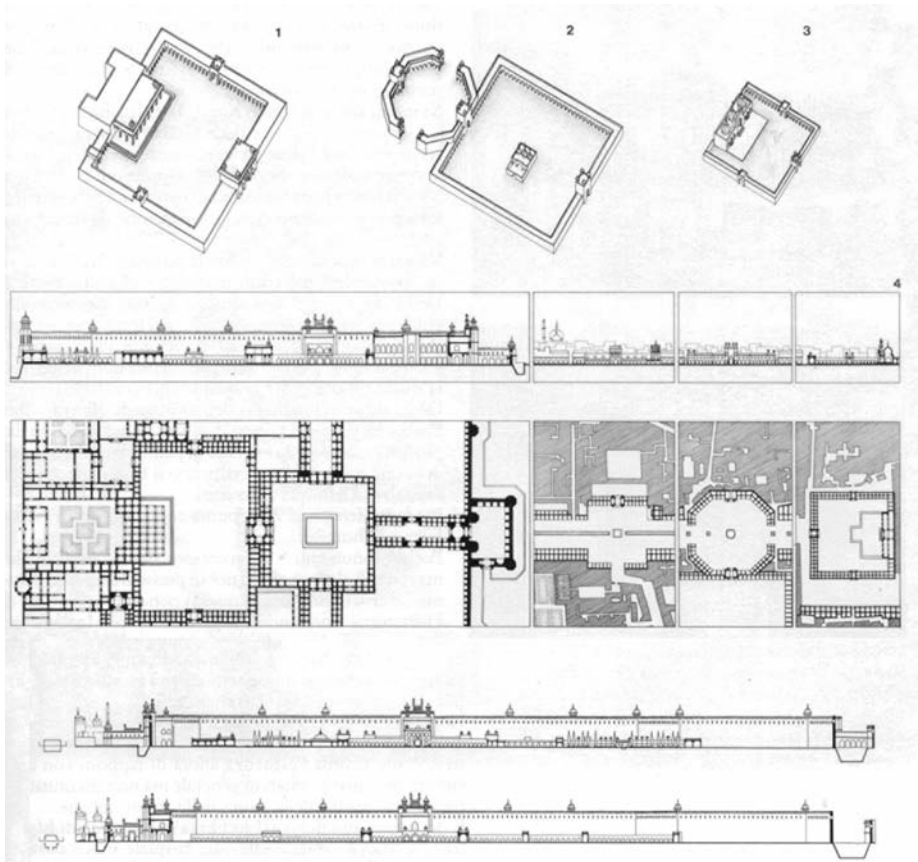


Fig. 7. Plan and transversal sections. 1. Diwan i-Amm; 2. Jahanara Begum Sarai; 3. Fatehpuri Masjid.



Fig. 8. In an arbitrary view of Old Delhi dated 1858 we see the Chandny Chowk.

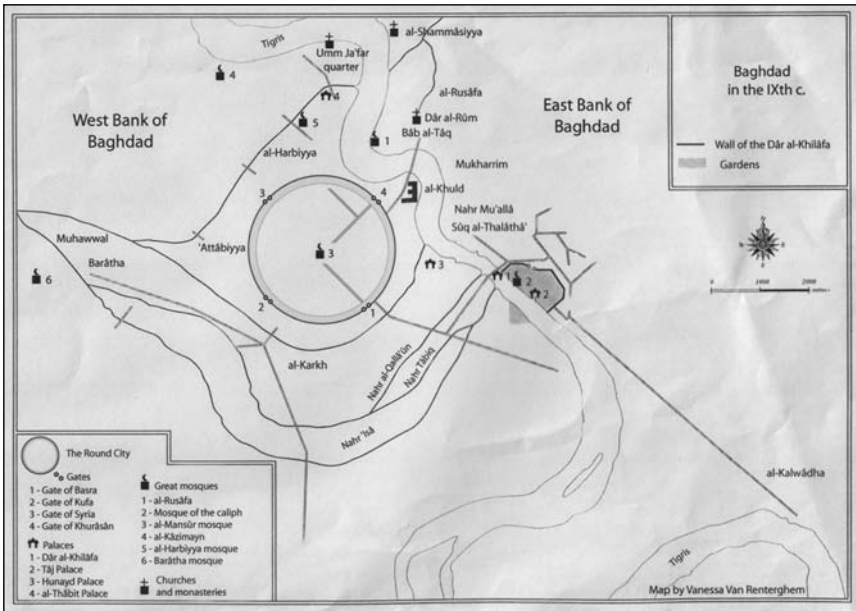


Fig. 1. Baghdad in the ninth century.

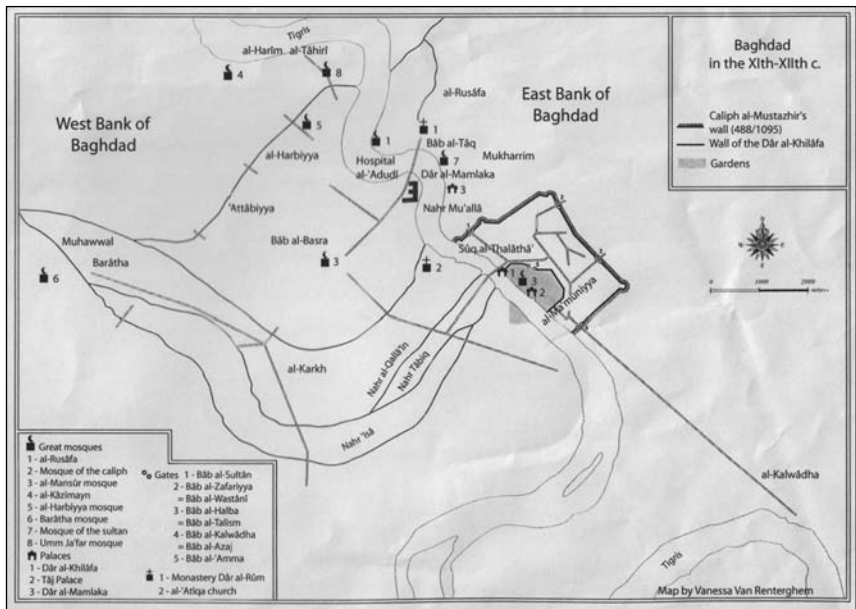


Fig. 2. Baghdad in the eleventh–twelfth century.

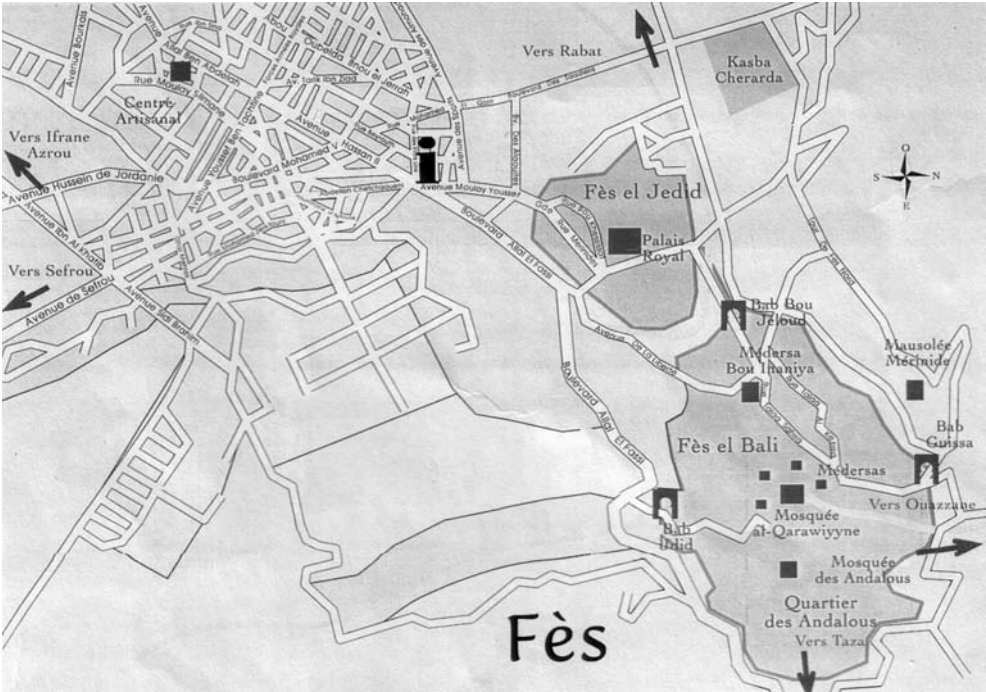


Fig. 1. Plan of Fez.



Fig. 1. The city of Tunis. Scale 1/5000. Plan by Colin. Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale.

This plan, dated 1860, is probably the first such representation of the city obtained using reliable, if not perfect, instruments. At the bottom (east) is the Lake of Tunis, the outline of the old port and the future TGM Station. Above these are vegetable gardens and orchards through which the drainage canals pass. One can just make out the future Avenue de la Marine and the Maison de France under construction. In the centre of the plan are the Central Medina, encircled by walls, and the Bab el Bahr gate. From here, to the right, extends the Rbat Bab el Souika, next to which, on the eastern side, are a Jewish and two Muslim cemeteries. The Rbat Bab el Souika is encircled by its own walls to the north, while to the west it shares them with the Central Medina. To the east the walls are replaced by marshland. Between the western extremity of the Rbat, the Central Medina, and the Kasbah is a large open space used for military drills.

The Kasbah forms a separate city, next to the western side of the Central Medina, with which it communicates via a gate. It contains the royal palace, congregational mosque, and baths. The Central Medina, encircled by walls, is flanked to the south by the fortified Rbat Bab el Djedid, which includes Muslim cemeteries and uninhabited areas. Note that no road from the hinterland leads directly into the Central Medina. The traveller must first present himself at one of the peripheral gates, obtain right of entry, and then repeat this at one of the gates to the inner city. In conclusion, the city proper of Tunis, Tuns el Hâdhira, is made up of three distinct agglomerates, from north to south in succession, from the hill-cemetery of Djellaz to the high ground to the north.

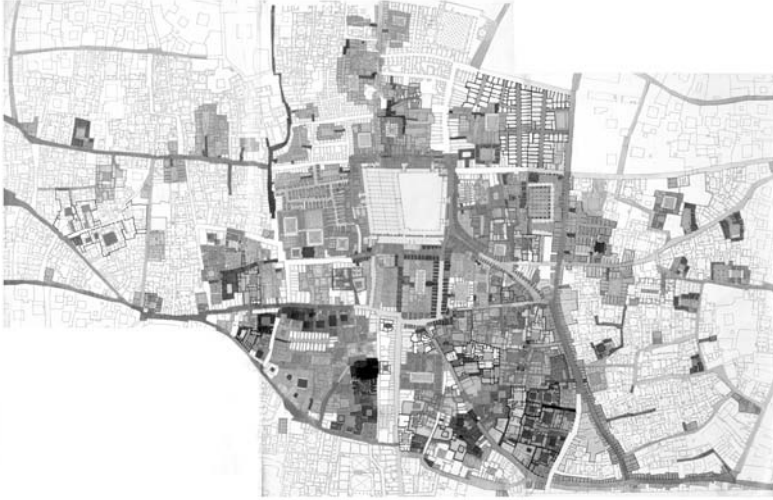


Fig. 2. Tunis Medina. Scale 1/1000. The inner city. Plan by Roberto Berardi.

The plan illustrates the inner city. Above, to the west, the Kasbah is delimited by a red line. To the south, from Bab el Djedid, is the forked route that begins at the gate and the blacksmith's souq (Rue el Menatki, Rue des Juges, Rue des Plaideurs) and ends in one direction (Rue Ben Bjebi, Rue Mohsen) at Place du Château, once the site of a royal palace, while in the other it continues as far as the souqs, crosses them, skirting the Great Mosque, and proceeds to Bab Benat. This last stretch constitutes a main route that goes from Bab Benat to the Great Mosque in one direction and Rue de la Kasbah in the other.

A second main route (Rue Ben Tayed—Rue Essourdou) breaks off, to the south, from a side gate of the palace, proceeds towards the Great Mosque and then branches off to become Rue Sidi Ali Azouz and join Rue Djamâa el Zitouna. From here it runs into Souq el Grana, coming from Bab el Souika, that forks off towards Bab el Carthage to the east.

A third main route leaves Bab el Dzira with the name of Rue des Teinturiers and branches off in two directions: Souq el Blat, as far as the Great Mosque, and Rue Sidi Ali Azouz, which then flows into Rue Djamâa el Zitouna. The plan illustrates how these so-called main routes are studded with minor religious buildings—mesjeds, zaouias, and madrasas—and specialized staples near the city gates. It is this concentration of socially significant places that qualifies them as two main routes, as distinct from secondary routes.

The olive-green area on the plan to the right represents the destroyed part of the Hafsia, almost entirely organized around blind alleys, starting from Souq el Grana. Above, in the centre, is the network of dovetailing souqs, interwoven with the Great Mosque, madrasas, *hammans*, *zaouias* and staples.

The term “main route” does not indicate a street that cuts through large areas or that is more important hierarchically in terms of size; rather it indicates a frequently used route, where the presence of religious buildings and souqs selling food stuffs has created a less “private” route system than that of the blind alleys or secondary routes, which can be easily closed off.



Fig. 3. Tunis Medina. Scale 1/1000. The network of main routes. Plan by Roberto Berardi.

The “main routes” are not voids incised between the buildings, nor routes without buildings traced out on a hypothetical urban plan; rather, they are architectonic organisms composed of two rows dwellings facing each other along an access route.

These “ribbons” are represented on the plan. They correspond not only to the building alignments but also to a succession of segments, made up of buildings and family groups that protect the privacy of those within them. These “inner” zones are themselves delimited by the “ribbons.” In times of peril, the segments can be closed off, thereby interrupting the continuity of the route and impeding free circulation. Thus whole areas of the city are cut off, isolated from the outside. In such cases, the urban space seems entirely fragmented and the main routes loose their primary function within it.

At the beginning of these routes are, a city gate, the cell of a holy man, the staple of a guild, an occasional oukala. Along the routes, as already mentioned, are minor mosques, buildings for assisting pilgrims, theological schools, and mausolea. The city of the rich and socially important lies beyond these defensive belts.



Fig. 4. Tunis Medina. Scale 1/1000. The inner city. Plan by Roberto Berardi.

This plan is like a photographic negative of the preceding one; it represents the areas within the network of main and secondary routes. The routes act like protective belts, concealing what lies behind them. These protected areas, which vary in size and shape, are organized around blind alleys and lanes that can, if necessary, be closed off.

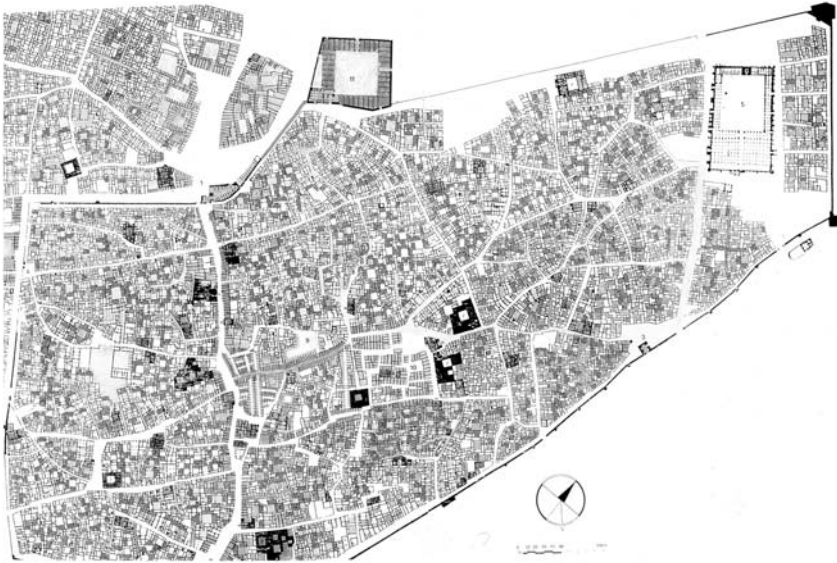


Fig. 5. Tunis Medina. Scale 1/1000. The blind alleys. Plan by Roberto Berardi.

This plan demonstrates the importance of the organization of the blind alleys in the construction of this urban space. The main routes are in yellow, the blind alleys (some of which branch off in different directions) in grey and brown. It becomes clear from the plan that the urban space follows complementary patterns of aggregation, obeying precise rules that concern, not so much a model of urban planning as the processes of dovetailing housing clusters and an intarsio-like organization on a general scale of agglomeration. At least until recently, the housing clusters represented the settlement of an extended family, or better still, of a particular lineage, and often these were created at the expense of garden areas. Thus, the order established by a blind alley—by its branches and the varying size of its *dars*—accounts for a widespread procedure in this urban society, not only in the construction of the space belonging to a particular lineage, but of the entire urban space.

The relation between the “ribbons” of houses and the clusters organized around the blind alleys could perhaps best be understood by studying changes in property ownership. Certainly, the settlements of prestigious families were generally grouped around the blind alleys, while along the defensive “ribbons” of houses, clients, staff, and other, less important members of the extended family settled, thereby forming a protective belt and, spatially, a barrier of invisibility. Note the different conception of urban space with regard to western European cities from the late middle ages to the present.

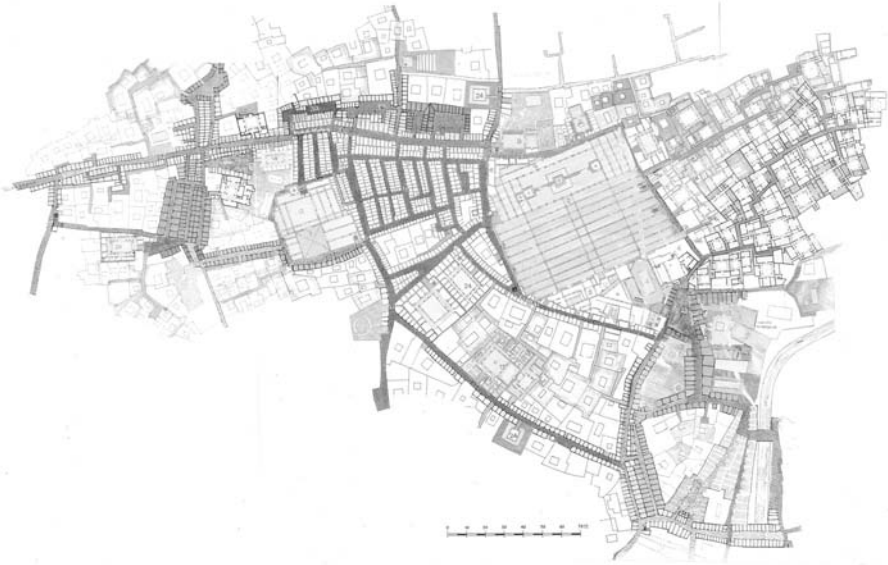


Fig. 6. Tunis Medina. Scale 1/1000. Around the Great Mosque. Plan by Roberto Berardi.

The Great Mosque, in yellow in the middle of the plan and completely surrounded by souqs, is inlaid in their pattern and is thus invisible. The same happens with the staples, which, like the large family aggregations, occupy spaces concealed behind the series of workshops. Where the souqs end abruptly, the “ribbons” of dwellings begin that conceal the larger, more wealthy habitations, made up of more than one house. Sometimes, for instance to the left below, the larger houses are provided with private staples, such as the Fondouk el Henna that opens onto Rue el Nayar, while its owner’s dwelling opens onto Rue Diamâa el Ghorbal, passing through a family shrine, now in ruins. The houses of the Ghorbal family dovetail with the northern side of the Fondouk el Henna from which one has access to them.

In the aggregate to the right of Rue Djamâa el Zitouna, between Rue de la Kasbah and Souq el Ouzar, the same type of conjunction between a large house and a workshop recurs. Next to the Great Mosque, at the intersection of Rue Sidi Ben Arous and Souq el Trouk, a zaouia, a madrasa, a small religious building, and a (destroyed) staple are interwoven in the kaisariyye. Types of organization around blind alleys or lanes, houses with dribas (the latter often with a complex articulation), “ribbons” of souqs, and of dwellings are here represented.

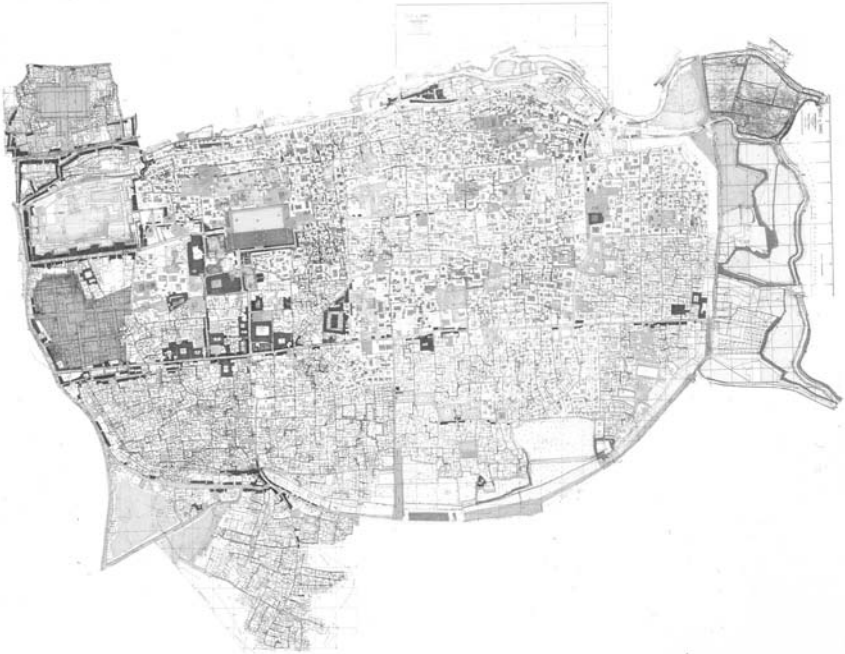


Fig. 7. Kairouan Medina. From Paola Jervis, "Kairouan," in *Environmental Design*, 1988. Measured drawing adapted by Roberto Berardi.

The Islamic holy city of Kairouan, once the capital of Ifriqiya, after the invasions of the Banu Hilal tribe was slowly rebuilt over its ruins on the once fertile North African plains. The present city does not follow the typical layout of the first Muslim city, and so the Great Mosque, once the focal point of the urban spatial organization, is now on its outskirts, far from the souqs and staples, and is, above all, a place of pilgrimage for Muslims from other countries.

As Paola Jervis (*op. cit.*) has underlined, it no longer possible to retrieve a syntax of built space here as exact and organic as that of Tunis Medina. Nevertheless, we can still recognize the arrangement of souqs in linear succession, the "intarsio" of religious buildings both in the organization of "ribbons" of houses lining the routes and in the network of souqs, the blind alley systems and the more recent encroachment of houses with a *driba* beyond the "ribbons" of the so-called main routes. All the spatial strategies used in the transformation of a series of souqs in *fondouks* and vice-versa have been applied here. Yet the whole seems more like an unplanned "intarsio" of sporadic settlements, without the spatial unity and congruity of Tunis Medina. Here a different model has been used, the fragmentary nature of which has still to be deciphered. What is impressive is the systematic repetition of dwellings with T-shaped baits that form a reticular pattern, in terms of size and distribution, along the whole surface area of the agglomeration. I know of no other Arab-Muslim city in which this type of dwelling plays such a fundamental role.

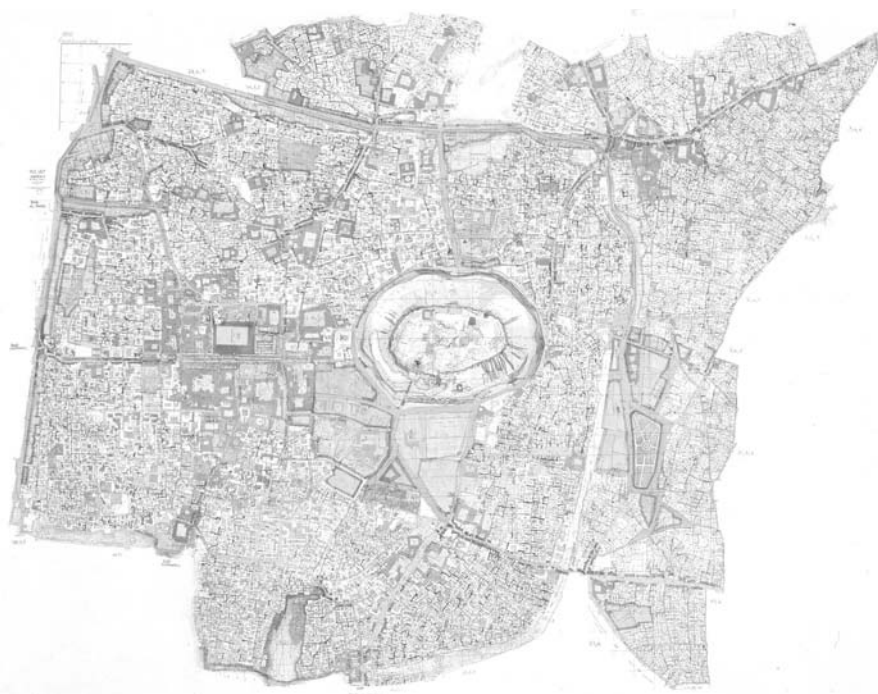


Fig. 8. Fez. Around the Great Mosque. From Stefano Bianca, *Urban Form in the Arab World*, London, 2000. Plan assembled and reworked by Roberto Berardi.

This measured drawing represents the immediate vicinity of the Qarawiyyin Mosque, in the city of traders and artisans, as distinct from Fez el Djedid, seat of the king and his court. It includes the entire extension of the markets (souqs and fondouks) the main religious buildings—the Great Mosque, the mausoleum-mosque of Moulay Idriss and madrasas hidden from view behind the “ribbons” of shops) and clusters of family dwellings wedged between the series of workshops and organized around blind alleys that end at the souqs through imperceptible openings. The blind alleys are often very long, and like those in other similar cities, derive from aggregations followed by “disaggregations” and reorganizations; that is, from a transformation of family ties, or indeed a substitution of family groups and the construction of new building clusters. They are, therefore, extremely broken up and angular. Their minor branches serve smaller housing clusters and end, for instance, at a souq that flanks the Great Mosque to the east and southeast.

Along the main commercial street to the west a series of workshops is organized around open spaces, creating a number of unconventional fondouks. The kaisariyye extends along the western flank of the Great Mosque; it is similar in plan to that of Tunis. The combinations and permutations illustrated in the Appendix find their precise application here.

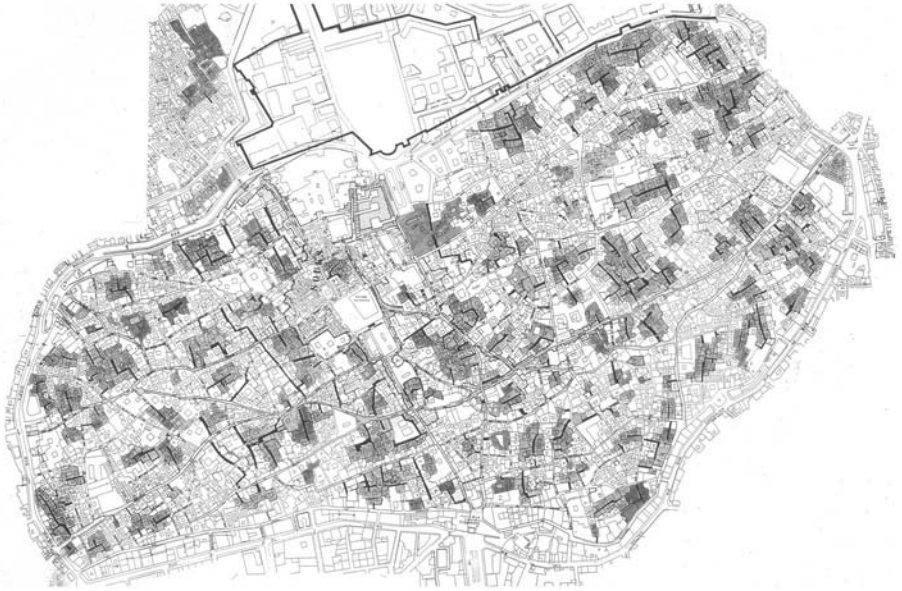


Fig. 9. Sfax Medina. From M. Van Der Meerchen, "The Sfax Medina," *Monumentum* 8 (1972). Plan by Roberto Berardi.

Sfax Medina is organized around a double, diametrical "ribbon" of markets (in orange-yellow), tangent to the western side of the Great Mosque. Outside the gates to the north and south are workshops that produce dust, smoke, and noise. The defensive walls are arrayed with bastions and mausolea. A further series of markets, parallel and perpendicular to the two main "ribbons," extends from the northern gate to the Great Mosque, and is lined with mesjeds and madrasas. To the west and east are "ribbons" of houses along the main routes—the former indicated by entrance skifas in red—and clusters of family dwellings organized around blind alleys (in purple, pink, and yellow). The same applies the zone below and that to the east of the Great Mosque. The distinction between blind alleys and open passageways is highly debatable. The length of the lanes without an exit onto other streets suggests, rather than thoroughfares, a succession of housing clusters that can be broken up at will. Note, moreover, the regular "intarsio" pattern of religious buildings (in green) along the routes that lead to the Great Mosque, as well as along their secondary routes.

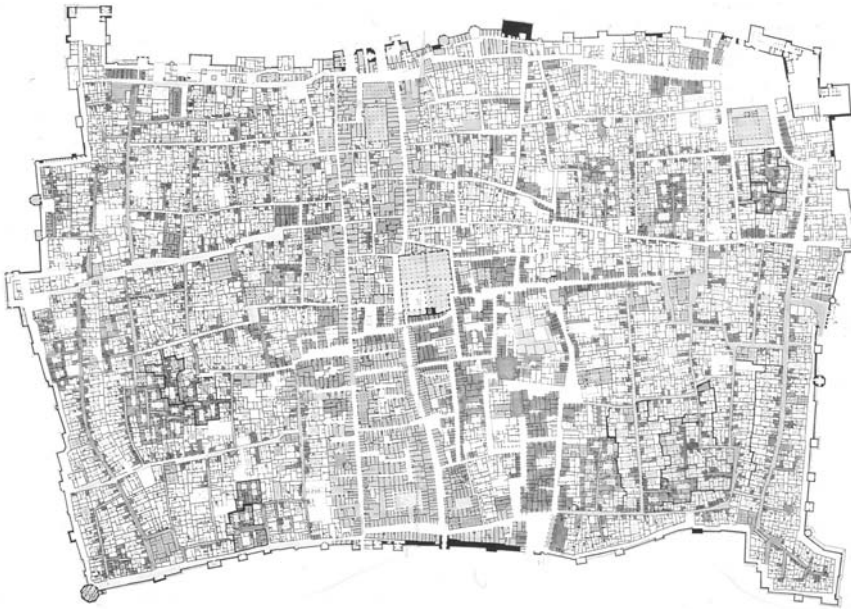


Fig. 10. Damascus. The medina and parts of the suburbs. From the French cadastral plan of the City of Damascus, 1932. Scale 1/500. Plan assembled and colour-coded by Roberto Berardi.

The information contained in the cadastres has been integrated with that published 12 years earlier by Wultzinger and Watzinger in *Damaskus, die Islamische Stadt*.

In this extremely detailed plan of the intra muros city, the project for a neighbourhood in the heart of a suburb is outlined to the left (west) above. Below this is the area around the citadel, surrounded by souqs that have been partially reorganized around the route leading to the Great Mosque. Below this are areas of demolition and reconstruction, the latter in the form of a division into lots of another part of the suburbs. Below this is a part of the intra muros city. Further down is a large cemetery and a suburb. The building work that led to the demolition of the western suburbs may be dated to c. 1932 and is indicated in orange on this plan.

Apart from the Hellenistic *via recta*, there are routes from the same period going in a north–south and east–west direction, though identifying a kind of imprint from a pre-Arab past is one thing, identifying the structure of a plan in these vestiges is quite another. Indeed, within these fossilized networks, the aggregate is organized according to non-Hellenistic schemes: the very same ribbon-like arrangement of souqs and fondouks, houses along the routes, and clusters of family dwellings along one or more blind alley or along a ramified blind alley, in the kind of organization that is by now familiar to us. There are no forking main routes, such as are common in Tunis, for instance. On the

other hand, there are staples and oukalias near the gates, as in all the other cities we have described. The inhabited areas tend to have a garden in every courtyard (like Aleppo, see Plate 11 below); in any case every dwelling has at least a tree and a circular well.

Many madrasas, mesjeds, and zaouias are scattered around the Great Mosque, but also along the lanes that serve the residential areas within the vestiges of Hellenistic routes, in the more arbitrary routes near the ancient walls (to the southwest, for instance), and even in the suburbs. To what extent have changes in the watercourse that encircles the city from north to east influenced settlement patterns? And to what extent did pre-Hellenistic routes affect the Greco-Roman and Islamic organization of urban space? Only archaeological excavations, which now seem impossible, could tell. In any case, apart from the curiosity excited by the traces of a theatre, an odeum, and a forum, we may also note that:

- a) The neighbourhoods around the Great Mosque form a sort of immense workshop in which souqs and fondouks proliferate, flanking and backing onto housing clusters, madrasas, and small shrines. These workshops extend to the end of the via recta and the northern gates. The production of wealth and the production of equity and rectitude in life and before God coincide with most of the intra muros city, which also contains dwellings of different sizes that form an intarsio-like pattern.
- b) The residential buildings, in the form of housing clusters, are able to penetrate, along the blind alleys, every nook and cranny within the heart of the city, and spread out over the rest of the city too, following the well-known scheme of “ribbons” of houses along the streets and blind alleys from which they reach the innermost zones and shape the clusters of family dwellings isolated from the public thoroughfares. Traces of the Hellenistic network are reused in a series of hierarchies and modes of occupation, which conform completely to what we have seen in Tunis, Kairouan, Sfax, and Fez. The space created here by these processes is identical to what we find in all these cities. The straight route has no views; the square or rectangular web is traversed by paths, penetrated by dribas and blind alleys, its ancient metrical and compositional value thereby annulled.

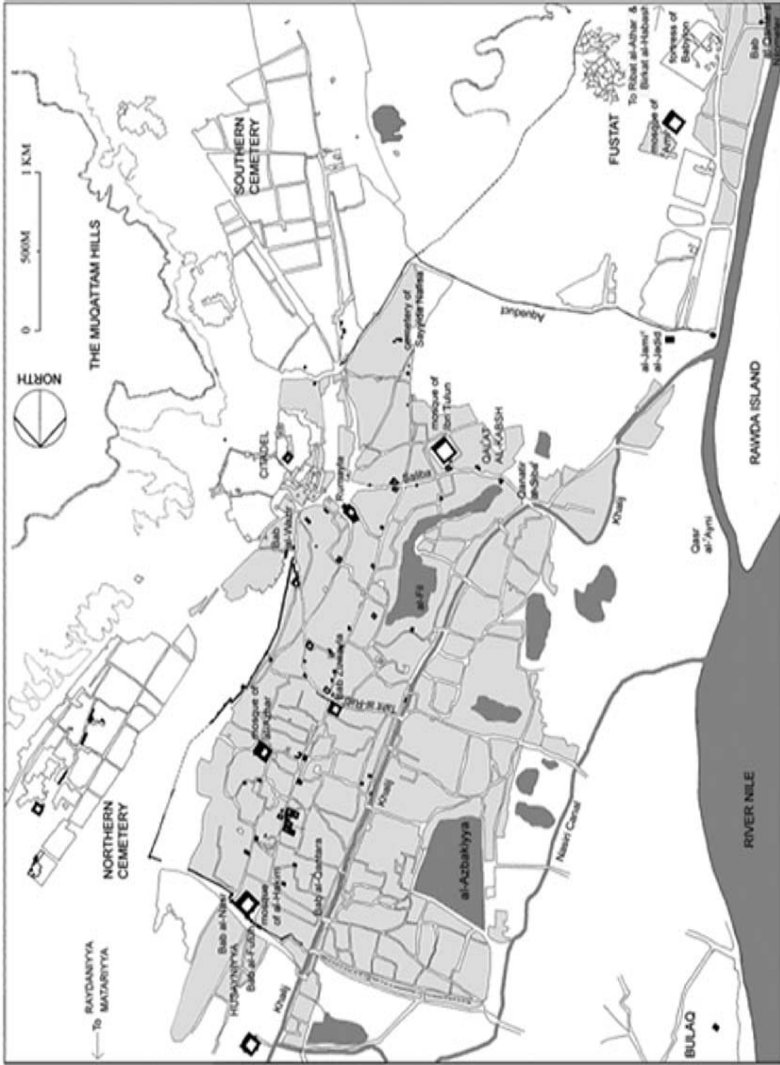


Fig. 1. Map of medieval Cairo.

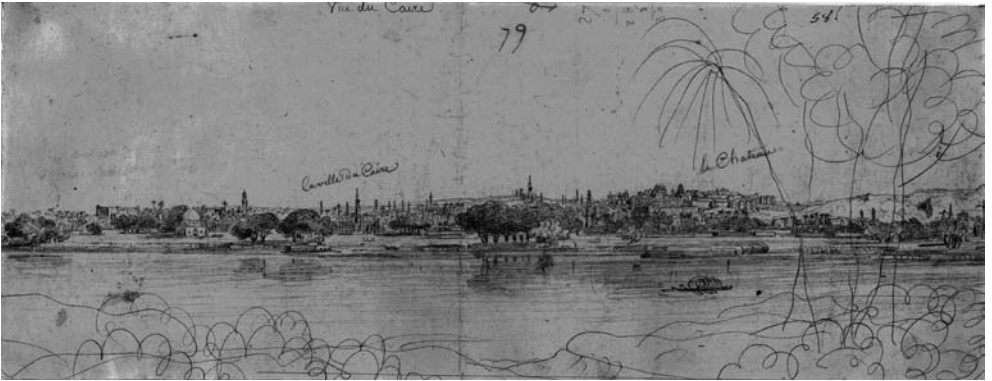


Fig. 2. View of Cairo and the Citadel. Sketch by Louis-François Cassas, Wallraf-Richartz Museum, L. F. Cassas (Egy 8).



Fig. 3. Map of Bayn al-Qasrayn, Nicholas Warner.

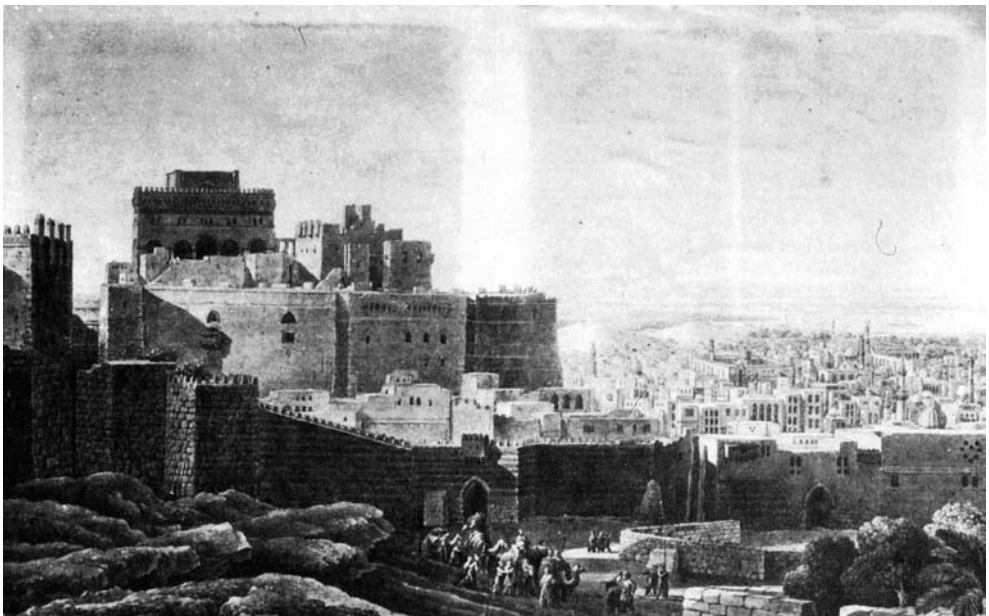


Fig. 4. Citadel with Great Palace by Louis-François Cassas.



Fig. 5. Street of Cairo, L. Libay.



Fig. 6. The mosque of Qaytbay in the cemetery, L. Libay.

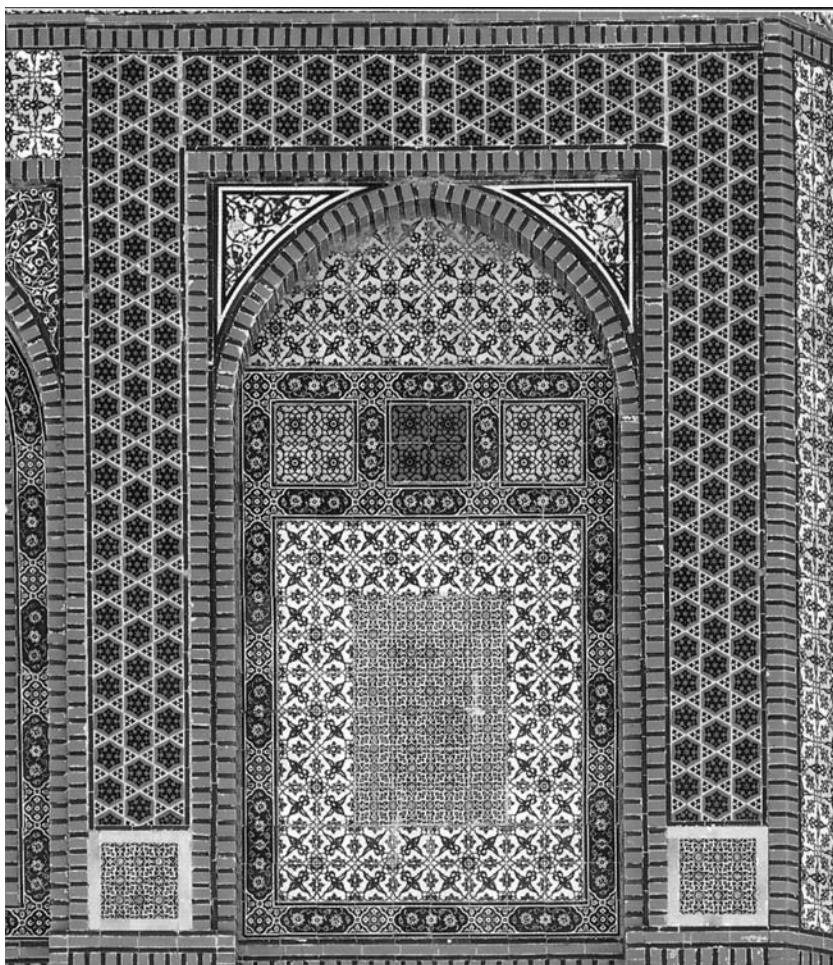


Fig. 1. Al-Aqsa mosque and the Umayyad palaces next to the Southern Wall of the Haram.

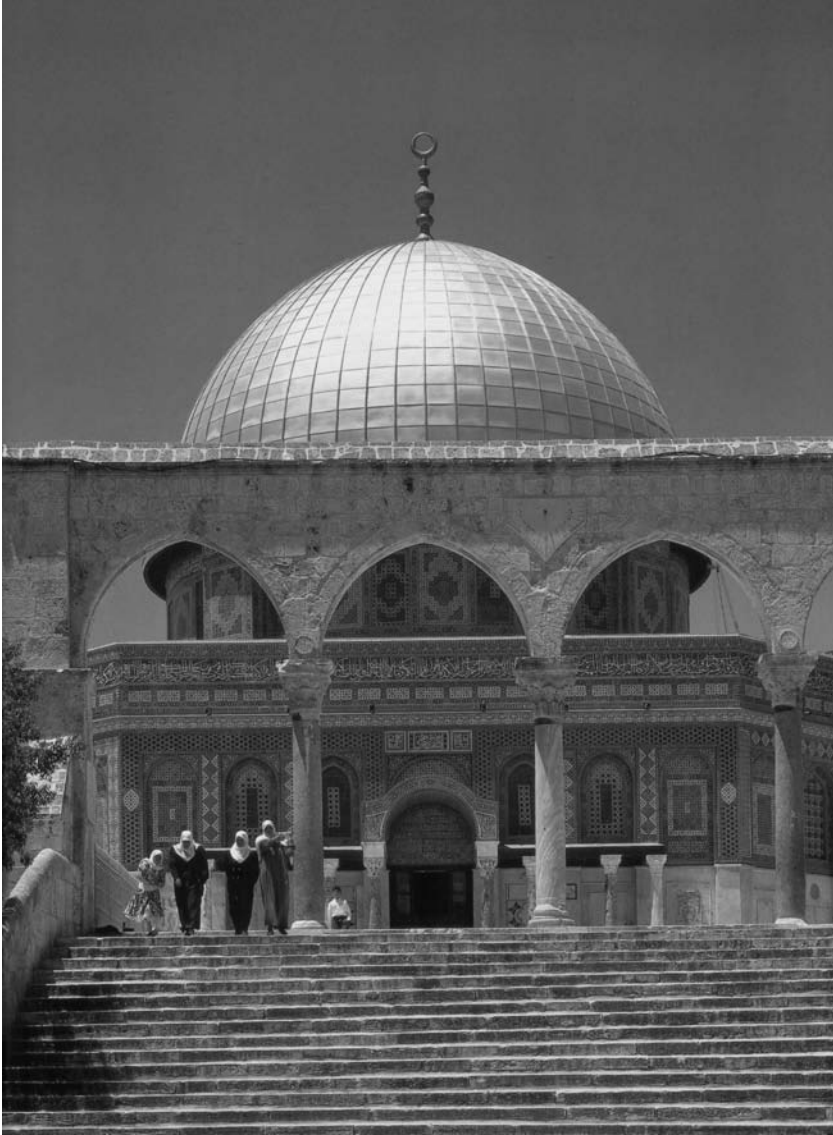


Fig. 2. The Dome of the Rock and the Dome of the Chain.

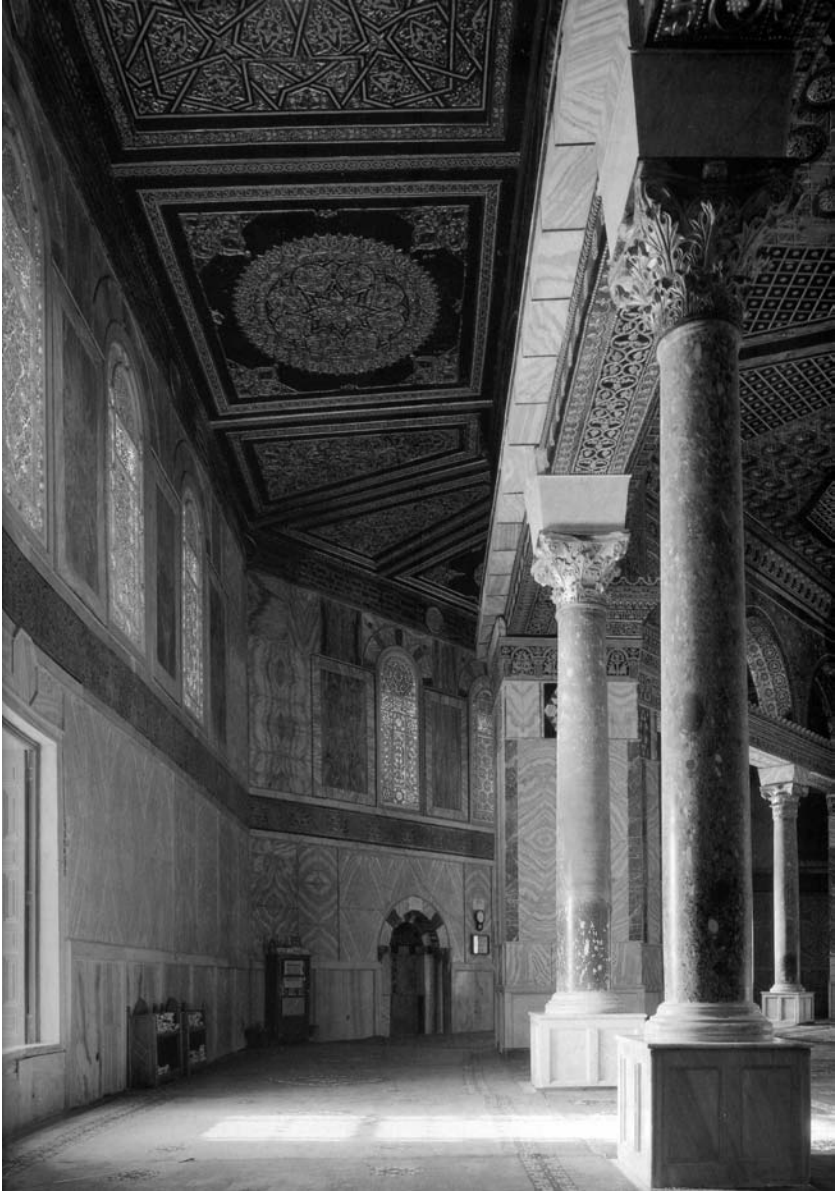


Fig. 3. Al-Ashrafiyya mosque.



Fig. 4. The Dome of the Rock facing the Holy Sepulchre.

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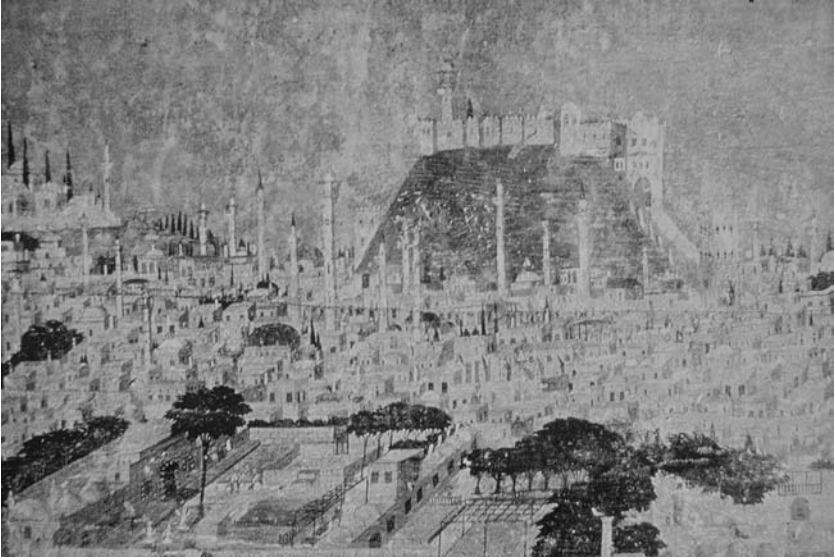


Fig. 1a. *The minarets of Aleppo*: view of Aleppo in the eighteenth century (autrefois au palais Azam de Hama).

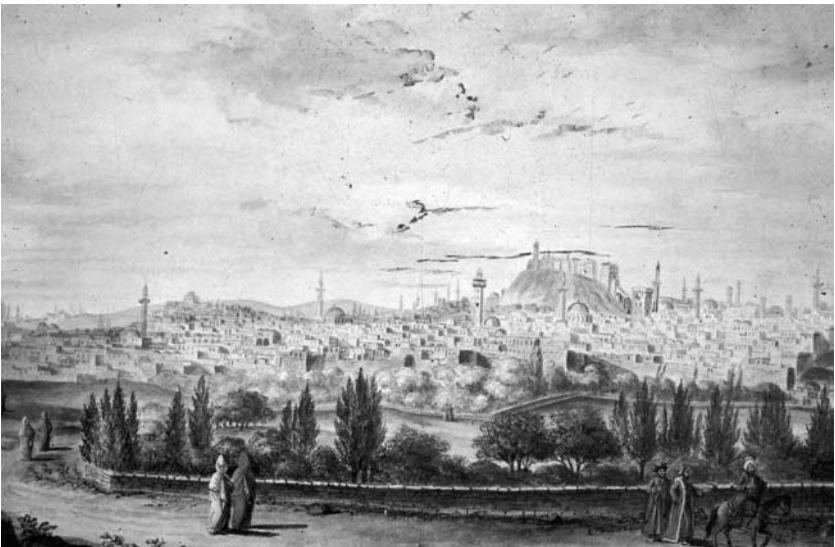


Fig. 1b. *The Minarets of Aleppo*: view of Aleppo, around 1790, by the painter François Rosset.

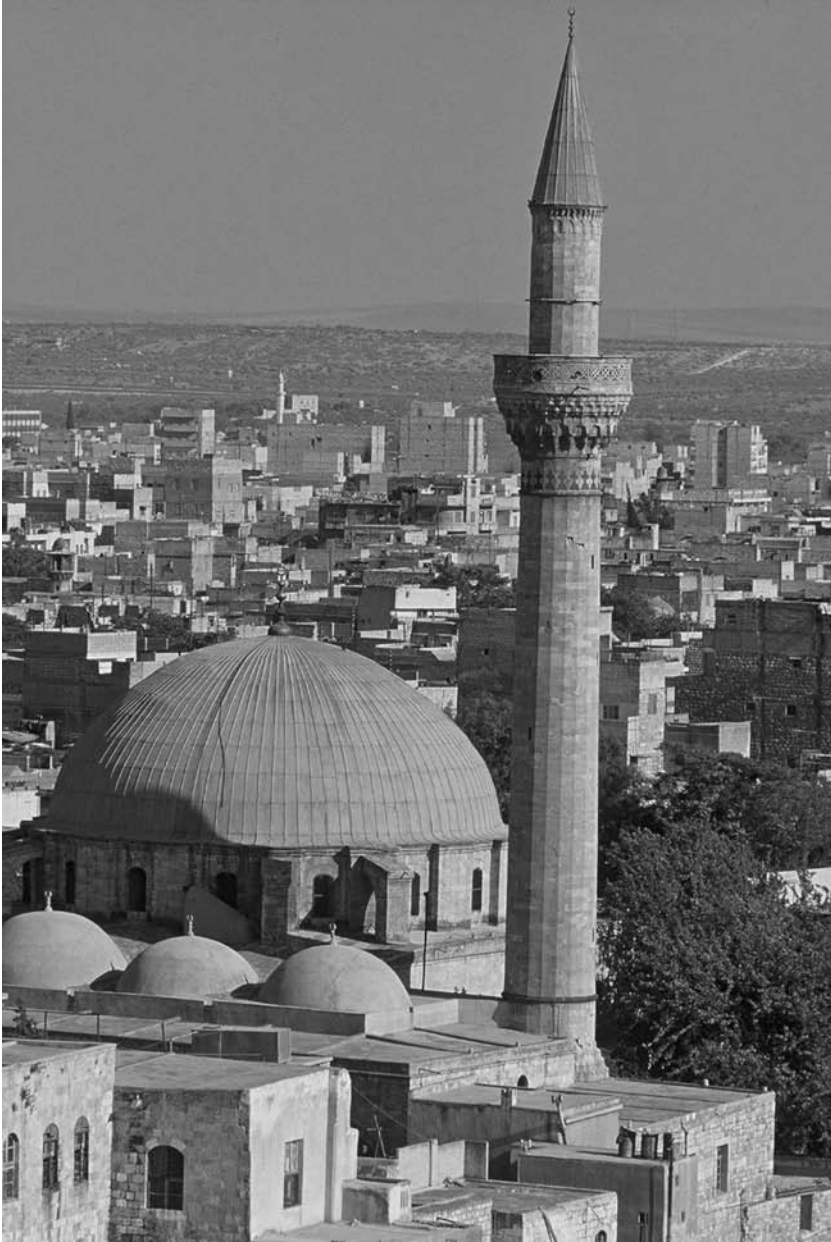


Fig. 2a. The waqf of Muhammad Pacha Dûqakîn Zâda, around 1555:  
the 'Adliyya mosque.

