

Sonderdruck aus

Die Restaurierung der Madrasa des
Amīrs Sābiq ad-Dīn Miṭqāl al-Ānūkī und die
Sanierung des Darb Qirmiz in Kairo

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was seinerseits den Vorteil hätte, daß damit auch die heute verdeckte linke Fensterachse der Straßenfassade der Madrasa des Miṭqāl freigelegt werden könnte (Abb. 46)⁶⁹.

Die geplante zusätzliche Öffnung des Darb Qirmiz ist zweifellos problematisch, da der bereits im späten 19. Jahrhundert eingeleitete Prozeß der Auflösung der traditionellen Strukturen dieses Wohnviertels damit weiter beschleunigt würde. Allerdings sind diese Eingriffe aber auch historisch gerechtfertigt, da sie an das bis 811/1408 zu verfolgende System anknüpfen, bei dem der Darb Qirmiz als verkehrsgünstige Querverbindung zwischen dem Šārīc at-Tumbakšīya bzw. dem Šārīc al-Ġamāliya und dem Šārīc Mu'izz li-Dīn illāh fungierte (vgl. Abb. 1–2 mit Abb. 30). Außerdem hatte der nach 1290/1873–74 geschaffene neue Zugang vom Maidān Bait al-Qāḍī bereits damals eine strukturelle Veränderung des vormals abgeschlossenen Wohnquartiers bewirkt. Dies führt jedoch zunächst keineswegs zu einem sozialen Abstieg, sondern vielmehr zu einer Anpassung an die gewandelten neuzeitlichen Bedürfnisse. Durch die Öffnung weiterer Zugänge würde der Darb Qirmiz sicherlich ein noch stärker frequentierter Durchgang zwischen den Hauptstraßen der Altstadt. Damit würde dieses Straßensystem zumindest für den Einzelhandel und die industriellen Kleinbetriebe an Attraktivität gewinnen, wodurch auch Folgewirkungen für das Sozialniveau des Darb Qirmiz zu erwarten wären⁷⁰.

E. PROPOSAL FOR THE RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION OF WĀKĀLAT BĀZAR'Ā

(FLEMMING AALUND)¹

The Wākālat Bāzar'ā (Abb. 47–65; Taf. 41b, 42a–c, 43b) belongs to a vanishing type of ware-house in Cairo which served a two-fold purpose as centre for wholesale trade and housing and lodging for the merchants. Although there were about 200 caravanserais still flourishing in the early 19th century mostly within the original Fātimid quarter², to-day only about 20 buildings of this type can be registered³. Only one of these, the Mamluk Wākāla of al-Ašraf Qānšūh al-Ġaurī (built from 909/1504 to 910/1505)⁴ has been restored so far and is now used as a museum and school for traditional handicrafts. But in nearly all the other buildings of this special function only the main facade and the lower structures behind are still existing – and, indeed, in a very bad condition.

In spite of the advanced dilapidation it is still possible to get a general conception of the building as a characteristic example of a caravanserai from the Ottoman period. Although the numerous rebuildings make it difficult to date the time of construction, the *wākāla* can be traced back to the end of the 11th/17th century; however, there are no written sources giving specific information about the building history⁵.

The building is no longer occupied: in 1974 all tenants were forced to move out because of the endangered structural and insanitary conditions⁶. Fortunately the projected demolition has been favourably stopped by the Egyptian Antiquities Organization.

The building type

This *wākāla* covering an area of about 46 × 34 m faces a rectangular courtyard with two lower storey in stone, and three upper storey in plastered masonry (Taf. 42c), each floorage about 1000 m² (Abb. 48, 50, 52, 54, 56). On its outer limits the plan is

Baden-Württemberg, Hans Filbinger, zur Verfügung. Allerdings müssen zuvor für die heute hier wohnenden vier Familien neue Wohnungen bereitgestellt werden, doch brauchten diese nicht in ein anderes Viertel umgesiedelt zu werden, wenn die Mietshäuser des Darb Qirmiz wiederhergestellt werden könnten.