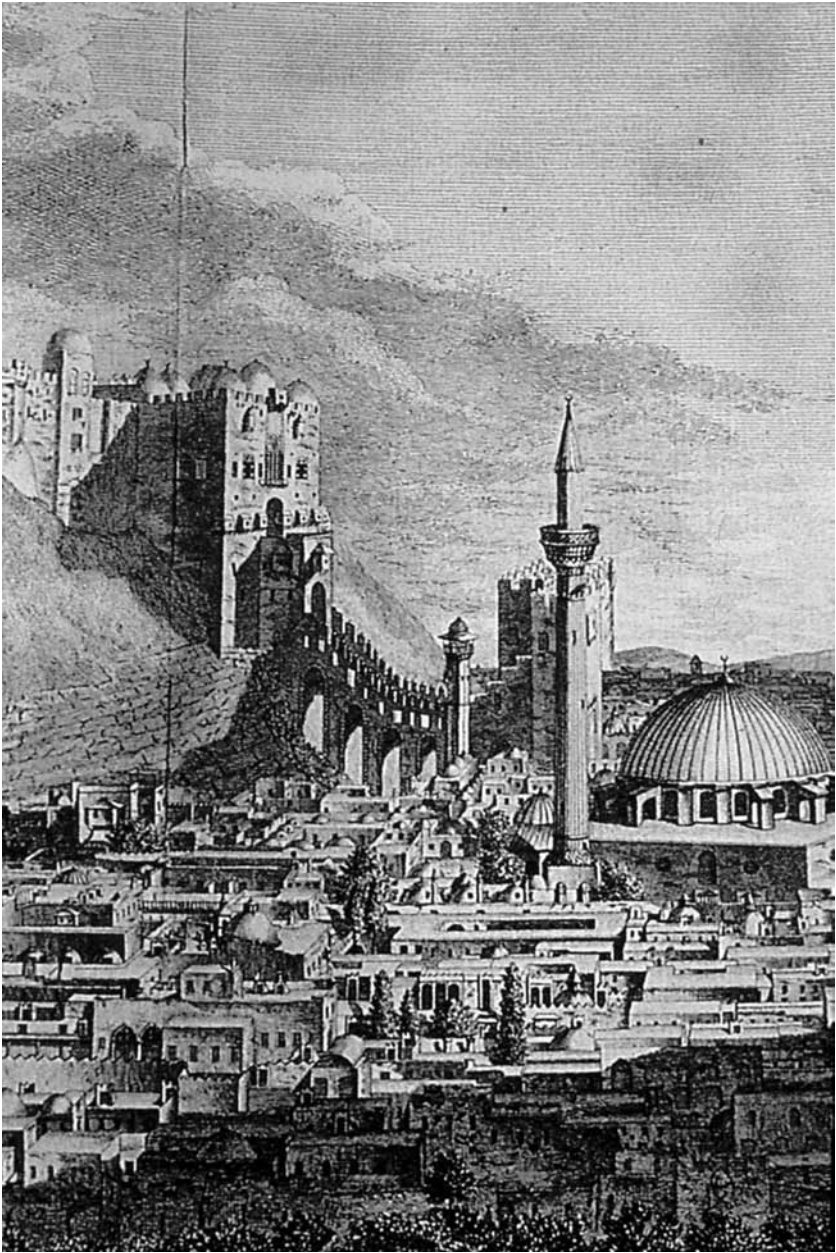


Fig. 2b. The waqf of Muhammad Pacha Dûqakîn Zâda, around 1555: the mosque of 'Adliyya and the Citadel. Engraving by Drummond, eighteenth century.



Fig. 3a. The waqf of Ibrâhîm Hân Zâda, in 1574: courtyard of Khan al-Goumrok.

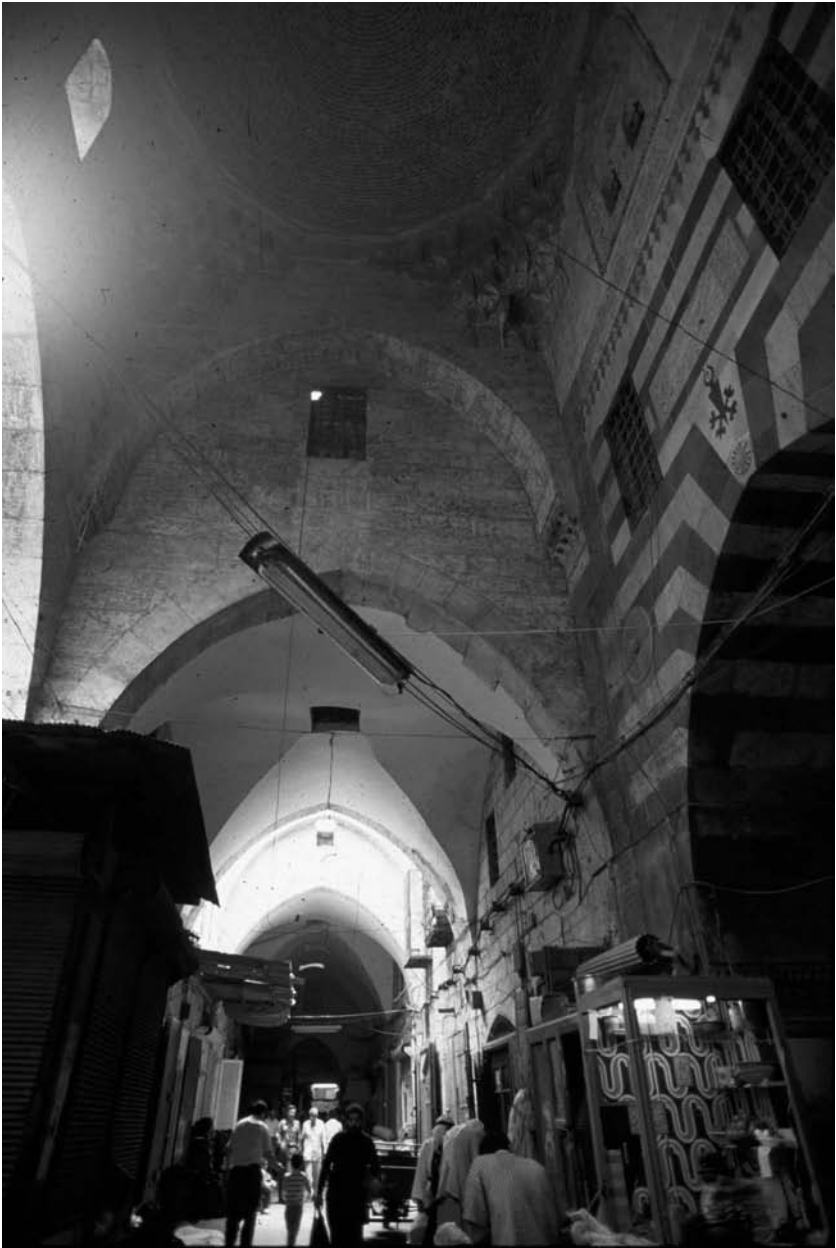


Fig. 3b. The waqf of Ibrâhîm Hân Zâda, in 1574: souq of Khan al-Goumrok.



Fig. 4. "Voluntary" Urbanization and the Christian quarter (fifteenth and sixteenth centuries): new adduction of water, allotted neighbourhoods.



Fig. 5. Distribution of communities in the northern suburbs of Aleppo (around 1900).



Fig. 6. Aerial photo of the waqf of Ipchir pacha and the quarter of Jdeidé, around 1954.



Fig. 7. Interior courtyard of house in Aleppo, first half of the nineteenth century, by Eugène Napoléon Flandin.



Fig. 8. Window decor of the house Maktabi.



Fig. 9. Front qa'a of the Maktabi house (sixteenth century), during restoration.



Fig. 10. Courtyard of the Atchikbach house (eighteenth century).



Fig. 11. Ceiling of a salon; eighteenth century.



Fig. 12. The women of Aleppo (1790), by François Rosset.



Fig. 13. Aleppo in the beginning of the twentieth century. View from the hill of Tellet al-Soda. (Photo Poche.)



Fig. 14. The citadel from the south.

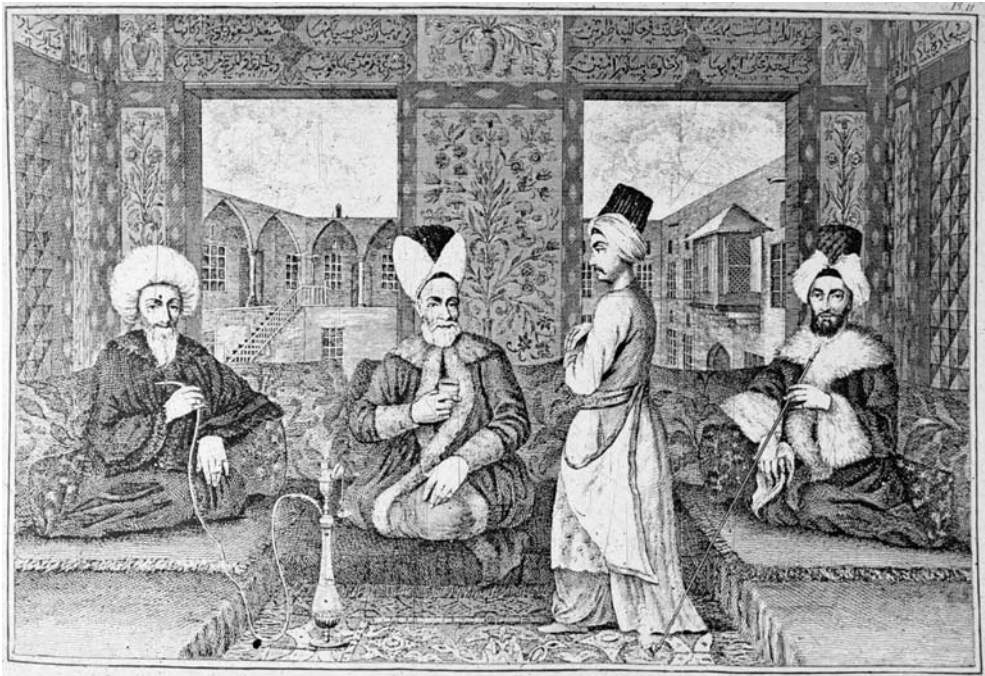


Fig. 15. Meeting of notables in the salon of a khan (milieu du XVIII<sup>e</sup> siècle).  
Engraving in the book by A. Russell.

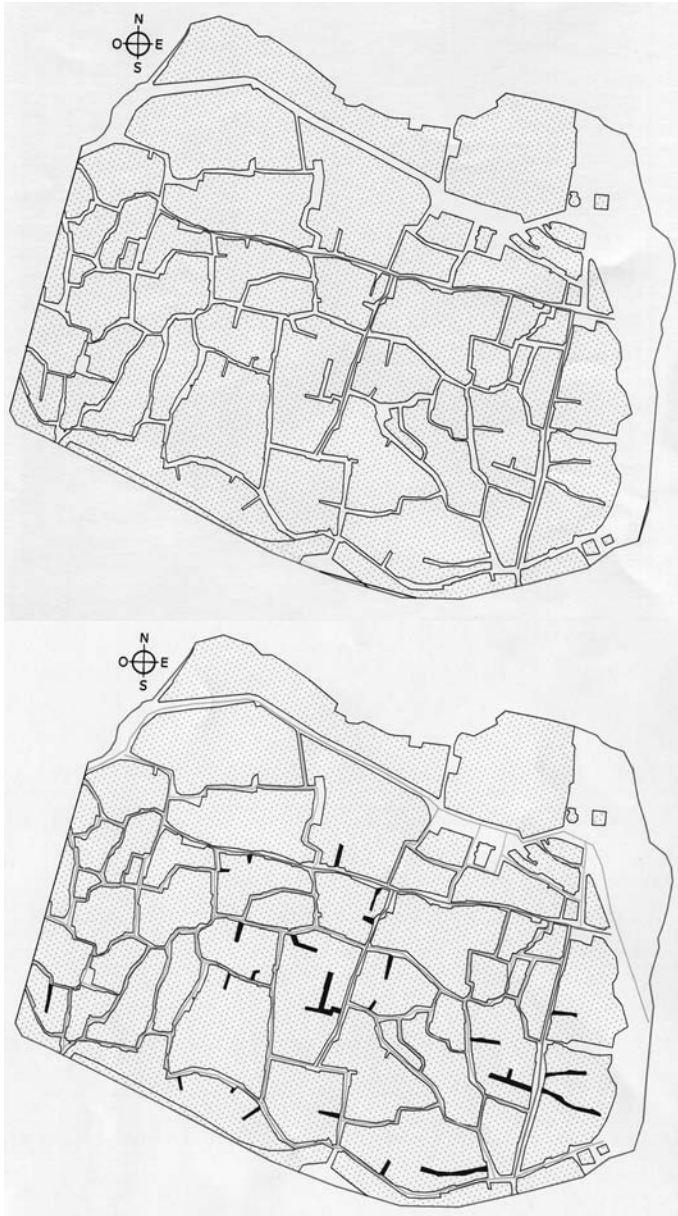


Fig. 1. Bursa: reading of the main paths (above) and their classification (below).

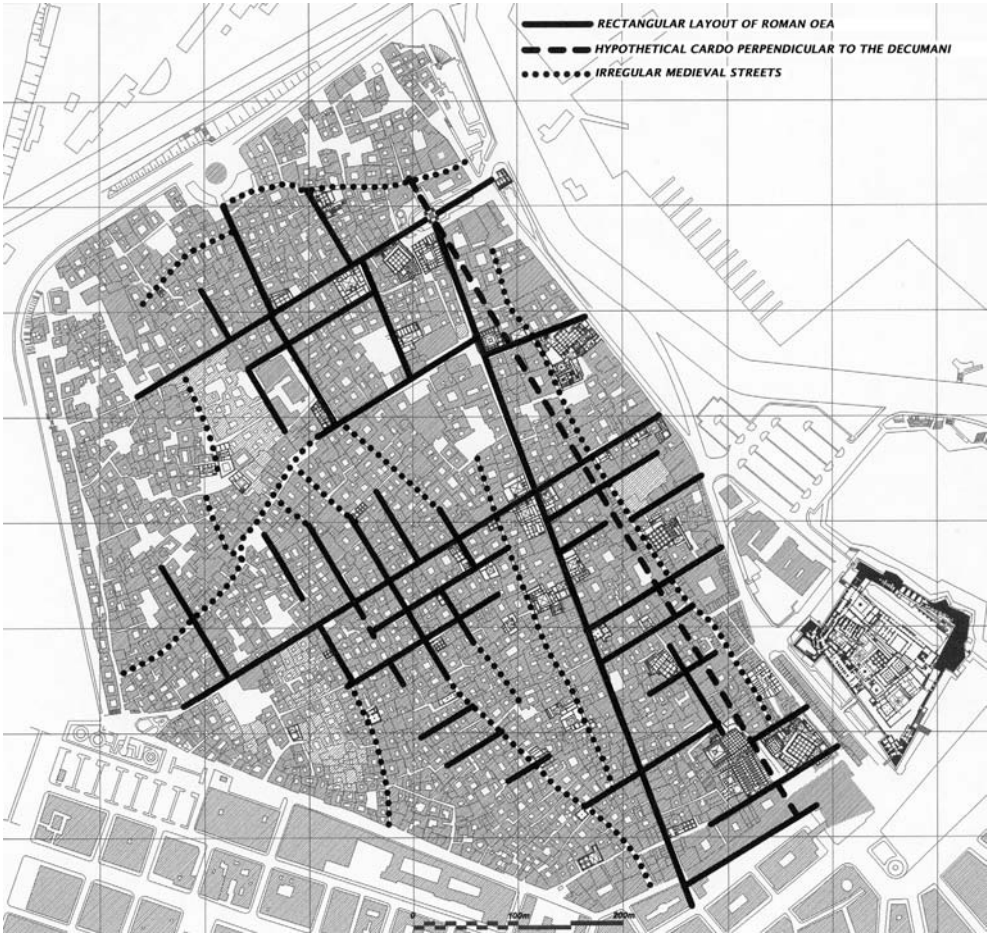


Fig. 1. Historical urban layouts in the Medina of Tripoli.

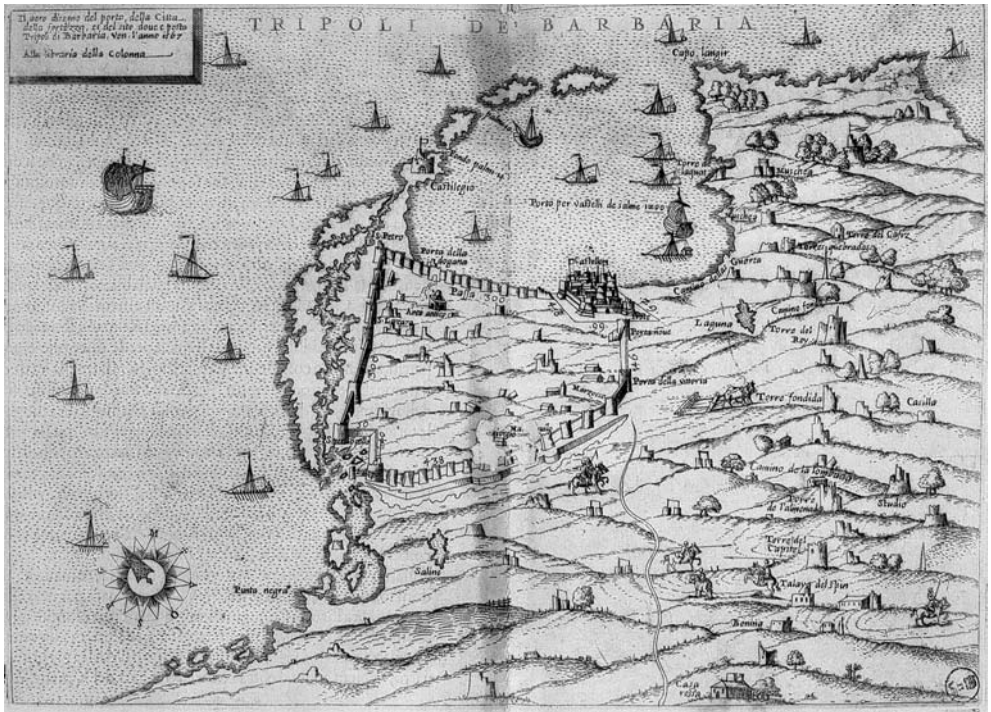


Fig. 2. Plan of Tripoli in 1567.

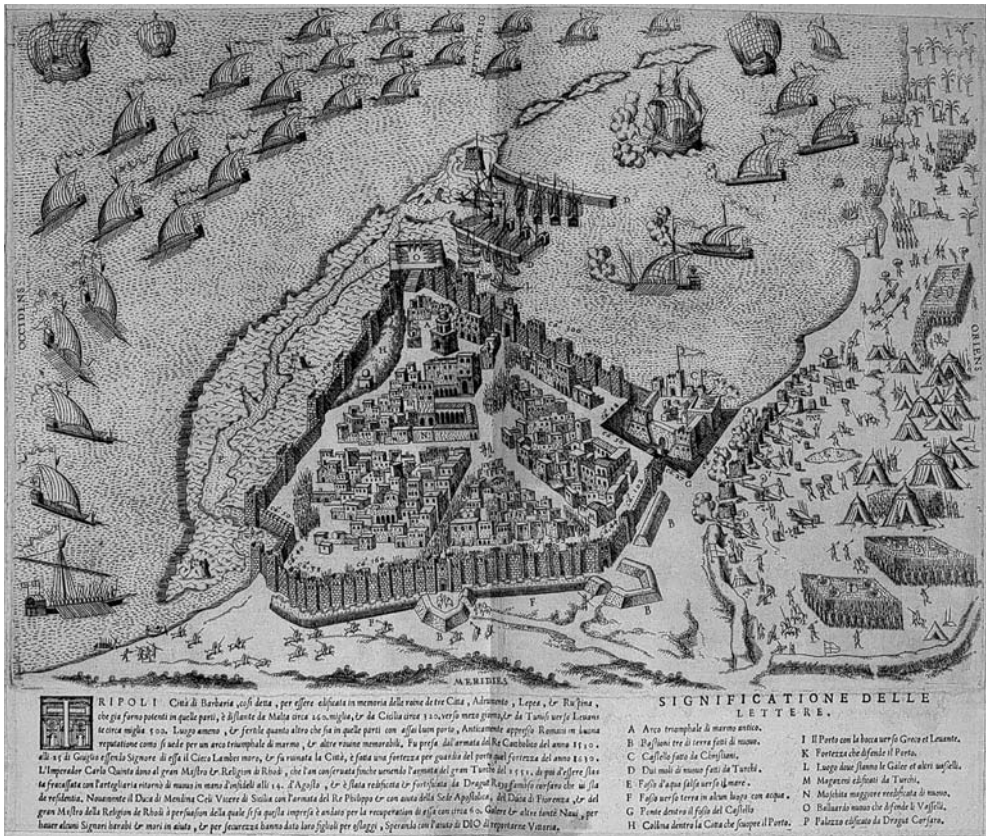


Fig. 3. Plan of Tripoli in 1559.

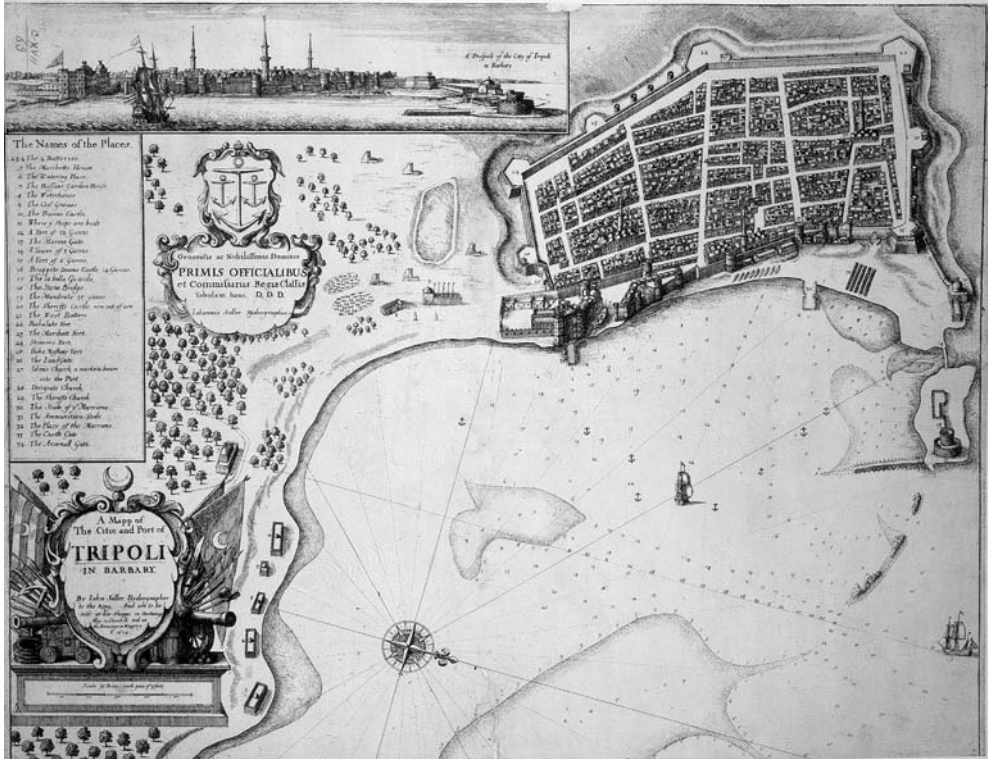


Fig. 4. The city and port of Tripoli in 1675 (J. Seller, Atlas Maritimus, or the Sea-atlas; being ..., London, 1675).

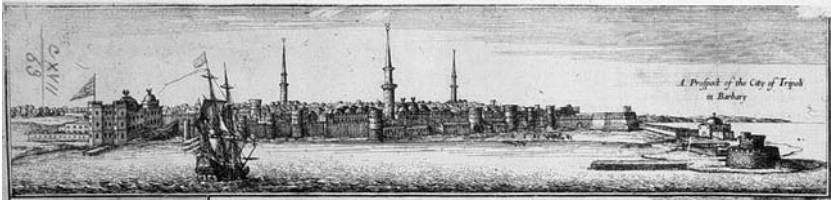


Fig. 5. Prospect of the city of Tripoli in 1675 (J. Seller).

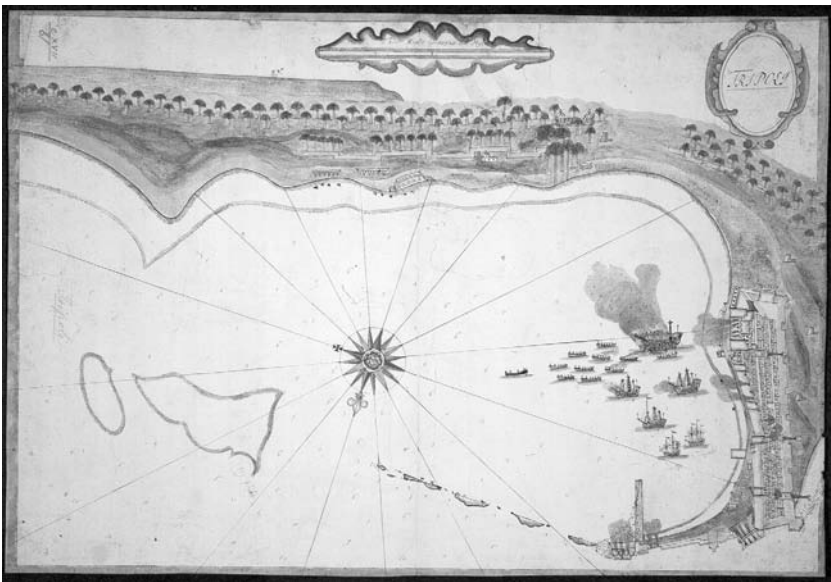


Fig. 6. Naval battle in the port of Tripoli (1676).

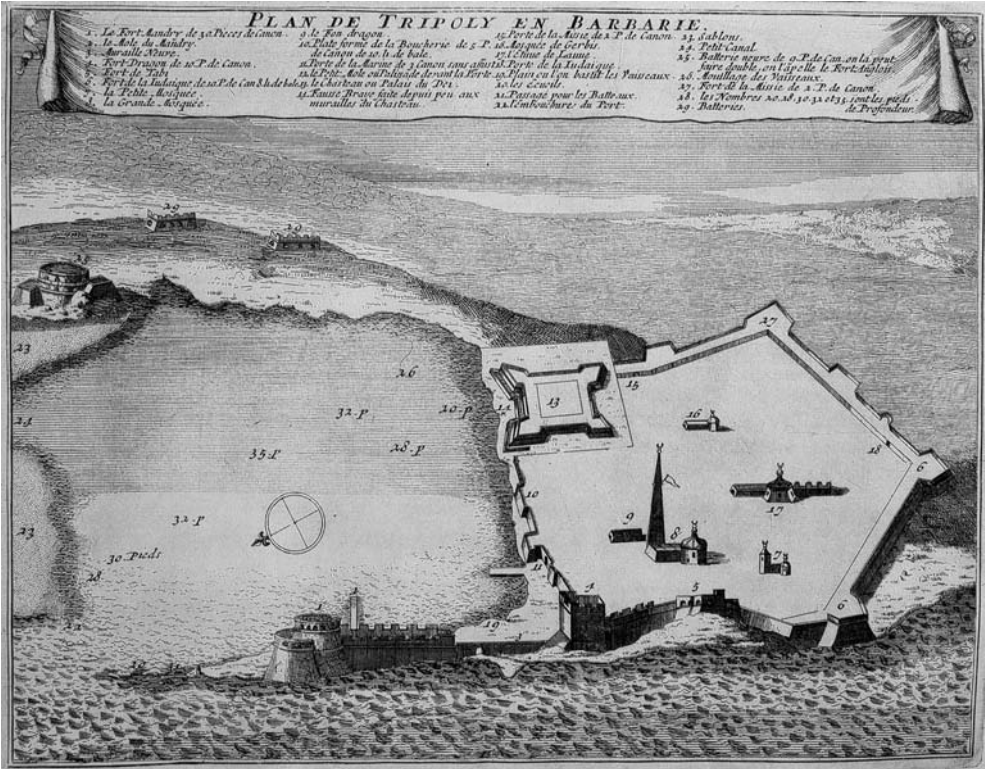


Fig. 7. Plan of Tripoli in 1696 (N. De Fer, Les Forces de l'Europe..., Paris, 1696).

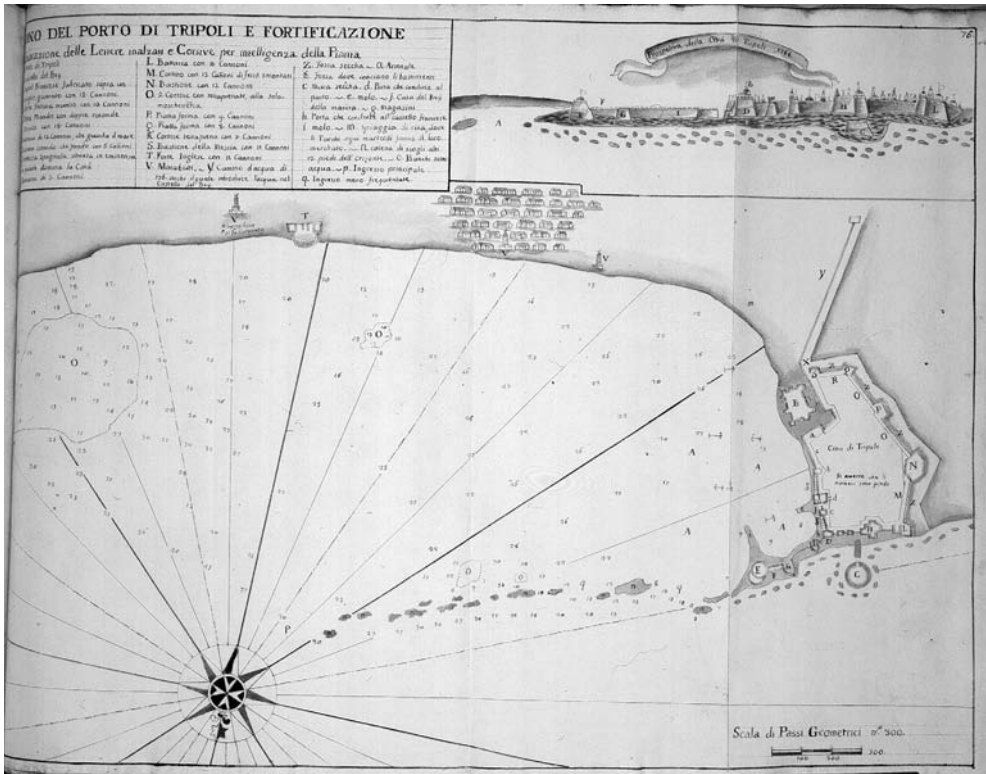


Fig. 8. The port and the walls of Tripoli in 1766 (A. Borg, Piano di tutta la costa delli stati soggetti al Gran Signor..., 1768-1770).

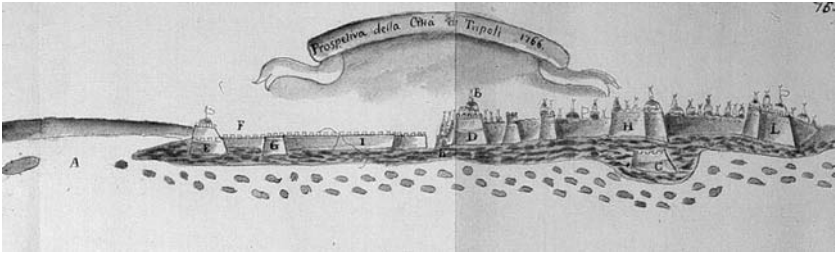


Fig. 9. Prospect of the city of Tripoli in 1766 (A. Borg).

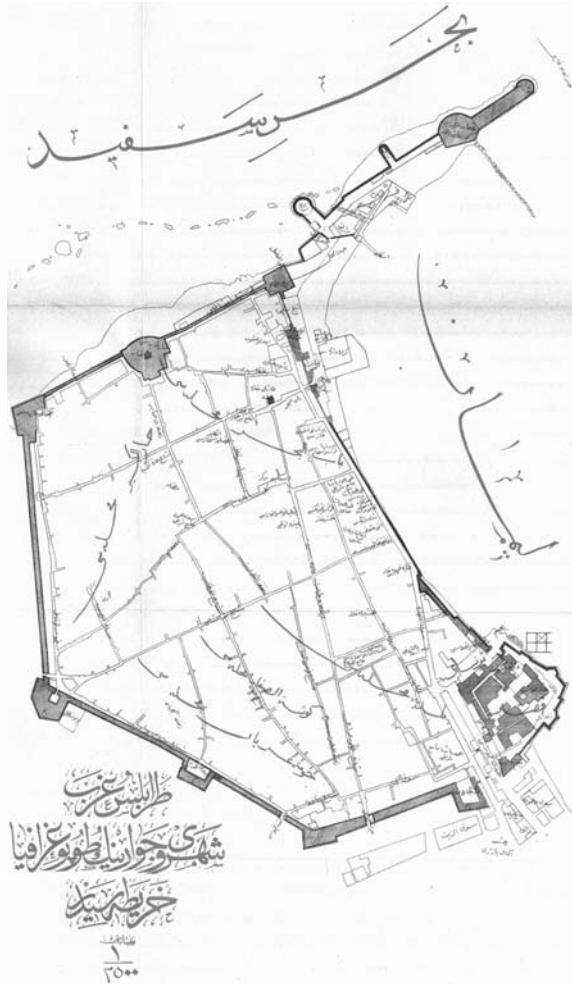


Fig. 10. Plan of Tripoli in 1910 (Fehmi Bey).

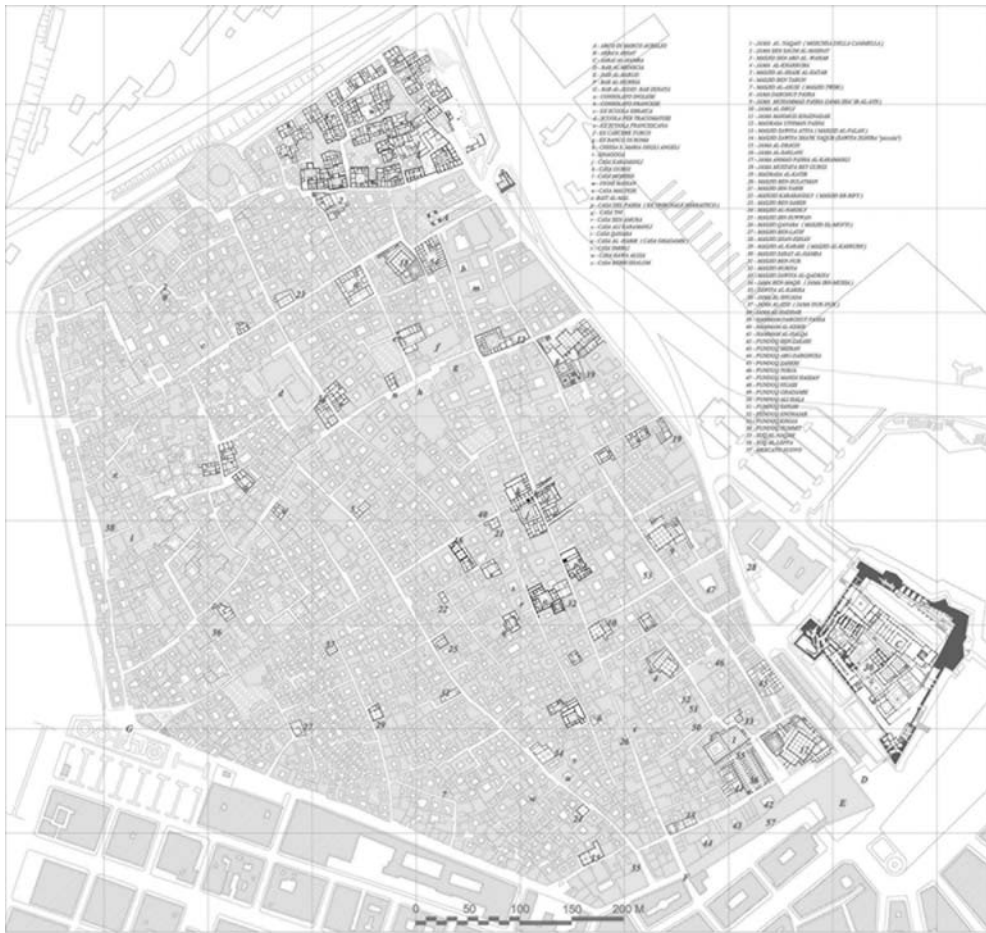


Fig. 11. The present plan of the Medina of Tripoli.



Fig. 12. A northward view of the model of the Medina of Tripoli. In foreground Bab Al-Hurria, the Jama Ahmad Pasha Al-Karamanli, Bab Al-Menscia, The Castle (Sarai Al-Hamra).

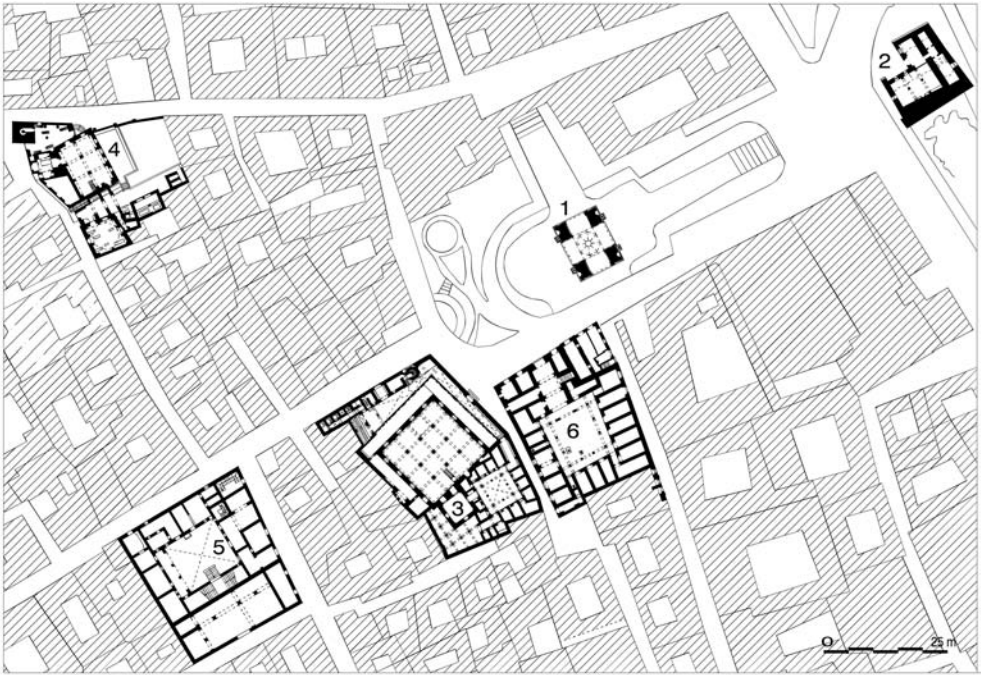


Fig. 13. The Arch of Marcus Aurelius node in the Medina of Tripoli.  
1—Arch of Marcus Aurelius; 2—Jama Sidi Abd Al-Wahab; 3—Jama Mustafa  
Bey Gurgi; 4—Jama Sidi Salim Al-Mashat; 5—English Consulate; 6—Funduq  
Zummit.



Fig. 14. The Arba'a Arsat node in the Medina of Tripoli.  
1—Gurgi house; 2—Arba'a Arsat; 3—Mohsen house; 4—Karamanli house;  
5—unidentified house; 6—Masjid Ibn-Tabib; 7—house of the Italian Colonial  
period; 8—Jama al-Saklani; 9—house of Pasha.

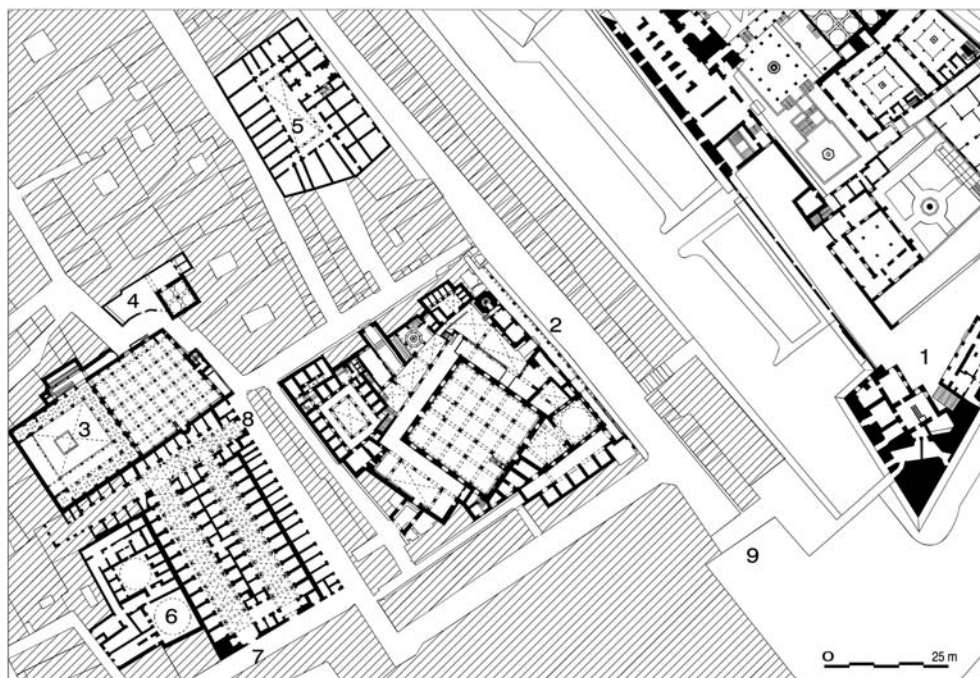


Fig. 15. The Karamanli Mosque node in the medina of Tripoli.  
1—Sarai Al-Hamra; 2—Jama Ahmad Pasha Al-Karamanli; 3—Jama Al-Naqah;  
4—Masjid Zawiya Al-Qadriya; 5—Funduq Zaheri; 6—Hammam Al-Halqa;  
7—Souq Al-Leffa; 8—Souq Al-Naqah; 9—Bab Al-Menscia.



Fig. 1. Algiers from the sea, a seventeenth century view. (After G. Esquer, *Iconographie historique de l'Algérie*, Paris, 1931.)

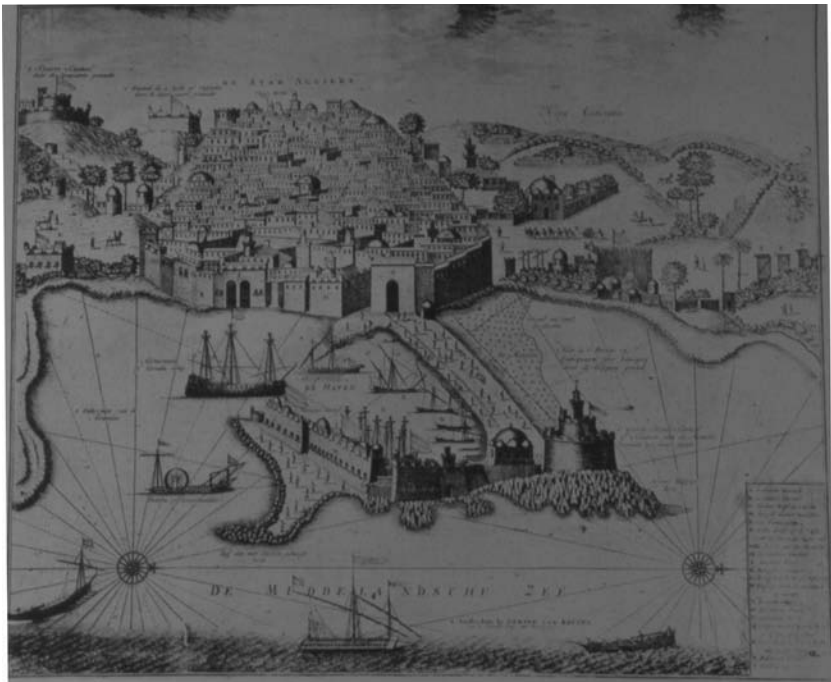


Fig. 2. Algiers in the eighteenth century. (After G. Esquer, *Iconographie historique de l'Algérie*, Paris, 1931.)



Fig. 3. Aerial photo of the casbah, about 1970. (After R. Dokali, *Les mosquées de la période turque à Alger*, Algiers, 1974.)



Fig. 4. Mole built by Khayr ad-Din and Bastion 23 with its "Peñon."  
(Photo: author, February 2000.)



Fig. 5. View from the terraces of the Ottoman city. (Photo: author, September 1987.)



Fig. 6. View from the terraces of the Ottoman city. (Photo: author, March 1989.)



Fig. 7. Dar Mustafa Pasha, end of the eighteenth century.



Fig. 8. Dar Mustafa Pasha, end of the eighteenth century.

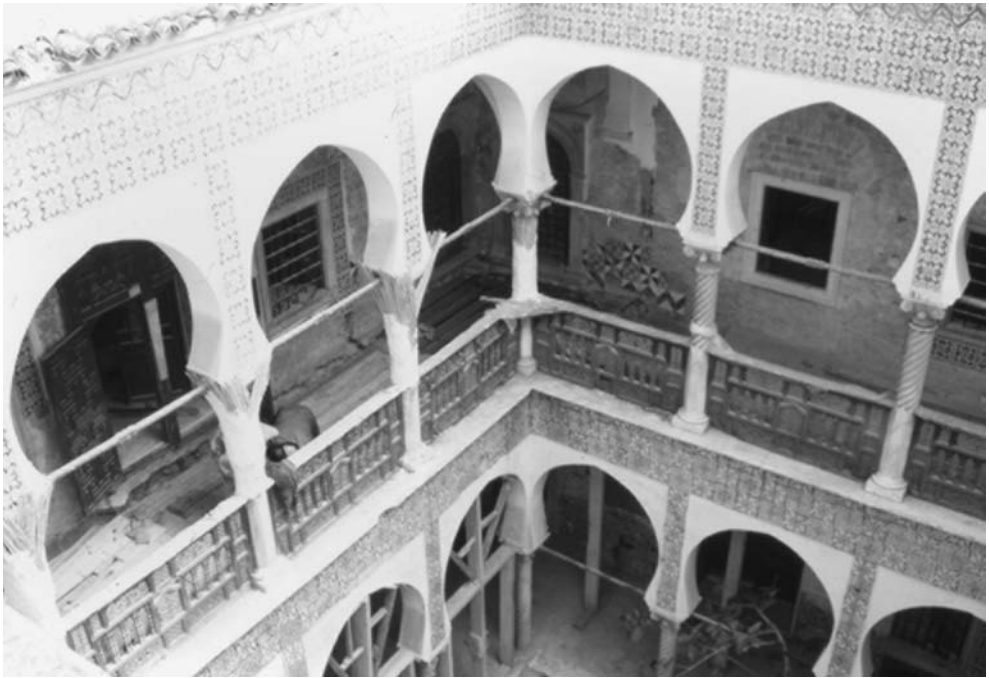


Fig. 9. Terraces, attics, and roof pavilions of Dar Al-Suf. (Photo: author, February 2000.)



Fig. 10. Small dar, now a dispensary, Rue de la Casbah.  
(Photo: author, 1987.)



Fig. 11. Porticos of the main courtyard (*wust al-dar*) of the Dar al-Suf, beginning of nineteenth century. (Photo: author, February 2000.)



Fig. 12. Minaret, Sidi Ramdan Mosque. (Photo: author, February 2000.)



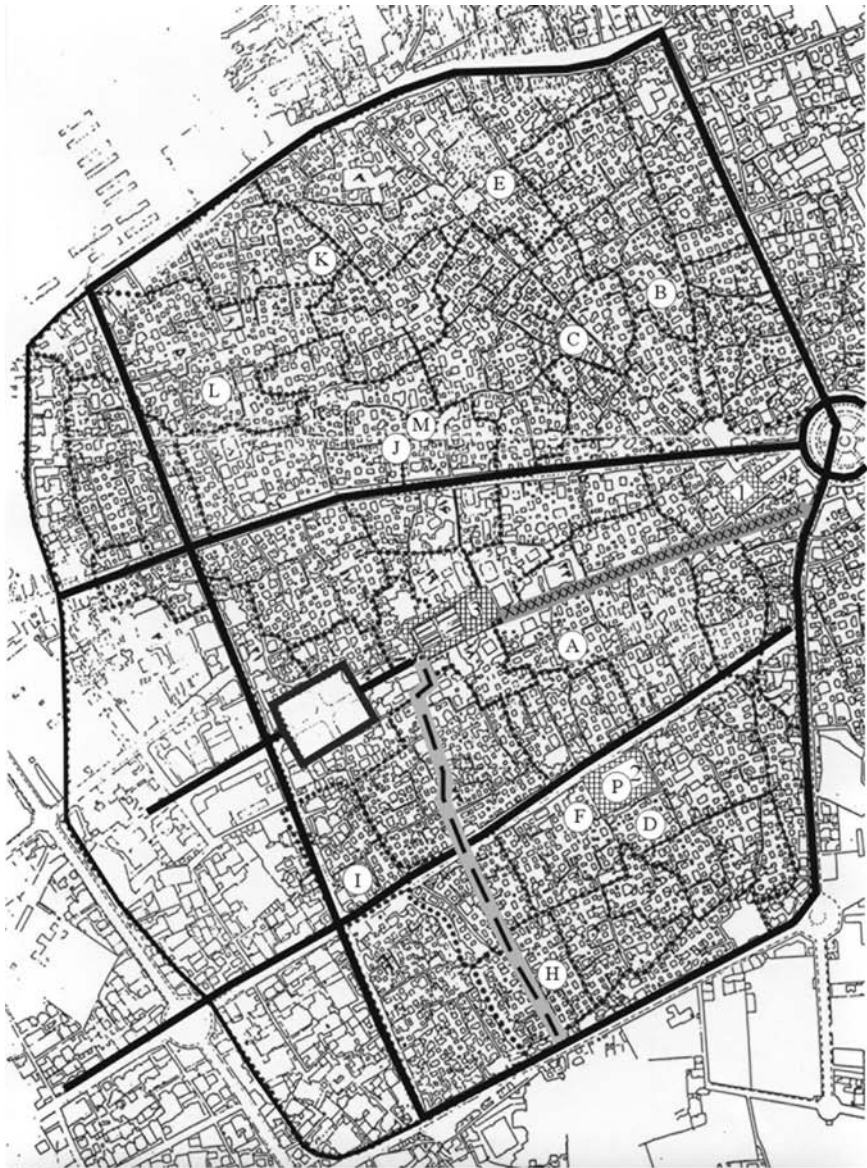
Fig. 13. Rue de la Casbah, 1990.



Fig. 14. A collapsed house near the Jama' al-Yahud. (Photo: author, 1993.)



Fig. 15. Rue Bab al-Jadid. (Photo: author, 2000.)



KIRMAN - Old City (based on 19th C. maps)

- Ⓐ-Ⓟ Find-spot, ceramics (2001)  
1 Friday Mosque  
2 Masjid-i Malik  
3 Ganj Ali Khan complex

- xxxxxx Main Bazaar  
- - - Secondary Bazaar  
— modern thoroughfares

Fig. 1. Map of the old city of Kirman with some of the major arteries created in the twentieth century (perimeter follows walls of Qajar period).



Fig. 2. Aerial photograph of Kirman, including Qal'eh Dukhtar (first half of twentieth century).



Fig. 3. Aerial view of Grand Bazaar from the west. Foreground: Tawhid Square; Upper left: Maydan of Ganj Ali Khan attached to left side of Bazaar. (Photo: M. Zenderuh Kermani.)



Fig. 4. Aerial photograph of southwest quadrant of old city, showing in lower left corner traces of a medieval moat; to the right, level with north trench is Masjid-i Malik; just above centre runs the Grand Bazaar (first half of twentieth century).

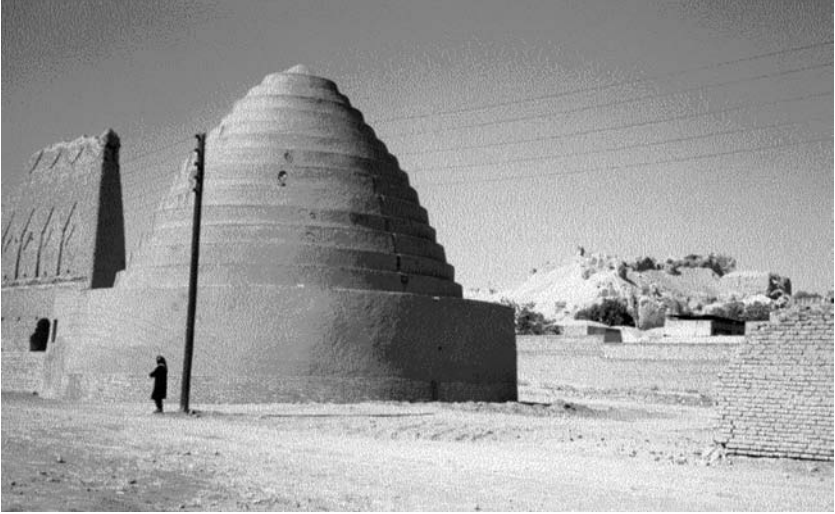


Fig. 5. Icehouse (*yakhdan*) north of Qal'eh Dukhtar.



Fig. 6. Qal'eh Dukhtar from upper terrace toward northeast.



Fig. 7. Old tower joining fortification walls of Qal'eh Dukhtar to medieval (tenth century?) city.

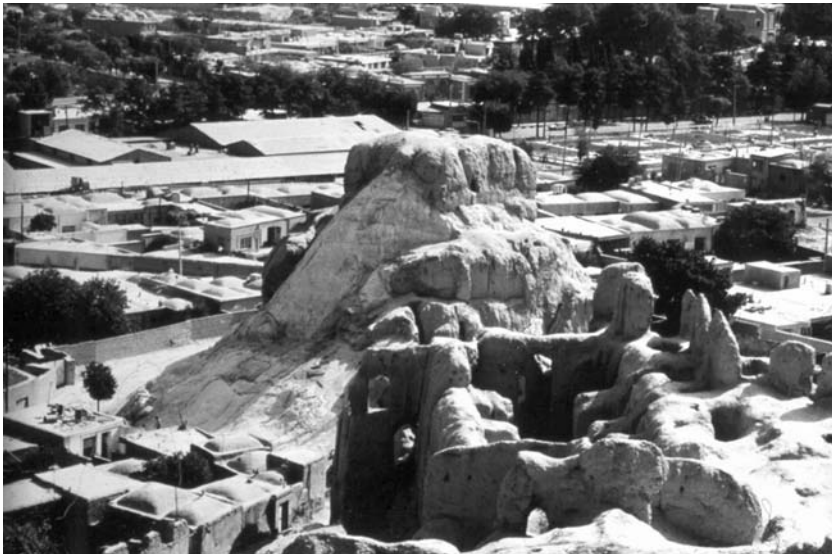


Fig. 8. Qal'eh Dukhtar, looking across enfilade toward a Drum-house.

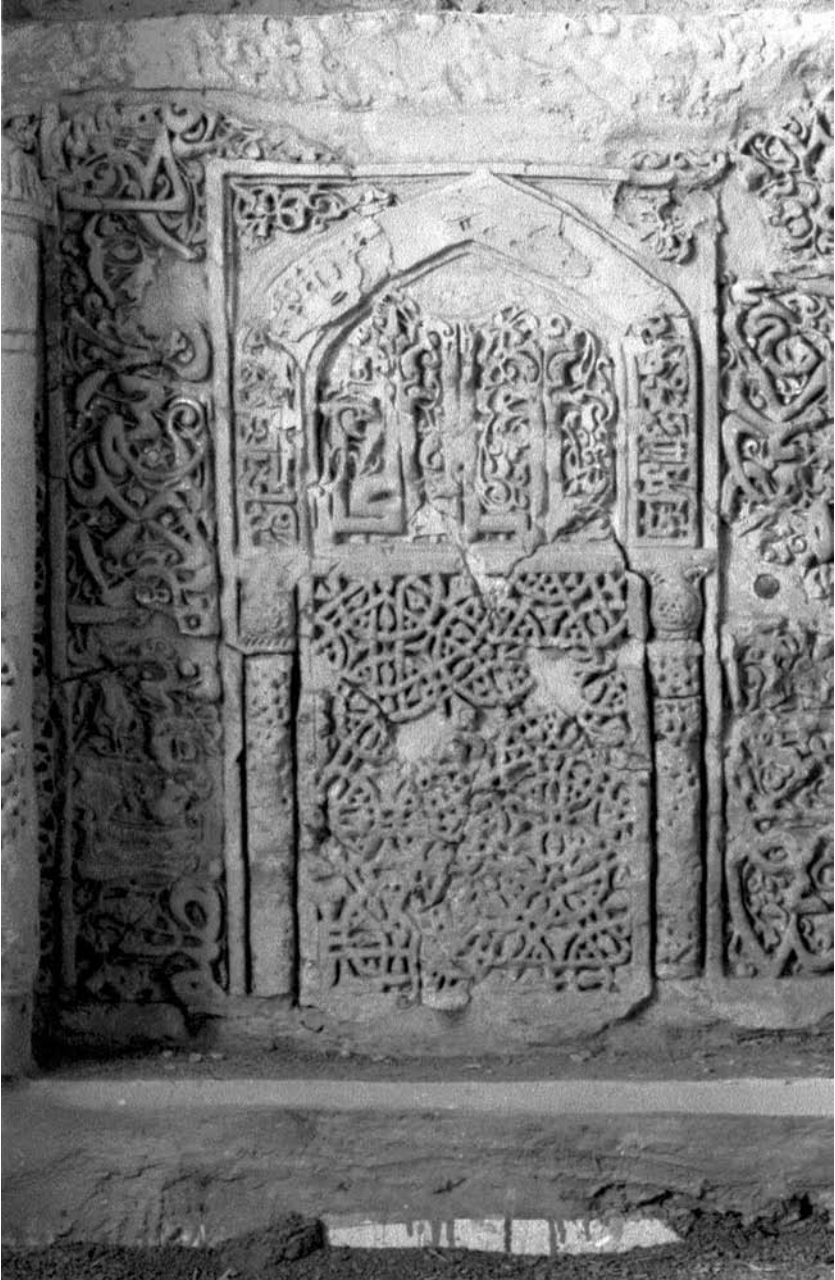


Fig. 9. One of three stucco mihrabs on roof of Masjid-i Malik.



Fig. 10. Site excavated for new construction south of Masjid-i Malik; medieval collapsed arch at bottom, centre.



Fig. 11. Sherds collected from Kirman, underglaze painted with chromium black and cobalt, early seventeenth century (produced in Kirman).



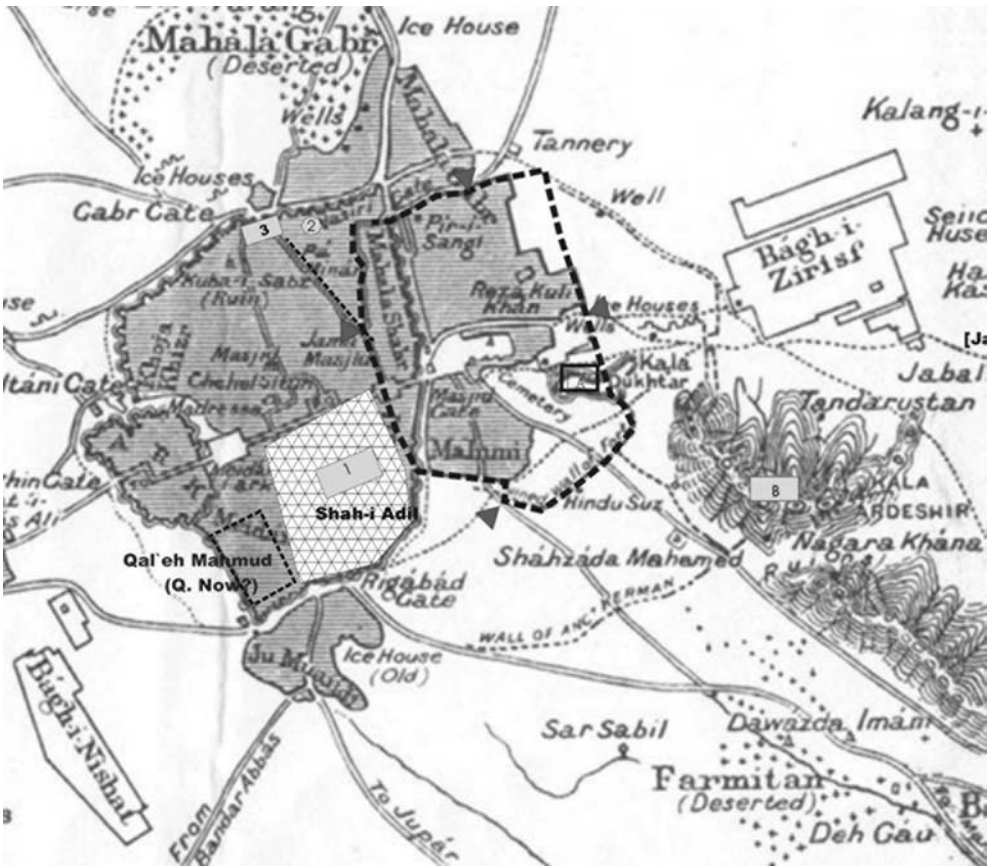


Fig. 13. Map of Kirman in the Saljuq period (based on Sykes, 1902).  
 Legend: 1—Masjid-i Malik; 2—Khvajeh Atabek mausoleum; 3—Masjid-i  
 Bazar-i Shah.



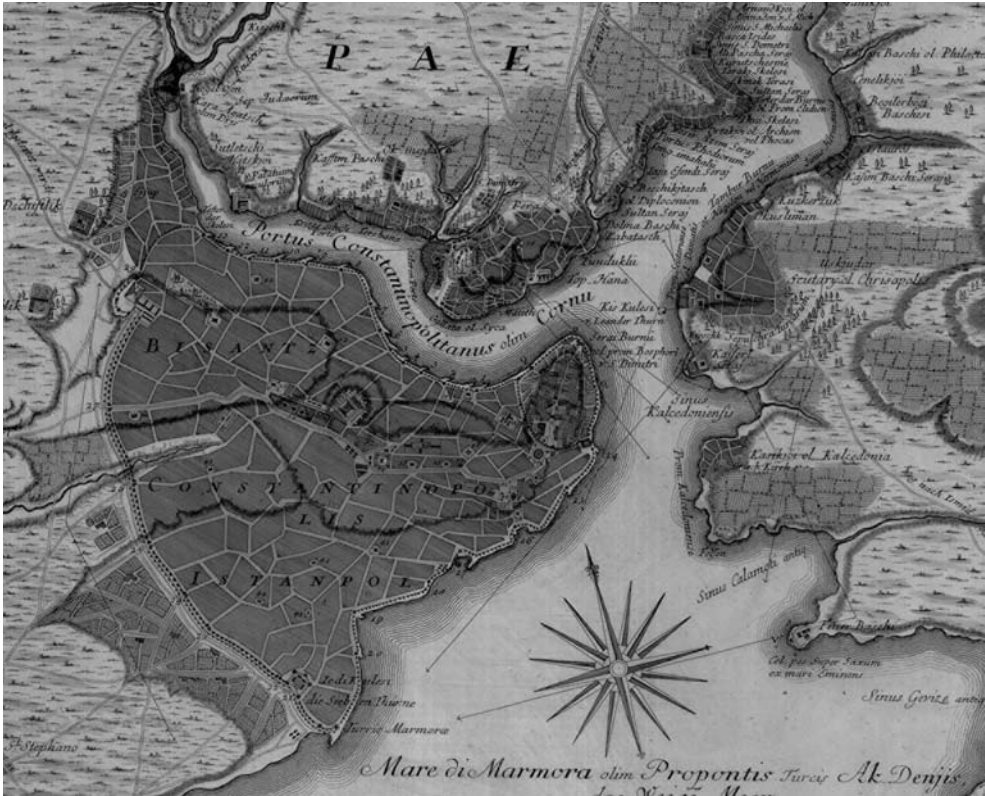


Fig. 1. Istanbul in a 1764 Reben-Homann map.

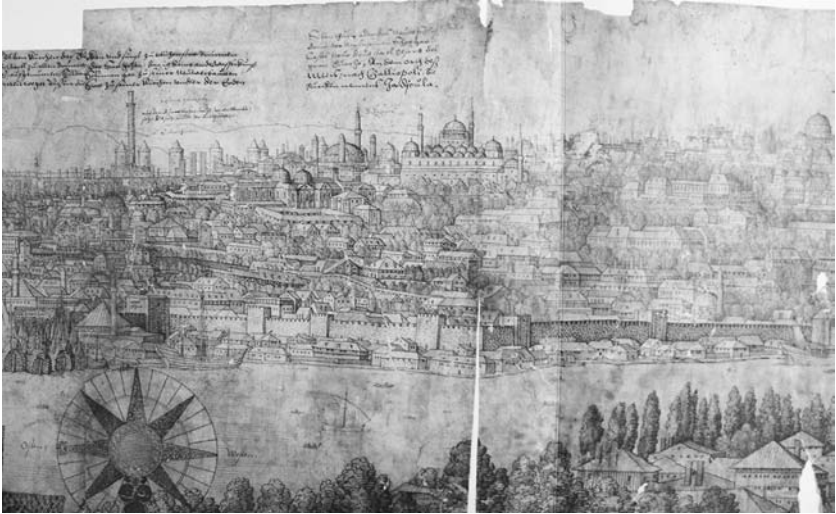


Fig. 2. View of central Istanbul drawn by Melchior Lorich around 1560.



Fig. 3. View of central Istanbul drawn by the Baron von Gudenus around 1750.



Fig. 4. The construction of the monumental Divanyolu axis. Monuments built in the 1610–1690 period (in red).



Fig. 5. The construction of the monumental Divanyolu axis. Monuments built in the 1690–1750 period (in red).

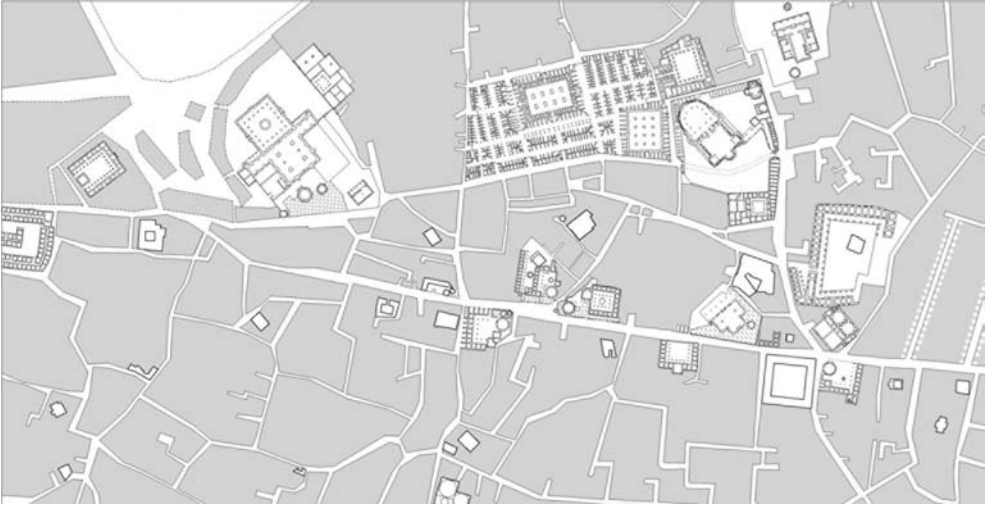


Fig. 6. Reconstruction of part of the monumental and street grid of central Istanbul from pre 1850 maps.

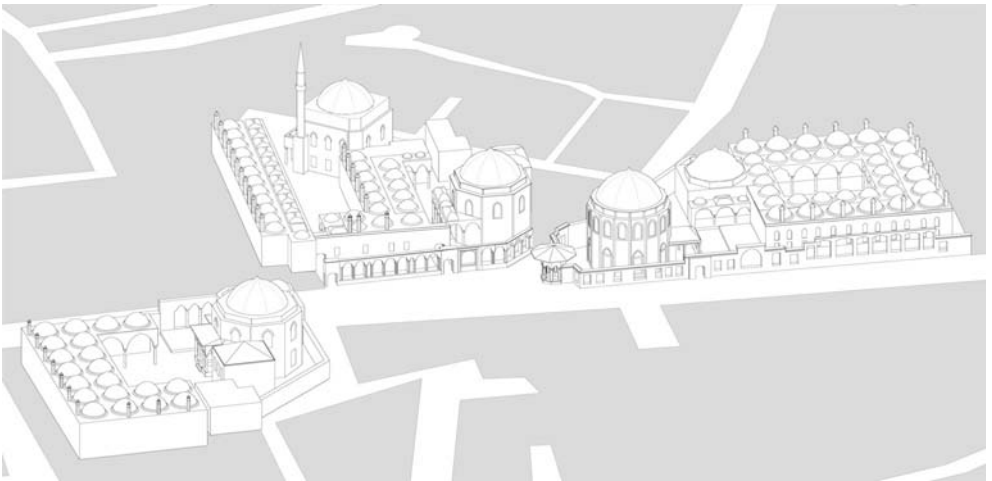


Fig. 7. Axonometric view of the Kara Mustafa, Çorlulu, Koca Sinan group of medreses along the Divanyolu built from the end of the sixteenth century to the first decade of the eighteenth.

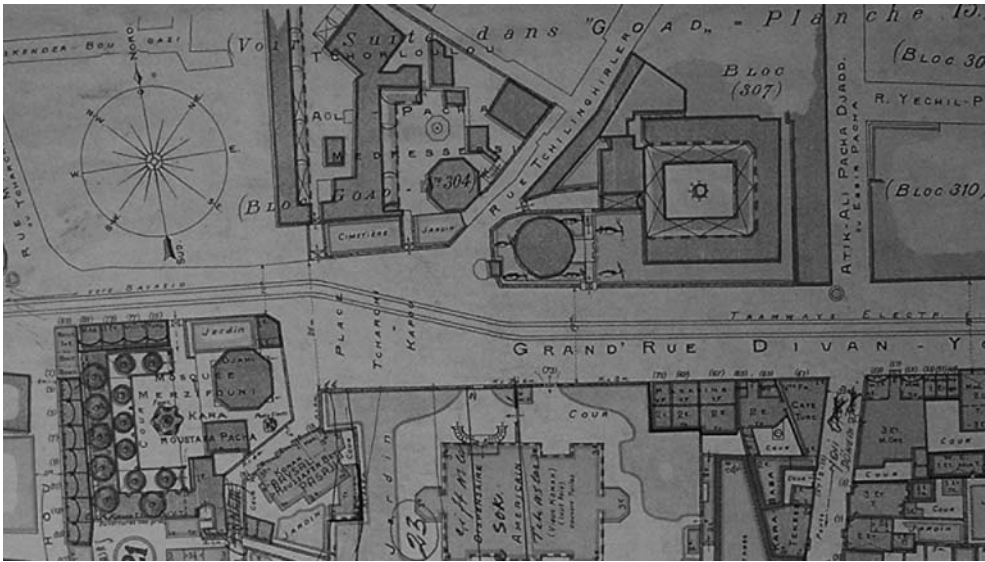


Fig. 8. The Kara Mustafa, Çorlulu, Koca Sinan group of medreses and aristocratic manors (*konaks*) along the Divanyolu in the Pervititch map of the 1920s.

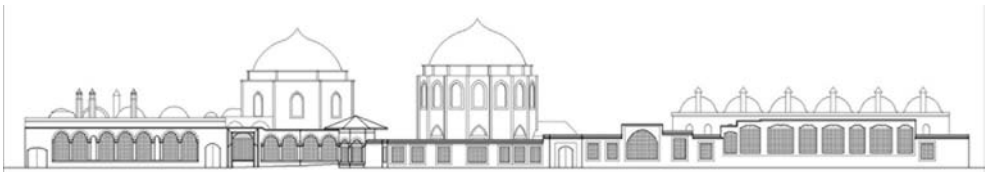


Fig. 9. Street profile of the Çorlulu and Koca Sinan medreses along the Divanyolu.

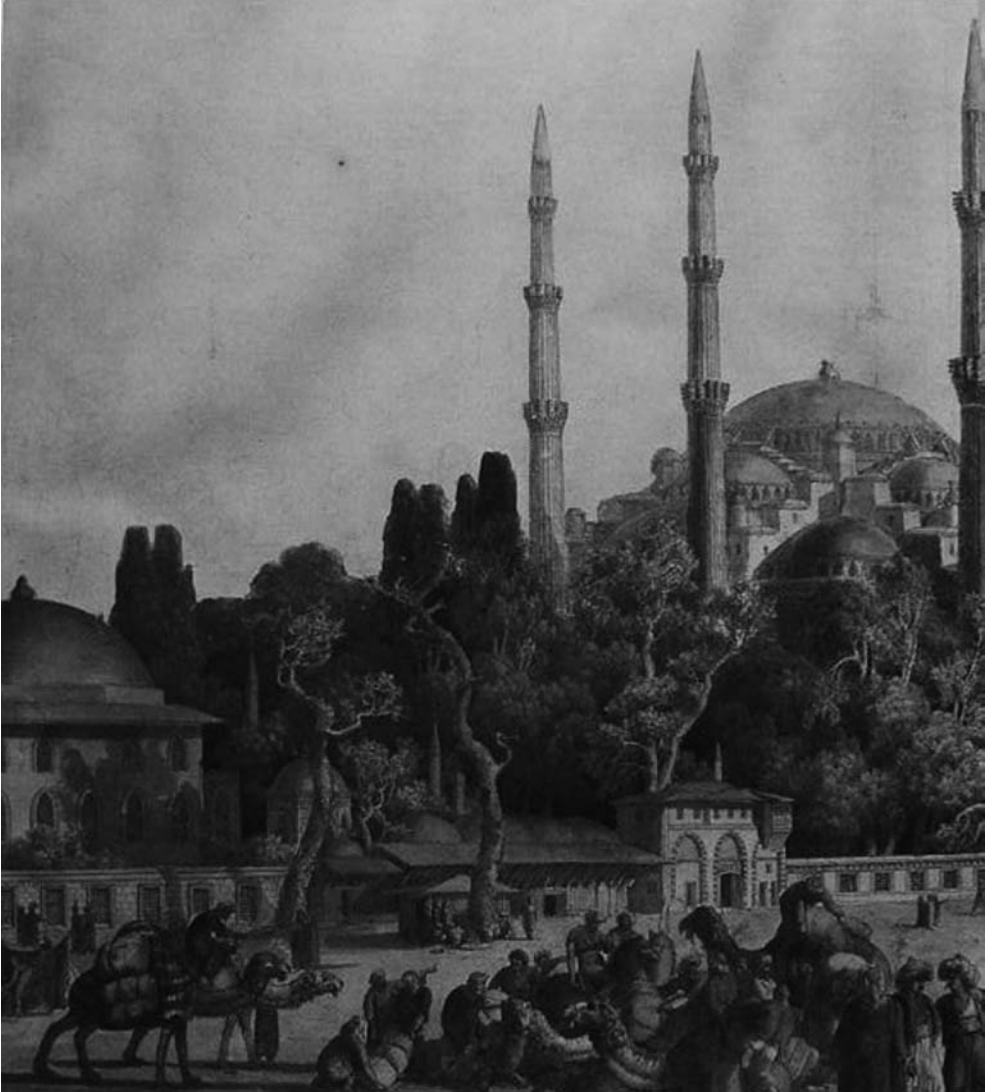


Fig. 10. Detail of the Sultan Ahmet Meydan (ancient Hippodrome) in the late eighteenth century view by Cassas.

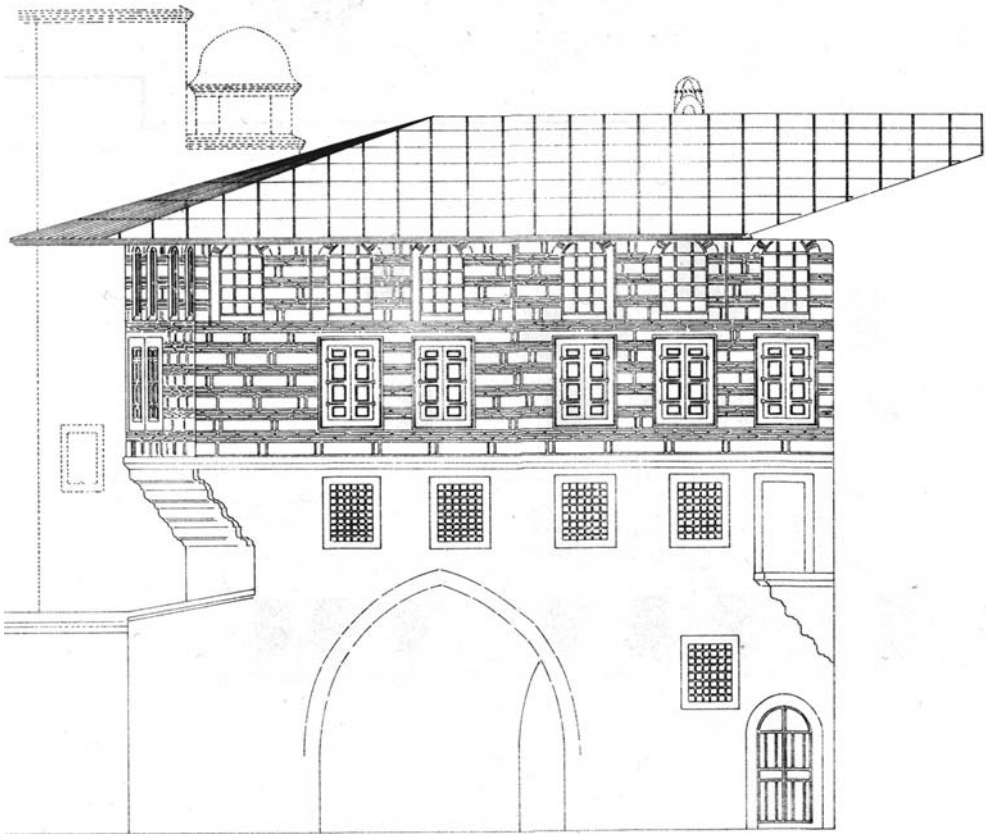


Fig. 11. Apartments of the Imperial ladies (Hünkâr Kasrı) in the 1690 Valide Mosque complex.

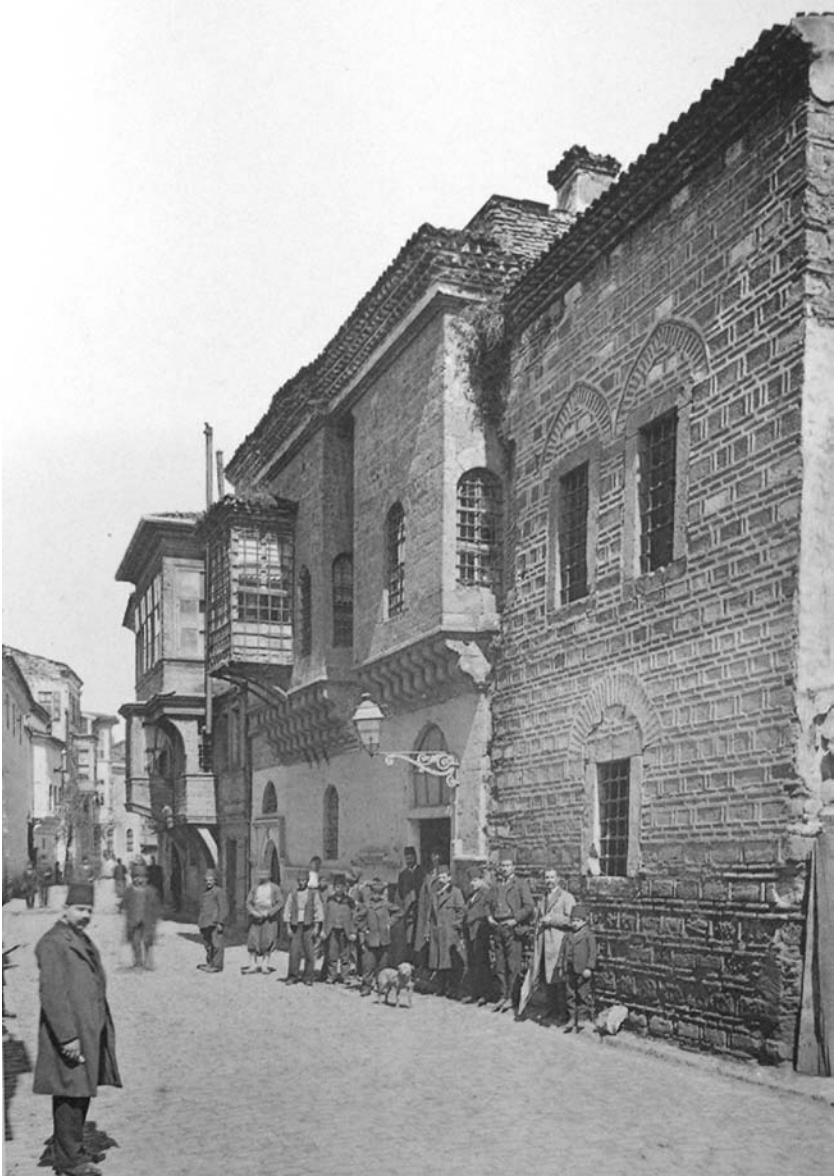


Fig. 12. Urban fabric with Greek housing in the Fener district.



Fig. 13. The eighteenth century Yeni Han.

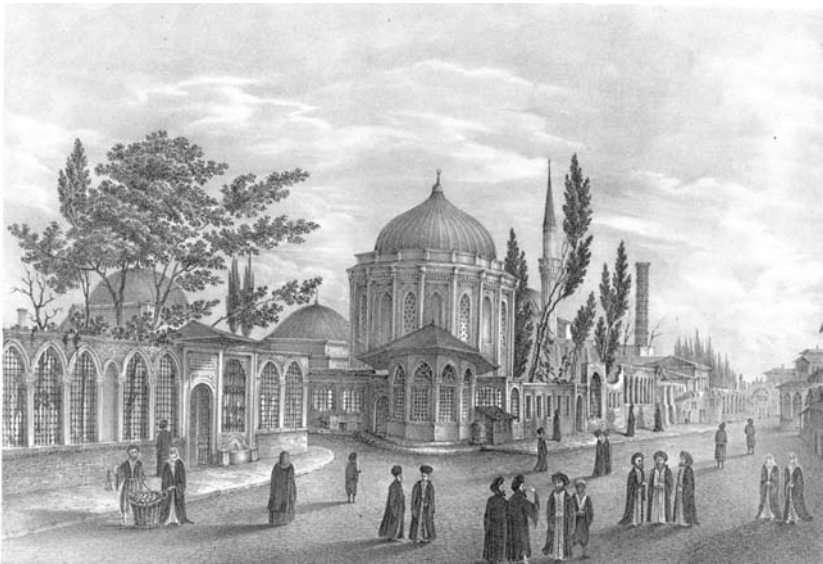


Fig. 14. The Divanyolu in a mid-nineteenth century lithograph.

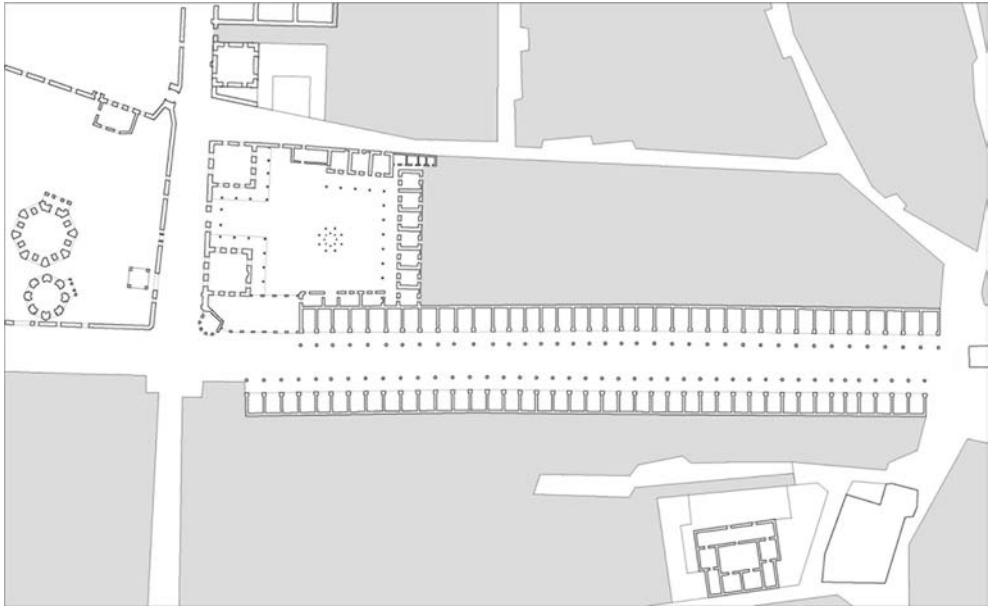


Fig. 15. The Damat Ibrahim medrese and arcade street complex.  
Reconstructed plan of the complex.



Fig. 16. The 1748 Seyyit Hasan Pasha medrese and fountain on the Divan axis.



Fig. 17. The aesthetics of proximity: an interpretation of urban space defined by of the Kara Mustafa, Çorlulu, Koca Sinan complexes (1590–1710). Cf. figures 7 and 8.



Fig. 18. Cemeterial grounds in the suburbs and outside the city walls. Cfr. figure 1 centre right.



Fig. 19. Examples of seventeenth to eighteenth century tombs.



Fig. 1. Bukhara. Axonometrical view of the central core of the city, today.



Fig. 2. The Kalyan ensemble.

The Poi-Kalyan ensemble (meaning “at the foot of the great”) is a masterpiece of Central Asian architecture. The clear-cut layout and the monumental portals of the mosque, the medresseh and the Arslan-khan minaret have always aroused admiration by their grandeur and harmony.

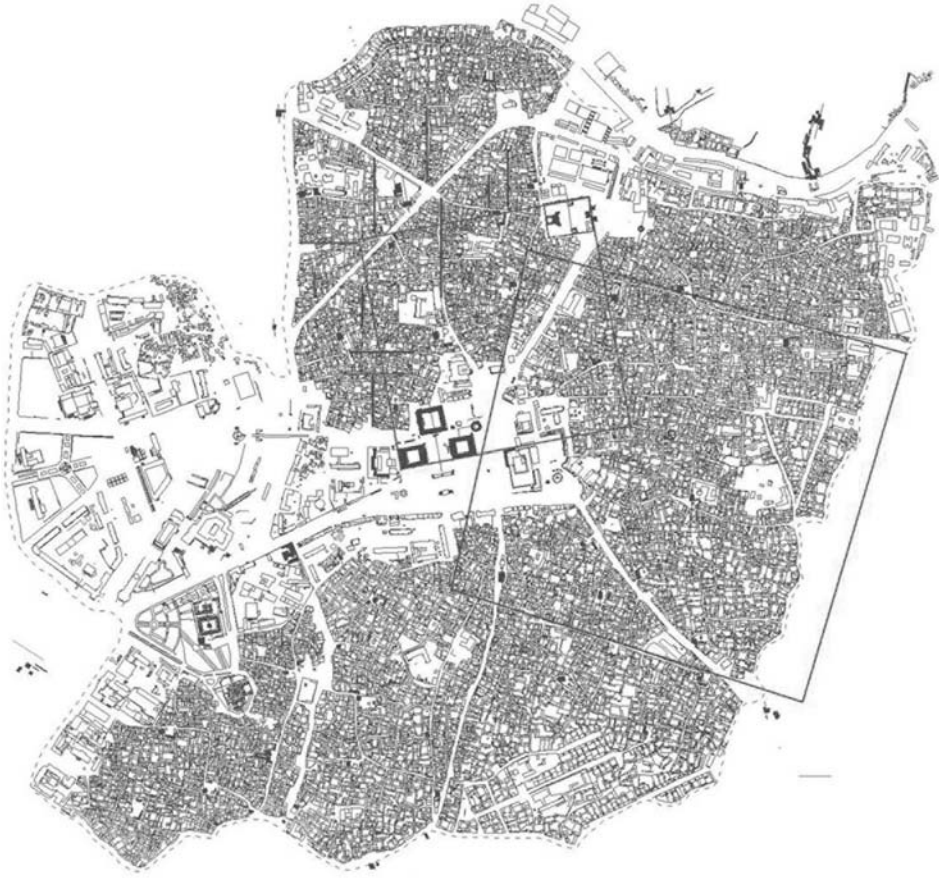


Fig. 3. The walled city of Bukhara and the two superimposed grids.



Fig. 4. The Chor-Bakr ensemble.

The entire history of formation of the ritual ensemble Chor-Bakr is associated with the dynasty of the Djubari sheikhs. The ensemble was built around the burial vault of Imam Abu Bakr.

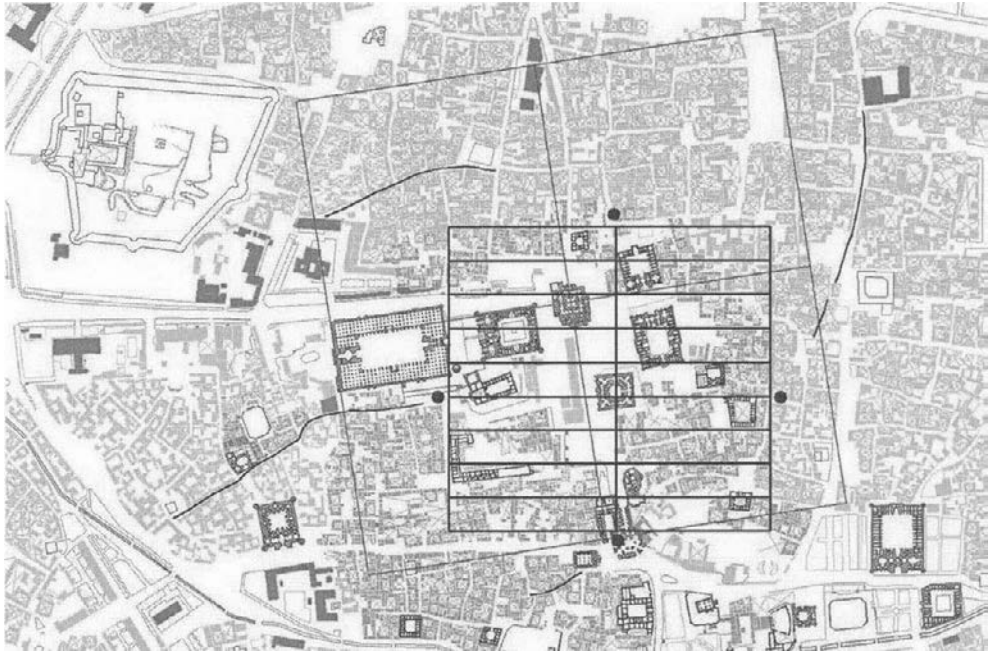


Fig. 5. The city of Bukhara. Singling out of a urban mesh.

PO

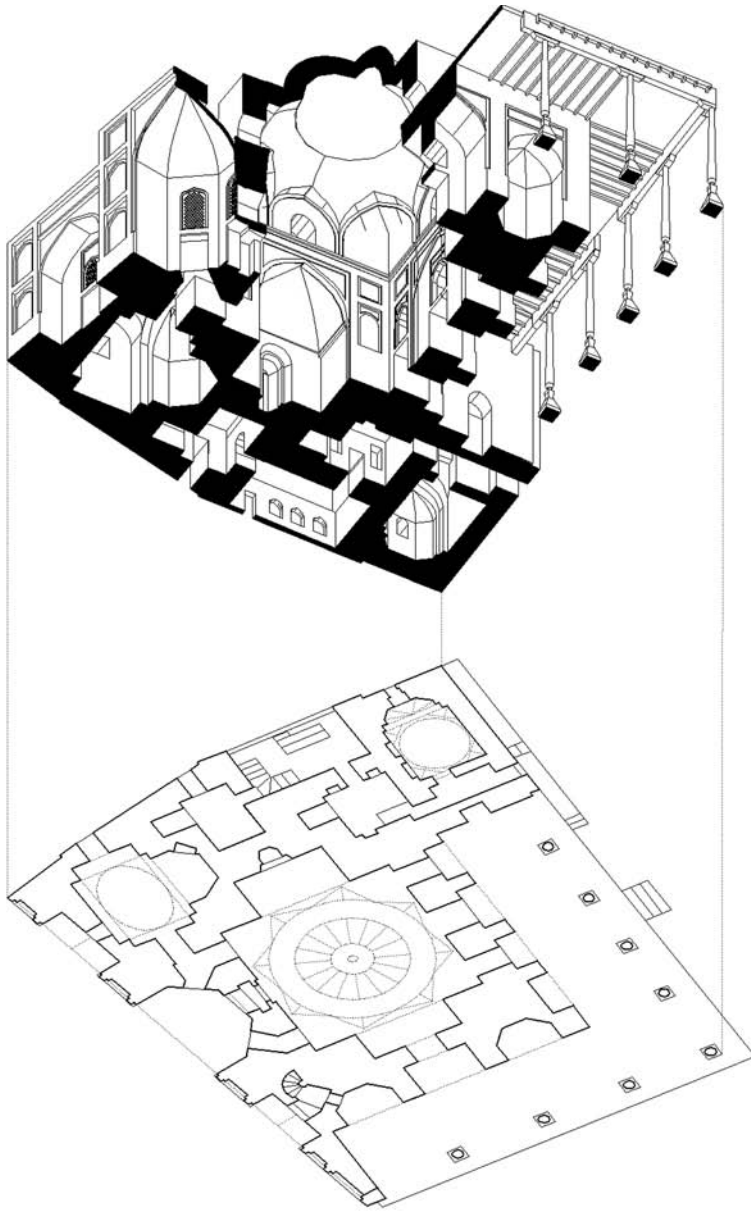


Fig. 6. The Khoja Zain al Din complex in Bukhara. Exploded axonometric view from below showing the prayer room, the portico, and the sanctuaries.

<b>1</b>	MONODIRECTIONAL AXIALITY	BIDIRECTIONAL AXIALITY	TRIDIRECTIONAL AXIALITY	PLURIDIRECTIONAL AXIALITY
<b>2</b>	UNIFORM	COMPOSITE	CROSSED	SET UP ON A PIVOT
<b>3</b>	RIPETTIVE	COMPLEMENTARY	HIERARCHIC	EQUIVALENT
<b>4</b>	LINEAR	SERIAL	NODAL	POLAR
<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>D</b>	

Fig. 7. Typological process of the main monuments of Bukhara.



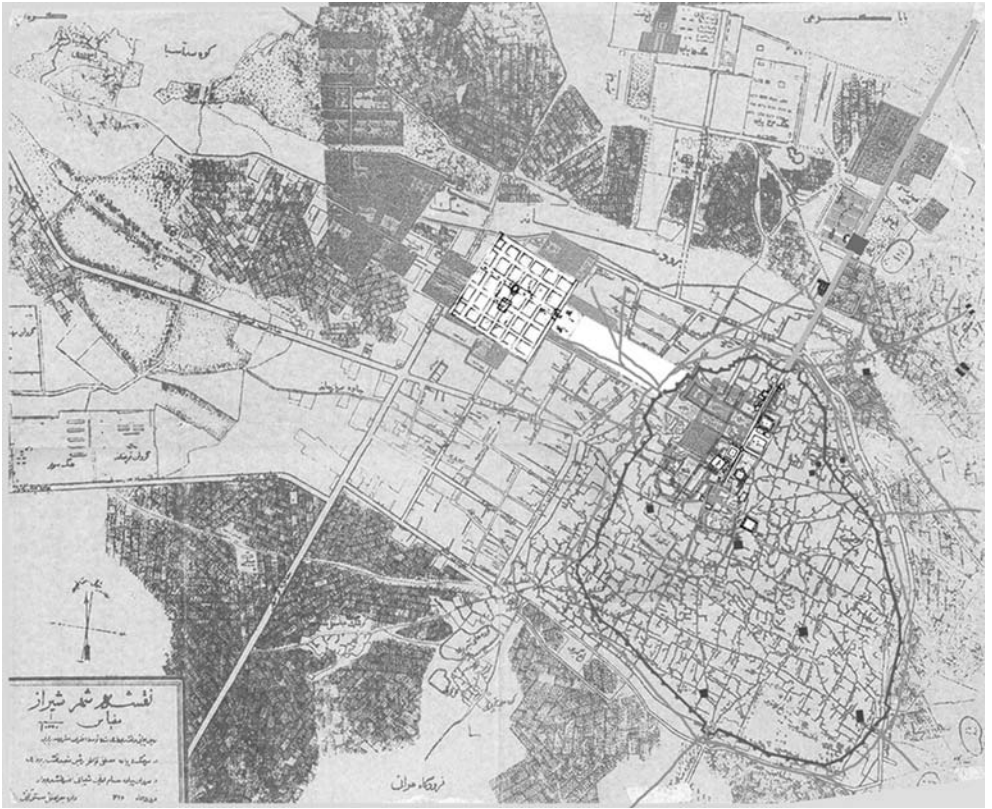


Fig. 2. Restored plan of Safavid Shiraz drawn by Mahvash Alemi on the background of 1946 plan of the city.



Fig. 3. View of Shiraz by Chardin from tang- e Allah-o Akbar.

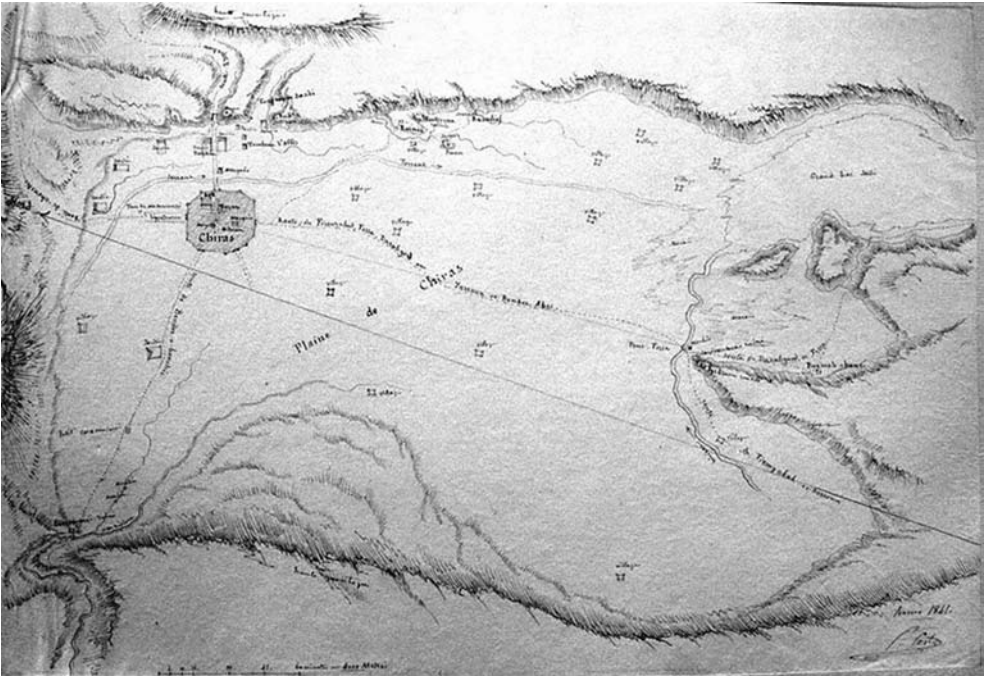


Fig. 4. Plain of Shiraz by Pascal Coste (Bibliothèque Nationale de Marseille).

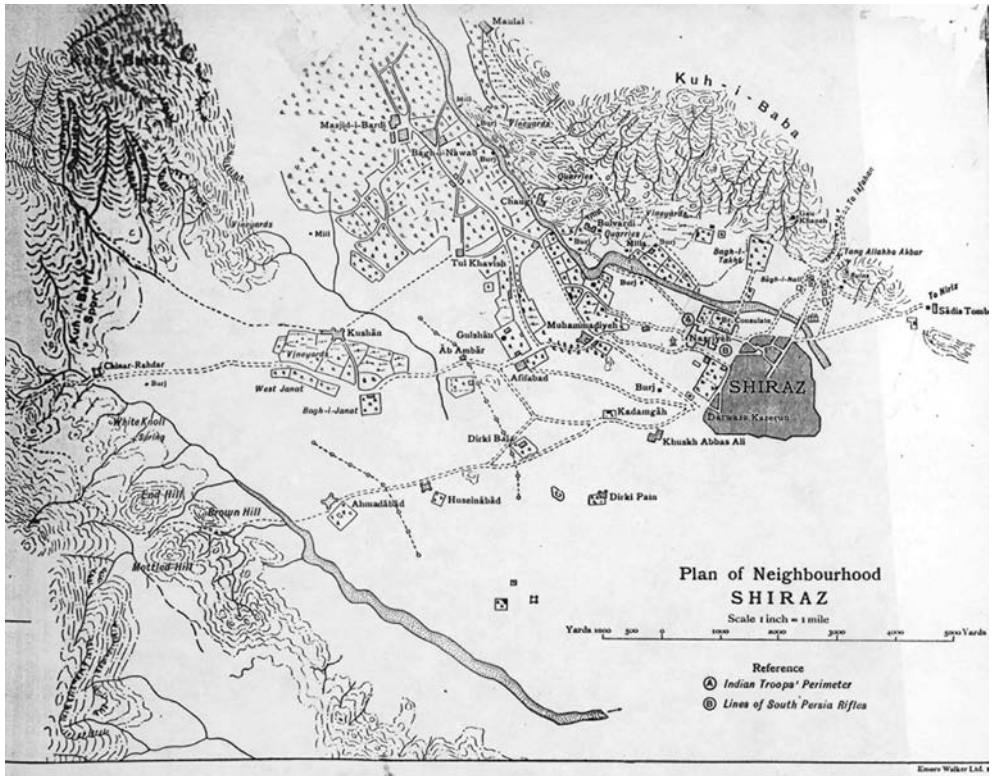


Fig. 5. 1918 plan of Shiraz by Sykes.

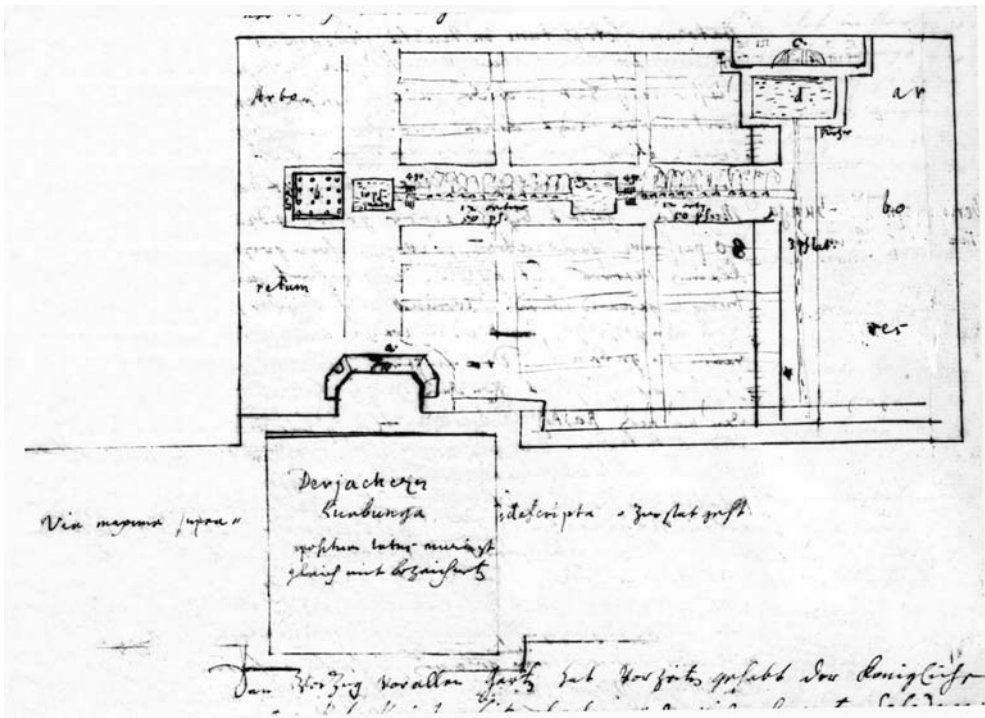


Fig. 6. Plan of Daryache Qorbunghah and Bagh-e Vizir Imani Beyk by Kaempfer (British Library).



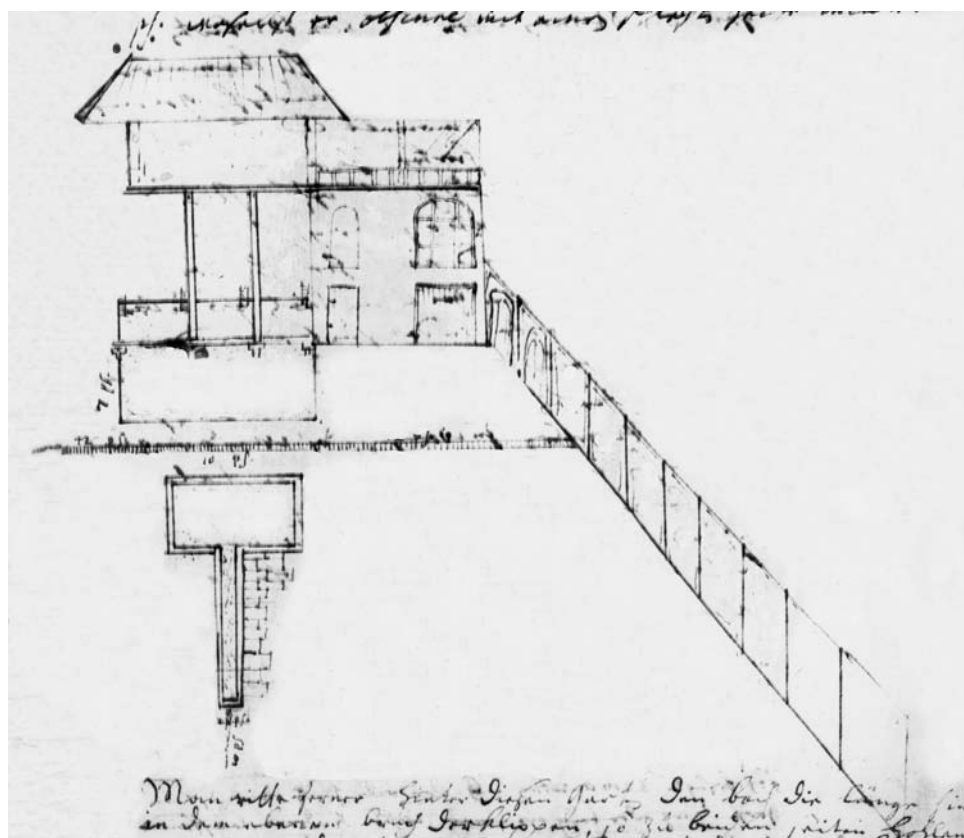


Fig. 9. View of the building in Bagh-e Kalantar by Kaempfer (British Library).