⁶⁹ Dieses Projekt geht bereits bis 1913 zurück. Damals wurde von C. J. R. Haswell, dem Inspektor des Straßenbauamtes der Vorschlag gemacht, durch Abtragung dieses Wohnhauses eine Verbindung zur 'Aṭfat al-Qaffāšin herzustellen (Comité XXX, 1913 [1914], 110; vgl. auch Comité XXXI, 1914 [1916], 17). Doch obwohl die notwendige Enteignung eingeleitet worden war (Comité XXXI, 1914 [1916], 130), kam das Projekt nicht zur Ausführung. Erst als gegen 1965 das Grundstück Darb Qirmiz Nr. 23 mit zwei sich gegenüberliegenden Wohnblöcken ('Aṭfat al-Qaffāšin Nr. 8A–B) neu bebaut wurde, kam man auf dieses Projekt zurück, und plante die heute an die Rückseite des blockierenden Wohnhauses stoßende Verbindungsstraße mit ein (Taf. 41c, 43a).

⁷⁰ Darüber hinaus wären auch positive Auswirkungen auf das östlich anliegende Viertel der 'Aṭfat al-Qaffāšin zu erwarten, wenn die heute als Sackgasse an das Haus vor der Madrasa des Miṭqāl stoßende östliche Abzweigung dieser Straße (Abb. 30) mit dem Darb Qirmiz verbunden würde. Zweifellos könnten die 16 an der Sackgasse anliegenden Geschäfte von dieser Operation profitieren, aber damit würden auch die wenig attraktiven Fassaden der beiden modernen Wohnblocks (Taf. 41c, 43a) in das Straßenbild des Darb Qirmiz mit einbezogen.

¹ This proposal – based on a survey of the building in autumn 1975 – originally formed part of a final thesis with the title *Wekalat Bazar'a – et caravanserail i Cairo* (holographed typescript 1976) for the School of Conservation – Department of Architectural History, Surveying and Restoration at the Royal Academy of Fine Arts in Copenhagen; part of the Danish text has been kindly translated into English by Annika Nyberg. A short report on this work has previously been published: *Forslag til restaurering og rehabilitering af Wekalat Bazar'a – et karavanserai i Cairo* in: *Arkitekten LXXXIX/2*, Copenhagen 1977, 25–29 (with 11 illus.).

² See EDWARD LANE: *Manners and customs of the modern Egyptians*, London 1860, 321 (describing the situation after 1825).

³ All listed in the *Index* 1951; compare also the appendix of MOHAMED SCHARABI: *Drei traditionelle Handelsanlagen in Kairo: Wākālat al-Bāzar'ā, Wākālat Du l-Fiḡār und Wākālat al-Quṭn*, in: *Mitteilungen des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts Abteilung Kairo XXXIV*, 1978, 158–164 (with 24 caravanserais). The known material for the mediaeval caravanserais has recently been documented by ĀMĀL AḤMAD ḤASAN AL-ʿAMARĪ: *al-Munṣāt at-tiḡārīya fi l-Qāhira fi l-ʿaṣr al-mamlūkī*, Cairo (unpublished Ph. D. thesis of the Faculty of Archaeology – Cairo University) 1974.

⁴ On further details on this *wākāla* which has been largely rebuilt during the restoration see: Comité XL, 1946–1953 (1961), 112–115, pls. XXf.; ŠĀLIḤ LAM'Ī MUṢṬAFA: *at-Turaṭ al-mi'mārī al-islāmī fi Miṣr. Die islamische Architektur Ägyptens*, Beirut 1975, 73, figs. 154–161; SCHARABI [op. cit. note 3] 1978, 160 no. 4, fig. 19, pl. 31c.