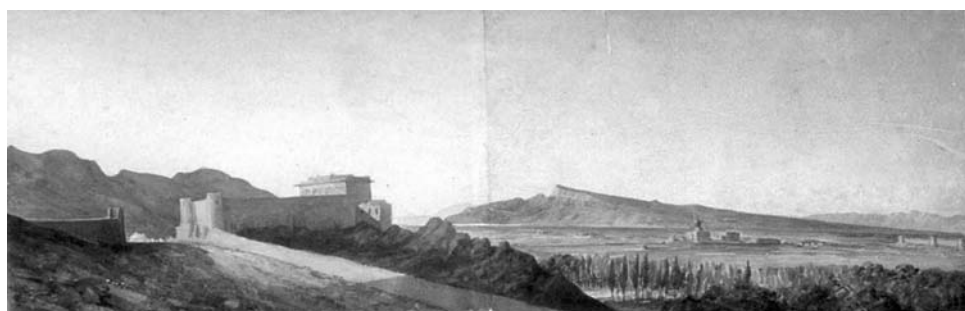


Fig. 10. View of Bagh-e Takht-e Qarache and the plain of Shiraz from the Album of D'Arcy (British Library).





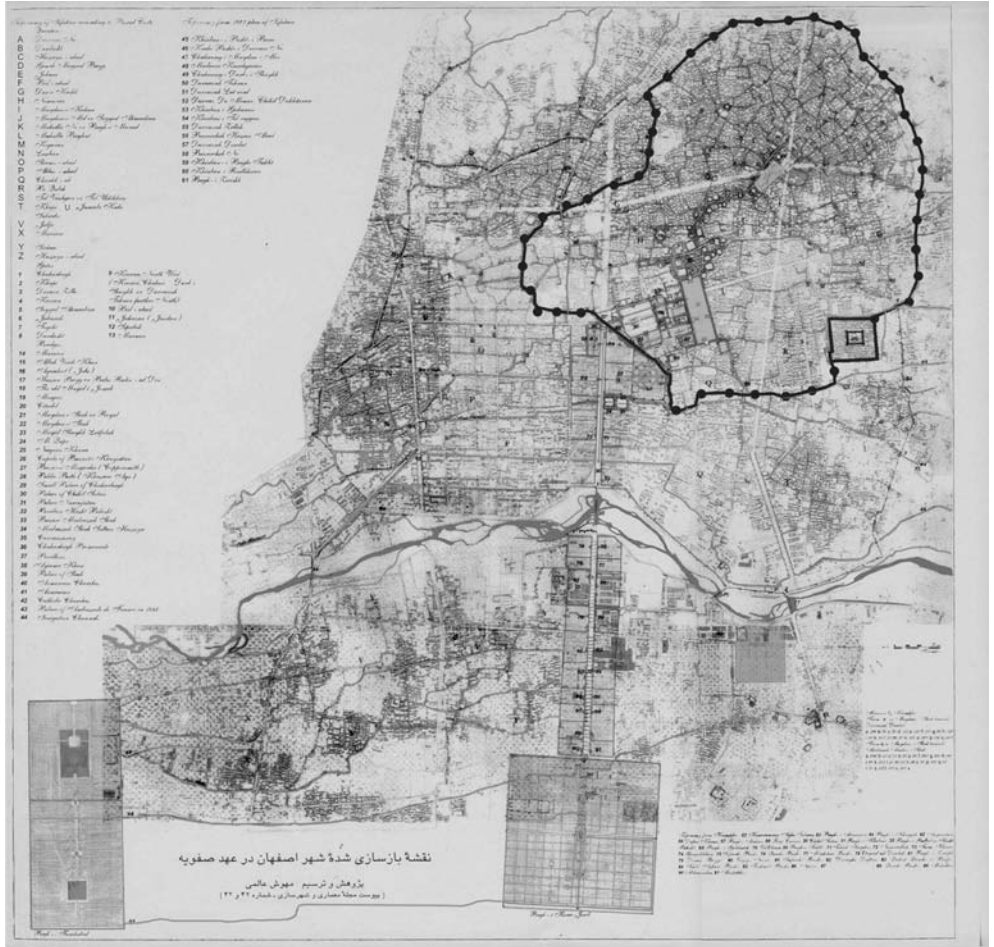


Fig. 14. Restored plan of Safavid Esfahan drawn by Mahvash Alemi.

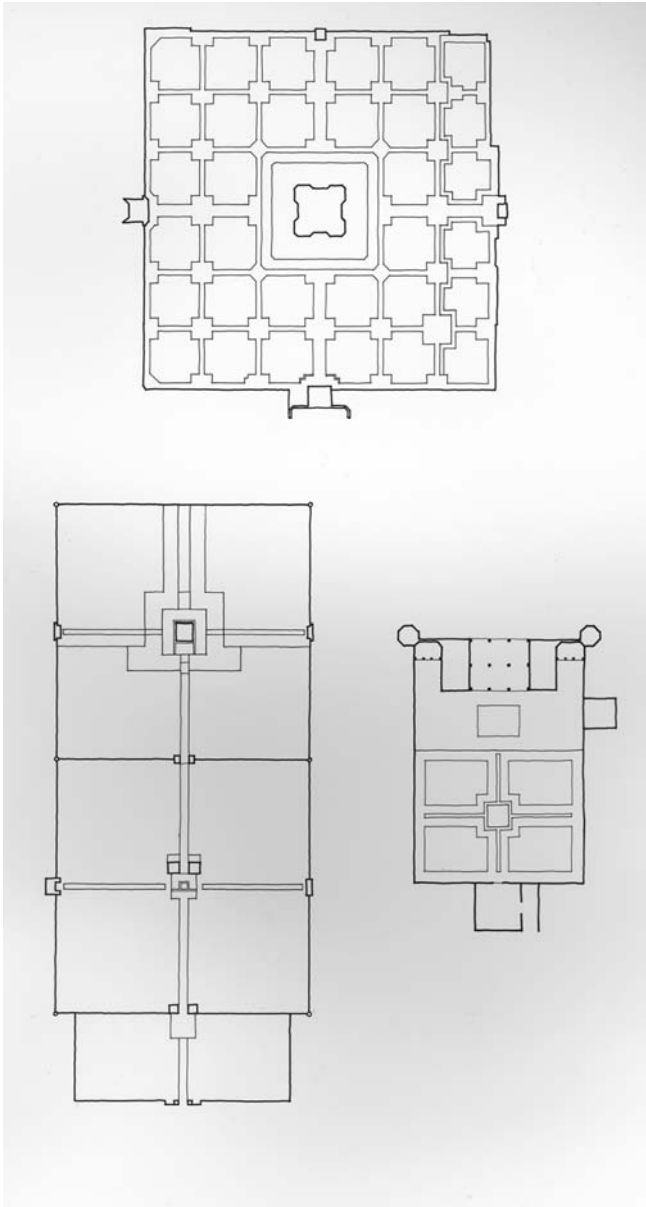


Fig. 1. The three formal types of the Mughal charbagh. On top: the canonical cross axial charbagh of Humayun's tomb, Delhi (1562–71); lower left: the terraced Shalimar gardens at Kashmir (1620 and 1634); lower right: a waterfront garden unit, forming part of Shah Jahan's palace at Bari (1637). (Drawing Richard A. Barraud and Ebba Koch.)



Fig. 2. Agra, left bank of the river with remains of Mughal gardens seen obliquely from the south-west across the river. In the foreground are the two riverfront towers of the Bagh-i Wazir Khan (or Bagh-i Muhammad Zakarya) (7) and between them the ruined pavilion. Behind the pavilion is an anonymous tomb known as Kala Gunbad. Beyond rises the large domed tomb of Afzal Khan Shirazi (Chini-ka-Rawza) (6); its fragmentary northern riverfront tower appears farther to the left. Just to the left of that is the tall southern riverfront tower of the Bagh-i Jahanara (Zahara Bagh) (4) (Photo by Ebba Koch taken in 1986).

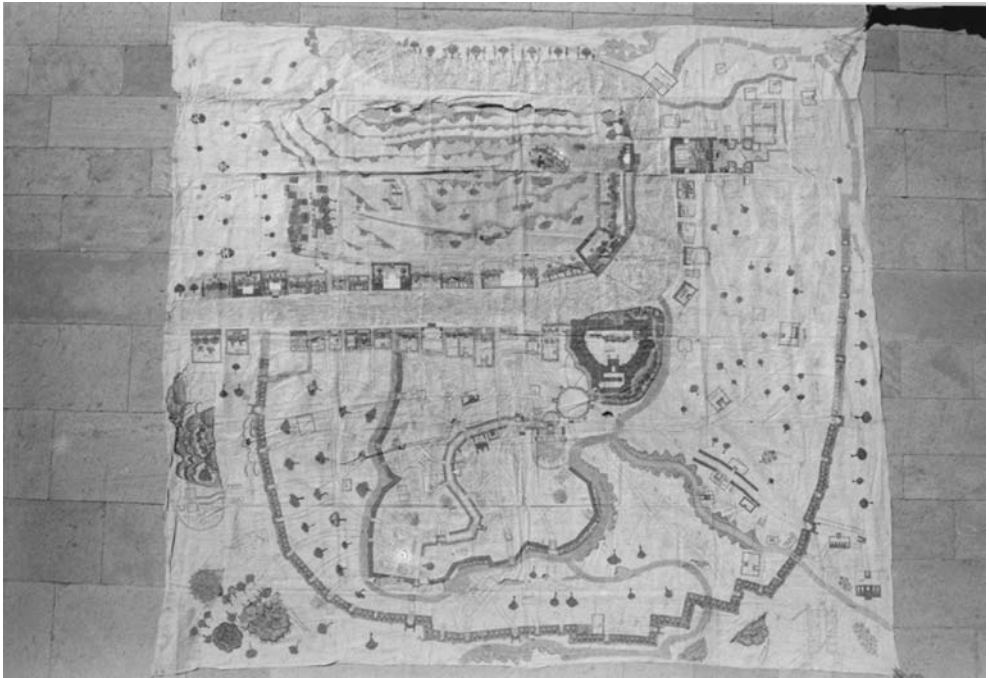


Fig. 3. Map of Agra, 1720s, water colour on cotton, 294 × 272 cm, Maharaha Sawai Man Singh II Museum, Jaipur, Cat. No. 126.

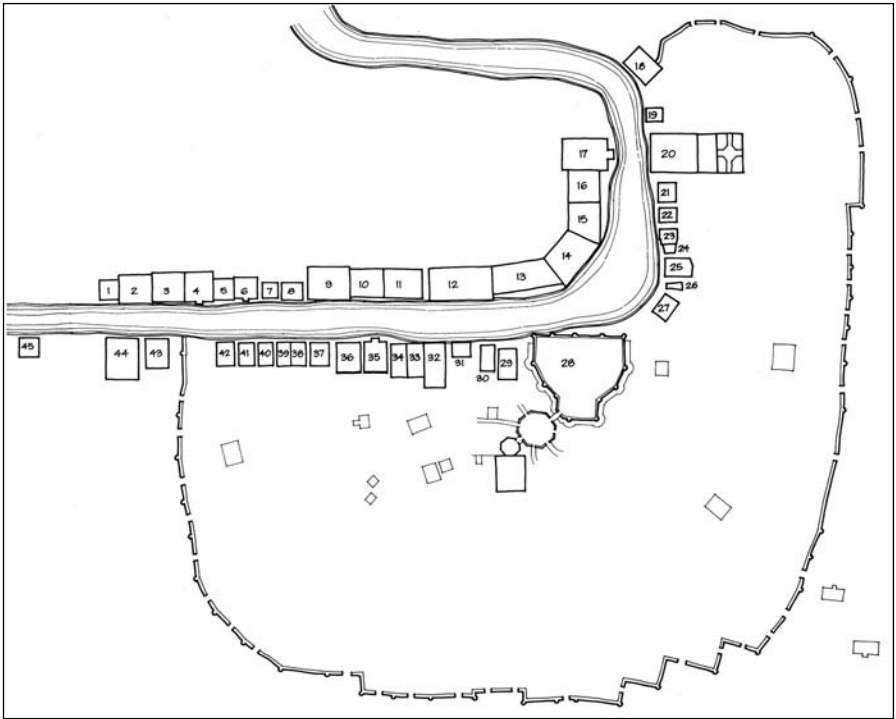


Fig. 4. Line drawing of Map of Agra with numbering of the riverfront gardens.

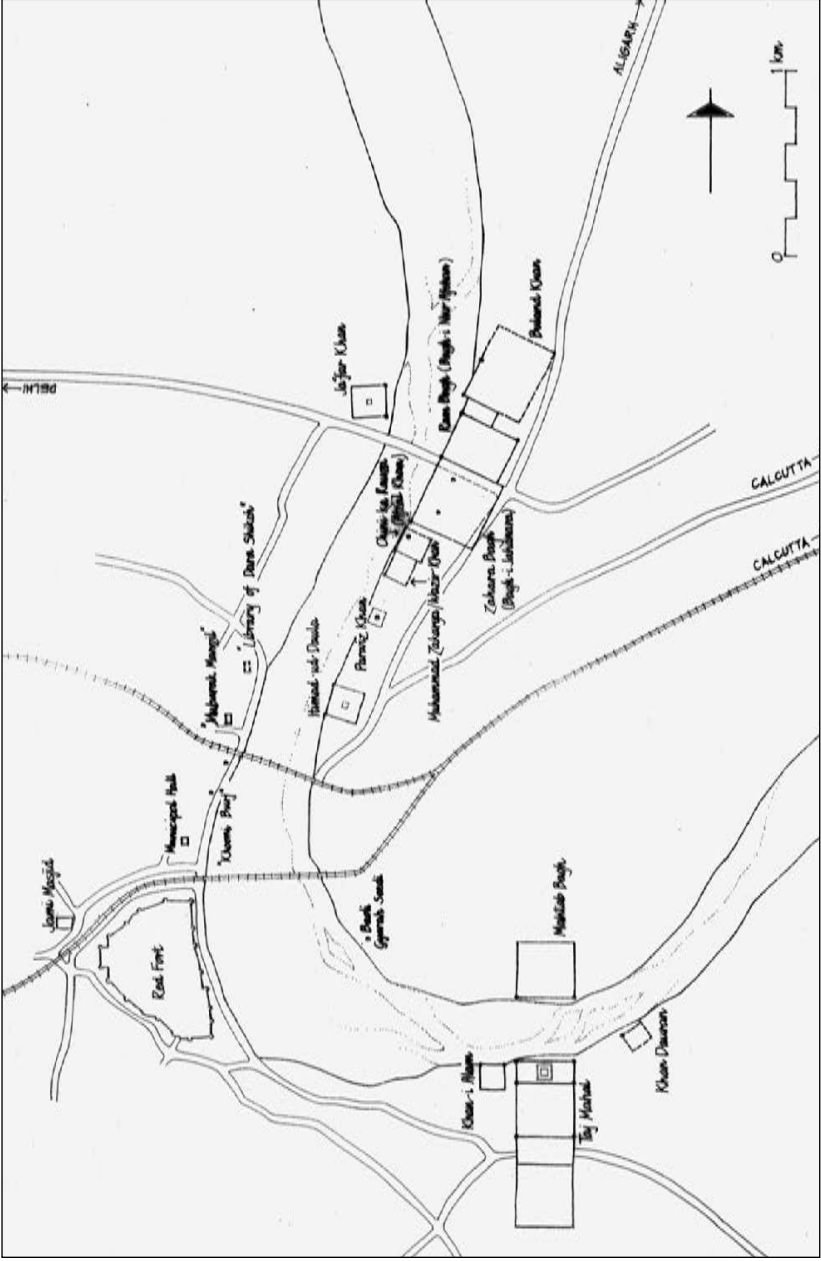


Fig. 5. Map of Agra indicating preserved Mughal structures of the riverfront scheme. (Drawing Richard A. Barraud and Ebba Koch.)

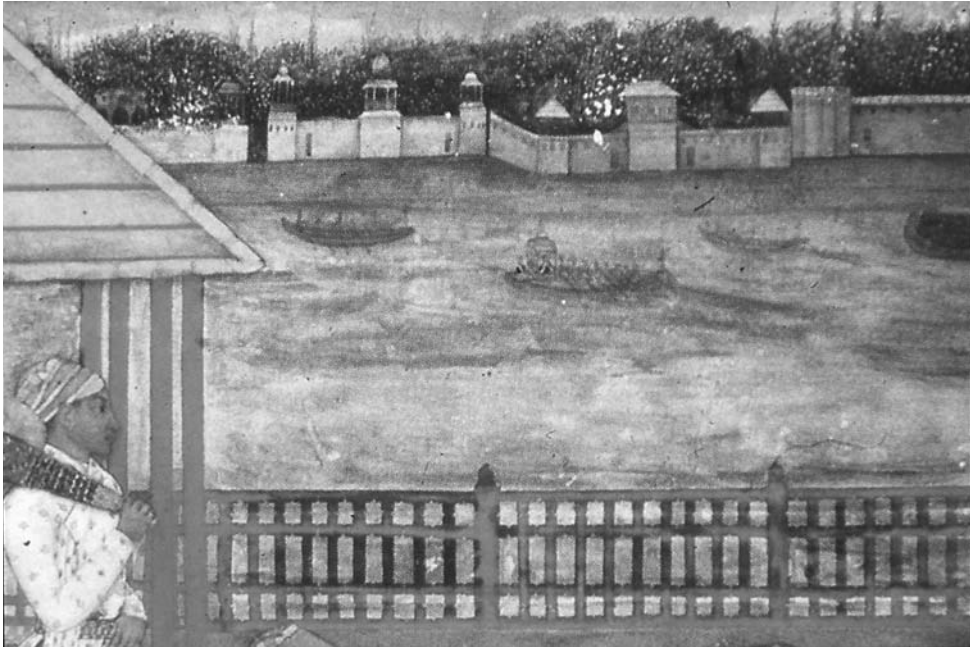


Fig. 6. View of a riverfront city (Agra ?), background of *Nobleman with musicians*, Collection of Howard Hodgkin.

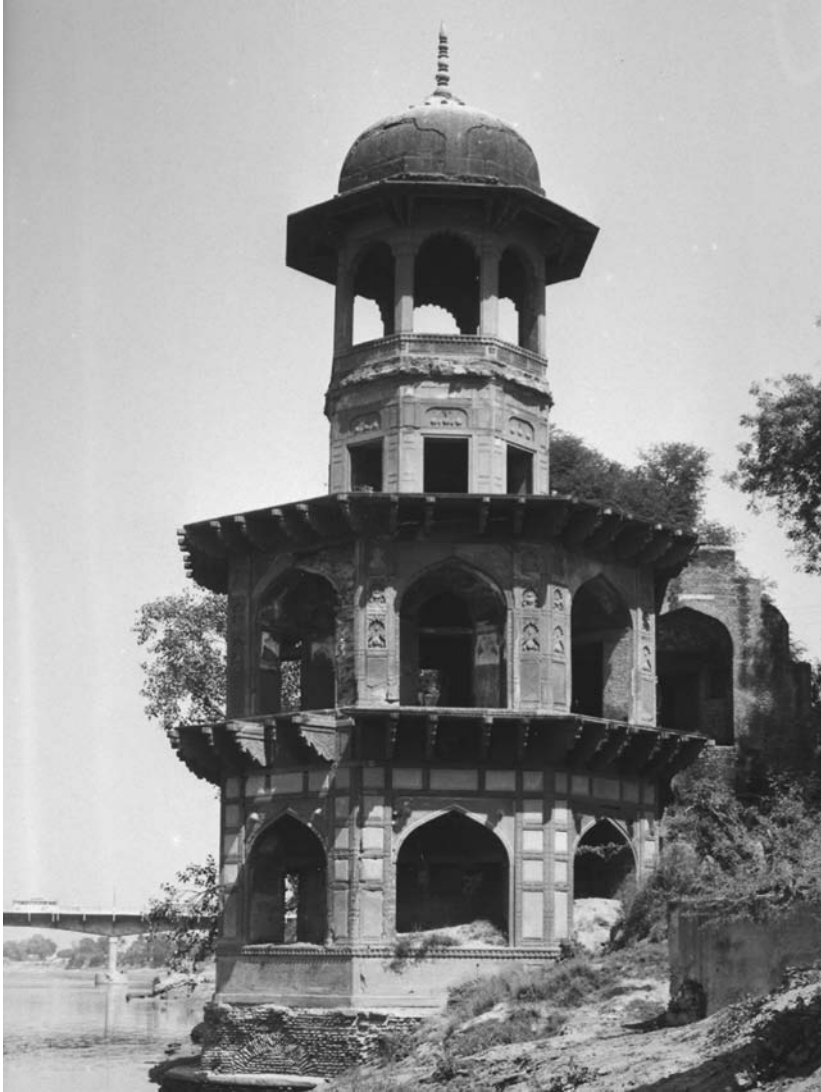


Fig. 7. Bagh-i Jahanara (Zahara Bagh), tower pavilion (*burj*), 1630s.  
(Photo Ebba Koch.)

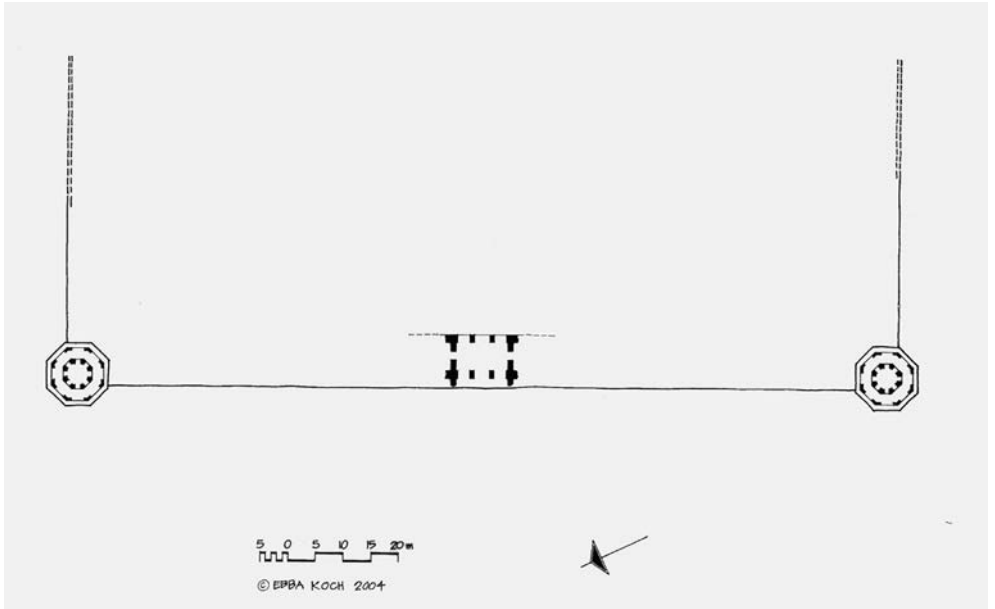


Fig. 8. Bagh-i Wazir Khan (or Bagh-i Muhammad Zakarya), plan, c. 1640.  
(Drawing Richard A. Barraud and Ebba Koch.)

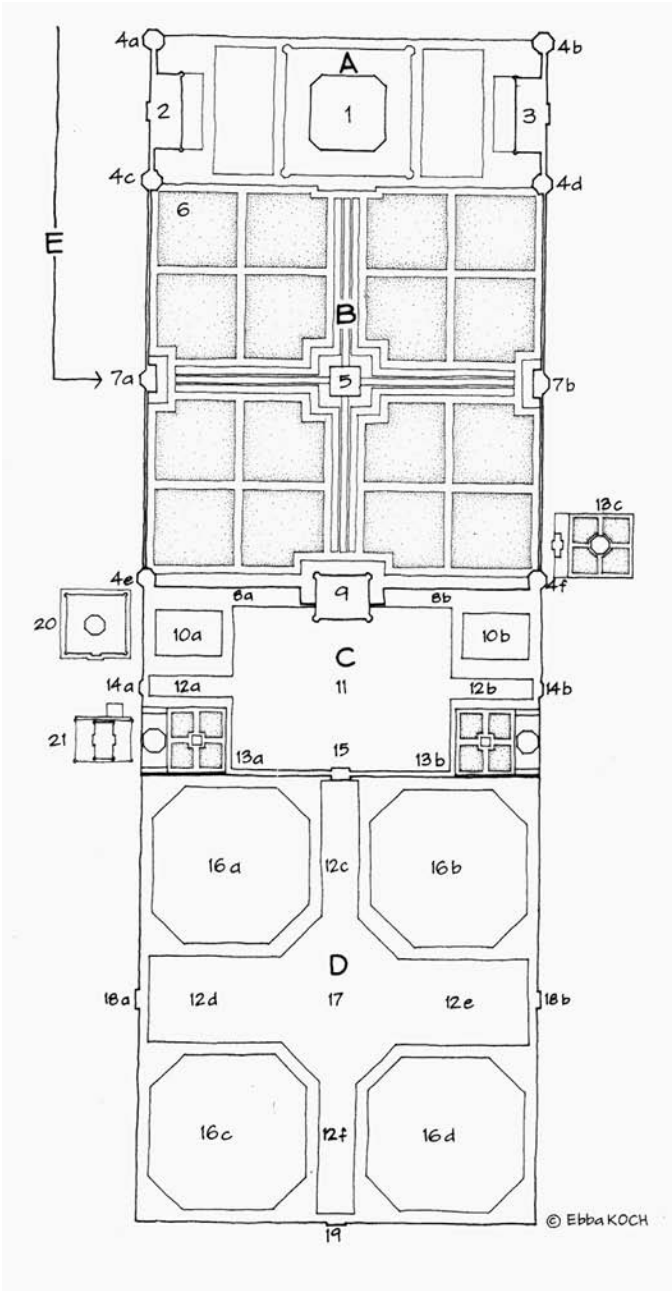


Fig. 9. Taj Mahal, plan of entire complex, 1632–43 with numbering of buildings. (Drawing Richard A. Barraud and Ebba Koch.)



Fig. 10. Taj Mahal, group of riverfront buildings, in the centre the mausoleum flanked on the right by the mosque and on the left by the Mihman Khana, 1632–43. (Photo Ebba Koch.)



Fig. 11. Bagh-i Khan-i 'Alam, ruined pavilion on riverfront terrace with projecting bases of flanking towers, 1630s. (Photo Ebba Koch.)

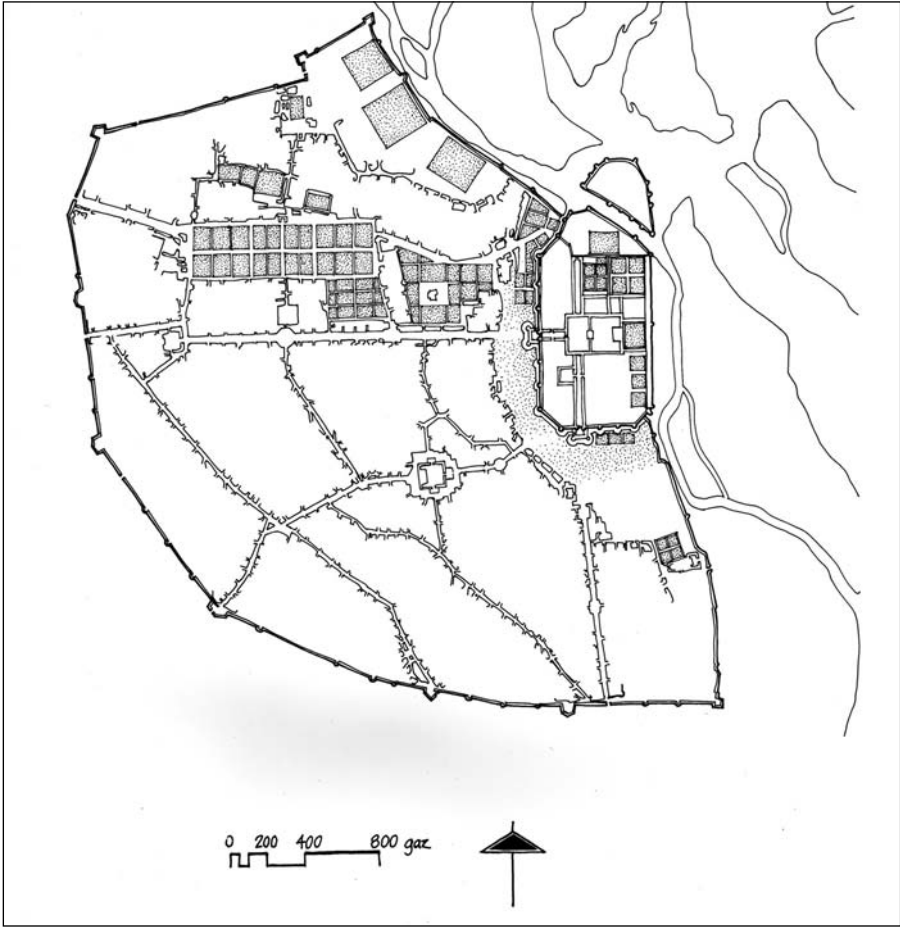


Fig. 12. Map of Shahjahanabad, begun in 1639, showing the gardens of Shah Johan's fortress palace, of Prince Dara Shikoh, and a few selected nobles on the bank of the Jamna, and the gardens of Princess Jahanara and other nobles inside the city. (Drawing Richard A. Barraud and Ebba Koch.)

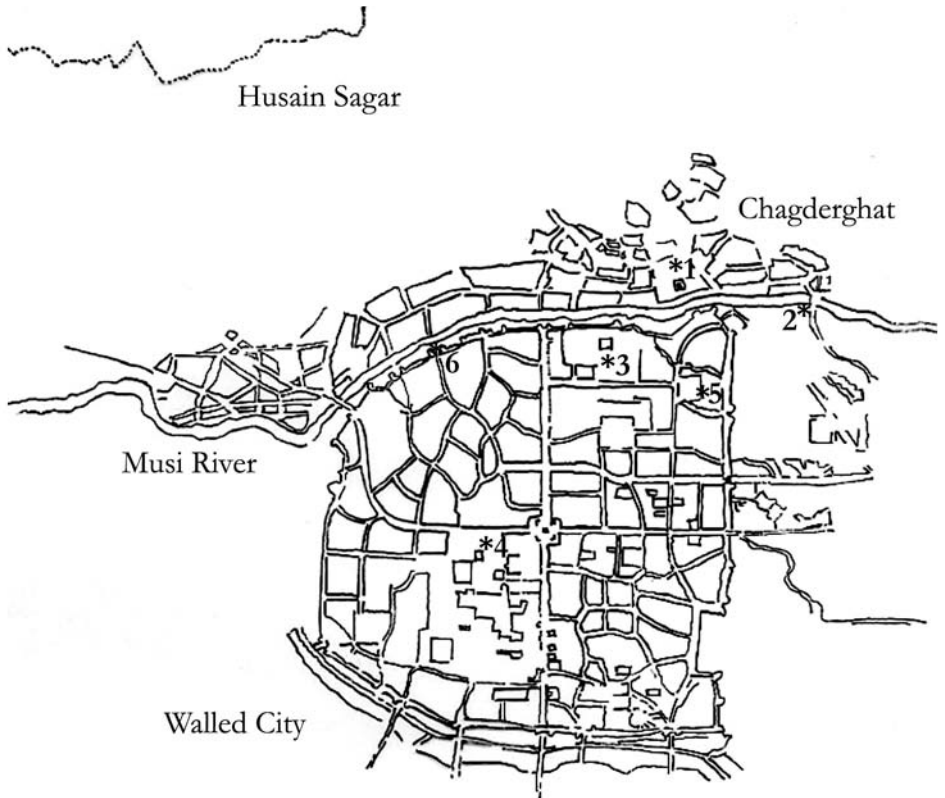


Fig. 1. Diplomatic Sites before 1858\*.

- (1) British Residency at Chaderghat; (2) Chaderghat Bridge (1831);
- (3) Diwan Deodhi; (4) Nizam's Palaces at Motigalli; (5) Purani Haveli;
- (6) Delhi Gate.

\* Map of City based on S.P. Shorey's tracing of a "Map of the Hyderabad and Secunderabad around 1845 A.D." from the now dispersed collections of Shah Manzoor Alam.



Fig. 2. The British Residency at Chaderghat, north facade, after Campbell.

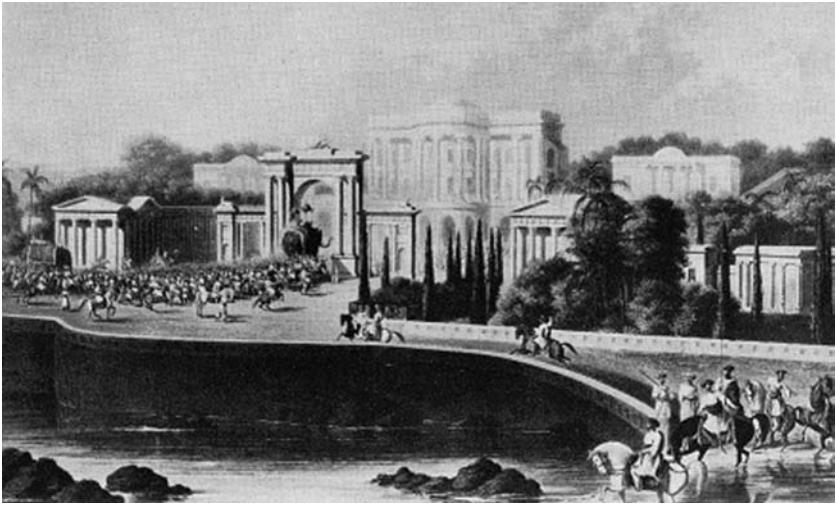


Fig. 3. Riverside (south) entrance to Chaderghat Residency, aquatint, after Grindlay.



Fig. 4. The Delhi Gate, after Campbell.

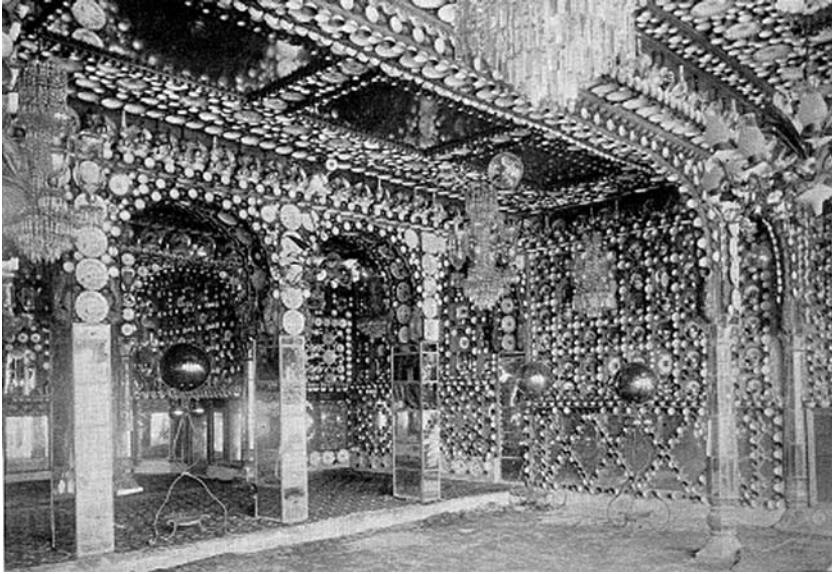


Fig. 5. The Chini Khana, Diwan Deodhi, after Campbell.



Fig. 6. The Aina Khana, Diwan Deodhi, after Campbell.

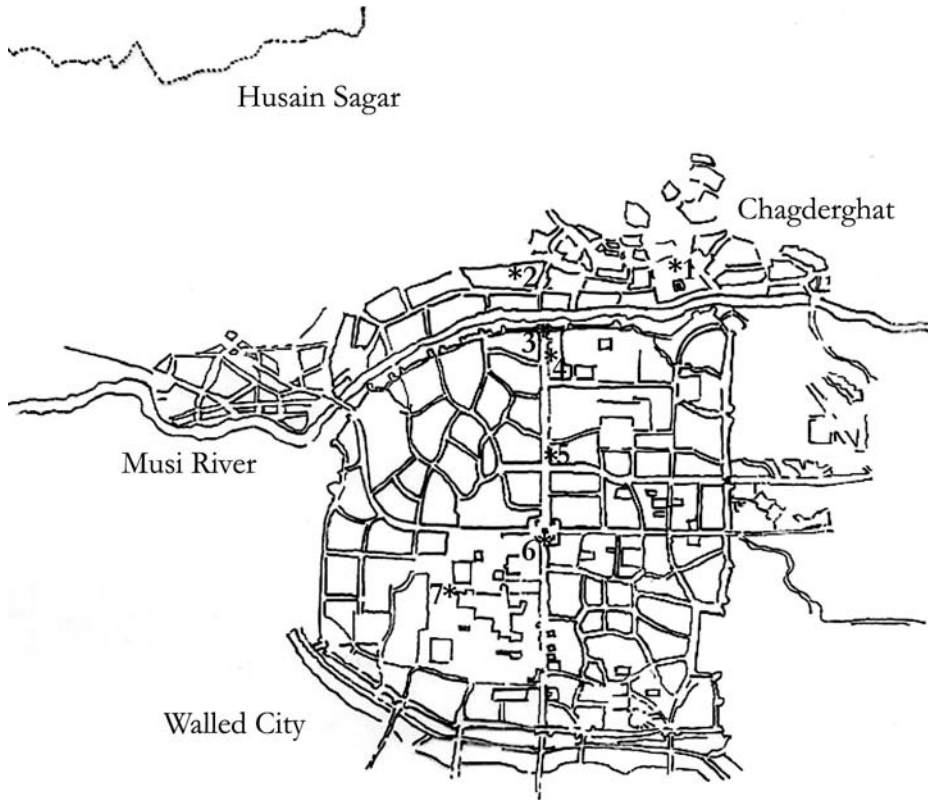


Fig. 7. Diplomatic Sites after 1868\*.

1. British Residency at Chaderghat; 2. Afzal Gunj Mosque; 3. Afzal Bridge/  
Afzal Gate; 4. Diwan Deodhi, entrance; 5. Char Kaman; 6. Char Minar;
7. Chowmahallah Palace.

\* Map of City based on S. P. Shorey's tracing of a "Map of the Hyderabad and Secunderabad around 1845 A.D." from the now dispersed collections of Shah Manzoor Alam.

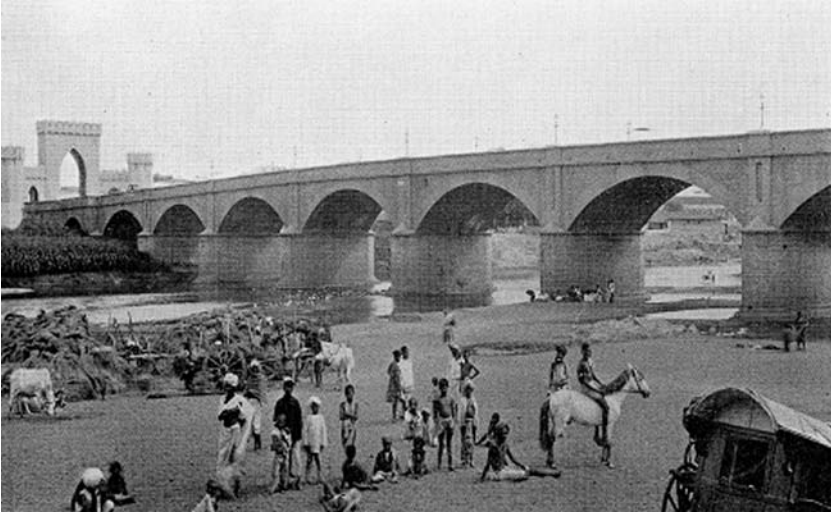


Fig. 8. The Afzal Bridge, after Campbell.



Fig. 9. The Afzal Gate, after Campbell.

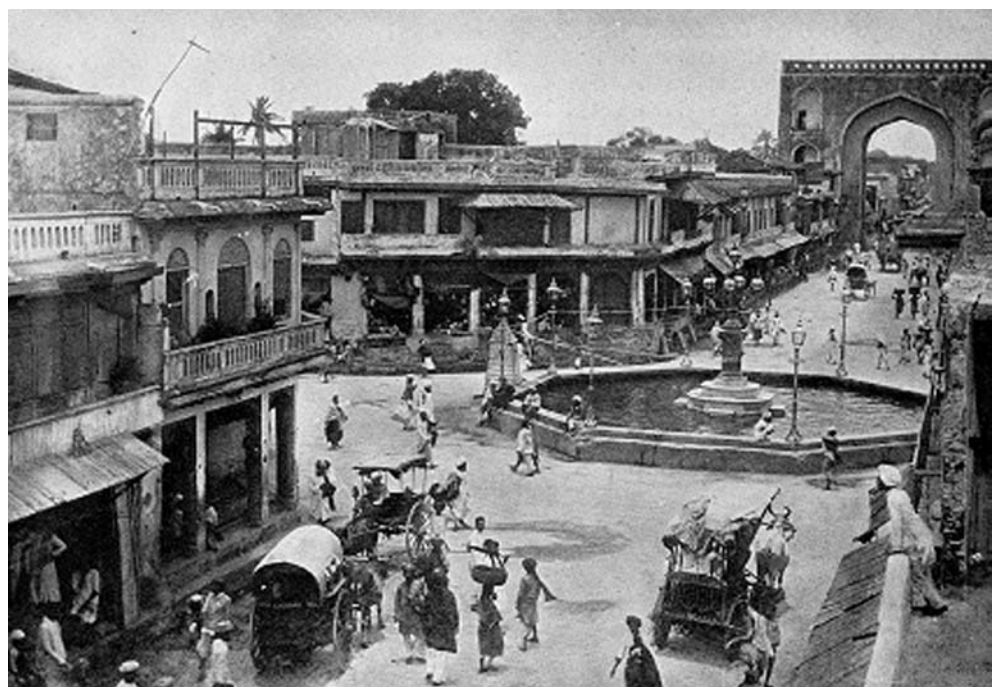


Fig. 10. Char Kaman, after Campbell.

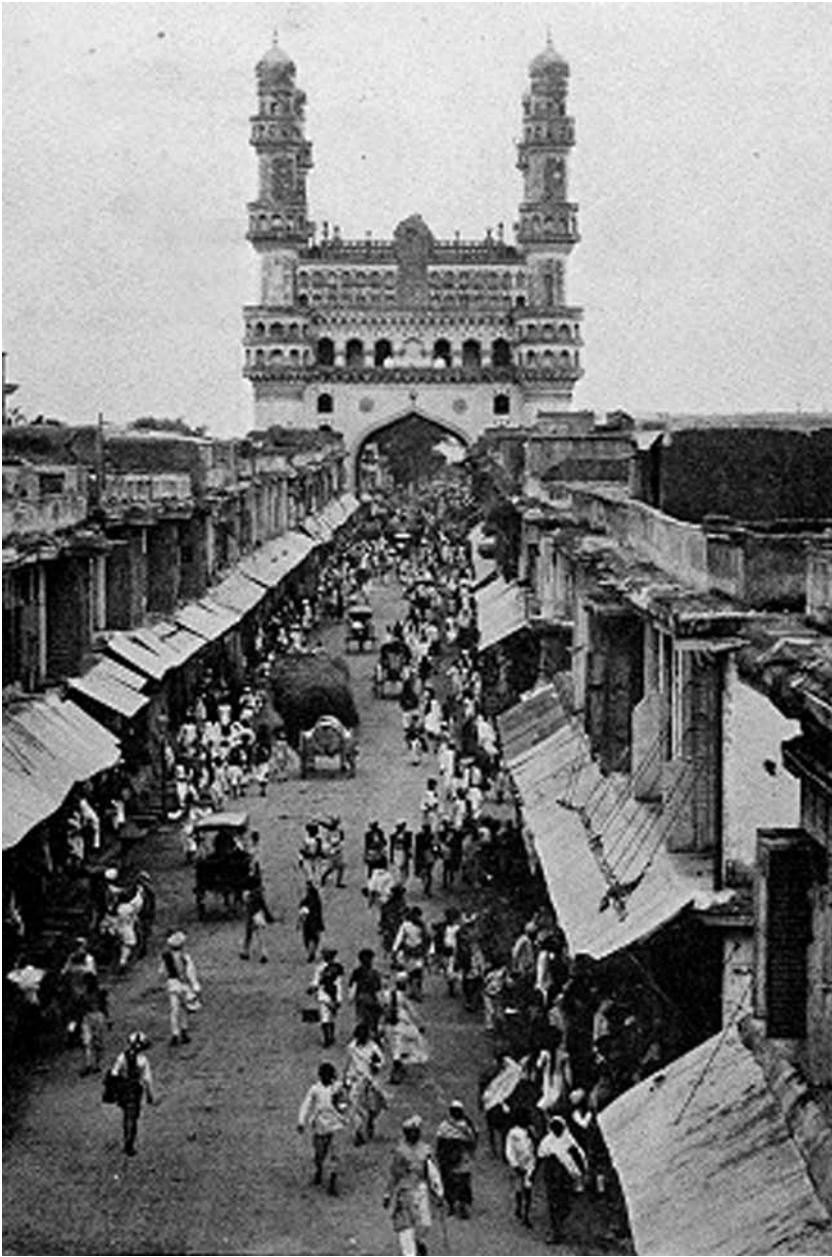


Fig. 11. The Char Minar, after Campbell.



Fig. 12. Chowmahallah Palace, Afzal (south) pavilion, after Siyasat.



Fig. 13. Chowmahallah Palace, Tahniat (north) pavilion.

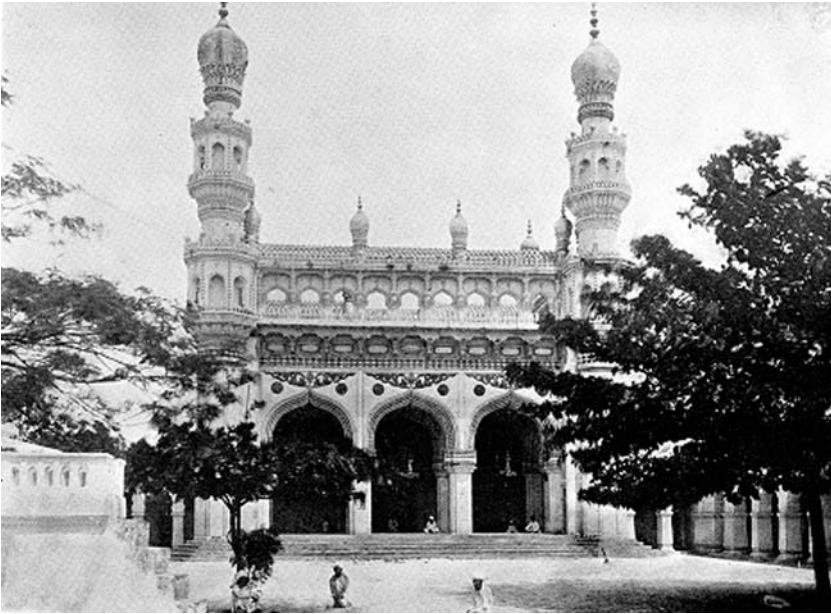


Fig. 14. Afzal Gunj Mosque, interior courtyard, after Campbell.

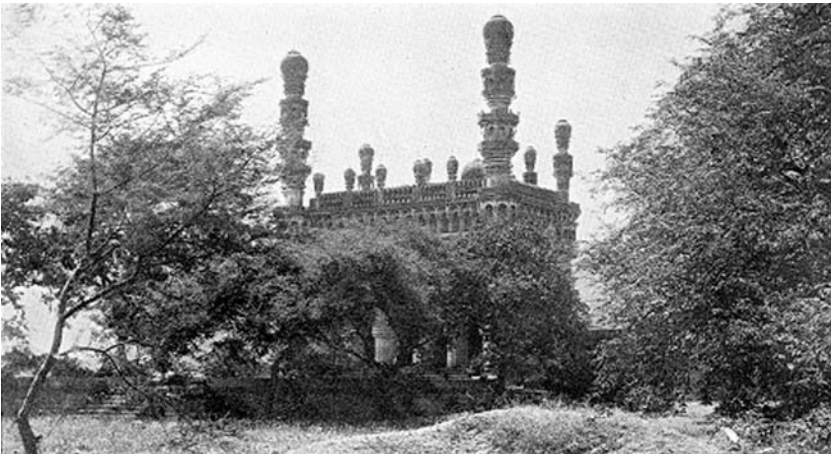


Fig. 15. The Toli Masjid, (17th century), after Campbell.

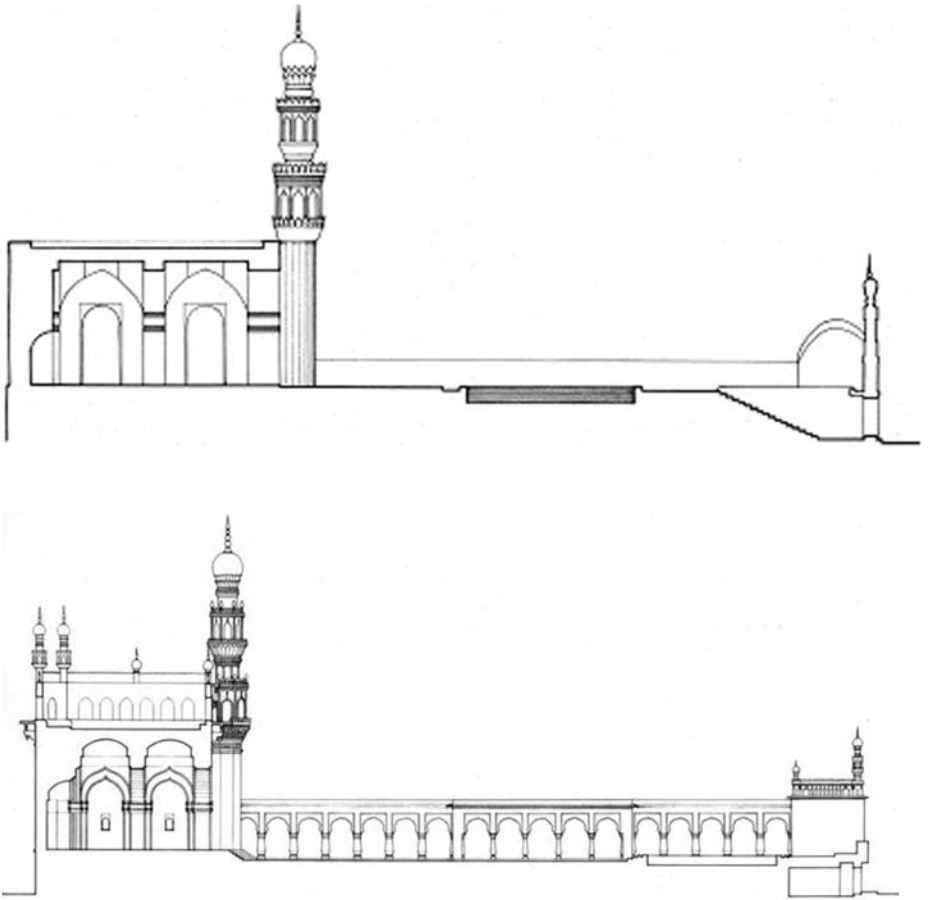


Fig. 16. Asaf Jahi Mosque Design.

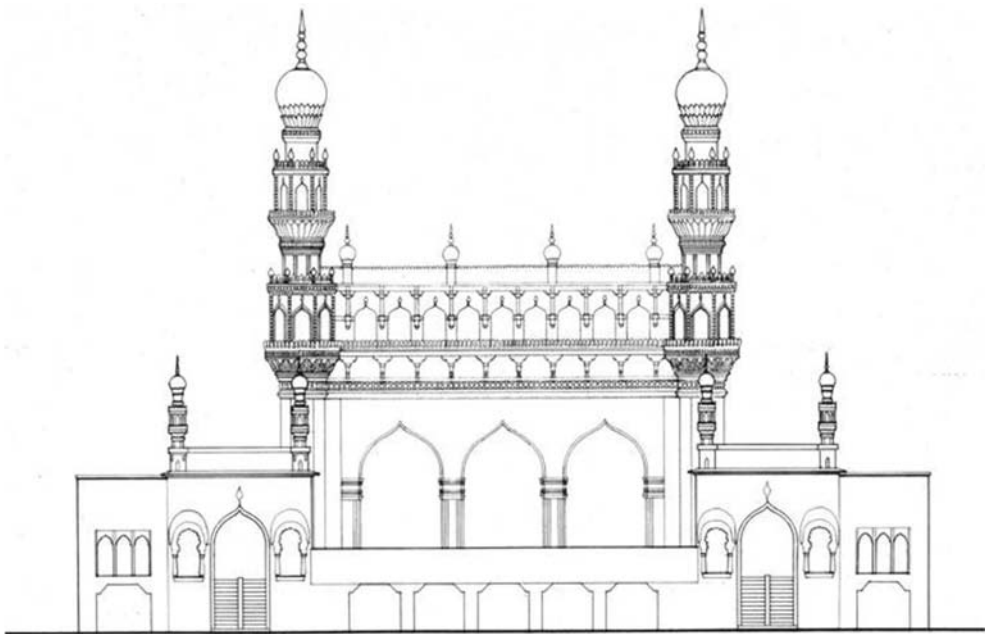


Fig. 17. The Afzal Gunj Masjid, original elevation (reconstructed).

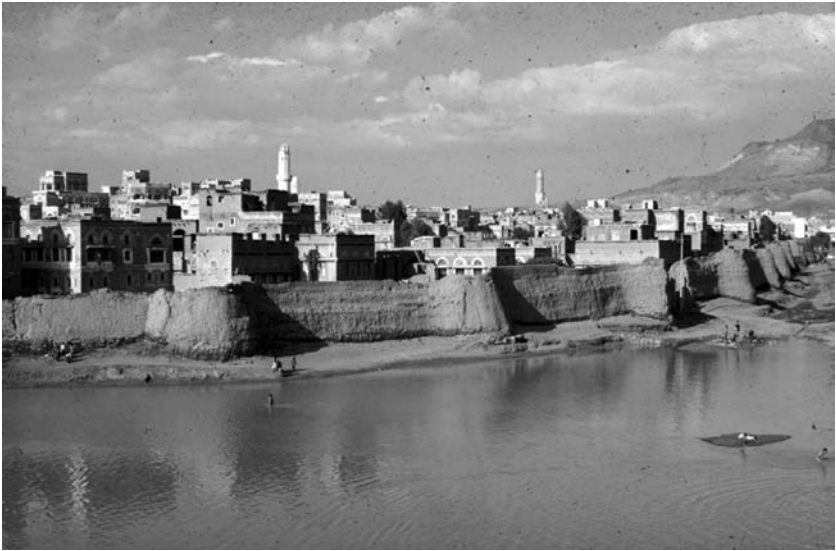


Fig. 1. The wall of Sana'a, with high houses and minarets rising above it. South Arabia was called Arabia Felix because it received heavy monsoon rains twice a year for short periods of time. The bi-annual flooding can be seen in the foreground.



Fig. 2. Sana'a. Plan of the old city. The citadel is seen projecting to the east, and the Friday mosque more or less in the centre of the city, with the market to the northeast of it. (Source: von Wissman.)



Fig. 3. The citadel, viewed from inside the city, could be plainly seen to dominate it from the outside, but was also linked so that it was accessible from the town.



Fig. 4. The Friday mosque. An aerial view looking down into the courtyard, with the treasury in the centre. The broader of the two minarets on the left.



Fig. 5. General View of the market.

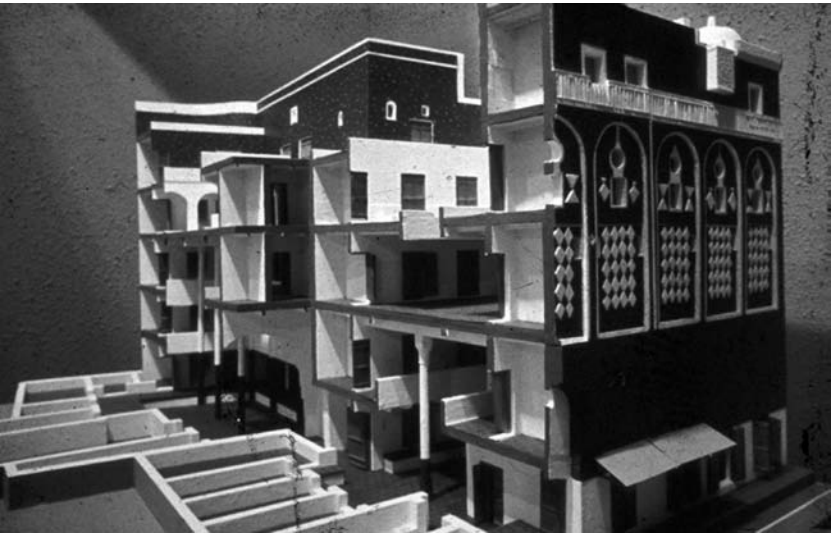


Fig. 6. A model of the caravanserai in figure 12. There were two large, multi-storied rooms which are the stables. That in front had high central columns, and the stable at the rear had even taller central columns. Around both there were storerooms for goods. Above were two inns for the merchants and drovers.



Fig. 7. A typical covered caravanserai from the outside. Note the shops built into its lower walls.



Fig. 8. Inn in the suq, with men sitting in the café at the entrance.



Fig. 9. Courtyard gallery in the residential part of the inn.



Fig. 10. Aerial view of Sana'a showing the market gardens hidden behind the houses lining the main streets of the quarters.



Fig. 11. Characteristics Sana'a houses.

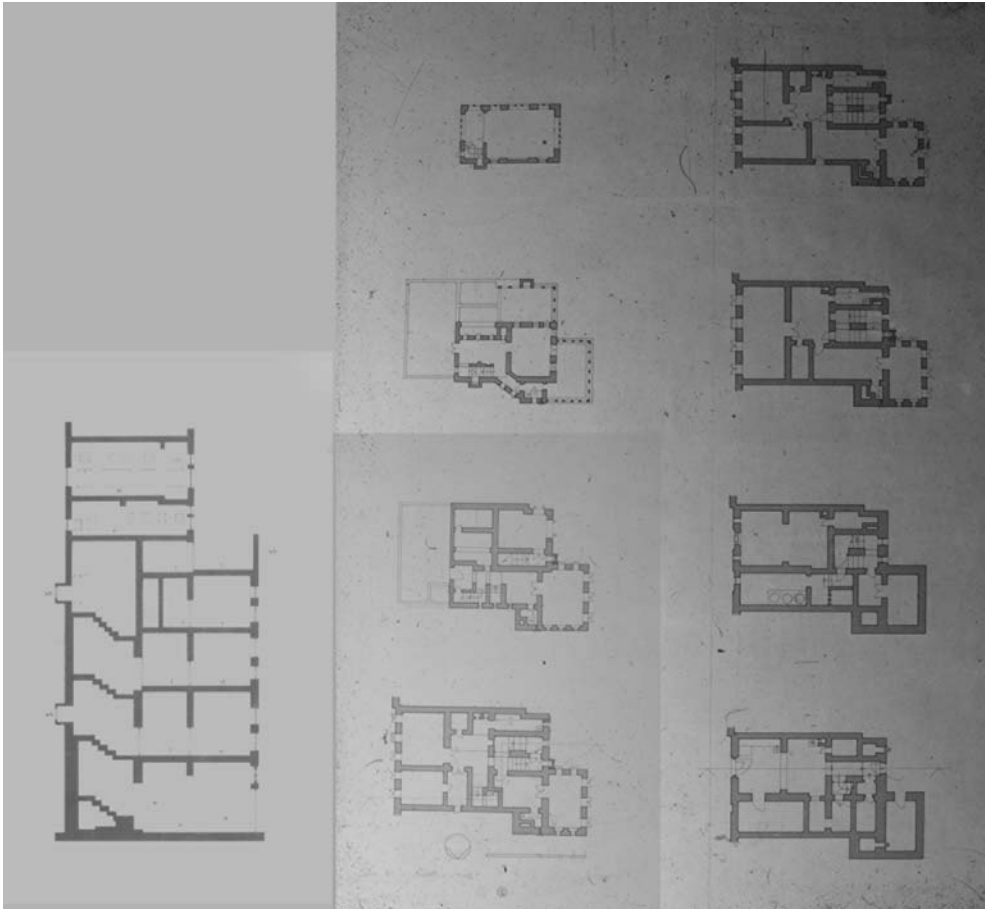


Fig. 12. Sana'a house. A typical plan and section.



Fig. 13. A water carrier bringing a goatskin filled with water up the staircase inside a house.



Fig. 14. A typical room with gypsum in the upper windows.



Fig. 15. The diwan of a large house; here the whole family clan could gather for deaths, births, engagements, or weddings.



Fig. 16. Typical entertaining rooms on the roofs of houses taking advantage of the view and the cool airs. Note how the minarets are dwarfed by the houses.

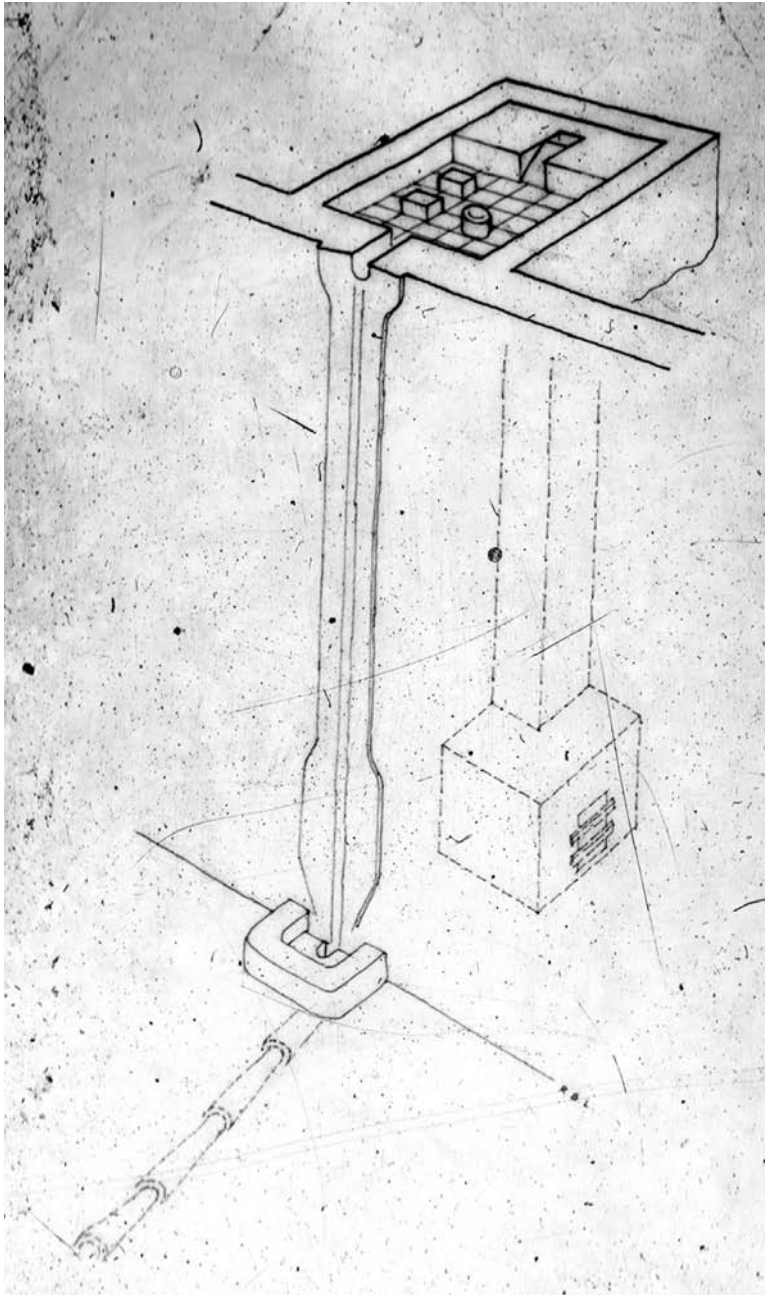


Fig. 17. Diagram of a typical bathroom, showing the disposal of solid and liquid water.



Fig. 18. A street corner cistern.



Fig. 1. The tomb of the Emir Nur.



Fig. 2. A courtyard house.



Fig. 3. Faras magala, view of the church.



Fig. 4. Main room in the traditional house.



Fig. 5. View of a mosque.

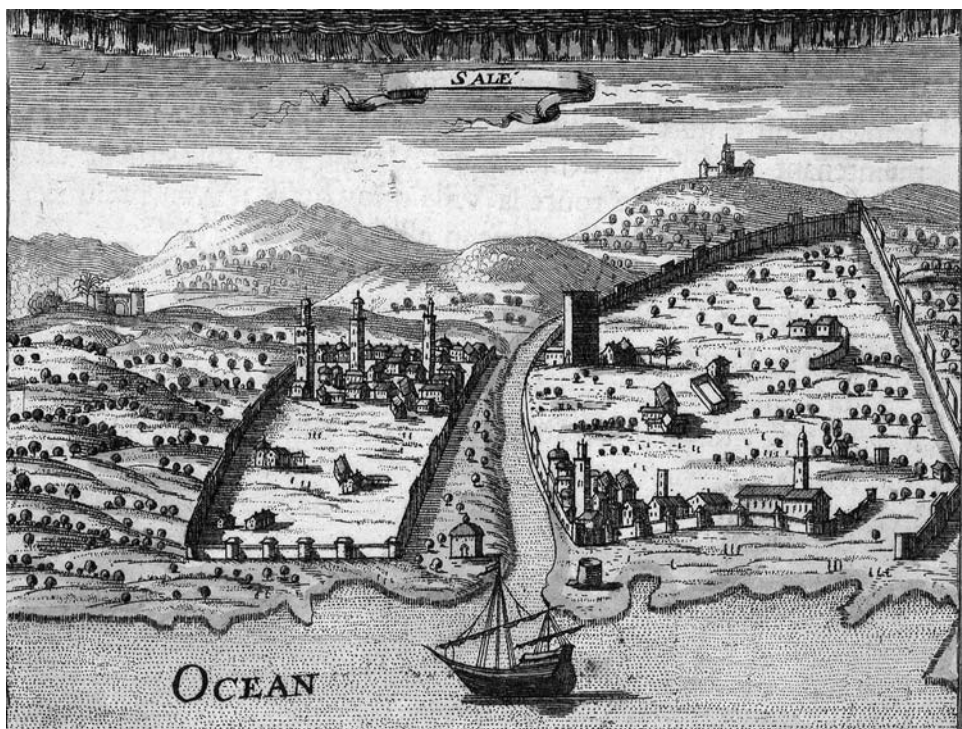


Fig. 1. Hand coloured copper plate engraving. Alain Manesson Maller 1603–1706, in *Description de l'Univers*, Paris, 1683.



Fig. 2. Vertical acrophoto of the two sides of the river and the médinas of Rabat and Salé. Archives of the Ministry of Housing and Urbanism.



Fig. 3. Oblique view of the Qasba and the Médina of Salé.



Fig. 4. Vertical aerophoto of the médina of Salé beginning of the century.



Fig. 5. Aerial view of the Qasba des Oudaya.



Fig 6. Vertical aerophoto of the Médina of Rabat in 1980.



Fig. 7. Vertical aerophoto of the Médina of Salé in 1980.



Fig. 8. View of the esplanade and the minaret of the Hassan Mosque.  
Photos by Etienne Revault.



Fig. 9. General view of the Merinide necropolis, Chellah.  
Photo by Etienne Revault.

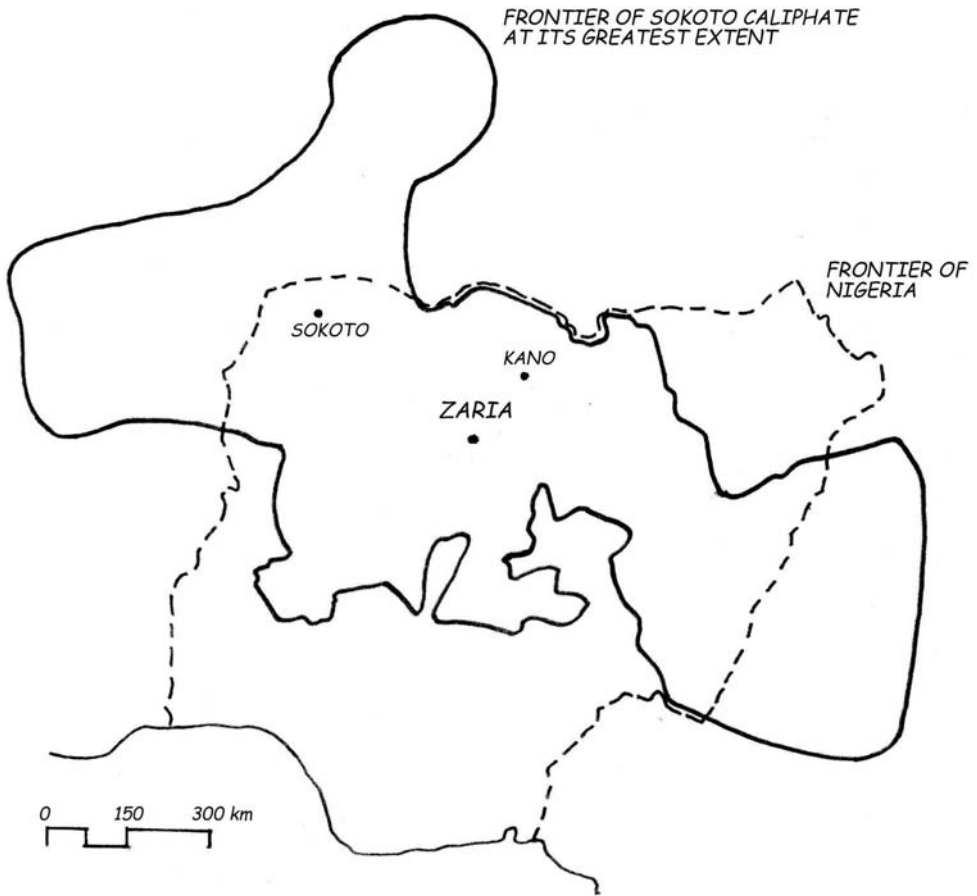


Fig. 1. Frontier of the Sokoto Caliphate at its greatest extent. Zaria is located roughly in the middle. The dotted line represents the current frontiers of Nigeria.

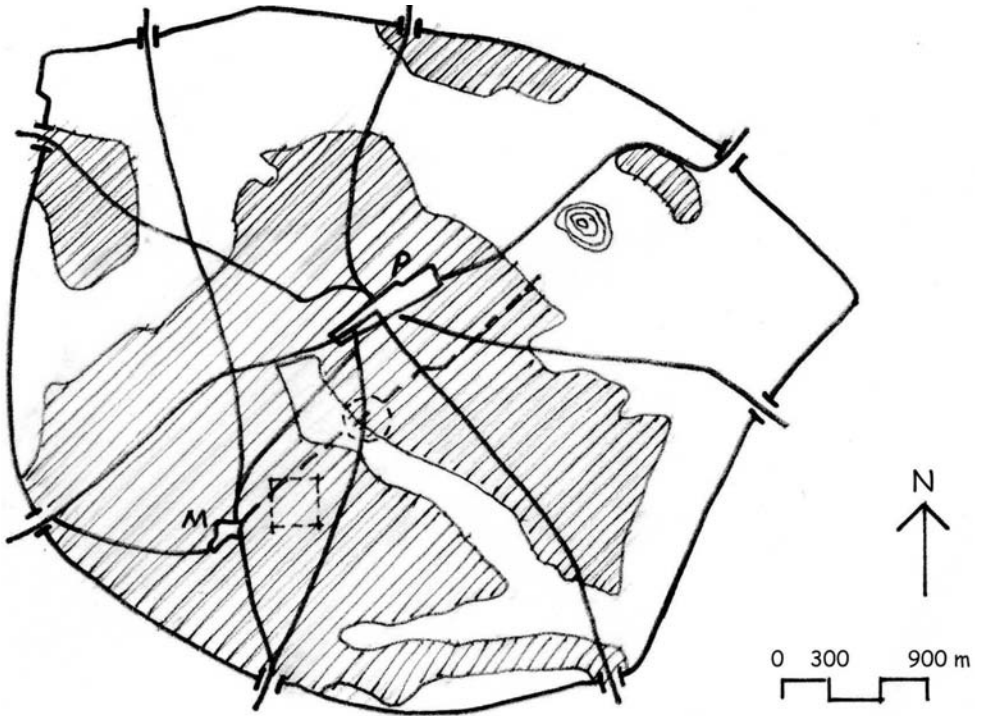


Fig. 2. Zaria old town, circa 1970, shows the primary streets linking the gates of the walled town to the market area (M), and to the Friday mosque and Emir's palace (P). The shaded portions of the plan denote the built up areas within the walls. The dotted square is the approximate location of the air photo in Figure 3, and the dotted circle indicates the location of the neighborhood cluster in Figure 5.



Fig. 3. Air photo, mid-1950s, of a typical pattern of clustered walled compounds and the numerous small farms within and between neighborhoods. Location of this photo is indicated in Figure 2. This and other air photos were commissioned by the previous Northern Nigerian government.

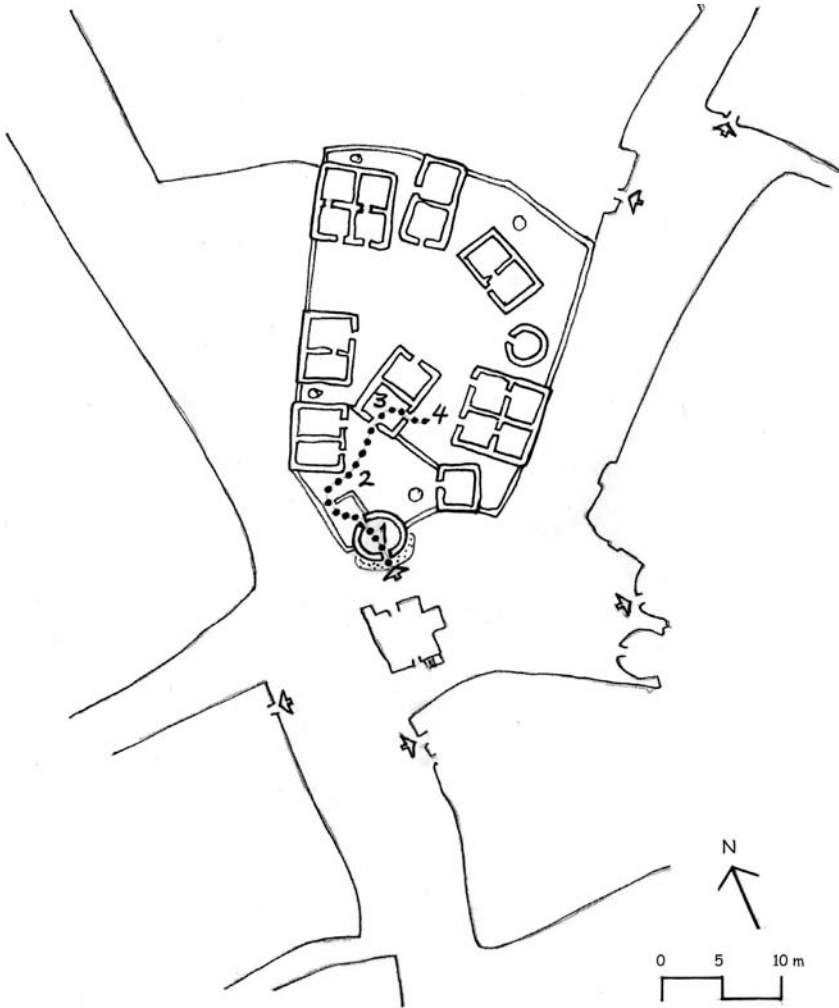


Fig. 4. A typical compound, from the neighborhood cluster in Figure 5, showing the route of entry from the outside to the private zone of the family: (1) *Zaure* (main entrance), (2) *Kofar Gida* (fore court), (3) *Shiqifa* (second entrance/passage), (4) *Cikin Gida* (private area of the compound).

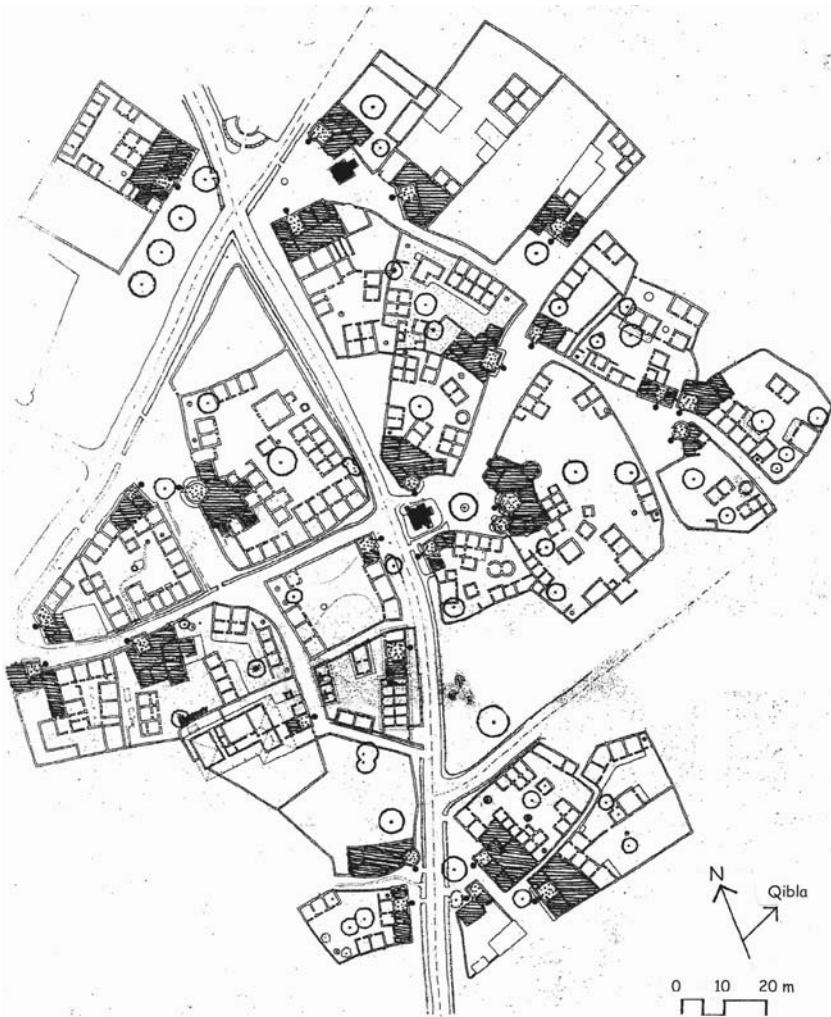


Fig. 5. A neighborhood cluster of 26 compounds, its location within the town is indicated in Figure 2. Entrance to the Zaure of each compound is indicated by a black dot. Two small neighborhood mosques are shown in black. One is located centrally and the other is in far north of the cluster. The dotted areas are the Zaure (main entrance huts) of each compound. The hatched areas within each compound are the male zone of the compound. After B. A. Urbanowicz's study (reference cited in note 22), and on-site investigation by Z. Ahmed.

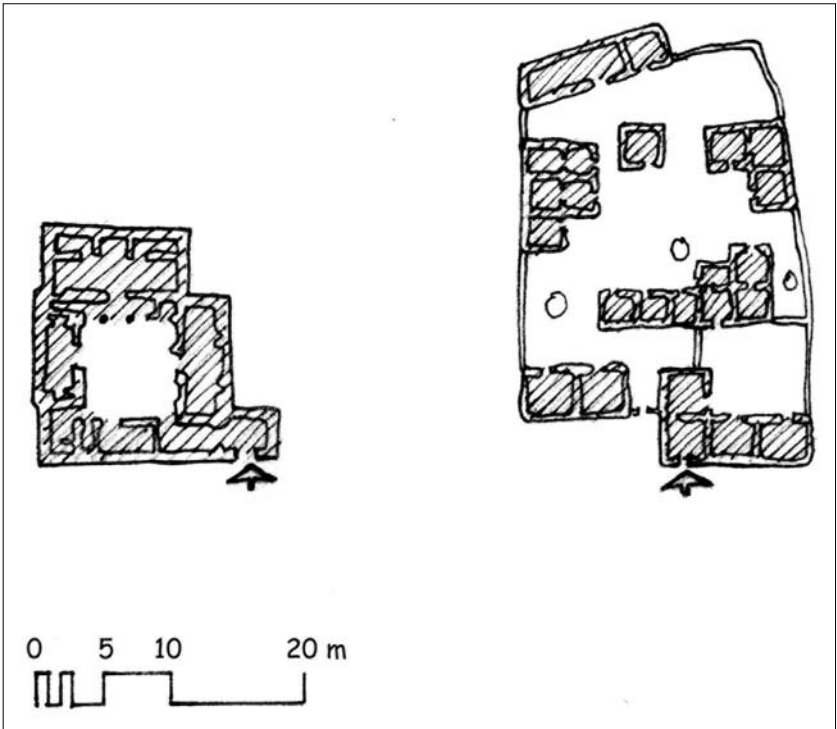


Fig. 6. Comparative study of the covered areas and space allocations, drawn to the same scale, between a typical house configuration from North Africa and a compound from Hausaland in sub-Saharan Africa. The example on the left is from Tunis, on the right from Zaria.



Fig. 7. Exterior view of the main entrance *Zaure* of two houses in Zaria. Above (a) is a house with modest treatment of the front elevation. Below (b) is an example of an elaborately decorated façade of the *Zaure*. Photos by Z. Ahmed, 2001.

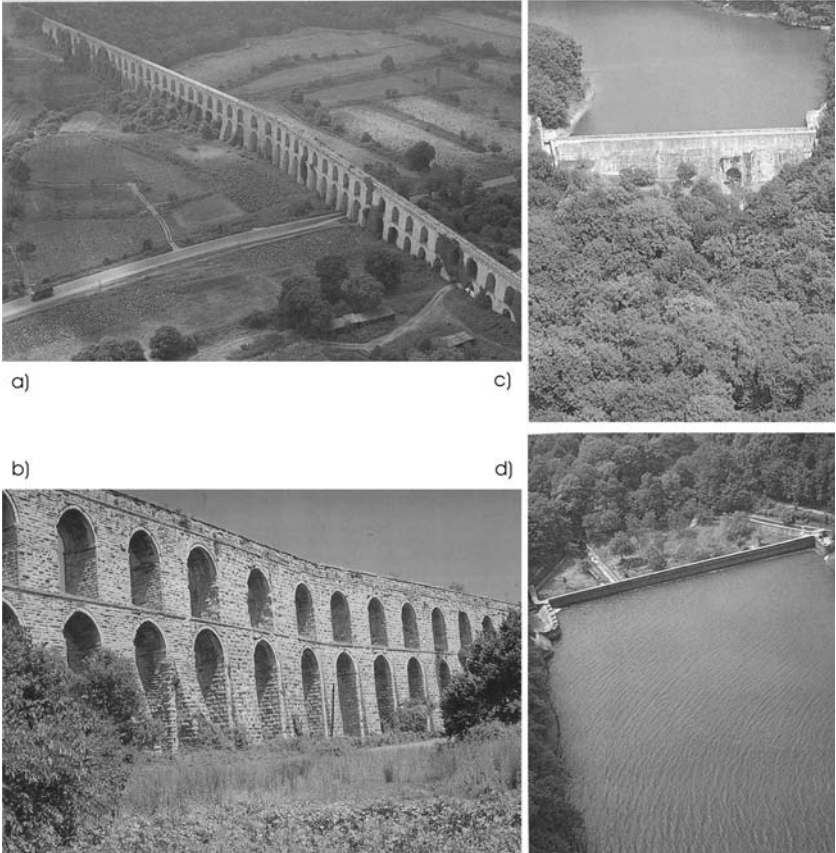


Fig. 1. a-b) A view of Uzunkemer Aqueduct (from: K. Çeçen, *Sinan's Water Supply System in Istanbul*, p. 92).  
c-d) A view of Buyuk Dam (from: K. Çeçen, *Sinan's Water Supply System in Istanbul*, p. 130).



a)



b)



d)



c)

Fig. 2. a) The Pichola lake and the Lake Palace, Udaipur, Rajasthan (Prof. Attilio Petruccioli's archive);  
 b) View of the roof garden in the lake of Amber in the Rajasthan (from: A. Petruccioli, *Il giardino islamico. Architettura, Natura, Paesaggio* [Milano: Electa, 1994], 264);  
 c) View of the basin of Amber (Prof. Attilio Petruccioli's archive);  
 d) View of the basin of the Agdal of Meknes and axonometric section of the Dār al-Mā' (from: A. Petruccioli, *Il giardino islamico. Architettura, Natura, Paesaggio* [Milano: Electa, 1994], 164).



a)



b)



c)



d)

Fig. 3. a) A tank dug in the rock to Shahara, Yemen (from: A. Petruccioli, *Dar Al Islam. Architetture del territorio nei paesi islamici* [Rome: Carucci, 1985], 90);

b) A big tank dug in the rock to Jaipur (Prof. Attilio Petruccioli's archive);

c) The big tank aghlabita of Kairuan (from: A. Petruccioli, *Dar Al Islam. Architetture del territorio nei paesi islamici* [Carucci: Roma, 1985], 89);

d) The big Jhalra, octagonal well (Baoli) (10,36 m), in the area of Rang Mahal, Fathpur Sikri (Prof. Attilio Petruccioli's archive).

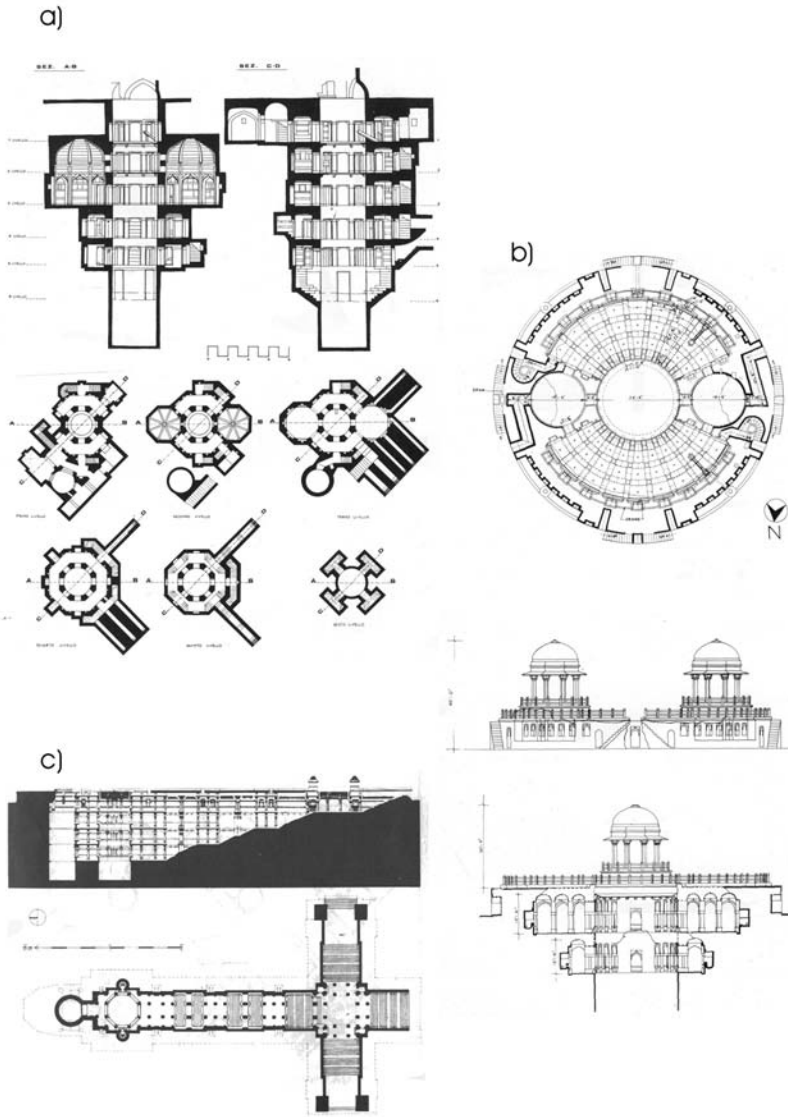


Fig. 4. a) The Kupagar of Agra. Plans and sections (from: A. Petruccioli, *Dar Al Islam. Architetture del territorio nei paesi islamici* [Rome: Carucci, 1985], 99);  
 b) Circular well (Baoli) in citadel of Firuzabad, Delhi, c. 1354 (from: A. Petruccioli, ed., *Environmental Design: Journal of the Islamic Environmental Design Research Centre*, 2 [Rome: Carucci, 1985], 77);  
 c) The baoli of Adalaj in Gujarat (from: A. Petruccioli, *Dar Al Islam. Architetture del territorio nei paesi islamici* [Rome: Carucci, 1985], 100).

ANDRÉ RAYMOND



Fig. 1. Sheshia makers in Tunis  
(from Ch. Lallemand, *Tunis*, 1890).



Fig. 2. Soap factory in Aleppo.

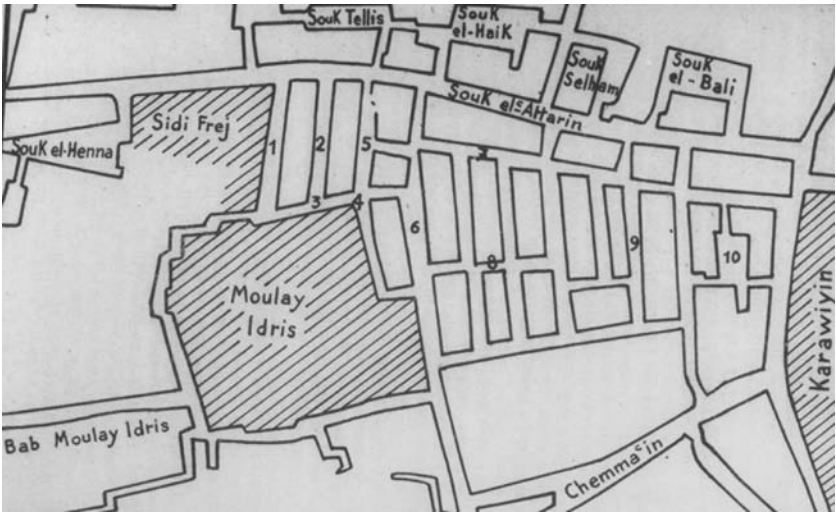


Fig. 3. "Kisariya" of Fez. (From R. Le Tourneau, *Fès*, 1949.)



Fig. 4. Wakâla Dhulfiqar in Cairo. (From P. Coste, *Architecture arabe*, 1839.)

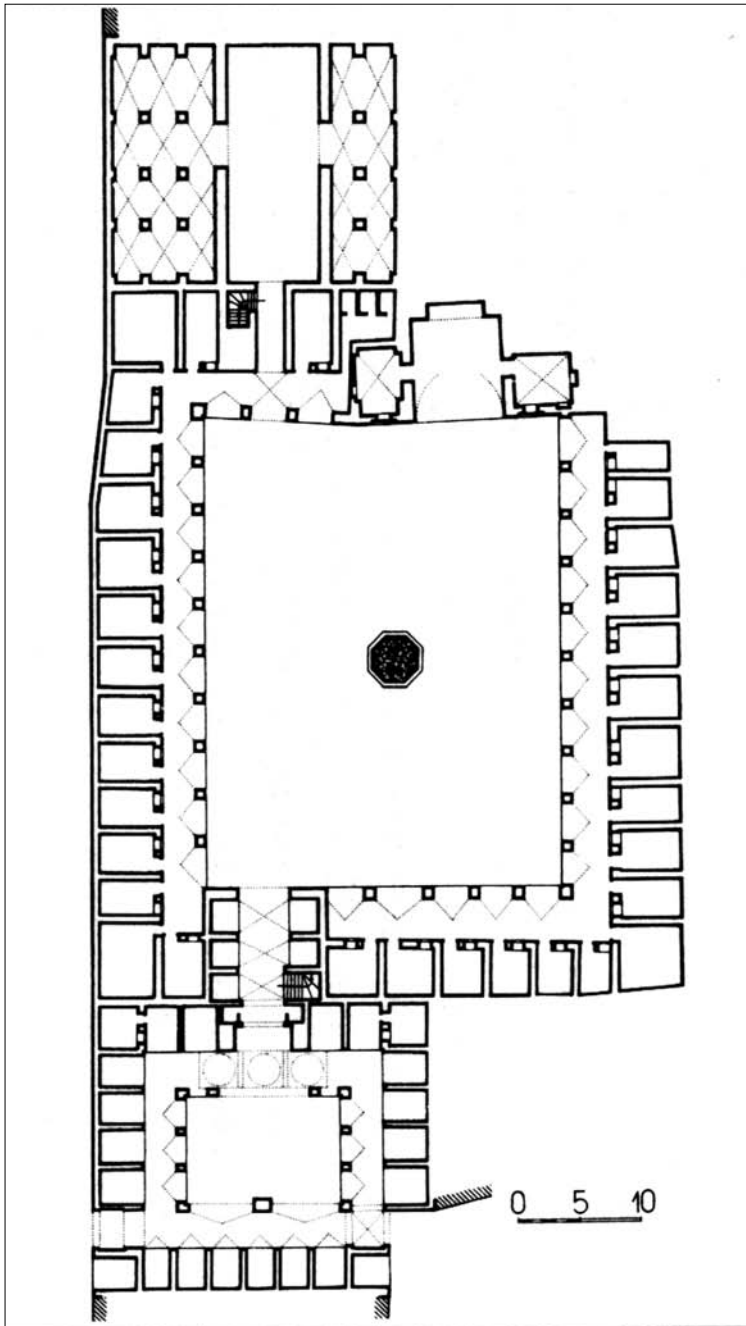


Fig. 5. Khan Qurt-bey in Aleppo. (From J. Sauvaget, *Aleppo*, 1941.)



Fig. 6. Souq al-Birka in Tunis.



Fig. 7. Qasabat Ridwan in Cairo.

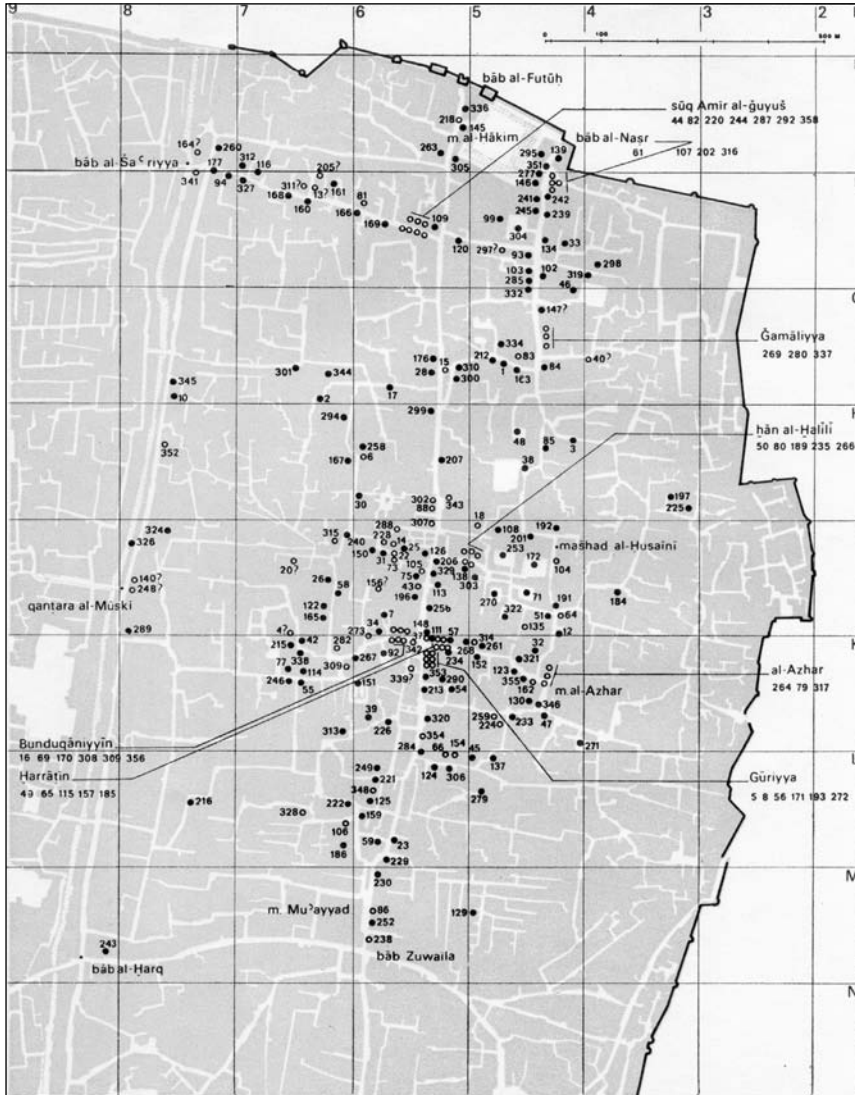


Fig 8. Caravanserai in the Qahira district of Cairo.



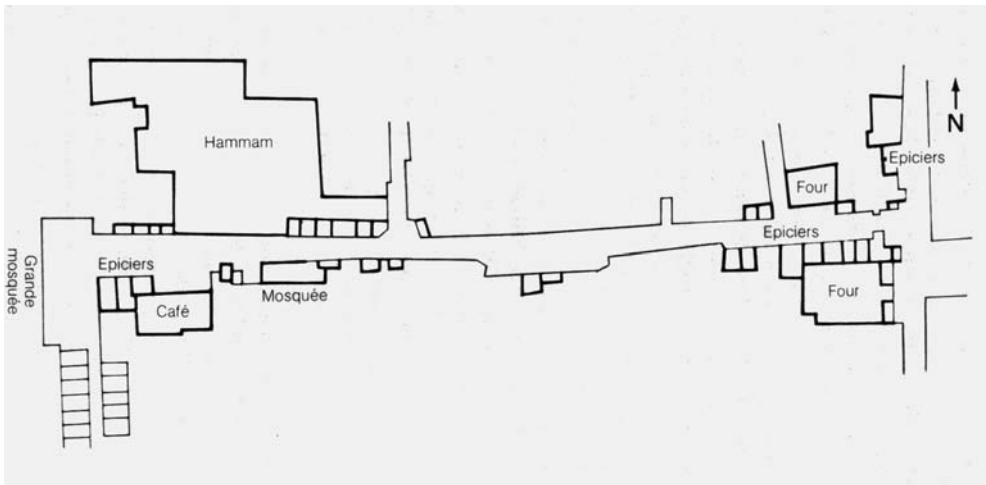


Fig. 10. Suwayqa of Jayrun in Damascus. (From J. Sauvaget, "Esquisse," 1934.)

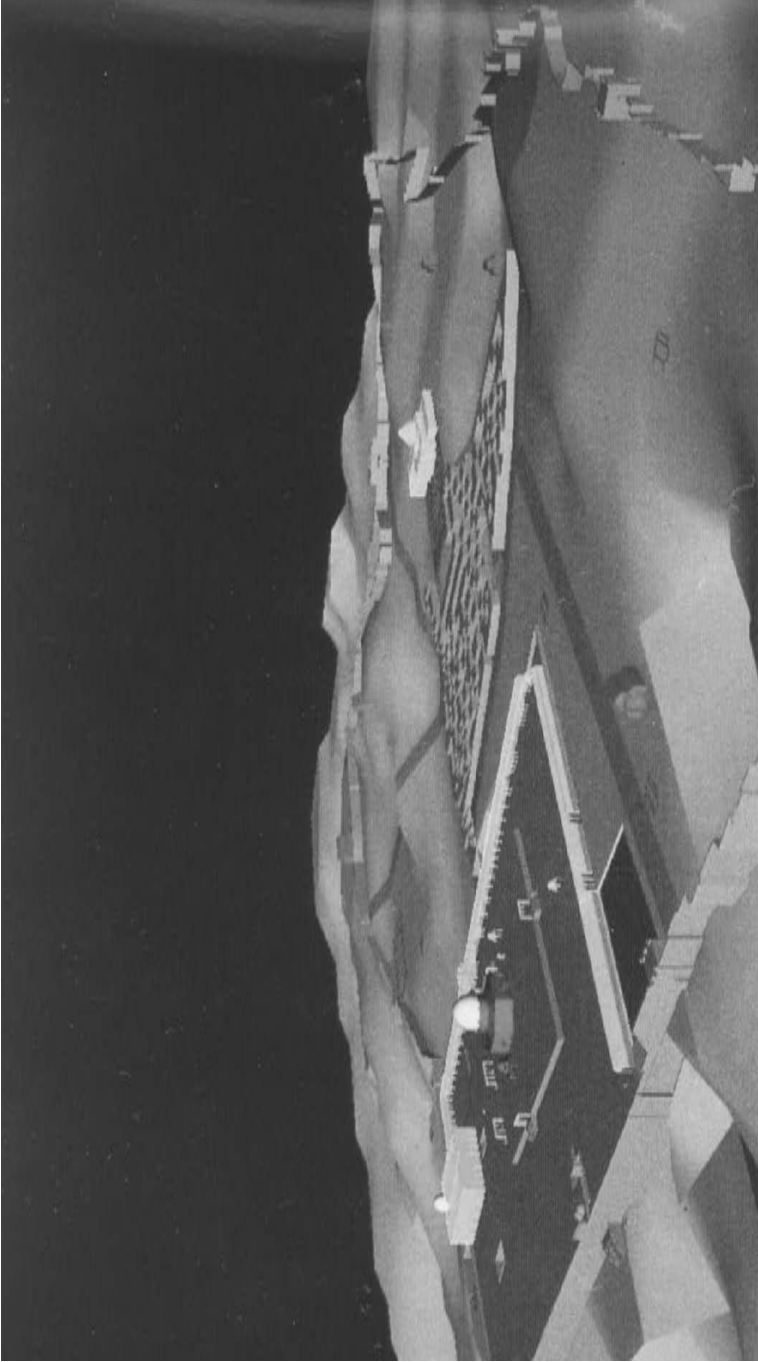


Fig. 1. Jerusalem in the eleventh century, schematic view from the northeast. From Oleg Grabar, *The Shape of the Holy*, fig. 70. (GRABAR, Oleg, *The Shape of the Holy*, © 1996 Princeton University Press. Reprinted by permission of Princeton University Press.)

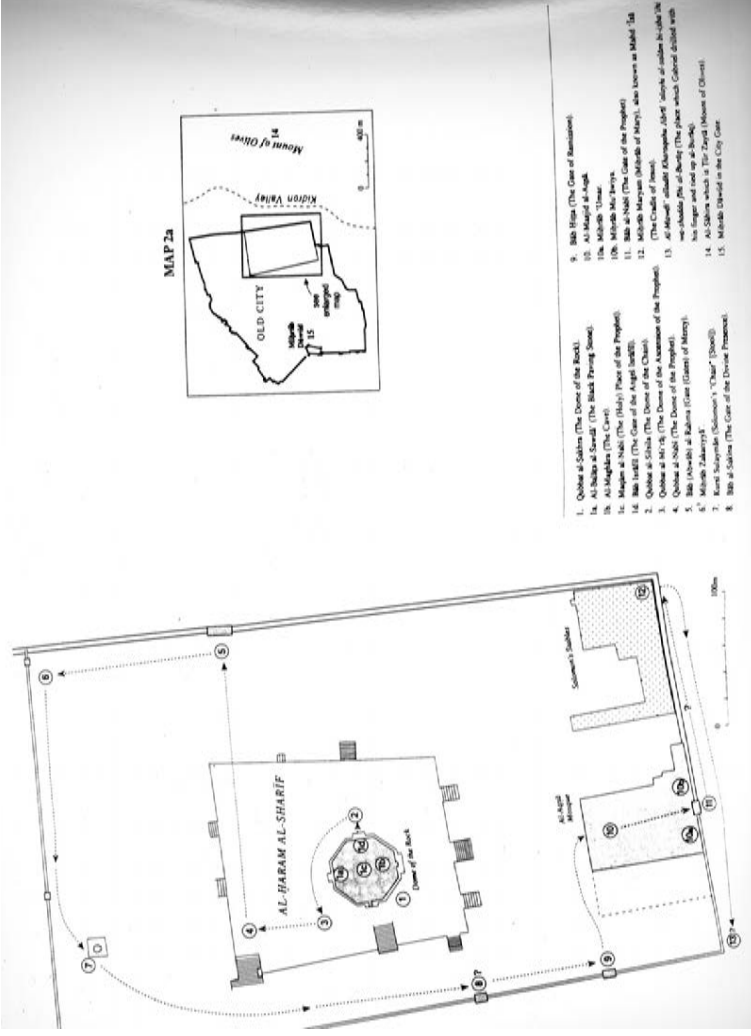


Fig. 2. The Itinerary of the Muslim Pilgrim to the Holy Places of Jerusalem According to Ibn al-Murajja (Beginning and Middle-eleventh Century). From Amikam Elad, *Medieval Jerusalem and Islamic Worship: Holy Places, Ceremonies, Pilgrimage* (Leiden: Brill, 1999), maps 2 and 2a.

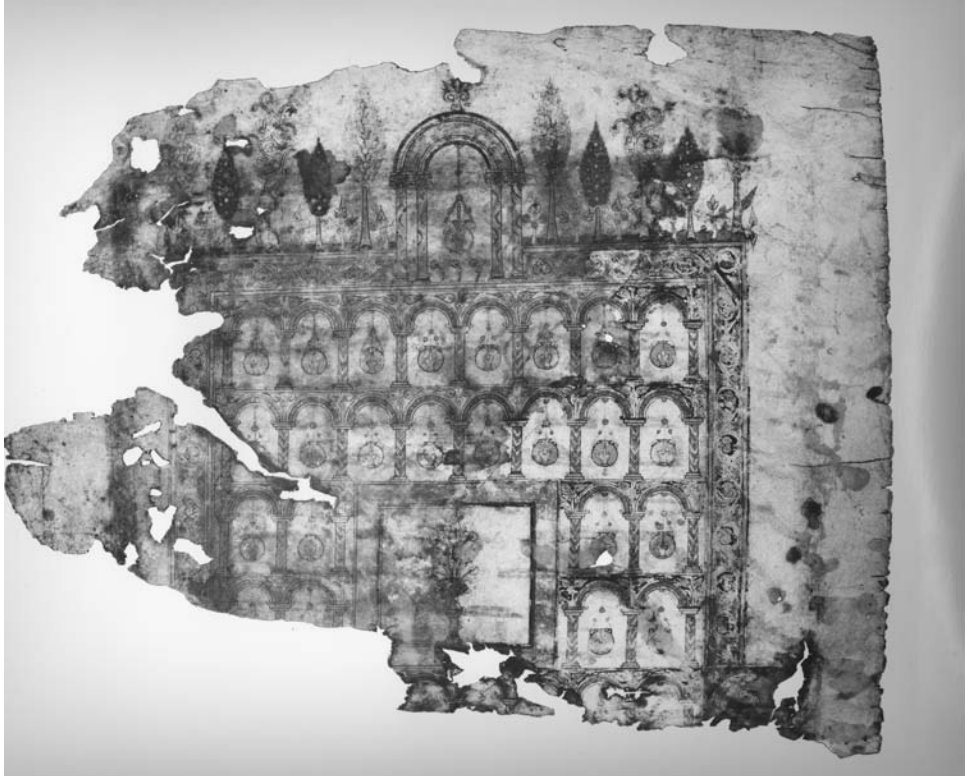


Fig. 3. Frontispiece from a Qur'an, parchment, eighth century. Sana'a Dar al-Makhtutat. (Courtesy of Hans-Caspar Graf von Bothmer.)

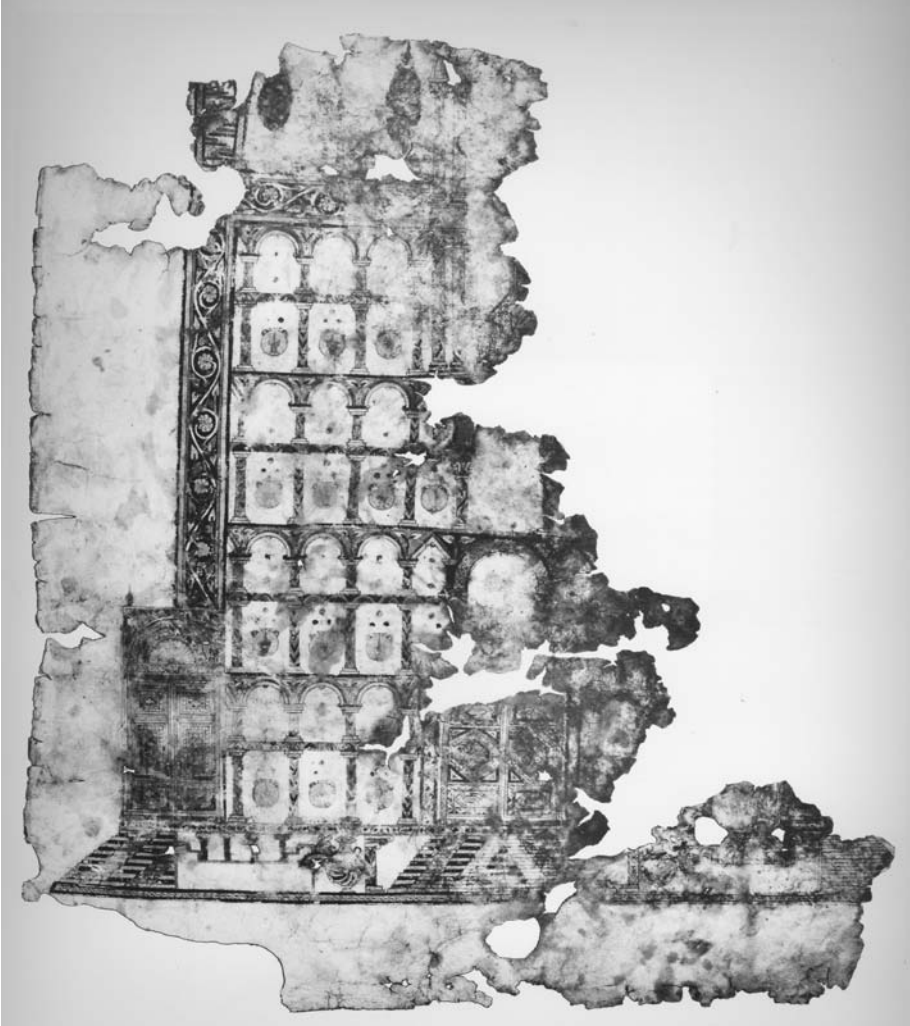


Fig. 4. Frontispiece from a Qur'an, parchment, eighth century. Sana'a Dar al-Makhtutat. (Courtesy of Hans-Caspar Graf von Bothmer.)