⁵ For the date towards the late 11th/17th century see especially ANDRÉ RAYMOND: *Artisans et commerçants au Caire au XVIII^e siècle*, Damascus 1973–1974 (publication of the *Institut français de Damas*), 257 (note 1), 260 (note 3), 332, 333 (note 1). Furthermore, from different historical accounts and the mediaeval topography of AL-MAQRĪZĪ indicating different names, one gets an impression of the changeable fate of the *wākāla* (on the Mamluk caravanserai occupying the same place see the topographical notes by VIKTORIA MEINECKE-BERG on p. 26). Originally this *wākāla* seems to have been built to serve the trade of Damascus merchants dealing with woven materials, and was later rebuilt as a leather market providing funds for a *madrasa*.

⁶ Only the seven shops on Šārīc at-Tumbakšīya are still in use; and the wooden shelters of the interior courtyard are occupied by an export-import company.

irregular due to later rebuilding and the undetached houses (Abb. 30), as is frequently the case in mediaeval town quarters with a high floor space ratio⁷.

The most intact part is the main facade at the northern side towards Šārī' at-Tumbakšīya (Abb. 47; Taf. 42a), which – together with the adjacent gateway of the Wakālat 'Abbās Āgā (1106/1694–95)⁸, the Madrasa of Ġamāl ad-Dīn Yūsuf al-Ustādār (built from 810/1407 to 811/1408)⁹ and the Wakālat Du l-Fiḡār (1084/1673–74)¹⁰ – composes a fine ensemble of the regional Islamic building tradition. The typical corbelled upper storeys of this building together with the narrow streets are means of adaption to the climate to protect against the heat during the hot summer time. The windows were originally filled with wooden lattice screens in turned wood-work, at the same time allowing free air ventilation and softening the glare without dazzling the eyes. Each main living room has a projected window as a prominent feature, in Arabic called *mašrabīya*, which signifies „a place for drinking“, where the drinking water was cooled by evaporation from porous earthen bottles exposed to the air current. The projecting *mašrabīyas* at the same time create a feeling of more interior space and allow a free view down the narrow streets¹¹.

Originally, the *wakāla* had only this facade, together with smaller side facades on the south-western side towards the Darb Qirmiz (Abb. 64; Taf. 41b) and on its south-eastern corner to the 'Atfat al-Qaffāšīn (Taf. 43b). But today – after the destruction of the adjacent Wakālat 'Abbās Āgā in about 1965 – the whole north-western wing is also exposed to the exterior (Abb. 64; Taf. 42b). Otherwise the building faces the interior courtyard (Abb. 58).

At ground floor level (Abb. 48) there is direct access from the courtyard to the 25 single barrel-vaulted store rooms running through the whole building. At first floor level (Abb. 50) every single room has access from an open arcade on all four sides of the courtyard.

From the second floor (Abb. 52) a corridor along the outside gives access to 19 maisonnettes in three storeys with interior staircases, varying in size between 70 and 140 m² net floorage (Abb. 52, 54, 56). Furthermore the flats are arranged in a very diversified way giving the possibility of choice according to specific need and excluding any feeling of conformity, even though the habitations are organised within a clearly defined unity producing a balanced serenity.

Typically, every single flat is composed of an entrance-hall and a double-height living room with *mašrabīya* to the courtyard or the street (Abb. 60–63). A staircase in stone leads from the hall to a mezzanine giving room for kitchen functions. The staircase continues to an open terrace at the top of the house from where there is access to another living-room with *mašrabīya*. The larger flats have one or several adjacent rooms.

The double height in the main living-rooms and the numerous shafts providing for light and ventilation are indigenous adaptations to the climate, developed to an extreme in the Cairene houses and palaces with floor-to-ceiling height of 10–15 m in the men's reception room¹².

The arrangement of the whole building facilitates contact needs – quite similar to modern trends to create a gradual transition from public to private. The function of the rooms is not specified to the same extent as is the case in European tradition, where the habitations generally are planned for a single family with two children. Depending on the time of the year

and the time of the day, the inhabitants may move around: in summer time sleeping on the open roof terrace and living downstairs during the day-time to avoid the rough sun. Throughout the year it is possible to keep pigeons, hens, and even sheep on the roof terrace which, indeed, is an unusual feature for an apartment house in an urban milieu.