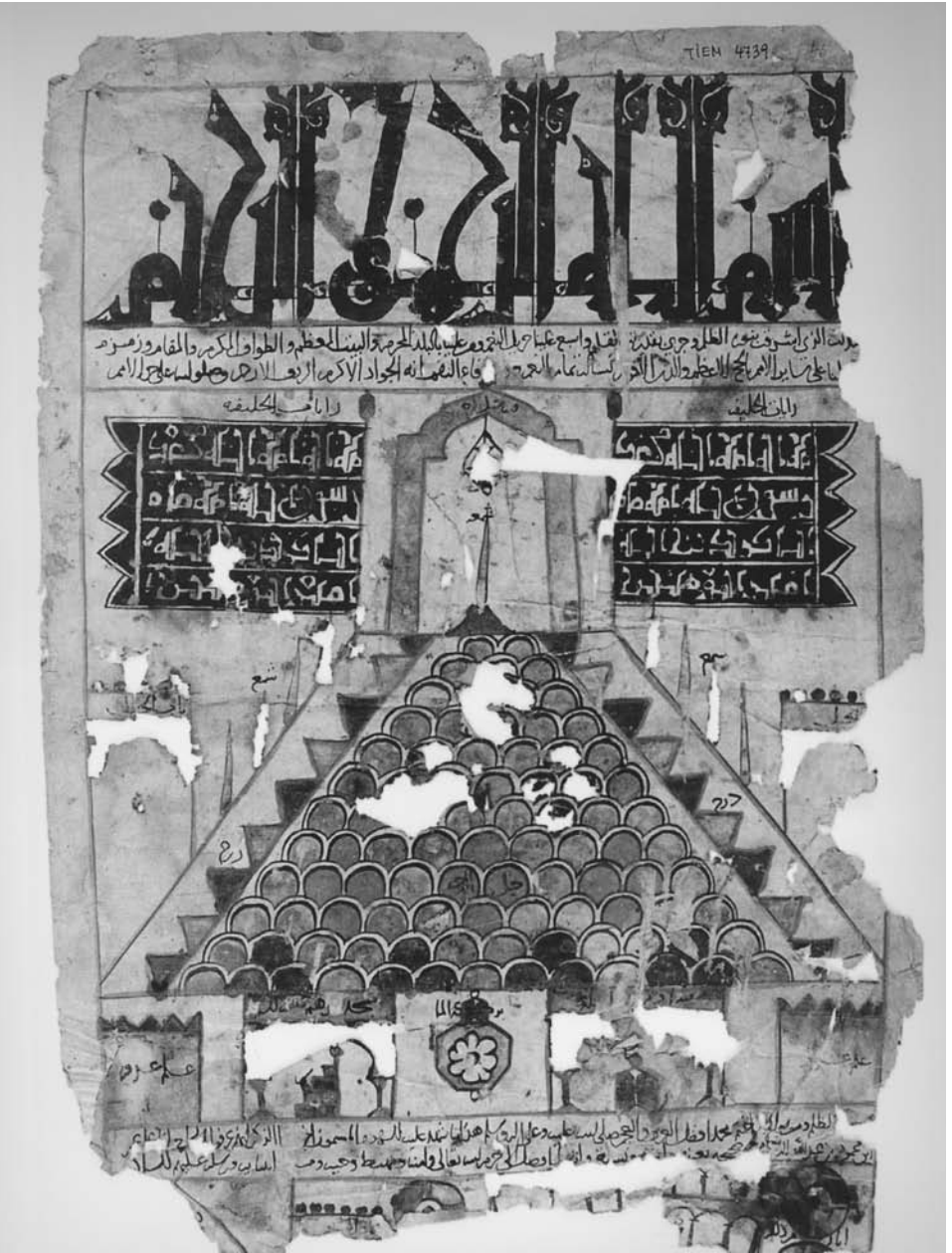


Fig. 5. Head of a pilgrimage scroll showing the basmala and Mt. Arafat. (Istanbul, Museum of Turkish and Islamic Art, no. 4739. After Aksoy and Milstein, "Collection of Thirteenth-Century Illustrated Hajj Certificates," pl. 4.)

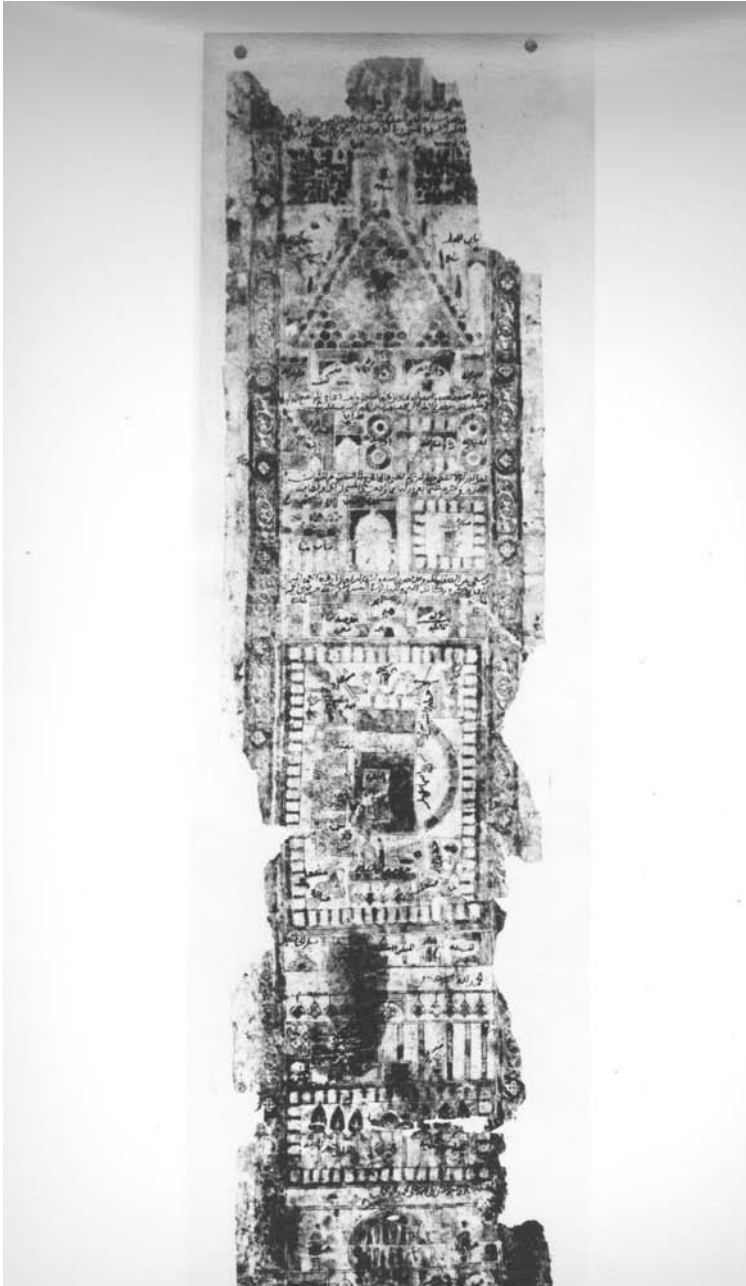


Fig. 6. Pilgrimage scroll, dated 608 (1211–12). (Istanbul, Museum of Turkish and Islamic Art, no. 4091.)

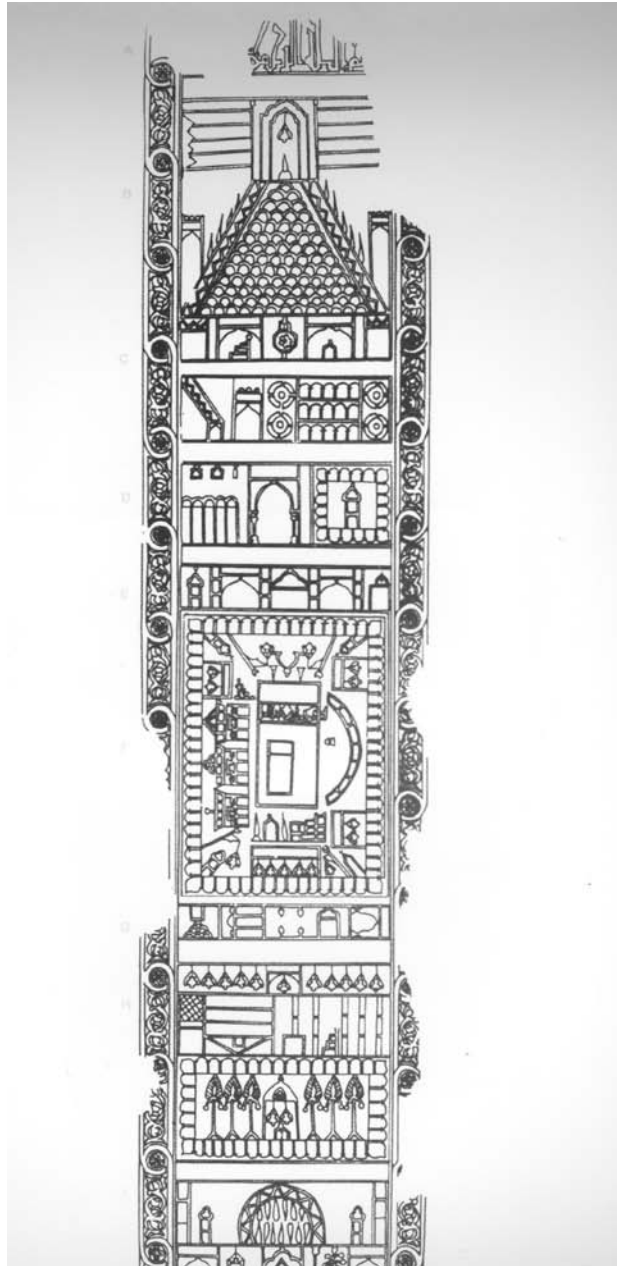


Fig. 7. Line drawing from a pilgrimage scroll dated 608 (1211–12). (Istanbul, Museum of Turkish and Islamic Art, no. 4091. After Aksoy and Milstein, “Collection of Thirteenth-Century Illustrated Hajj Certificates,” figure 1.)



Fig. 8. Fragment of a pilgrimage scroll depicting the Ka'ba in Mecca and the Prophet's Tomb in Medina, Mamluk, dated 691 (1291–92). (Istanbul, Museum of Turkish and Islamic Art, no. 4727. After Aksoy and Milstein, “Collection of Thirteenth-Century Illustrated Hajj Certificates,” pl. 12.)

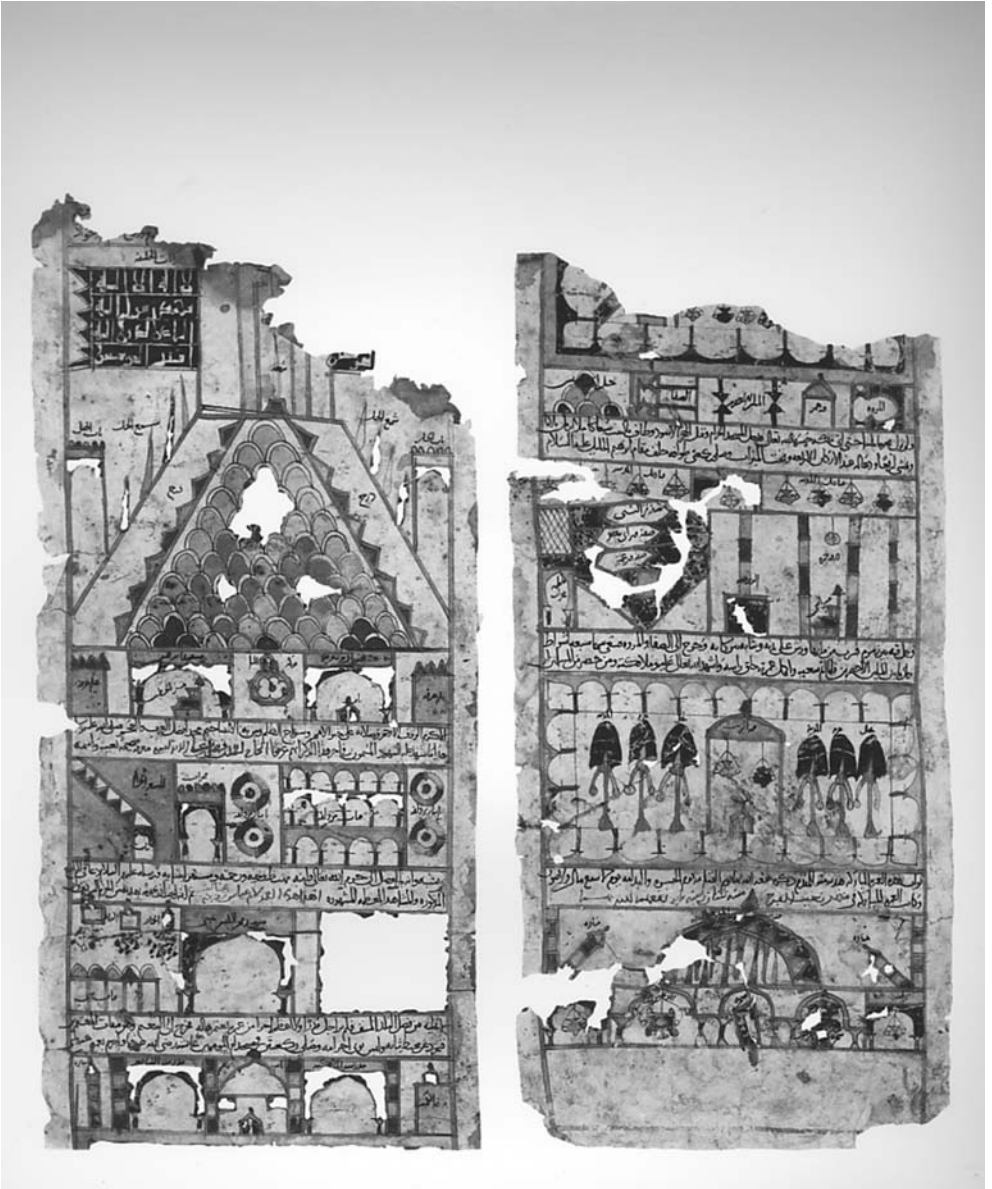


Fig. 9. Pilgrimage scroll, Ayyubid, dated 602 (1205–06). (Istanbul, Museum of Turkish and Islamic Art, nos. 4737 and 4746.)

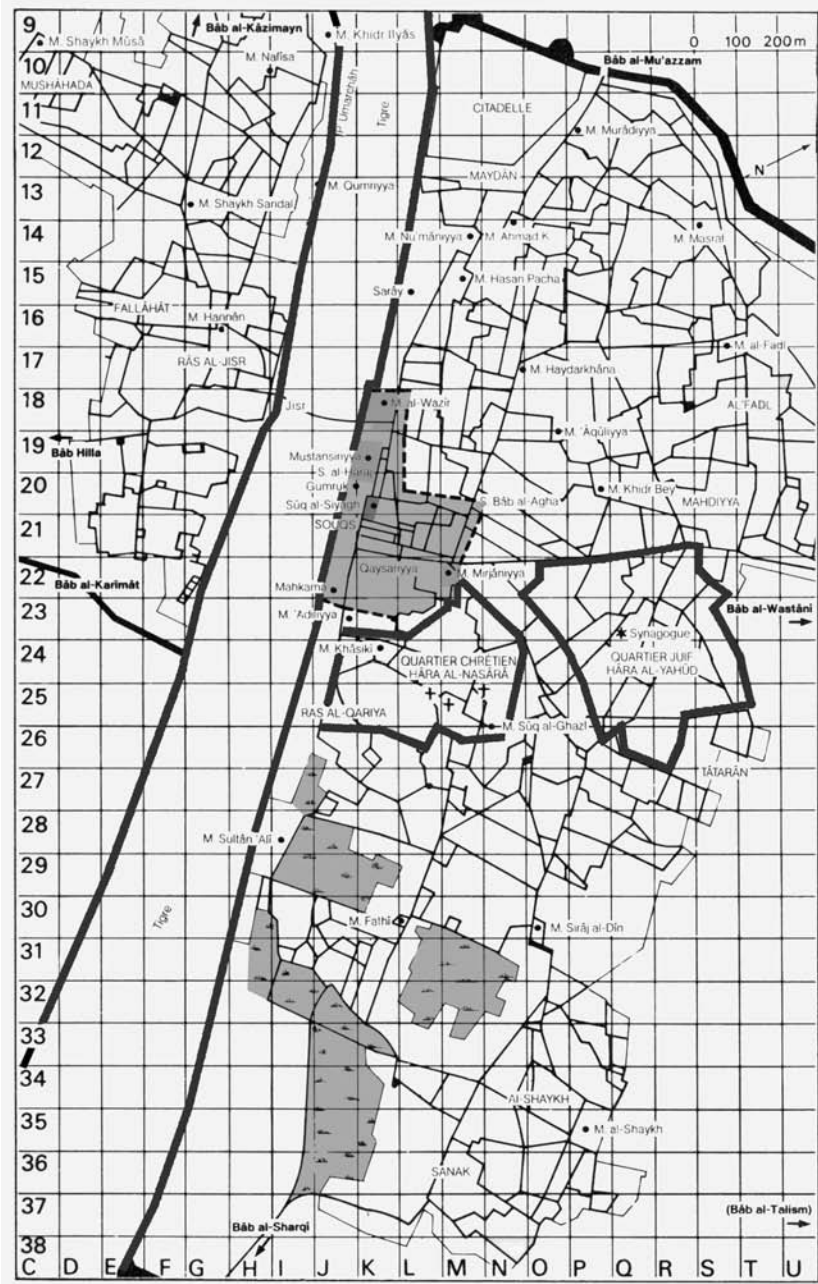


Fig. 1. Christian and Jewish quarters in Baghdad.

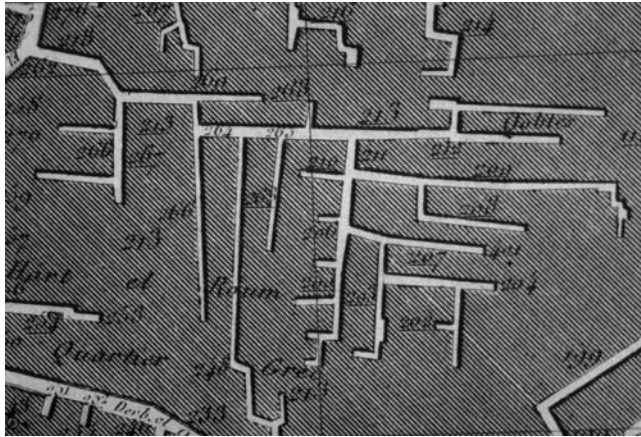


Fig. 2. Greek quarter in Cairo.  
(From the *Description de l'Égypte*.)



Fig. 3. Residential Quarter in Damascus.  
(From J. Sauvaget, "Esquisse", 1934.)



Fig. 4. Quarter gate in Damascus.



Fig. 5. Damascus: elevation of the street level in a residential quarter.



Fig. 6. The tells in the east of Cairo.

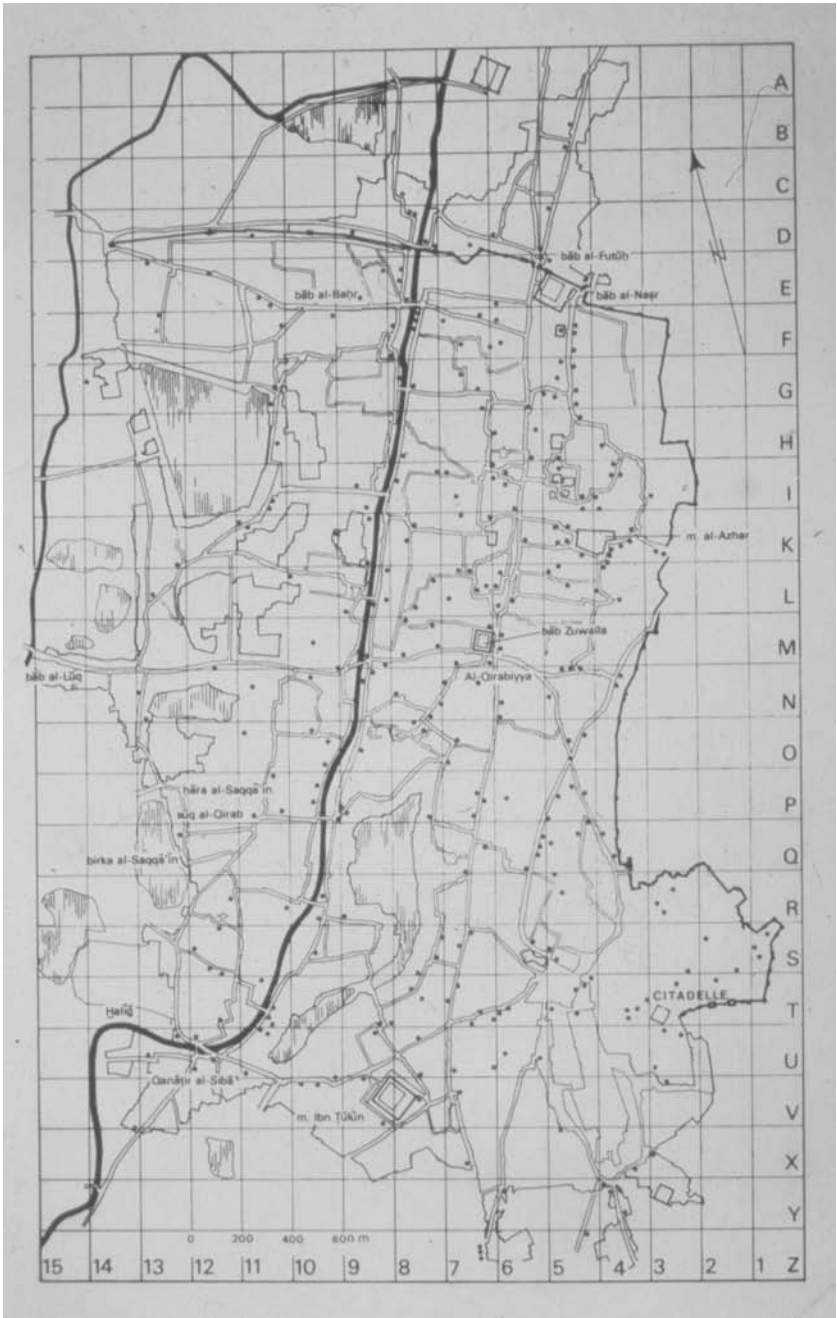


Fig. 7. Localization of the Cairene fountains.



Fig. 8. Sabil Abd al-Rahman Katkhuda in Cairo (1744).

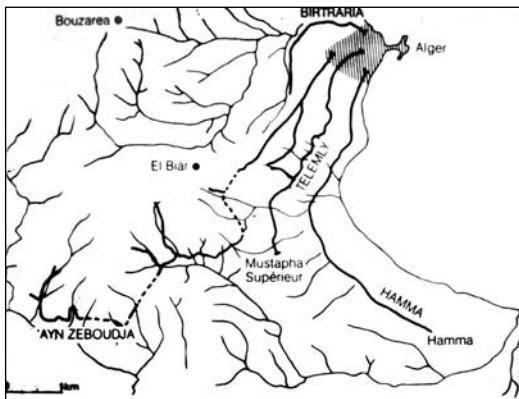


Fig. 9. Aqueducts of Algiers.

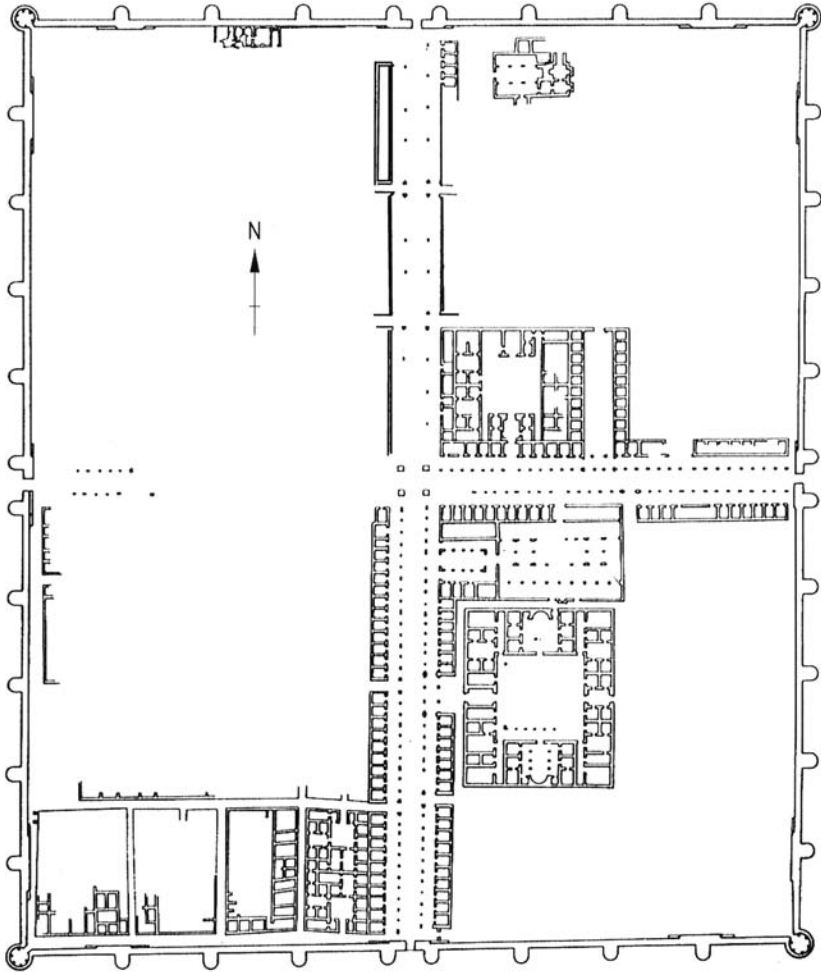


Fig. 1. Anjar, city plan. (After Creswell.)

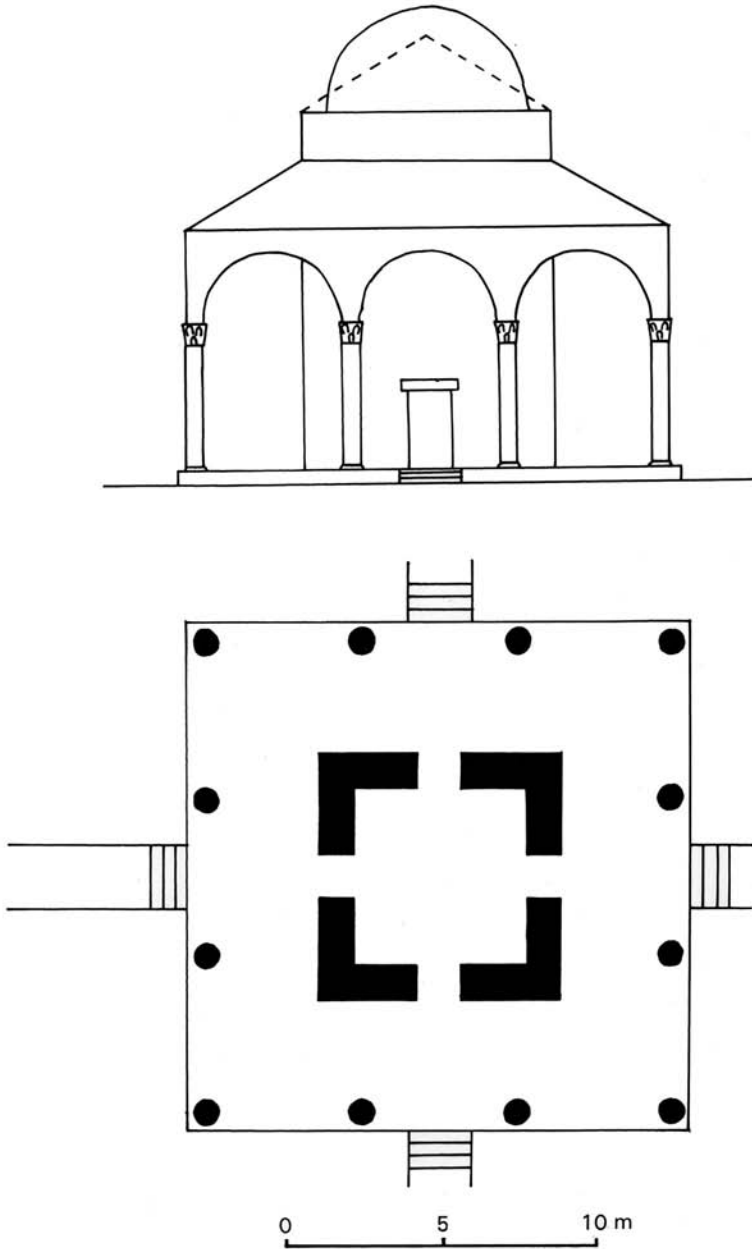


Fig. 2. Rusafa, garden plan. (Ruggles, after T. Ulbert.)



Fig. 3. Zaghuan, aqueduct at the Temple des Eaux. (Ruggles.)



Fig. 4. Aghlabid basins of Kairouan. (Ruggles.)

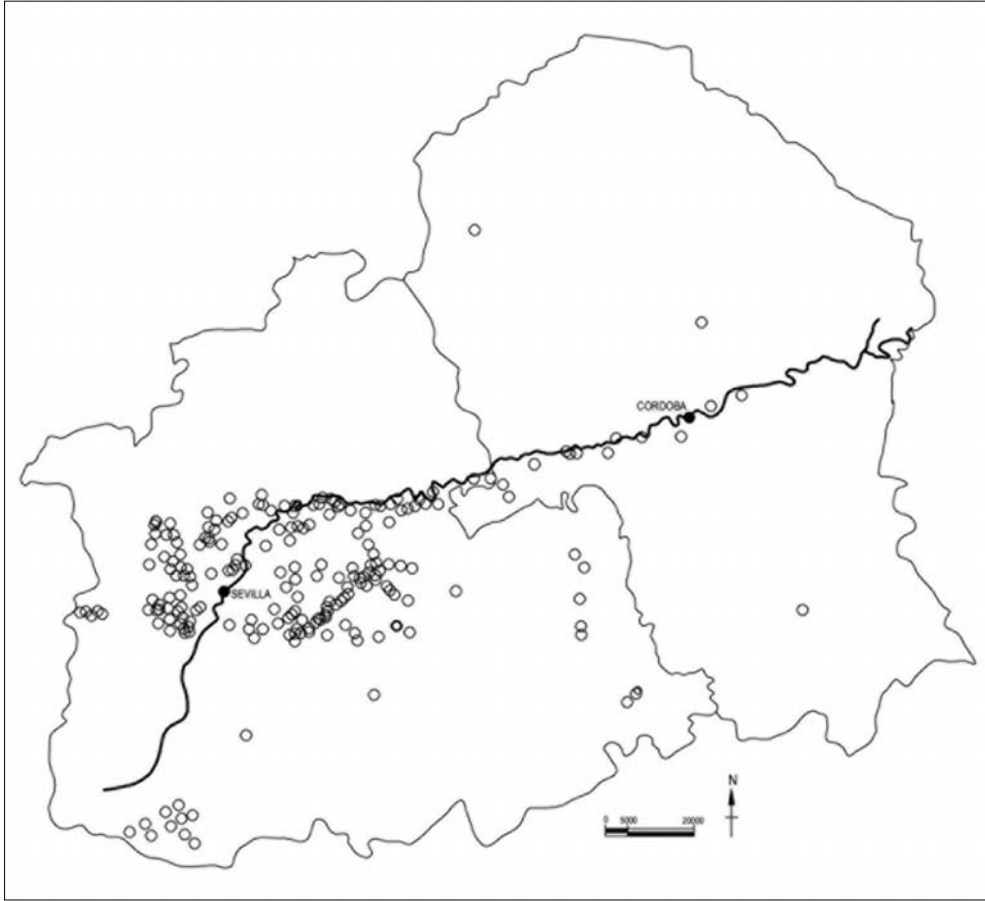


Fig. 5. Map of the Roman sites in the Guadalquivir valley.  
(Variava and Ruggles.)

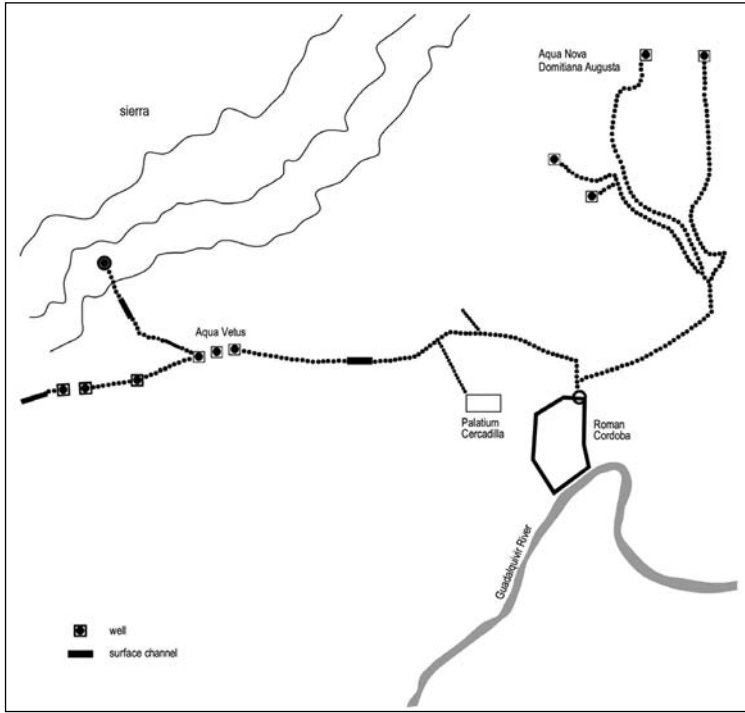


Fig. 6. Aqua Augustana, Cordoba. (Ruggles.)



Fig. 7. Remains of a Roman aqueduct on the west side of Cordoba. (Ruggles.)

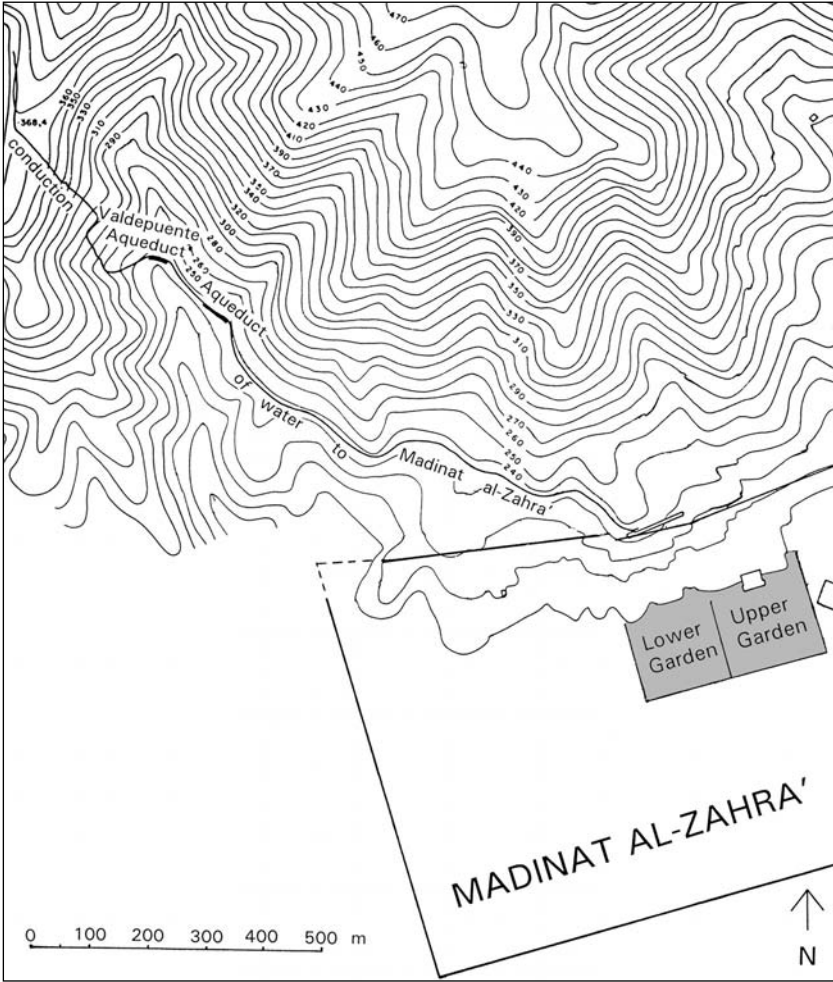


Fig. 8. Madinat al-Zahra's water supply. (Ruggles.)

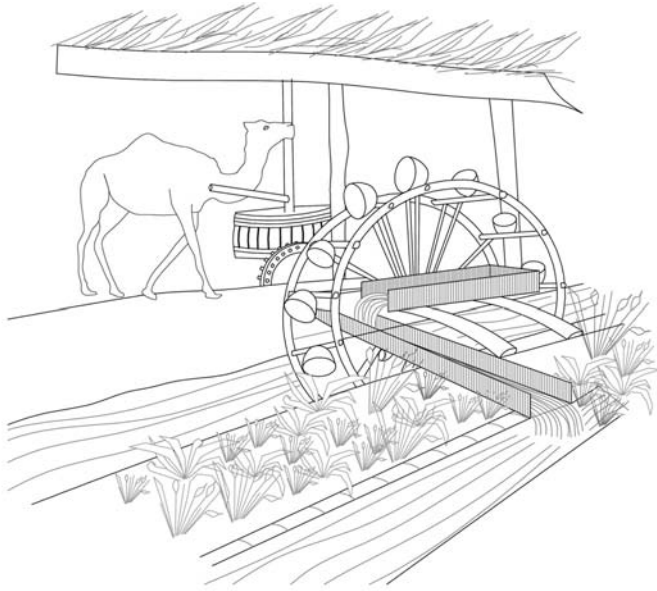


Fig. 9. River-powered waterwheel. (Variava, after Schioler.)

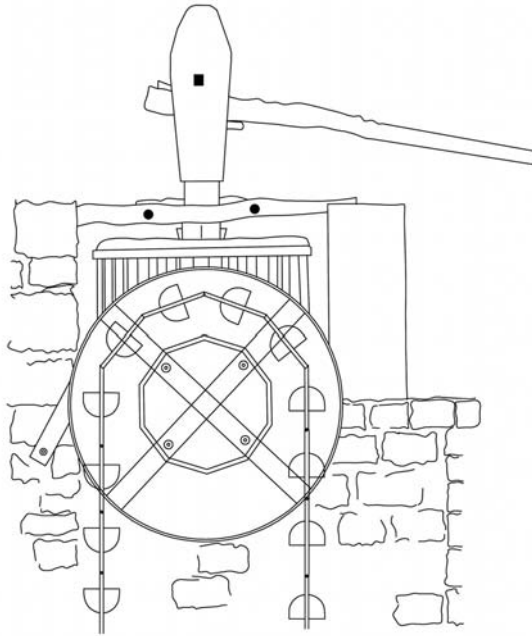


Fig. 10. Saqiya waterwheel. (Variava, after Schioler.)

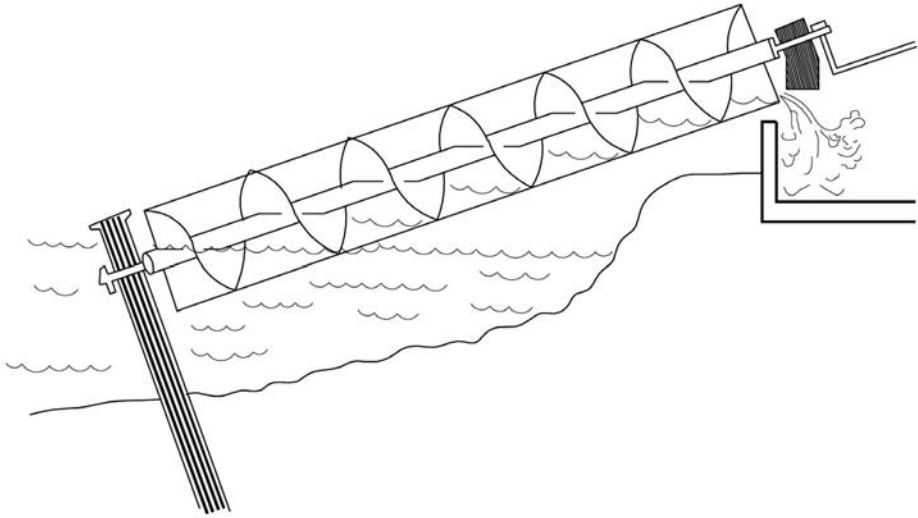


Fig. 11. Screw pump. (Variava, after Hillel.)



Fig. 12. Elephant fountain with tank and channel. (Ruggles.)



Fig. 13. Cordoba bridge. (Ruggles.)



Fig. 14. Landscape of olive trees. (Ruggles.)

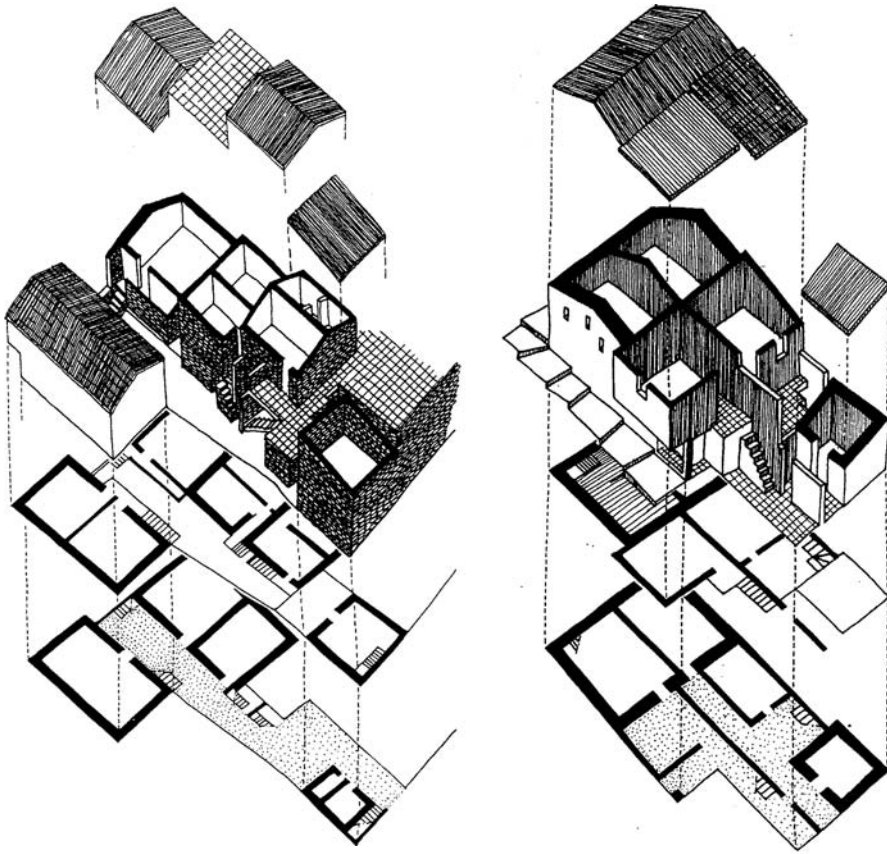


Fig. 1. The village of Ait Lahsen in Kabilia, Algeria: repetition of the cell downhill.

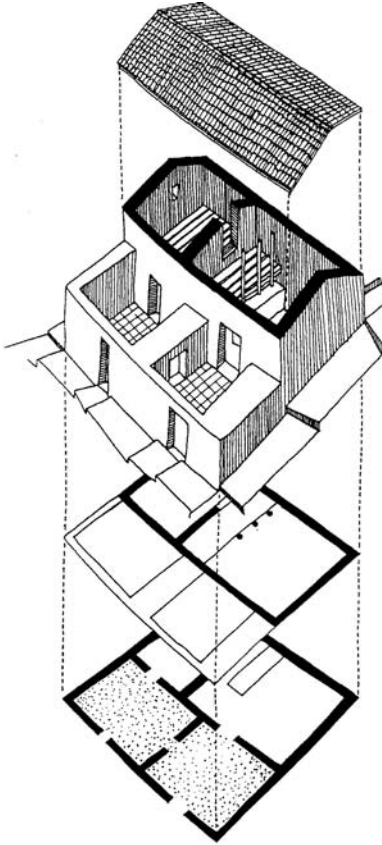


Fig. 2. Village of Ait Lahsen in Kabilia, Algeria: lateral extension of the axxam.

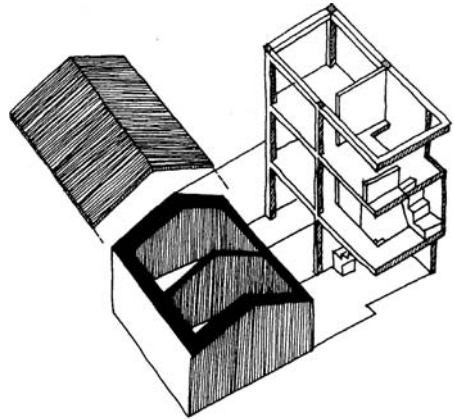


Fig. 3. Village of Ait Lahsen in Kabilia, Algeria: lateral duplication, but with a reinforced concrete building. Compare to the building types in figs. 36 ff.

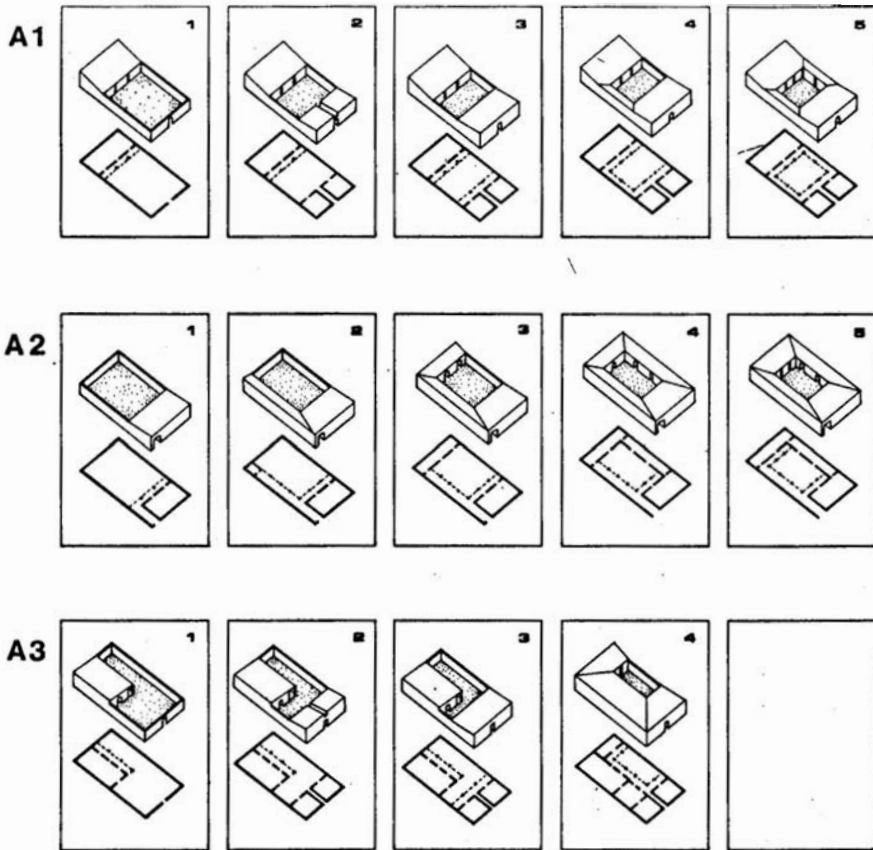


Fig. 4. Typological process of the courtyard house. The A series synthesizes the variants of the single-family house within the limits of the original plot and with minimum specialization: (A1) entrance and path to the opposite covered part; (A2) entrance and path from the opposite covered part; (A3) layout of the covered part along the enclosure's longer wall. From left to right: (A1,2) the phasing of the construction of the accessory spaces on the side opposite the cell; (A1,3) consolidation of the accessory spaces with the construction of a portico; (A1,4) unification of the distributive system with a covered passage; (A1,5) tendency to form a courtyard around the centre.

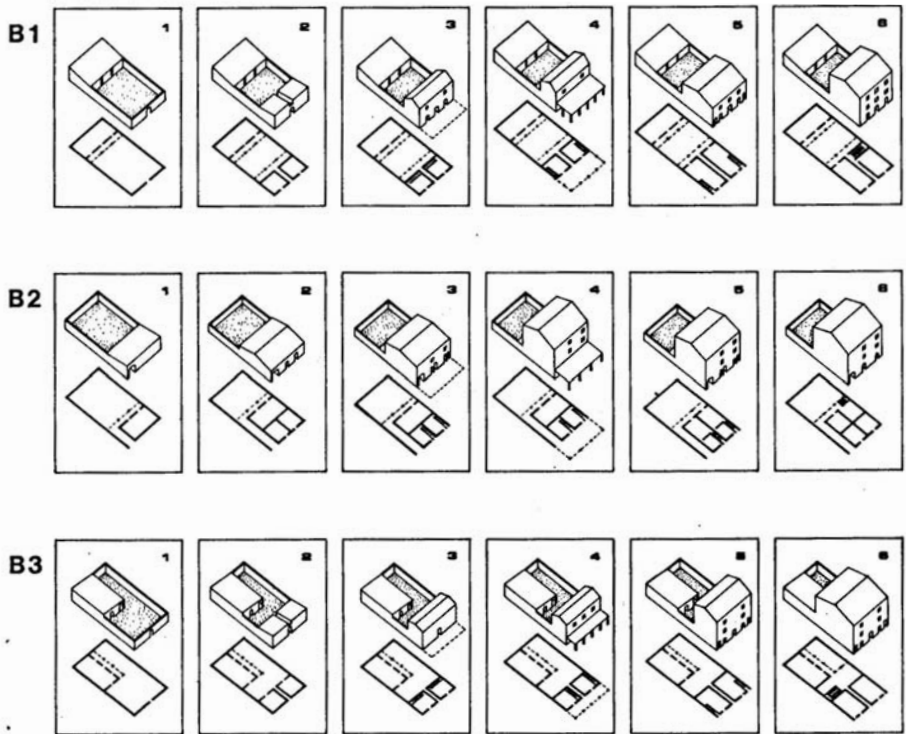


Fig. 5. The B1, B2, B3 series describes the taberna process: in (B1,2) two shops are created by duplicating two of the elementary cells of the house on the outside of the plot. The taberna develops autonomously until it constitutes the row-house type along the street, thus behaving as an isolated elementary cell: it could then double its height (B1,3) with the introduction of a stairwell; then grow sideways (B2 and B3) to form an embryo of row-house tissue and, where possible, double its front facade by encroaching with a portico onto the public route (B1,2,3,4). The process continues incrementally towards the inside of the original plot (B5), and the tabernized rows are changed into apartments (B6).

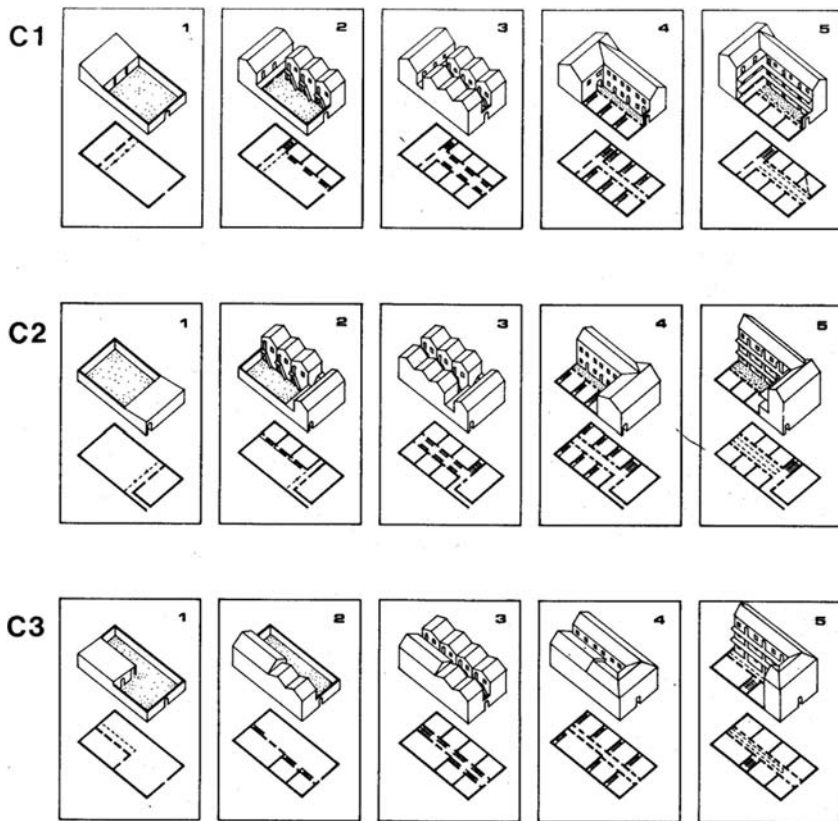


Fig. 6. The C1, C2, C3 series represents the insula process starting with the occupation of one side of the courtyard (C1,2) with a row of cells soon to be extended vertically (C2,2). To increase the living space, the single cells eliminate the exterior staircase and adopt a collective balcony served by a common stairwell strategically placed in the portico of the original elementary cell; then the row is mirrored on the opposite side (C1,3). This leads to the construction of a second balcony served by the same stairwell (C1,5). Another version embeds the staircase inside every elementary cell of the two rows, and the cells protrude another four feet on both sides (A1,4).

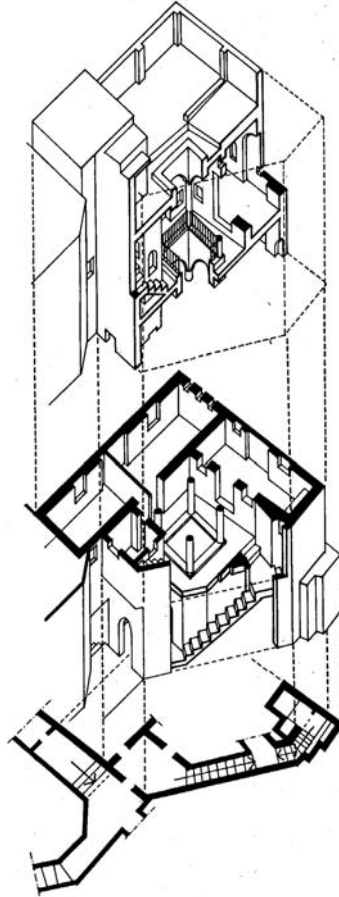


Fig. 7. House in the casbah of Algiers at 5 impasse des Pyramides. Despite its exiguous dimensions, this example presents all the components of the leading type. The series of paths shows the whole distributive matrix of the building: entrance, patio, stairway, balconies. Rooms have no access to each other either directly or through accessory spaces, but only through a filter of balcony and stairways.

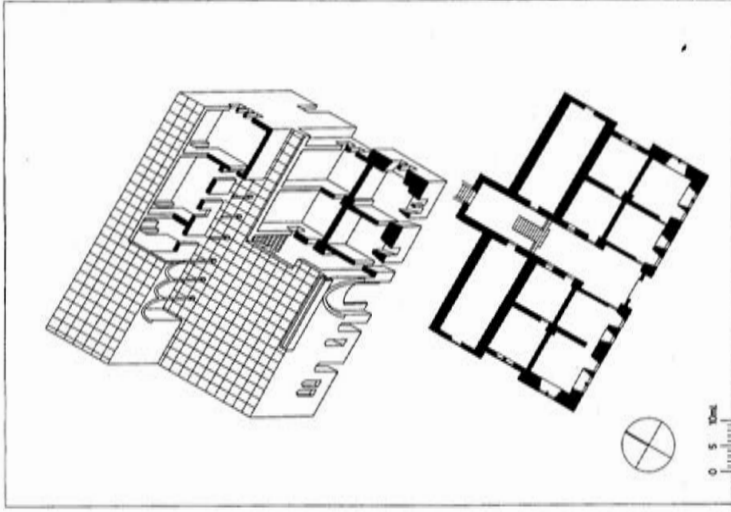
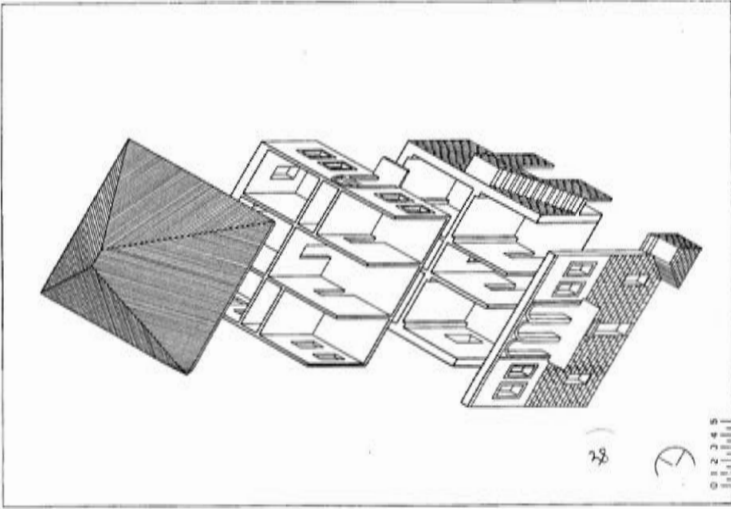


Fig. 8. Sheik Adil Husn-Eddin house in Moukhtara, Lebanon. Plan of the ground floor and axonometric section.

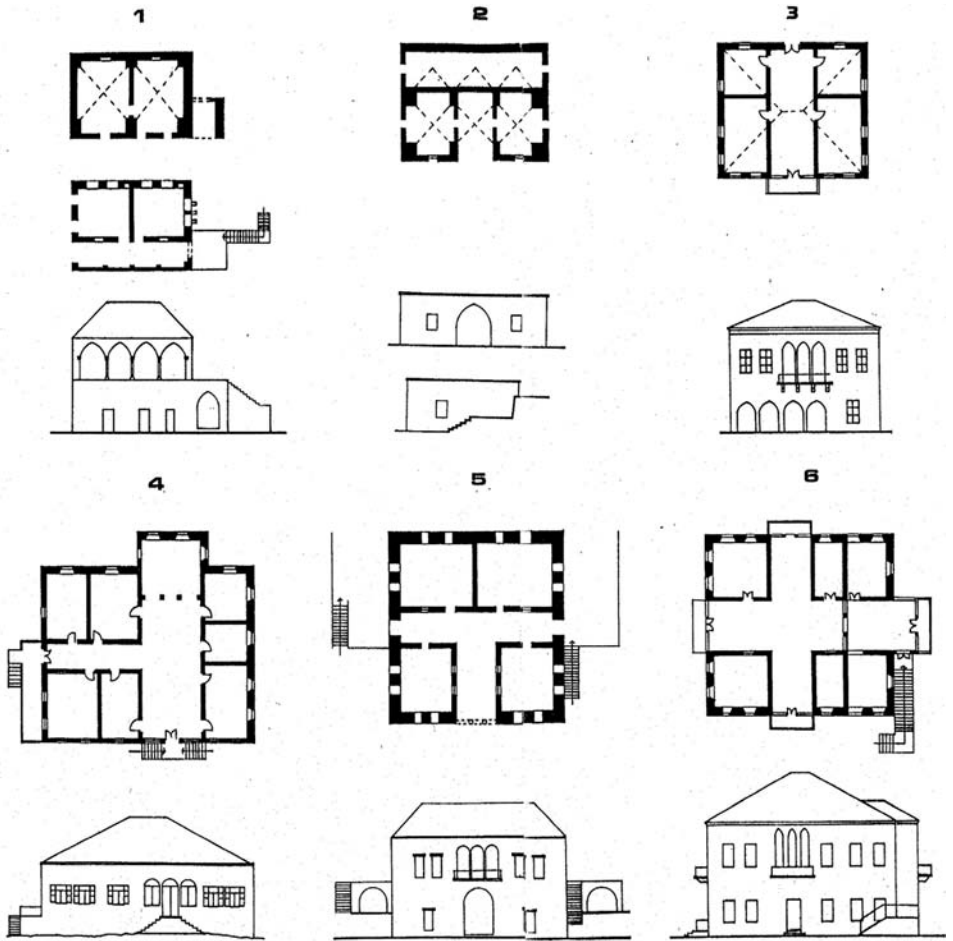


Fig. 9. Lebanon. From the elementary cell to the house with cross-shaped central hall. (1) Abd el-Baki house in Ain Baal: double elementary cell and replica with loggia on the upper floor. The loggia itself is not a type but a synchronic variation. (2) House in Ain Touffaha: split in two by the cells and formation of a central square hall. (3) Mansour Daniel house in Brissa: doubling in depth and formation of the crossing hall with windows on the two opposite facades serves all the other rooms. (4) Muallim house in Kfar Hazir: secondary access creates two systems of distribution, the crossing hall is specialized with formation of an alcove. (5) Adel Tay house in Kfar Him: next passage with a T-form room. (6) Hanna Shikhani house in Bikfaya: mature implant with central crossing hall, part of which serves as a vestibule.

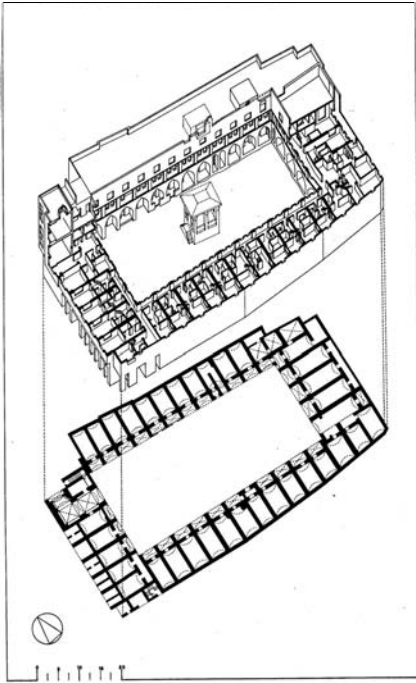


Fig. 10. The *wakala* and *rab'* of Zulficar. Axonometric section and ground-floor plan. The plan is similar to a specific serial building that grew in phases like a residential block. Note the inconsistencies of the corner solution. To the left is the matrix tissue, then the stripes of two planned tissues perpendicular to the formal tissue, and later a closing as a tissue of connection.

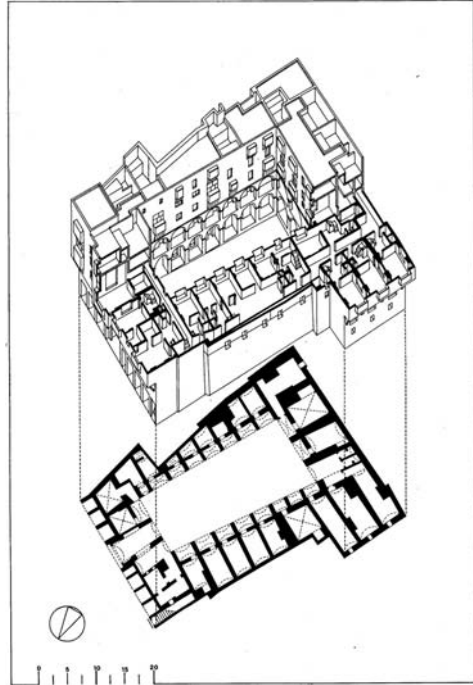


Fig. 11. The figure shows in axonometric section and ground-floor plan the *wakala* and so-called *rab'* bazaar in Cairo; one of the most monumental examples, it was probably built at the end of the seventeenth century. On the third floor, the exterior corridor leads to nineteen apartments organized on three floors and varying in size between 700 and 1,400 square feet. The organization of the whole building favours social contact and creates a gradual transition from private to public space.

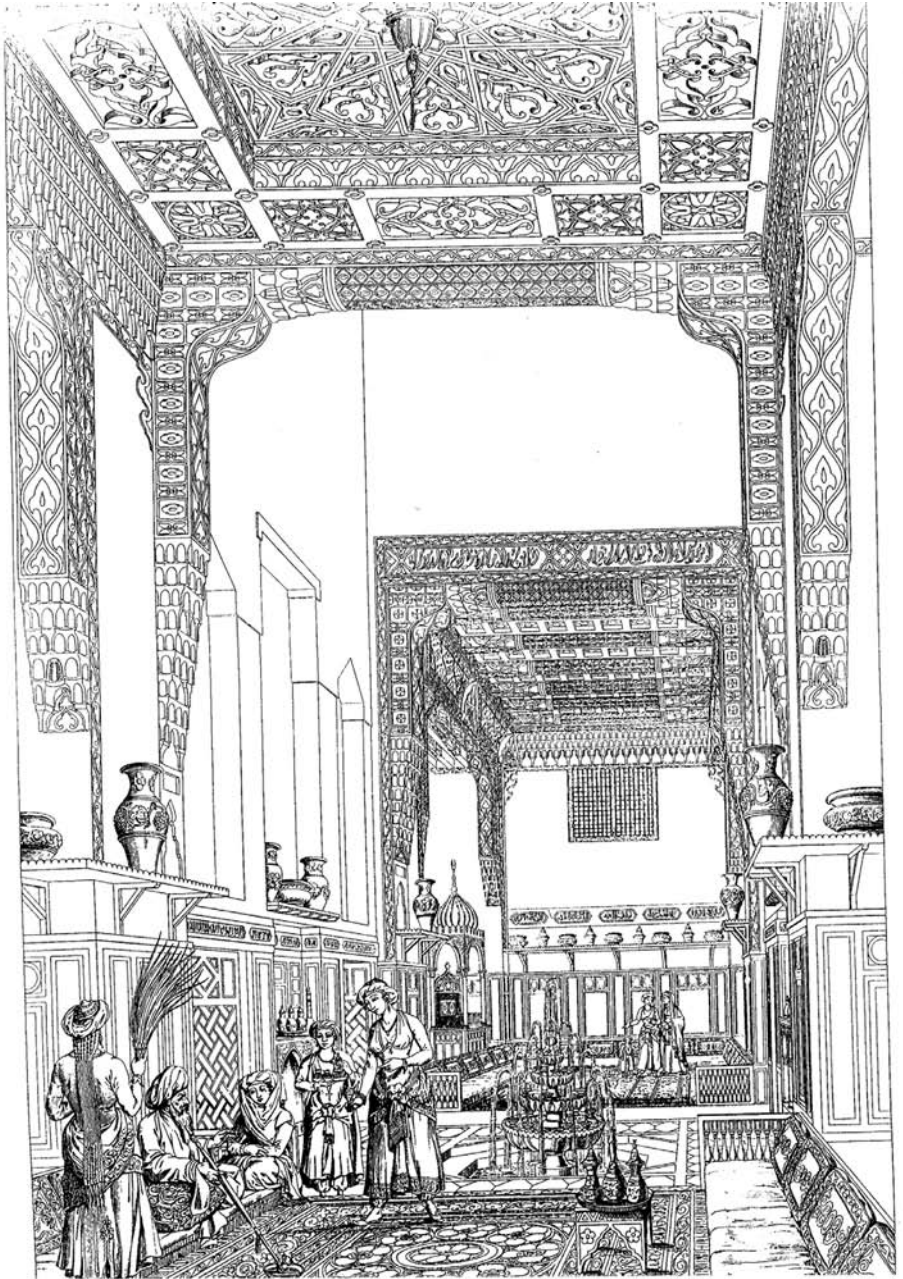


Fig. 12. Summer hall (*qa'a*) of a house in the Hauch-Kadan neighbourhood in Cairo. (From P. Coste.)

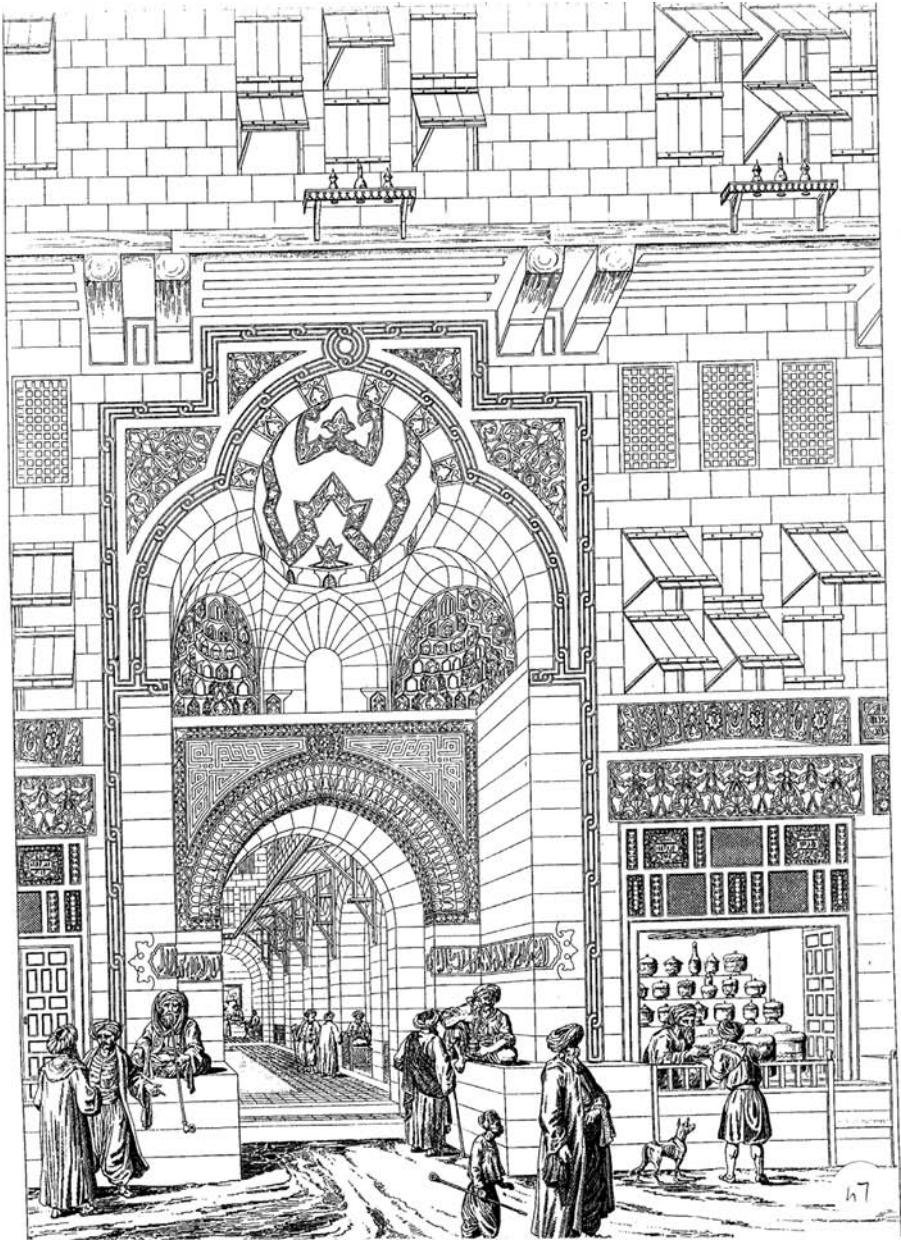


Fig. 13. The *rab'* of Kait Bey in Cairo. Monumental entrance. (From P. Coste.)

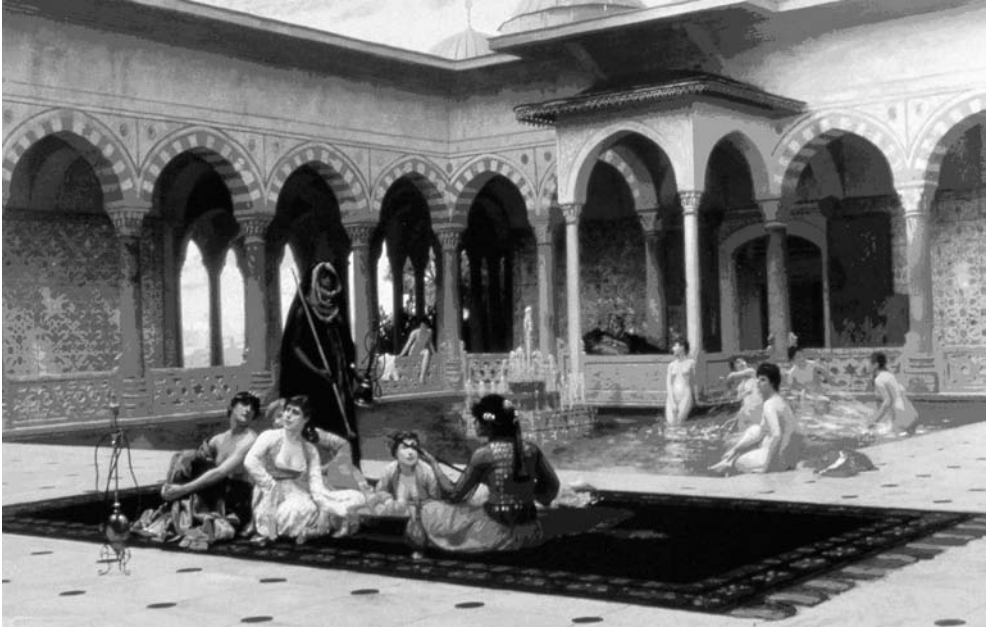


Fig. 1. Jean-Léon Gerôme, *The Terrace of the Seraglio*, 1886. Oil on canvas. Private collection. A traditional orientalist depiction of the Ottoman harem as an exotic but isolated prison for the sultan's concubines.

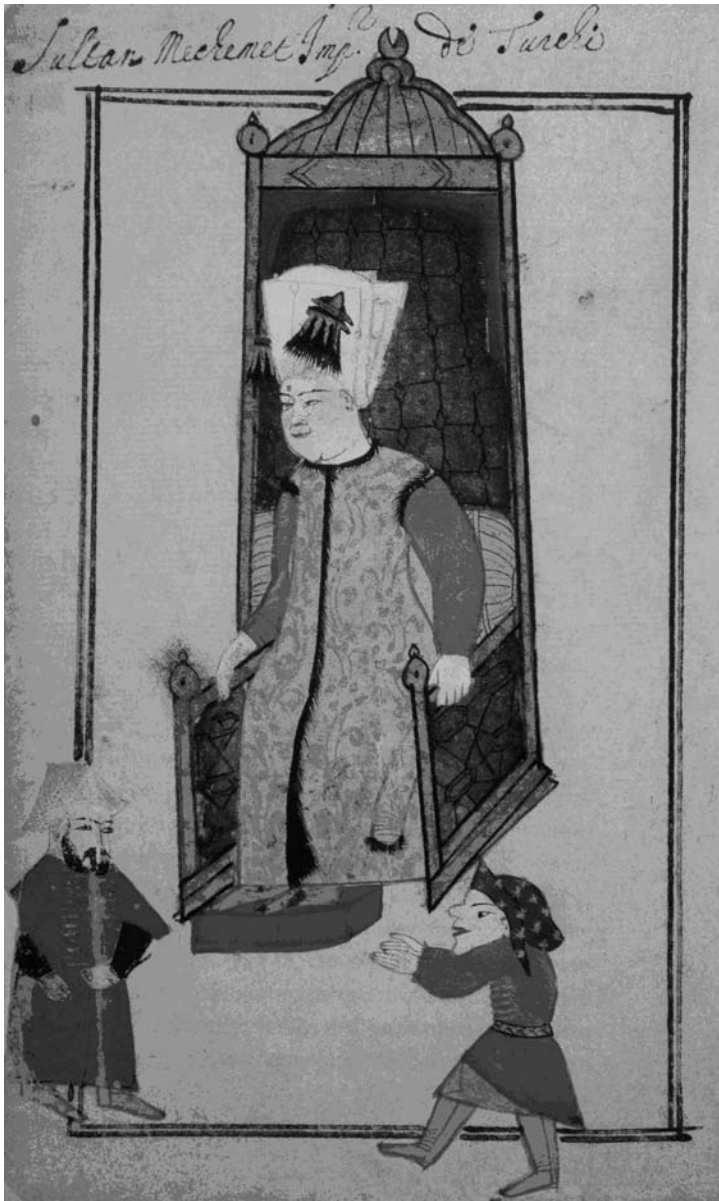


Fig. 2. *Mehmed IV as a Young Boy*, enthroned, watches while two court dwarves entertain him. Anonymous ca. 1650, Miniature Painting, Berlin Staatliche Museen, Kunstbibliothek, Lipperheide OZ 52, fol. 1v.



Fig. 3. *Repast Given in Honour of an Ambassador in the Public Council Hall*. Oil on canvas. Jean-Baptiste Van Mour, Koç Holding Collection, Istanbul, 1671–1737. In the arch is the grated window from which the sultan could observe secretly the activities of the Divan below him.

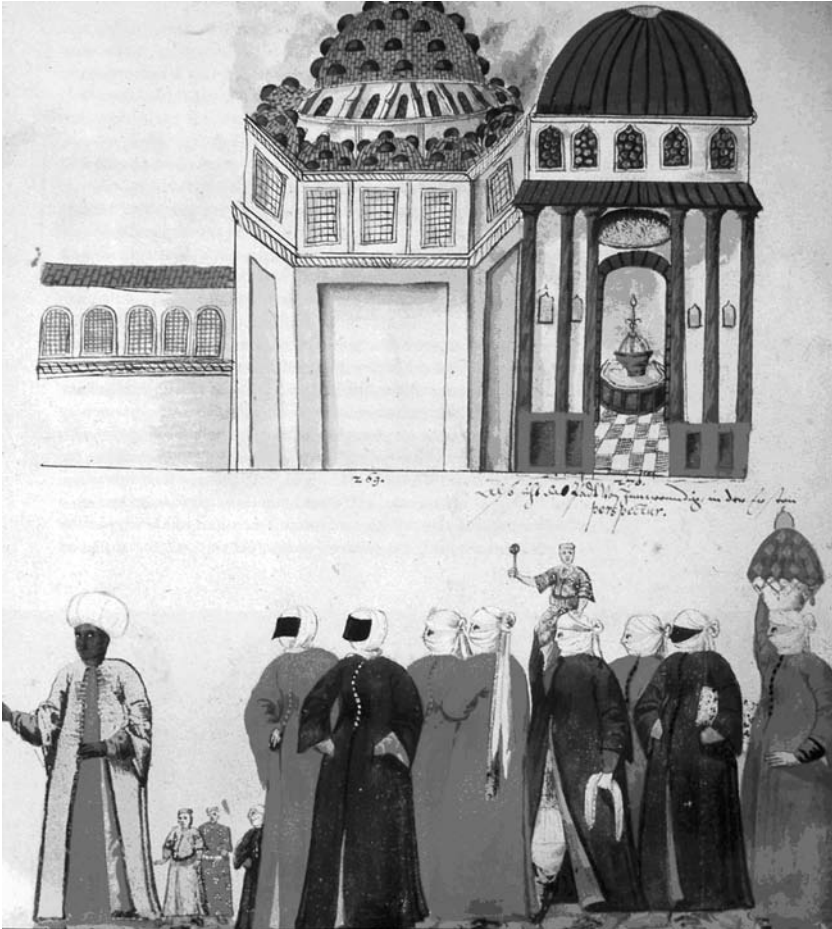


Fig. 4. *Women proceed to a public bath*, from Johannes Lewenkław's Codex Vindobonensis 8615, Vienna's Österreichische Nationalbibliothek.

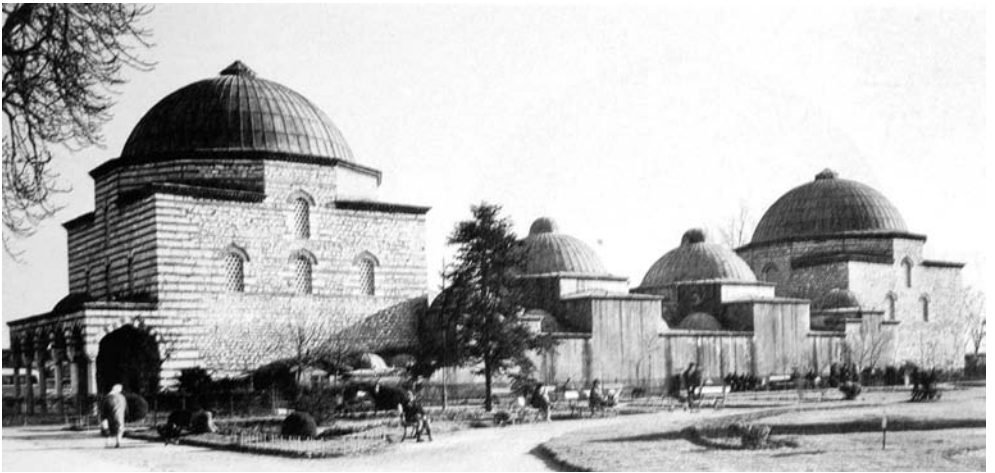


Fig. 5. The double chambered bath for men and women was built by Süleyman's wife, Haseki Hurrem and is located on the grounds of the Byzantine hippodrome in Istanbul, view from the west. (From the Istanbul German Archaeological Institute.)

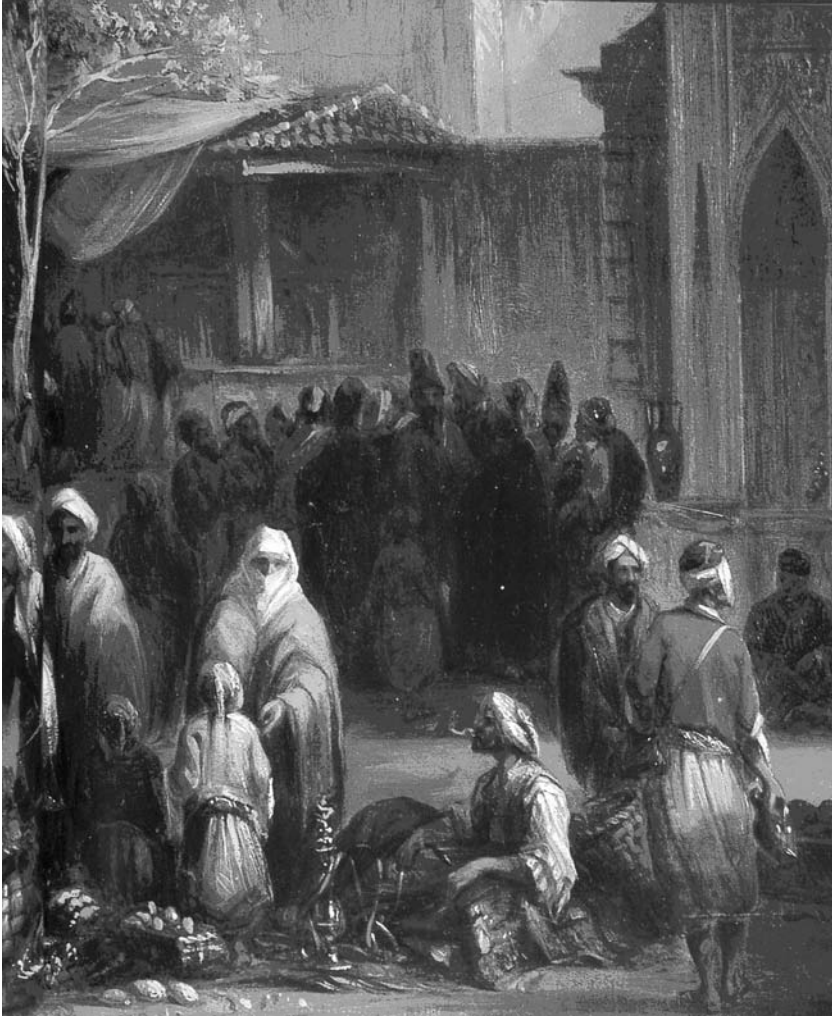


Fig. 6. Etienne Raffort, *Tophane Fountain* (detail), 1849 Oil on canvas. Collection of Emine Renda, Istanbul. Women, particularly non-elite urban women, were often seen in the markets of Istanbul.



Fig. 7. Women were expected to partake in mourning rituals such as this scene from a miniature from the Khamsa of Nizami where men and women are grieving over the death of Laila's husband, Majnun. Herat, 1494 (British Museum).



Fig. 8. The tomb of Telli Baba on the European shore of the Bosphorus in Istanbul is a frequent place of pilgrimage for women praying for a happy marriage and future children.



Fig. 9. Court records attest to the fact that women in the Ottoman Empire in the early modern era took their legal complaint to the *qadi* and other officials in the empire. Detail from a *Hünernâme* miniature, dated to 1588. (Topkapı Palace Museum Archives H.1524.)

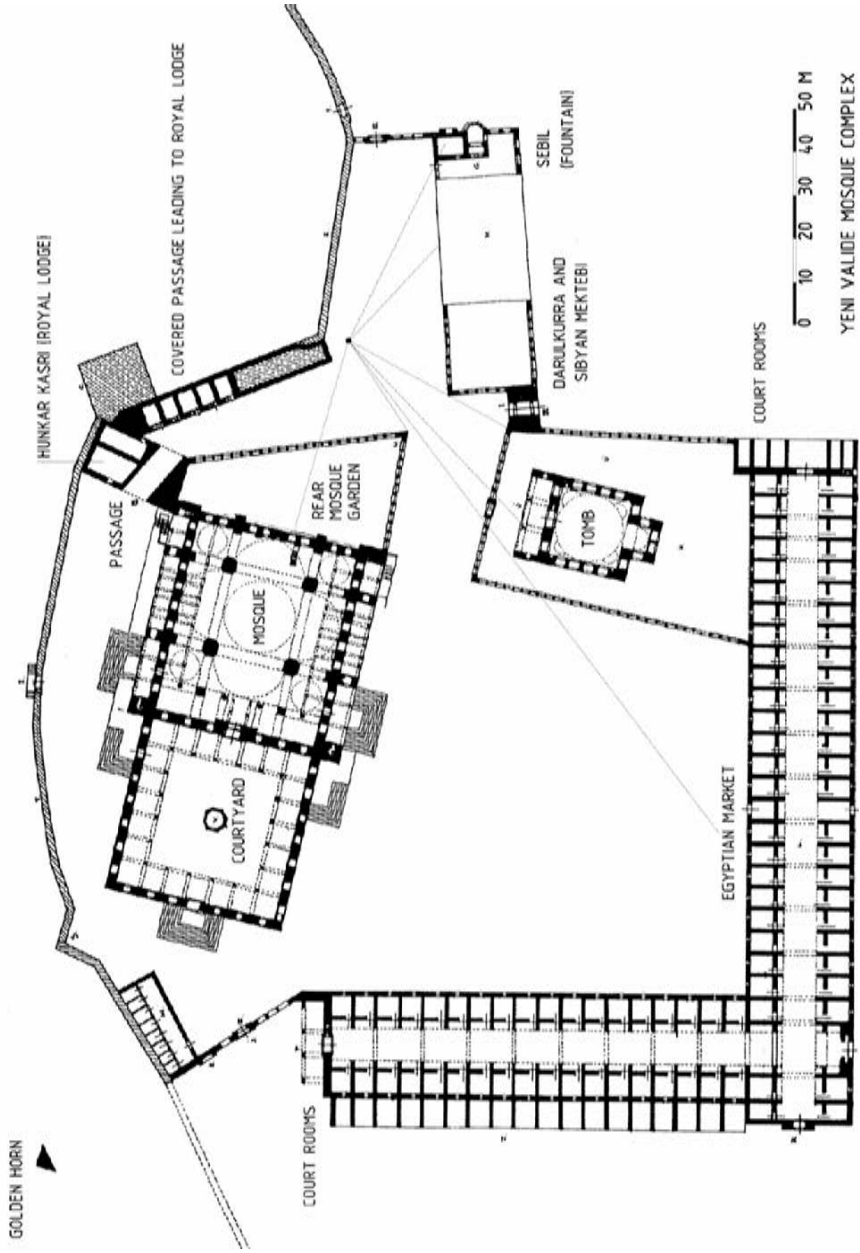


Fig. 10. The plan for the Yeni Valide Mosque complex in Eminönü, Istanbul.

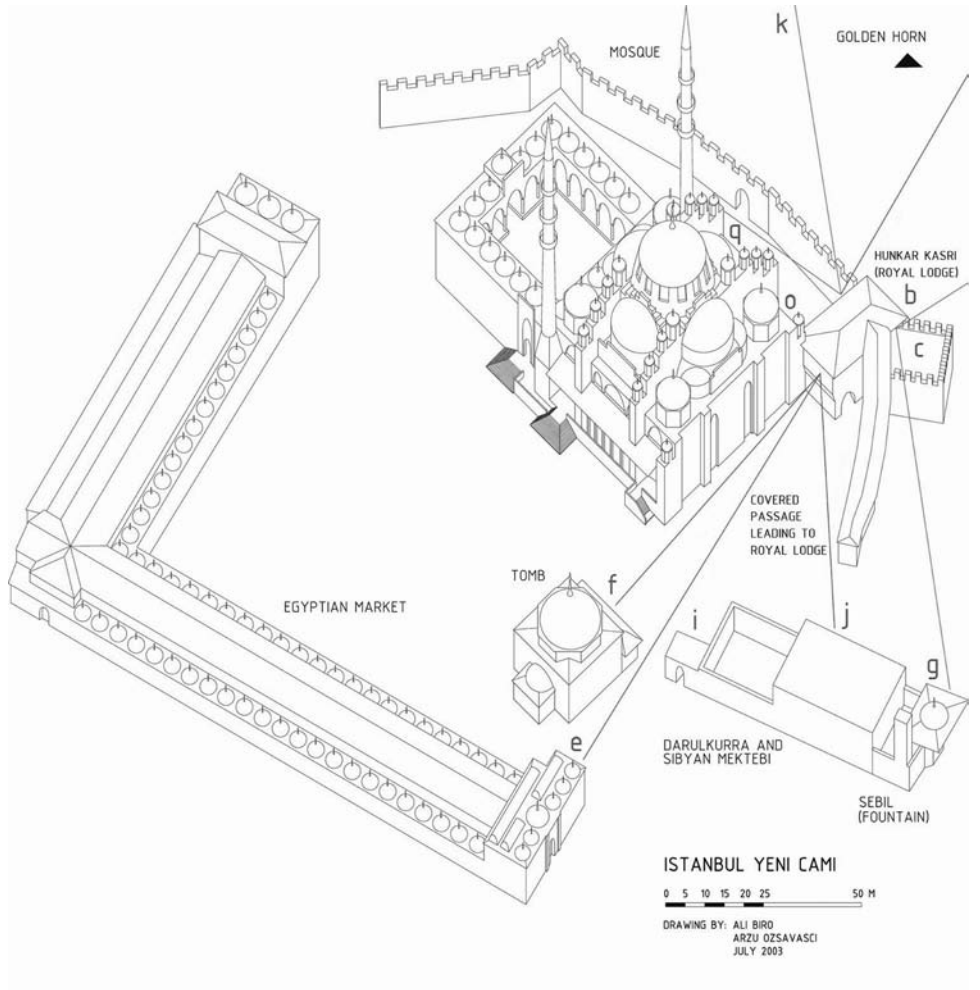


Fig. 11. Plan of the Yeni Valide Mosque complex showing the various parts of Turhan Sultan's foundation which were visually accessible to the valide from her royal pavilion.



Fig. 12. Women can often be seen participating, albeit in the margins, in public events such as the festivities depicted in the *Book of the Circumcision Festival*, or *Surname-i Vehbi* of 1720. Folio 55°.

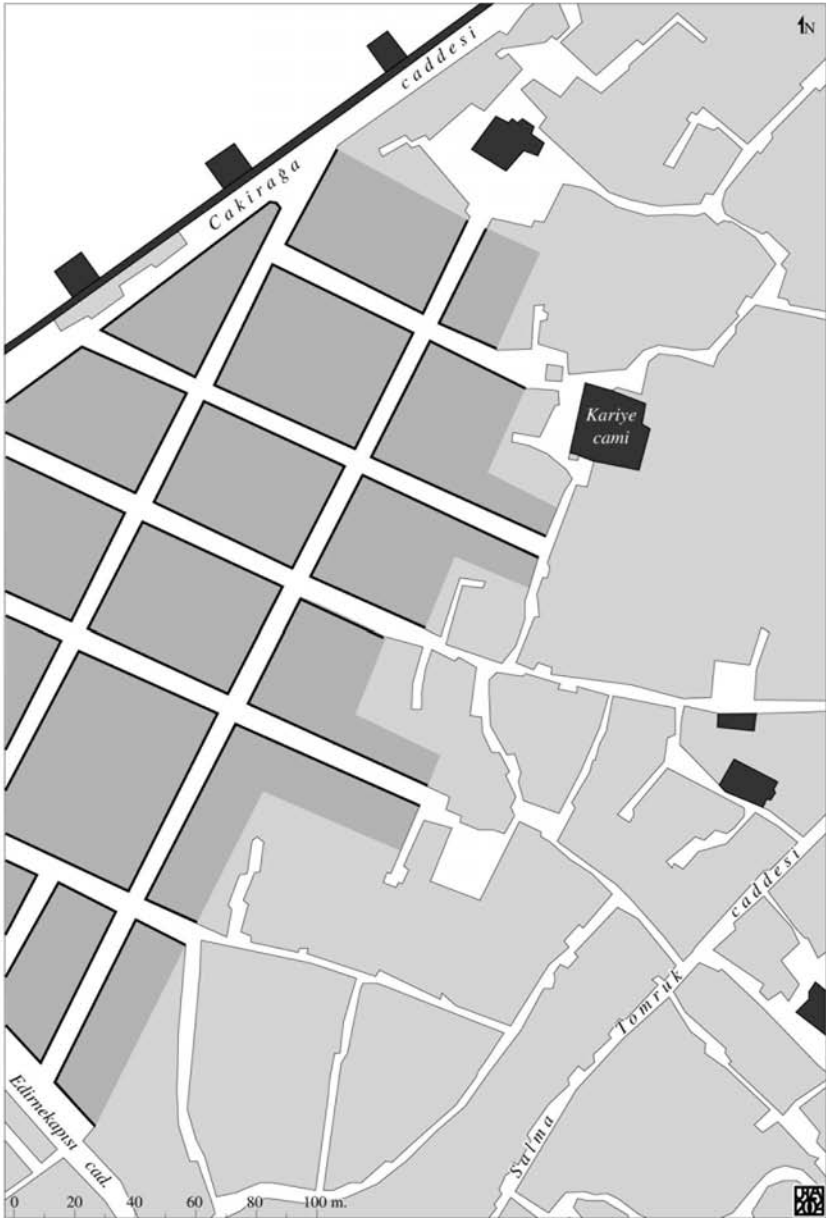


Fig. 1. Istanbul, Edirnekapı quarter, land division prior to 1882. The width and layout of the streets is in conformity with the tanzimat. While this quarter is well connected to the road network along the wall and on its south roadway, to the east and the north it is serviced by small alleyways. According to an 1882 map of Istanbul, published by E. H. Ayverdi in 1978, sheet D6.

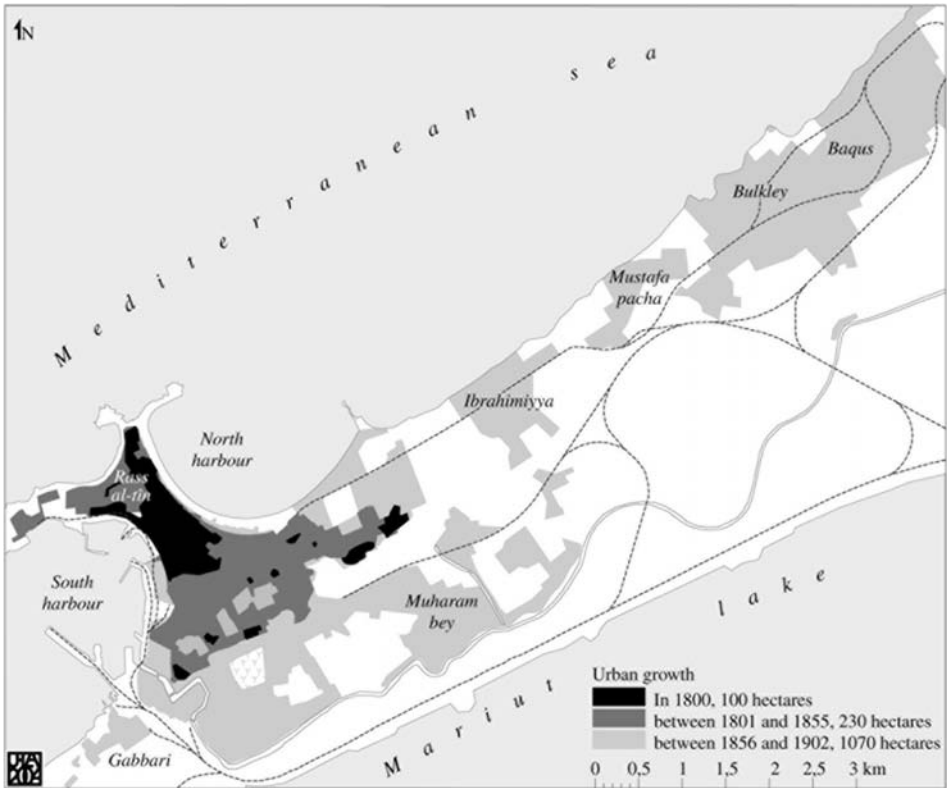


Fig. 2. Alexandria, a very early movement of growth. The city, which was of some hundred hectares in 1800, had 330 in 1855 and 1,400 in 1902. According to: "Alexandrie, Plan général des deux ports, de la ville moderne et de la ville des arabes," *Description de l'Égypte* (Paris, 1809), E. M., vol. 2, pl. 84; Charles Müller, *Plan d'Alexandrie comprenant toutes ses fortifications rues et édifices principaux par Charles Müller 1855* (Trieste, 1855); *Plan de la ville d'Alexandrie dressé par les services techniques de la municipalité, 1902* (Alexandria, 1902).

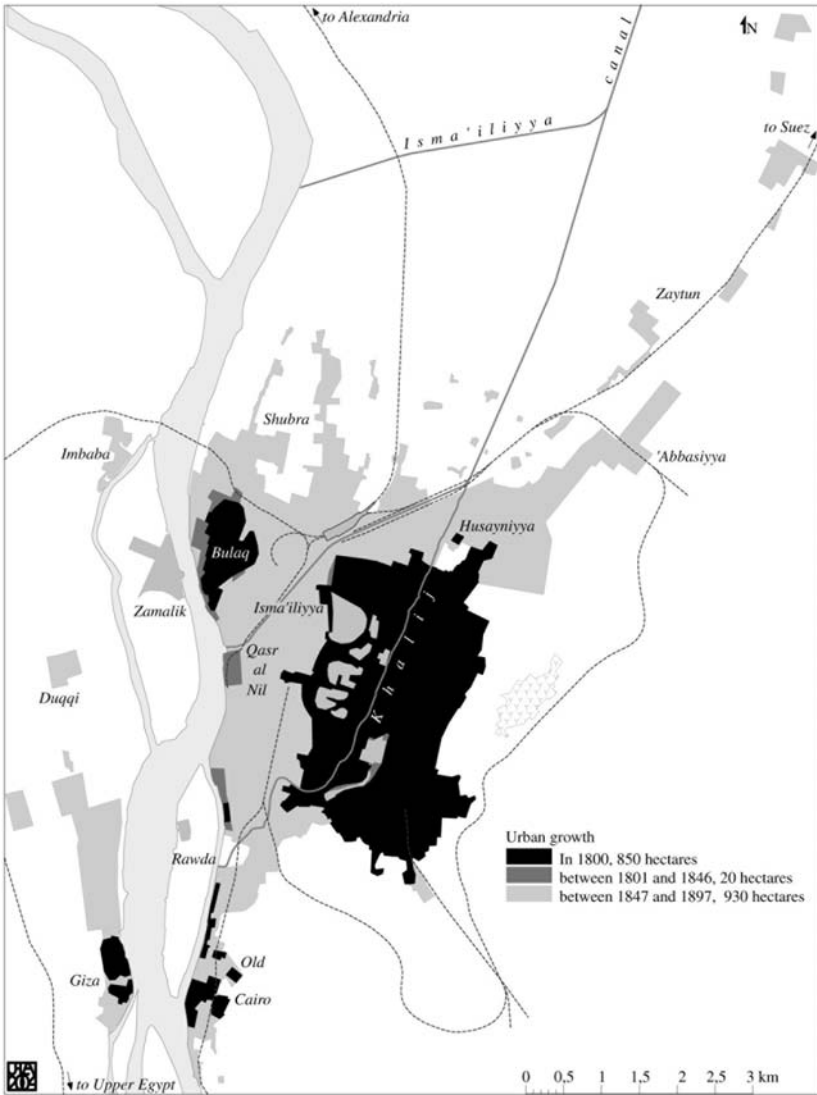


Fig. 3. The urban growth of Cairo in the nineteenth century. The city was of 850 hectares in 1800, acquired some dozens more fifty years later and had reached 1,800 by the end of the nineteenth century. According to: Jacotin, ed., “Environ du Kaire—Plan général de Boulâq, du Kaire, de l’île de Roudah, du Vieux-Kaire et de Gyzeh,” *Description de l’Égypte* (Paris, 1809), E. M., vol. 1, pl. 15; “Plan général de la ville du Kaire et des environs,” laid out in F. Pruner, *Topographie médicale du Kaire avec le plan de la ville et des environs* (Munich, 1847); *Plan général de la ville du Kaire et des environs, dressé par le service de la ville du Kaire* (Cairo, 1897).



Fig. 4. Damascus, example of the old urban fabric, Souq Sarouja quarter. The irregularity of land division makes for highly varied property values within a single quarter. According to *Ville de Damas*, division VI, Souq Sarouja, section 1, sheet 1 (Damascus 1933).



Fig. 5. Istanbul, example of a regular land division, Kumkapı quarter. Major land division laid out following the 1864 fire in Istanbul. According to Borie et al., *L'Occidentalisation d'Istanbul*, pl. A8.



Fig. 6. Cairo, streets and cul-de-sacs, quarters to the northwest of the old city. According to the *Plan général de la ville du Caire et des environs* (Cairo, 1896).



Fig. 7. Tunis, Marine Avenue, around 1910. This avenue, inaugurated during the 1850s, links a gate of the old city with the banks of the lagoon. Author's collection.

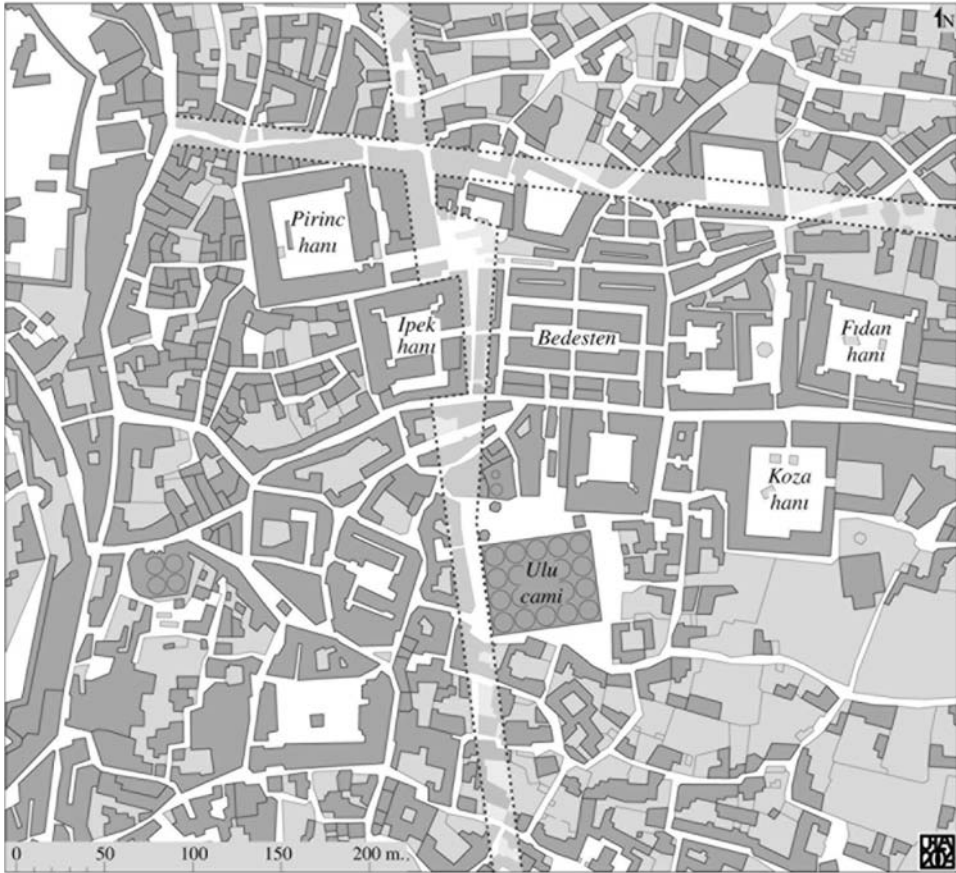


Fig. 8. Bursa, the intersection of streets opened in the bazaar quarter following the 1855 earthquake. According to two maps published by Mustafa Cezar, *Typical Commercial Buildings of the Ottoman Classical Period* and the *Ottoman Construction System* (Istanbul, 1983), pp. 38 and 316.

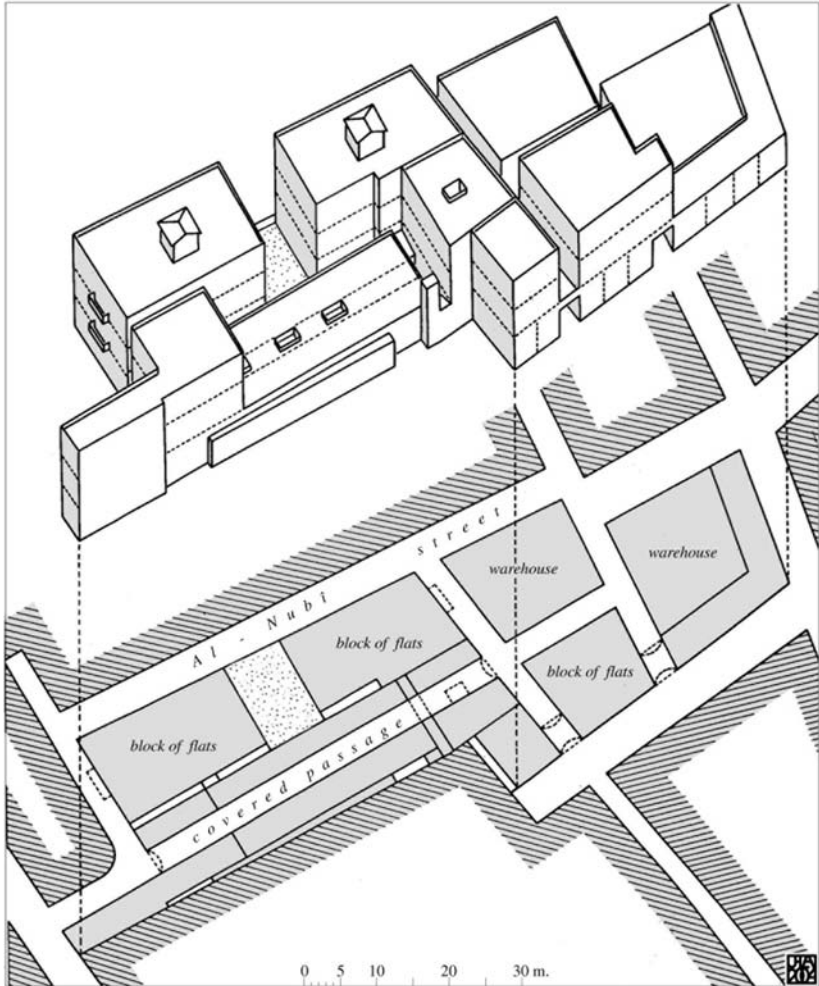


Fig. 9. Cairo, covered passageway, Franc quarter. This assemblage, built around 1890, comprises five blocks, a warehouse, workshops, and some thirty shops. Author's restitution and drawing, after E. Goad, *Insurance plan of Cairo—Egypt—March 1905* (London, Toronto, 1905).

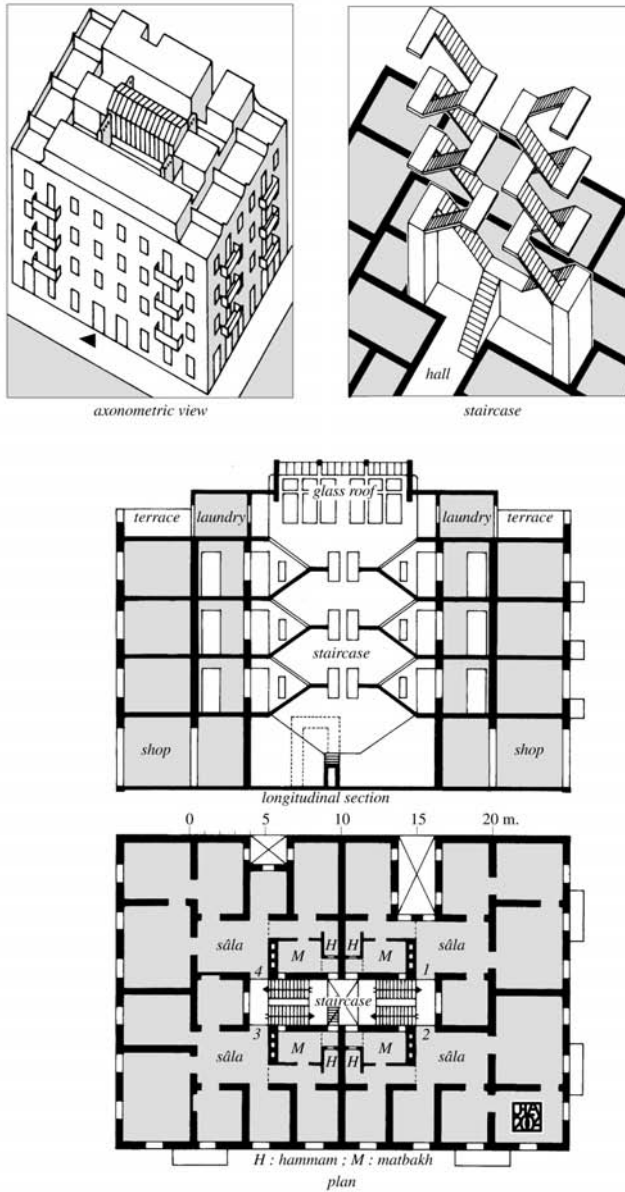


Fig. 10. Alexandria, apartment block, Kum al-Nadura quarter. This block, built before the end of the 1880s, comprises 12 dwellings, each of between 100 and 120 square metres. It is part of a compound of four identical blocks arranged around passageways and cul-de-sacs. Plotted and drawn by the author.

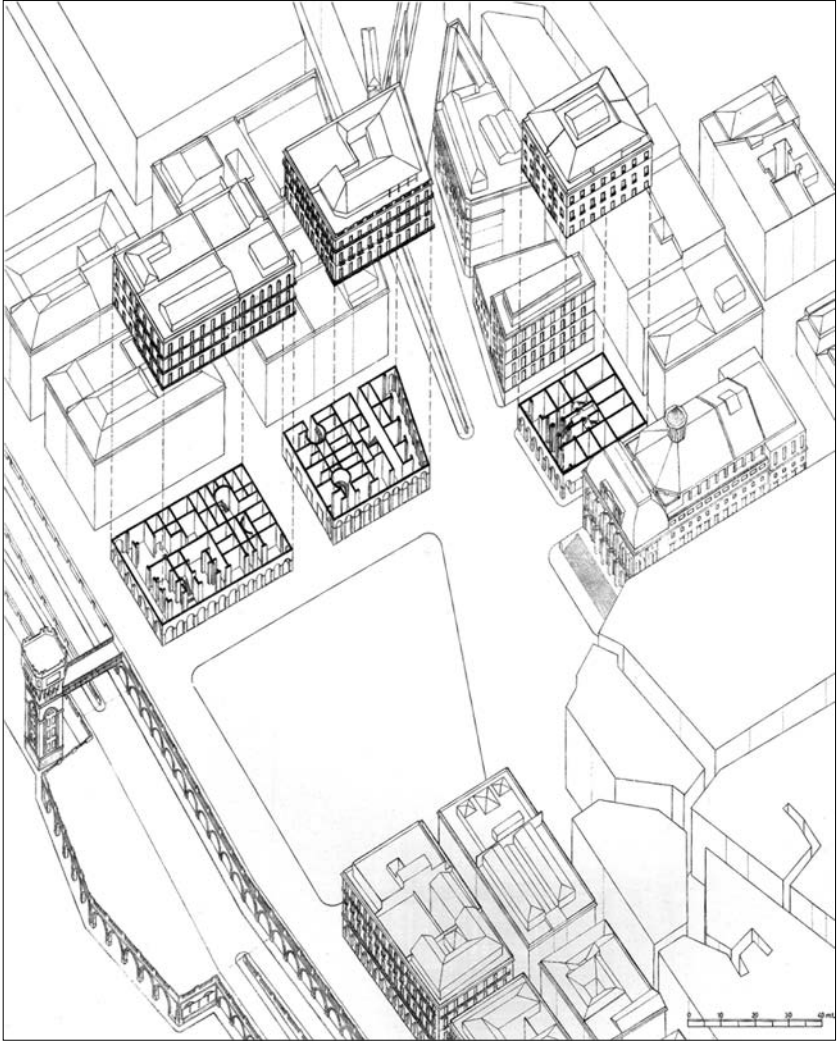


Fig. 1. Place de la République. Note to the right the National Theatre designed by F. Chasseriau.

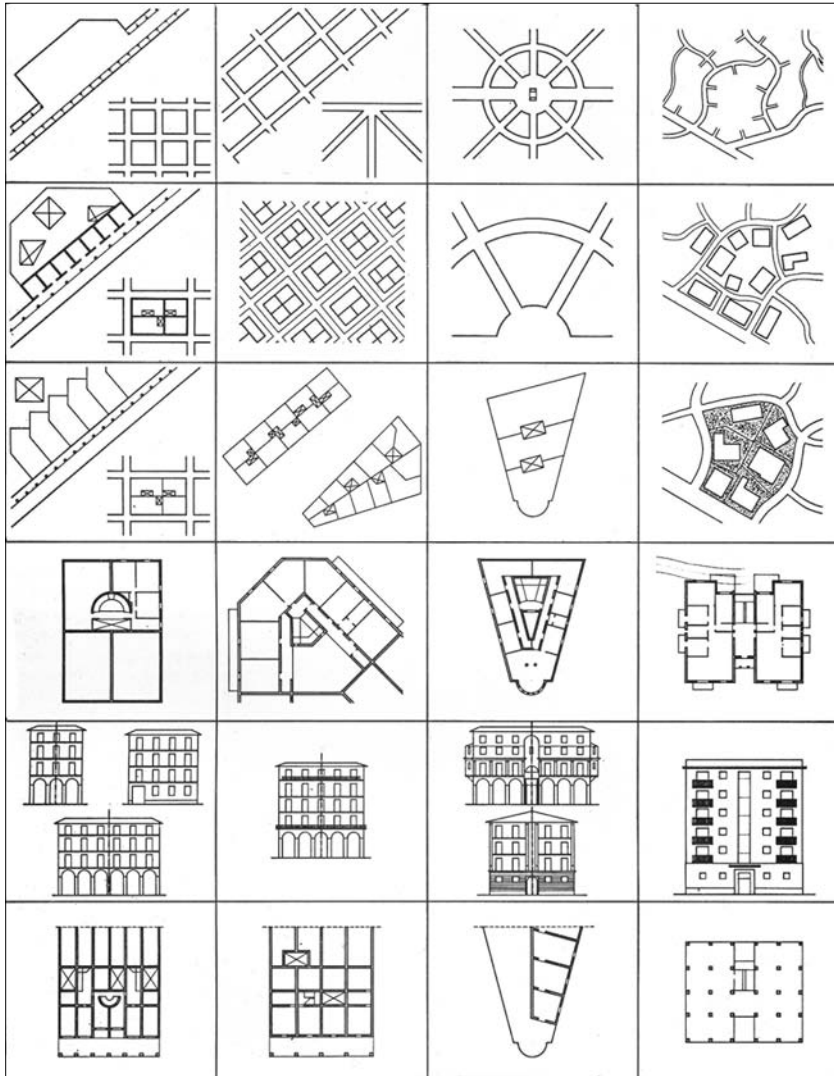


Fig. 2. Abacus of the typological process. From left to right the four periods between 1830 and 1930. From above the urban scale or the plan; the layout of the plot; the urban block; the apartment type and the techniques of construction.



Fig. 3. The stair used as a corner solution in rue Michelet today  
Didouche Mourad.



Fig. 4. The traditional Arab fabric covered by a Colonial curtain at place  
de Chartres.



Fig. 5. The gigantic infrastructure of the harbour designed by F. Chasseriau.



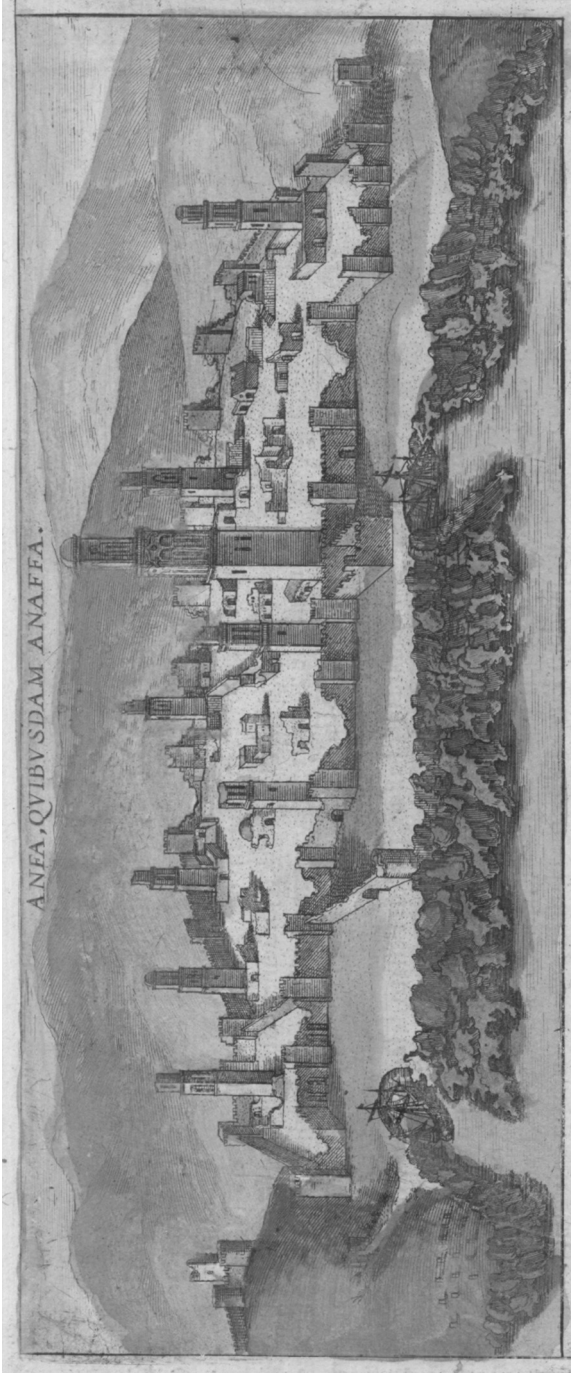


Fig. 1. The ruins of Anfa, in Georg Braun and Franz Hogenberg, published in *Civitates orbis terrarum* (Cologne, 1572), Beinecke Library, Yale University.



Fig. 2. Dr. Félix Weisgerber, plan of Casablanca in 1900, coll. of the author.

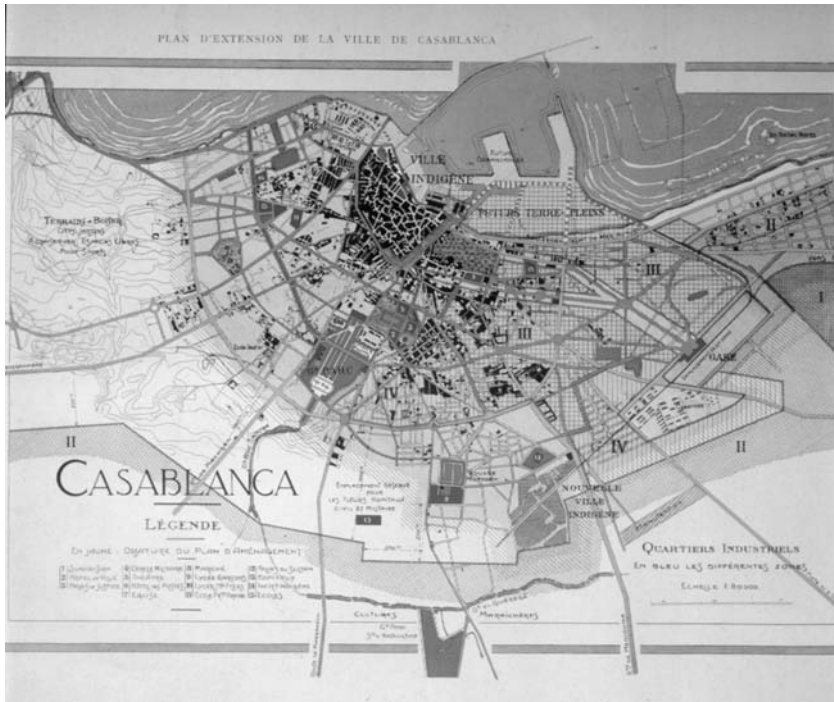


Fig. 3. Henri Prost, Development and extension plan of 1917 for Casablanca, in France-Maroc, 1917, coll. of the author.



Fig. 4. Henri Prost, Zoning plan of Casablanca, 1930 version, Bibliothèque générale et archives, Rabat.



Fig. 5. Albert Laprade (with Auguste Cadet and Edmond Brion), four views of the Habous quarter, Archives nationales, Paris.



Fig. 6. Aerial view of the medina, 1943, National Archives, Washington, DC.



Fig. 7. Alexandre Courtois, Project for the rond-point d'Amade, 1944, coll. Alexandre Courtois Jr., Bayonne.



Fig. 8. Michel Ecochard, Zoning of the Greater Casablanca, 1952, coll. of the author.



Fig. 9. ATBAT Afrique (Georges Candilis, Shadrach Woods, Vladimir Bodiansky), Housing for muslim workers, Carrières centrales, 1952, Ministry of Housing, Rabat.



Fig. 10. A street in the neighbourhood of Sidi Othman, 1999,  
© Jean-Louis Cohen.



Fig. 11. New business center on the road to the airport, Sidi Maârouf,  
2002, © Jean-Louis Cohen.

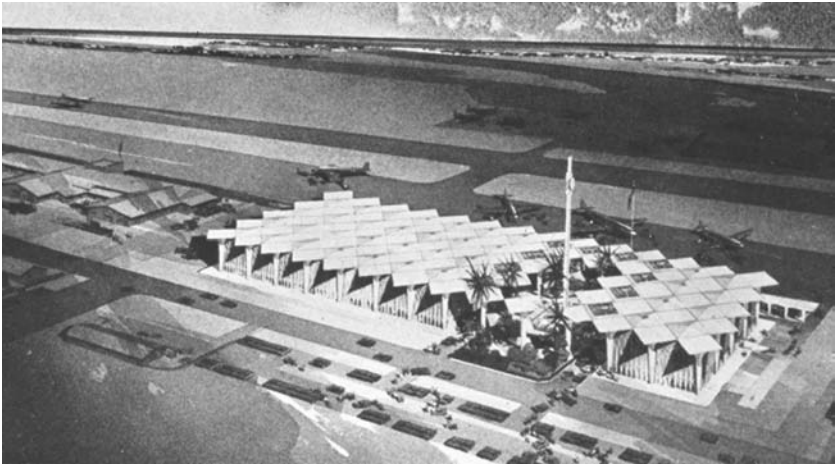


Fig. 1. Dhahran Airport, 1961, Minoru Yamasaki; a modernist interpretation of the nomad tent for a new building type. Courtesy: the Aga Khan Award for Architecture.



Fig. 2. Heliopolis, Egypt—plan. (Redrawn by N. Simone.)



Fig. 3. Islamabad Master Plan. (Islamabad Master Planning Department.)

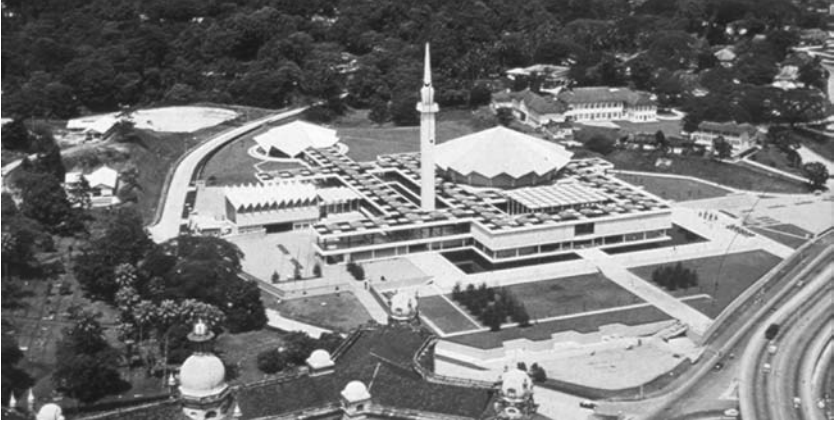


Fig. 4. Kuala Lumpur—National Mosque.



Fig. 5. Dhaka—Capitol. (H.U. Khan.)



Fig. 6. Jakarta—Kampungs. (H.U. Khan.)





Fig. 8. Petronas Towers. (N. Simone.)



Fig. 9. Burj al Arab Hotel. (H.U. Khan.)



Fig. 10. Saudi Camp Housing. (Gary Otte.)



Fig. 11. Dubai—shopping mall. (H.U. Khan.)

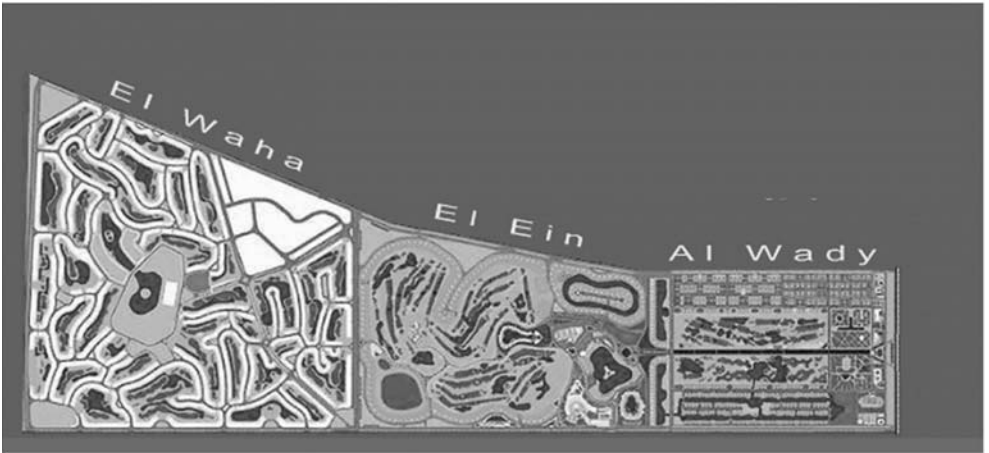


Fig. 12. Soleimania Golf City.



Fig. 13. Kuwait National Assembly Building. (Arch. J. Utzun.)  
Courtesy of Aga Khan Award for Arch.



Fig. 1. Al Faheidi Fort.



Fig. 2. Bastakiya.



Fig. 3. Grand Souq with wooden roof structure.



Fig. 4. Grand Mosque.



Fig. 5. Ali bin Abitalieb.



Fig. 6. Burj al Arab.

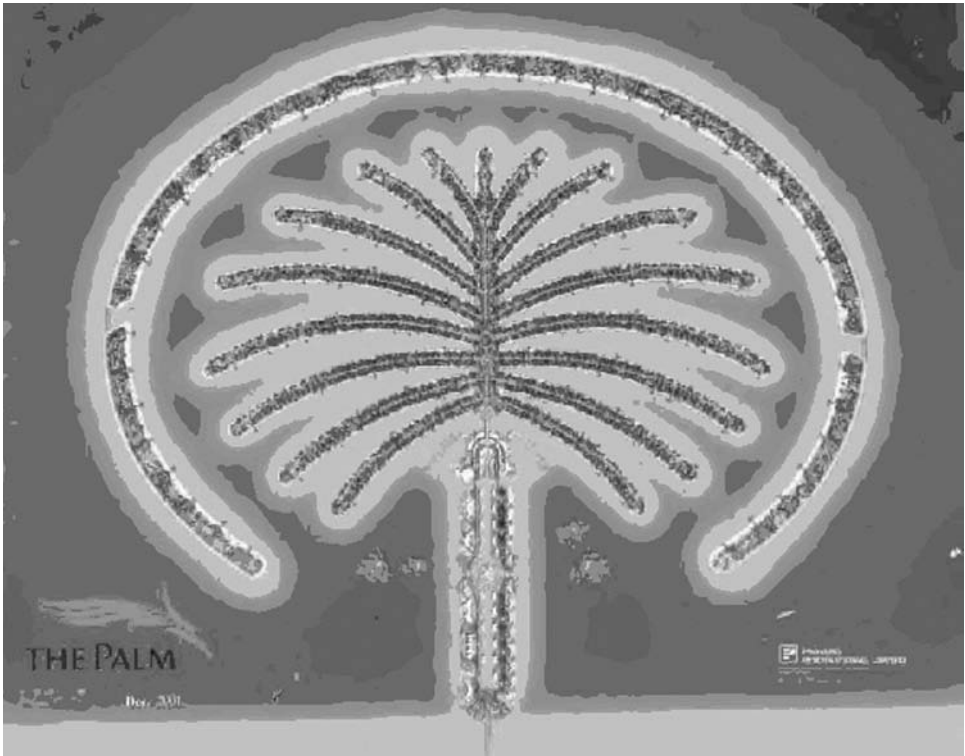
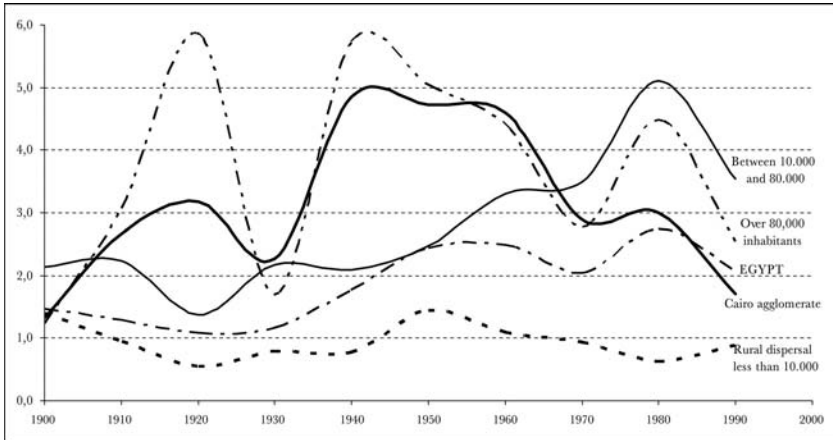
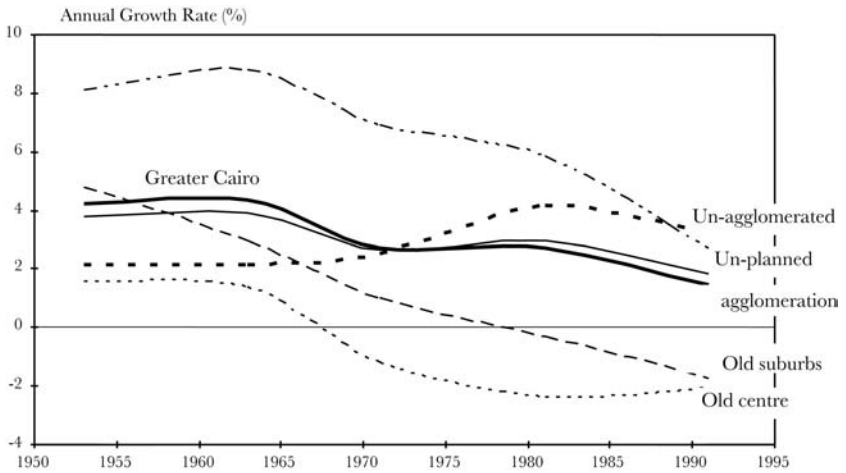


Fig. 7. The Palm Islands.



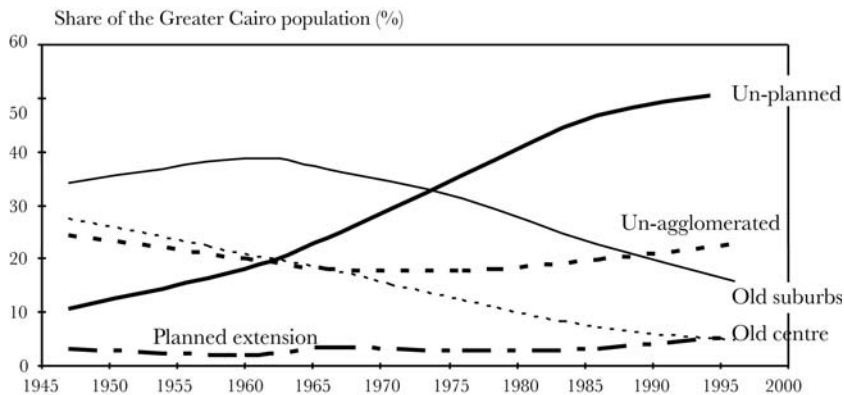
Census data; E. Denis, SEDET, 2004.

Fig. 1. Annual growth rate by agglomeration size, 1900–2000. The distribution used entities at constant limits based on the 1996 urban agglomerate.



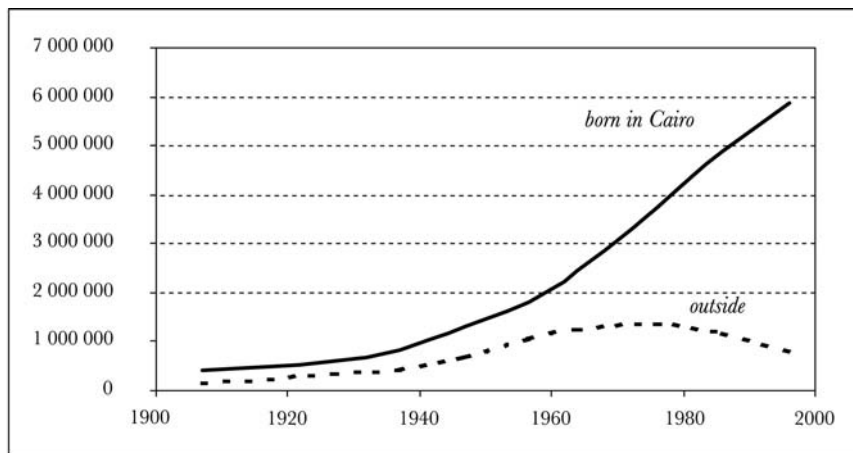
Census data; E. Denis, SEDET, 2004.

Fig. 2. Evolution of annual growth rates by types of quarter.



Census data; E. Denis, SEDET, 2004.

Fig. 3. Evolution of Greater Cairo population.



\* Cairo Governorate only, not the metropolitan area

Census data; E. Denis, SEDET, 2004.

Fig 4. Share of inhabitants born outside of Cairo in Cairo population 1907–1996\*  
Time life migration.



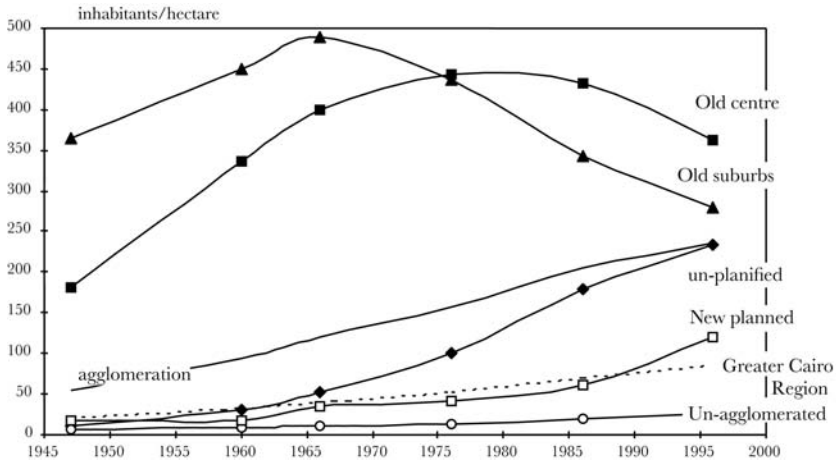
Fig. 5. Contact between Bulaq al-Dakur unplanned popular settlement and Muhandisin residential area—Giza. (Ikonos, 2000.)



Fig. 6. Popular illegal settlement edge on agricultural private land—Giza, 2003. (D. Sims.)



Fig. 7. Popular illegal settlement edge on agricultural private land—Giza, 2003. (D. Sims.)



Census data; E. Denis, SEDET, 2004.

Fig. 8. Evolution of densities by type of quarter.



Fig. 9. Buildings on the Nile west bank—Munib, Giza, 2002. (E. Denis.)



Fig. 10. Illegal popular settlement extension on private agricultural land—Giza. (Ikonos, 2000.)

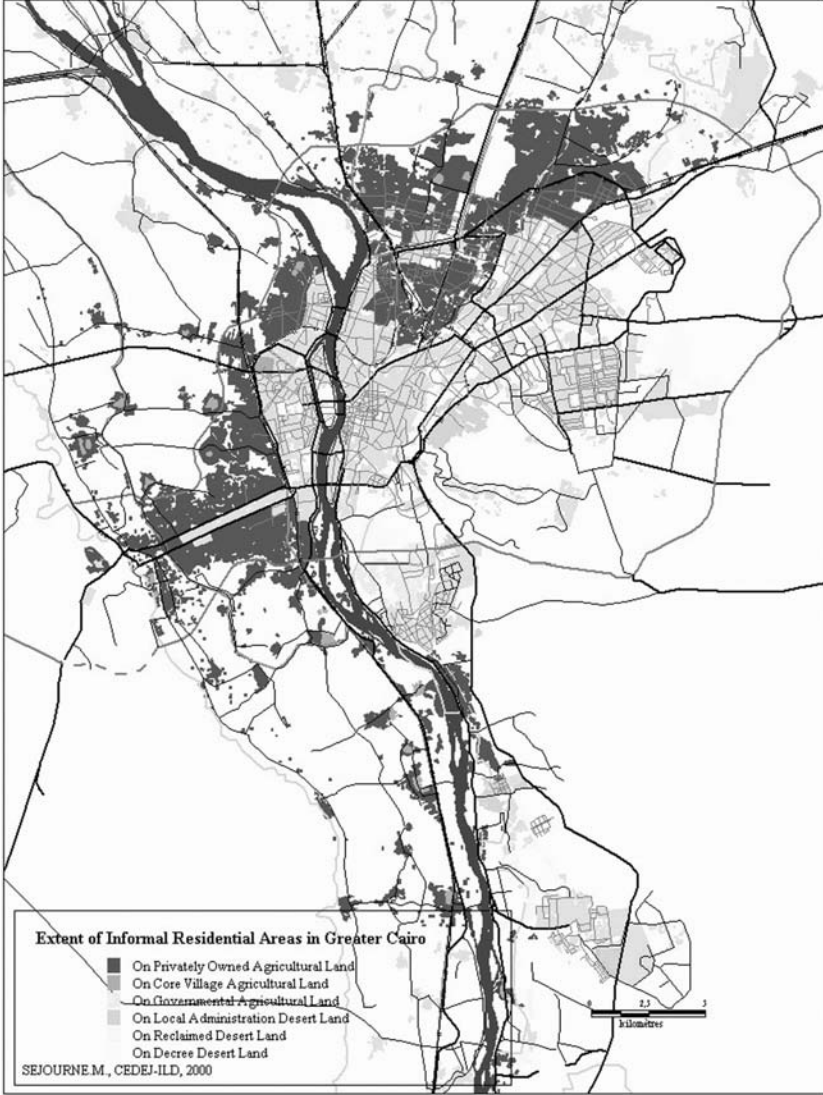


Fig. 11. Typology of illegal settlement within Greater Cairo area.



Fig. 12. Villa—Dream Land gated community—Near Six October New City, Giza, 2002. (E. Denis.)

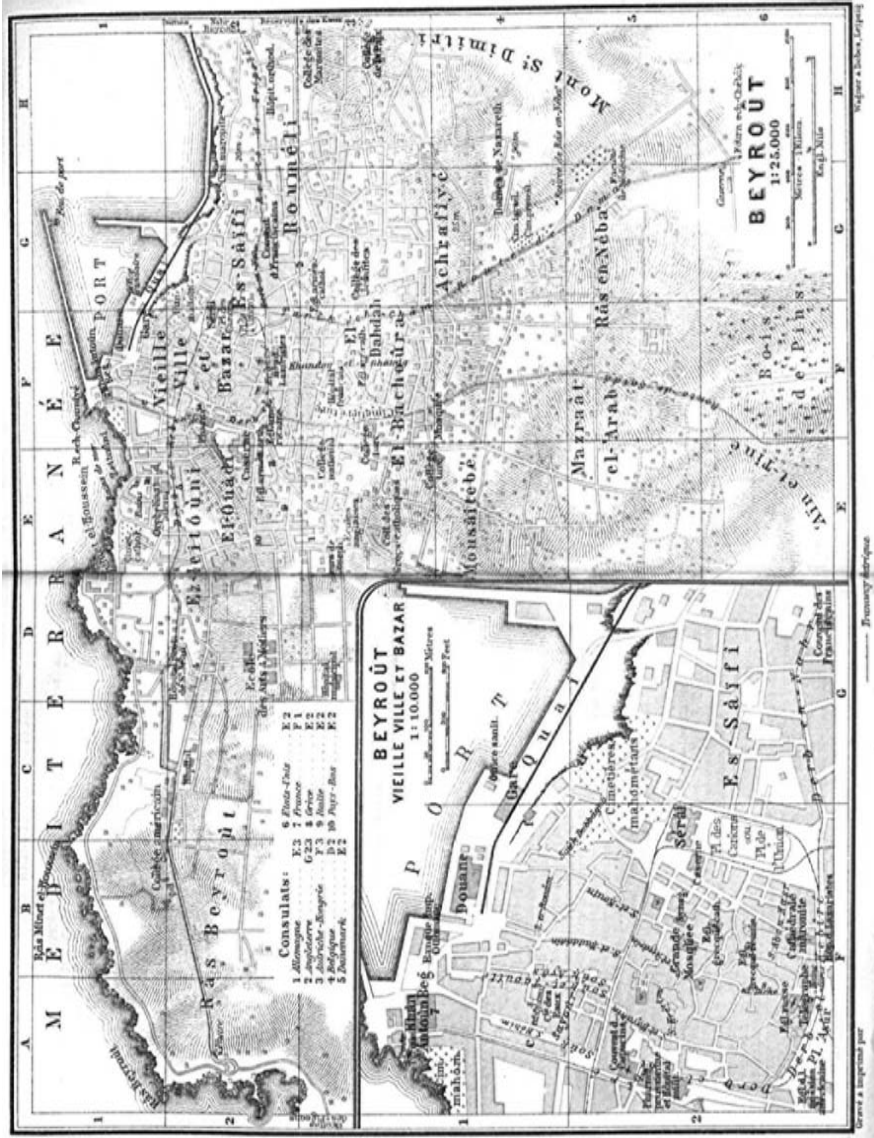


Fig. 1. Plan of the centre of Beirut in 1912. Published in Palestine and Syria... Handbook for Travellers by Karl Baedeker, 5th ed. Courtesy of the General Libraries, the University of Texas at Austin. Downloaded at <http://www.lib.utexas.edu/maps/lebanon.html>.



Fig. 2. Proposal by Ernst Egli for transformations in Beirut and its suburbs, shown as part of an exhibit in 1950. Source: Egli collection, Archives of ETH-Zurich, Hs 785: 142.

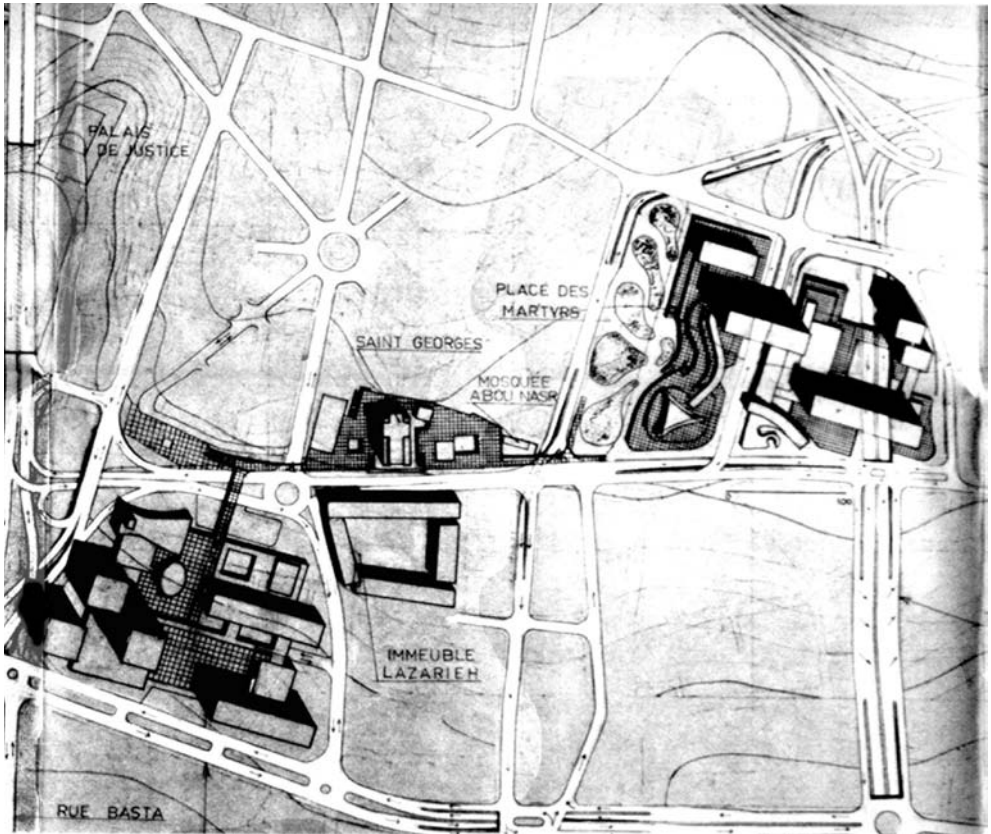


Fig. 3. Project for changes in the central area of Beirut, by the Executive Council for Greater Projects in 1964. Consultants: M. Ecochard, G. Banshoya, A. Salam, P. el Khoury, N. Tabbara, R. Daoud, R. Issa. Source: photo E. Verdeil.

## Damaged buildings in the metropolitan area of Beirut

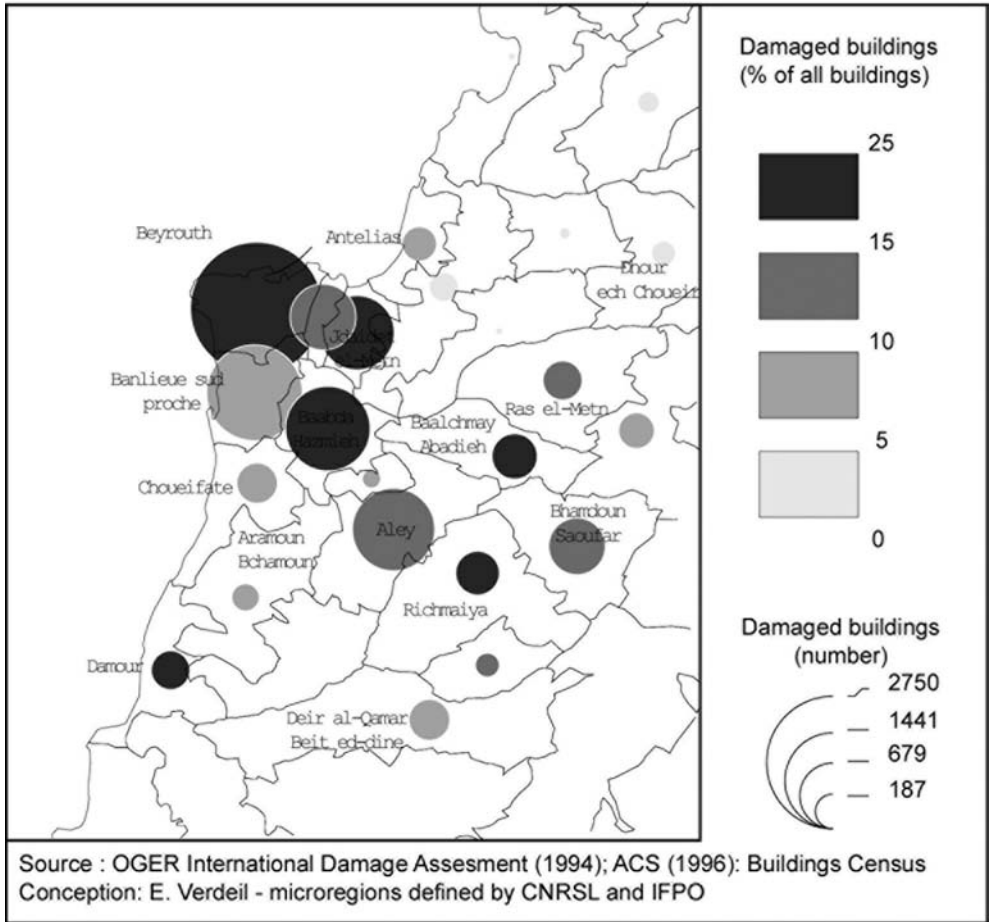


Fig. 4. Building destructions from the wartime period in the Metropolitan Area of Beirut. Compiled by E. Verdeil©.

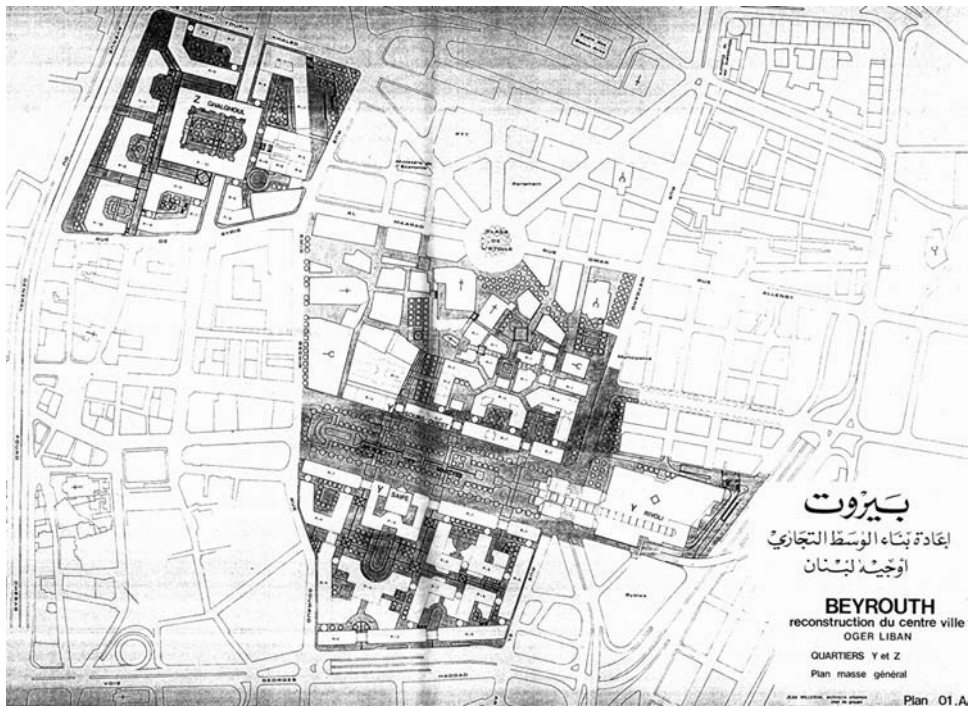


Fig. 5. OGER project for the Martyrs Square area in 1984. Architect: Jean Willerval. Source: Documentation centre, CDR.

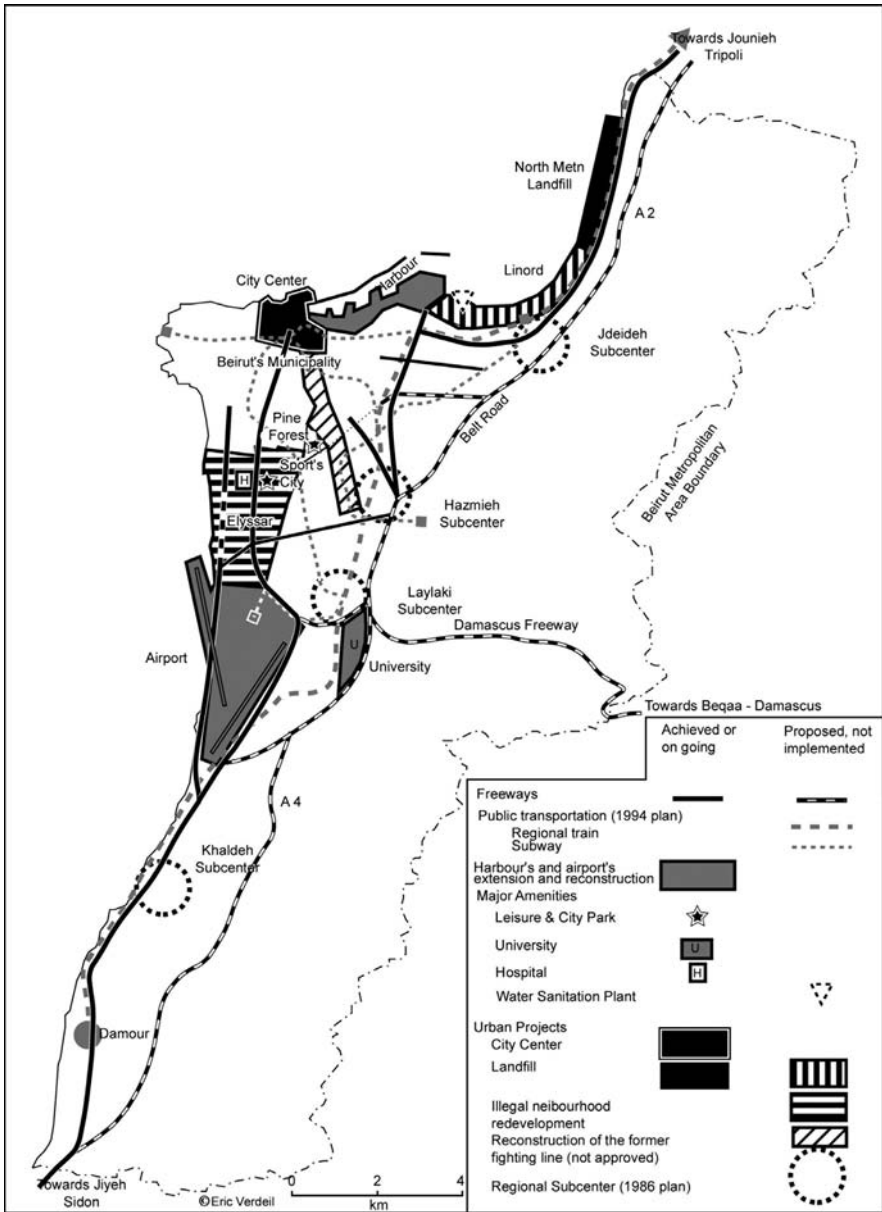


Fig. 6. Reconstruction projects in the Metropolitan Area of Beirut during the 1990s. Source: Compiled by E. Verdeil©.

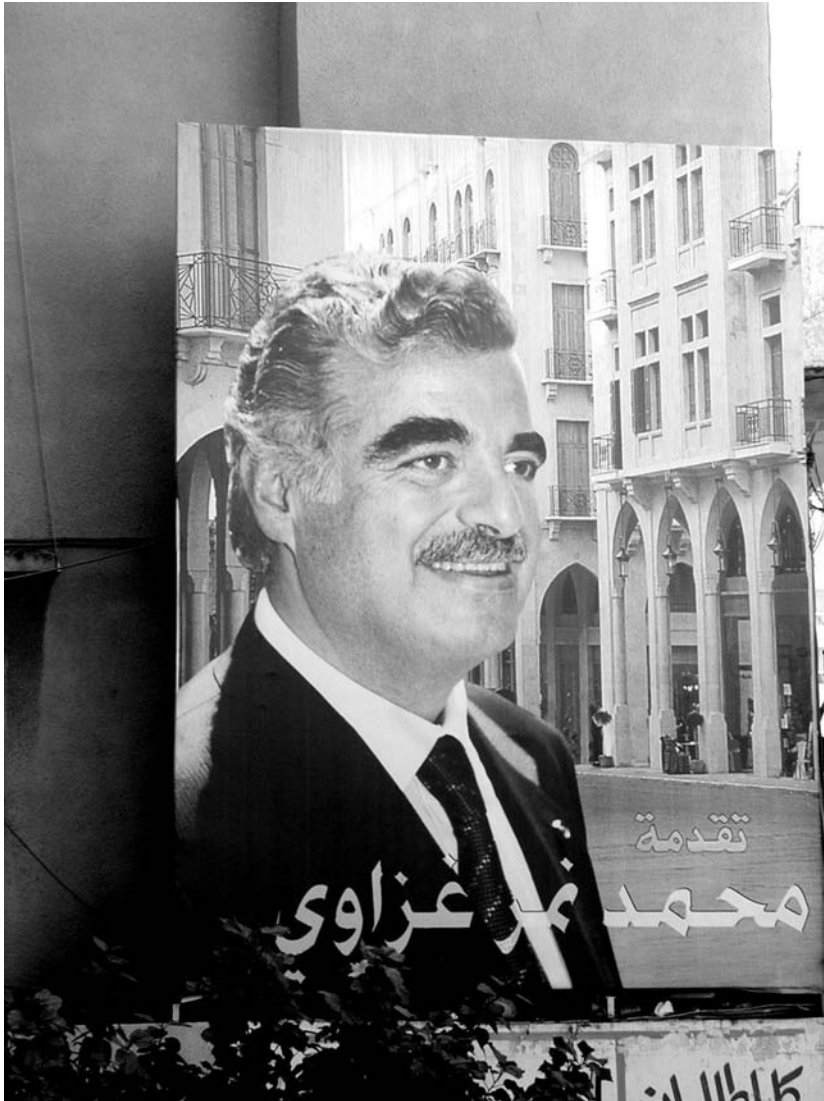


Fig. 7. Poster for the Legislative Elections of September 2000, showing Rafiq Hariri in front of Maarad Street in Beirut's central district. Photo by E. Verdeil©.



Fig. 8a. Proposal for the central district of Beirut, as presented in 1991 (Henri Eddé plan).  
Source: Photo by J. Nasr©.

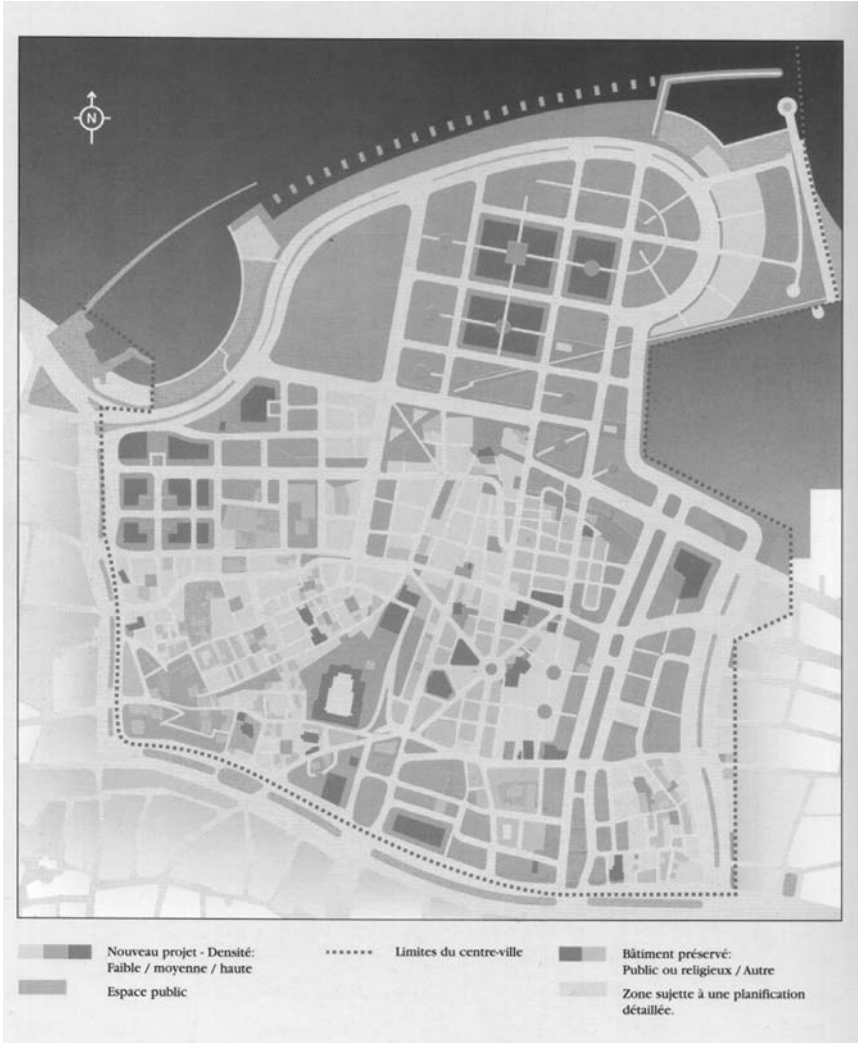


Fig. 8b. Proposal for the central district of Beirut by SOLIDERE (1995).  
Source: Photo by E. Verdeil©.



Fig. 9. Overview of central district, showing the emptied out Martyrs' Square on the right, and part of the ring road around the centre on the left. Photo by E. Verdeil©.



Fig. 10. New mosque under construction (March 2004) between Martyrs Square (al-Burj), in front, and St. George's Cathedral, to the left. At the far left is the Lazarieh complex, developed in the 1950s on property freed up by the move of a religious school. Photo by J. Nasr©.



## INDICES