The structural conditions of the building

Altogether this building is in poor condition, although the upper storeys are preserved in full height. After the building was abandoned in 1974 all loose parts were carried away; thus the *mašrabīyas* are now ruined and the empty window openings reveal advanced decay (Taf. 42c). The original appearance has furthermore been spoilt by temporary wooden shelters filling up the courtyard and preventing a valid conception of the building as „standing on the ground“.

In the northern wing of the building towards the street an excessive vertical load has caused several cracks and the facing of dressed limestone has been pushed out from the core of the wall in several parts. Above the entrance gate an iron beam has been inserted to take the load off the tier of beams at the second floor. The walls of the three upper storeys constructed in burnt bricks get thinner in keeping with the decrease of the thrust load. Apparently they are in good structural condition, only in

⁷ As the monument has recently been dealt with in full detail by SCHARABI ([op. cit. note 3] 1978, 135–142, figs. 2–9, pls. 26–28) the description of the building can here be limited to the essential features.

⁸ On this building which has been demolished c. 1965 see EDMOND PAUTY: *L'Architecture au Caire depuis la conquête ottomane*, in: *Bulletin de l'Institut français d'Archéologie orientale du Caire* XXXVI, 1936, 29, 33, 34; *Index* 1951, no. 396; RAYMOND [op. cit. note 5] 1973–1974, 260 (note 3), 332; SCHARABI [op. cit. note 3] 1978, 162 no. 14; cf. also above p. 101.

⁹ A ground plan by the Egyptian Antiquities Organization will be published by SALEH LAMEI MOSTAFA: *Die Madrasa und das Kloster des Sultans az-Zāhir Barqūq in Kairo*, Glückstadt [1980] (= *Abhandlungen des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts Kairo – Islamische Reihe* IV); see also VAN BERCHEN, *CIA Égypte* I/3, 1900, 313–315 no. 204; K. A. C. CRESWELL: *A brief chronology of the Muhammadan monuments of Egypt to A.D. 1517*, in: *Bulletin de l'Institut français d'Archéologie orientale du Caire* XVI, 1919, 119; ACHILLE PATRICOLO in: *Comité XXXII*, 1915–1919 (1922), 118f., pls. CXXVIII–CXXXI; *Index* 1951, no. 35.

¹⁰ This *wakāla* has recently been surveyed by MOHAMED SCHARABI [op. cit. note 3] 1978, 140, 142–148, figs. 10–14, pls. 29f.; see also EDMOND PAUTY: *Les palais et les maisons d'époque musulmane, au Caire*, Cairo 1932 (= *Mémoires publiés par les membres de l'Institut français d'Archéologie orientale du Caire* LXII), 76f.; PAUTY [op. cit. note 8] 1936, 34; *Index* 1951, no. 19; RAYMOND [op. cit. note 5] 1973–1974, 257 (note 2), 260 (note 3), 332 (note 4).

¹¹ On these characteristic features of Cairene architecture see the suggestive discussion by HASSAN FATHY: *The Arab house in the urban setting: past, present and future*, Wimbledon 1972 (= *The fourth Carreras Arab Lecture of the University of Essex: 3 November 1970*); idem: *The Qā'a of the Cairene Arab house, its development and some new usages for its design concepts*, in: *Colloque international sur l'histoire du Caire* (1969), Gräfenhainichen [1974], 135–152.

¹² From 1970 to 1978 the remaining historical houses of Cairo were surveyed by a French mission; so far 15 houses have already been published in great detail by ALEXANDRE LÉZINE: *Trois palais d'époque ottomane au Caire*, Cairo 1972 (= *Mémoires publiés par les membres de l'Institut français d'Archéologie orientale du Caire* XCIII); and JACQUES REVAULT – BERNARD MAURY: *Palais et maisons du Caire du XIV^e au XVIII^e siècle I–II*, Cairo 1975 and 1977 (= *Mémoires publiés par les membres de l'Institut français d'Archéologie orientale du Caire* XCVI and C); see also the previous catalogue by PAUTY [op. cit. note 10] 1932.

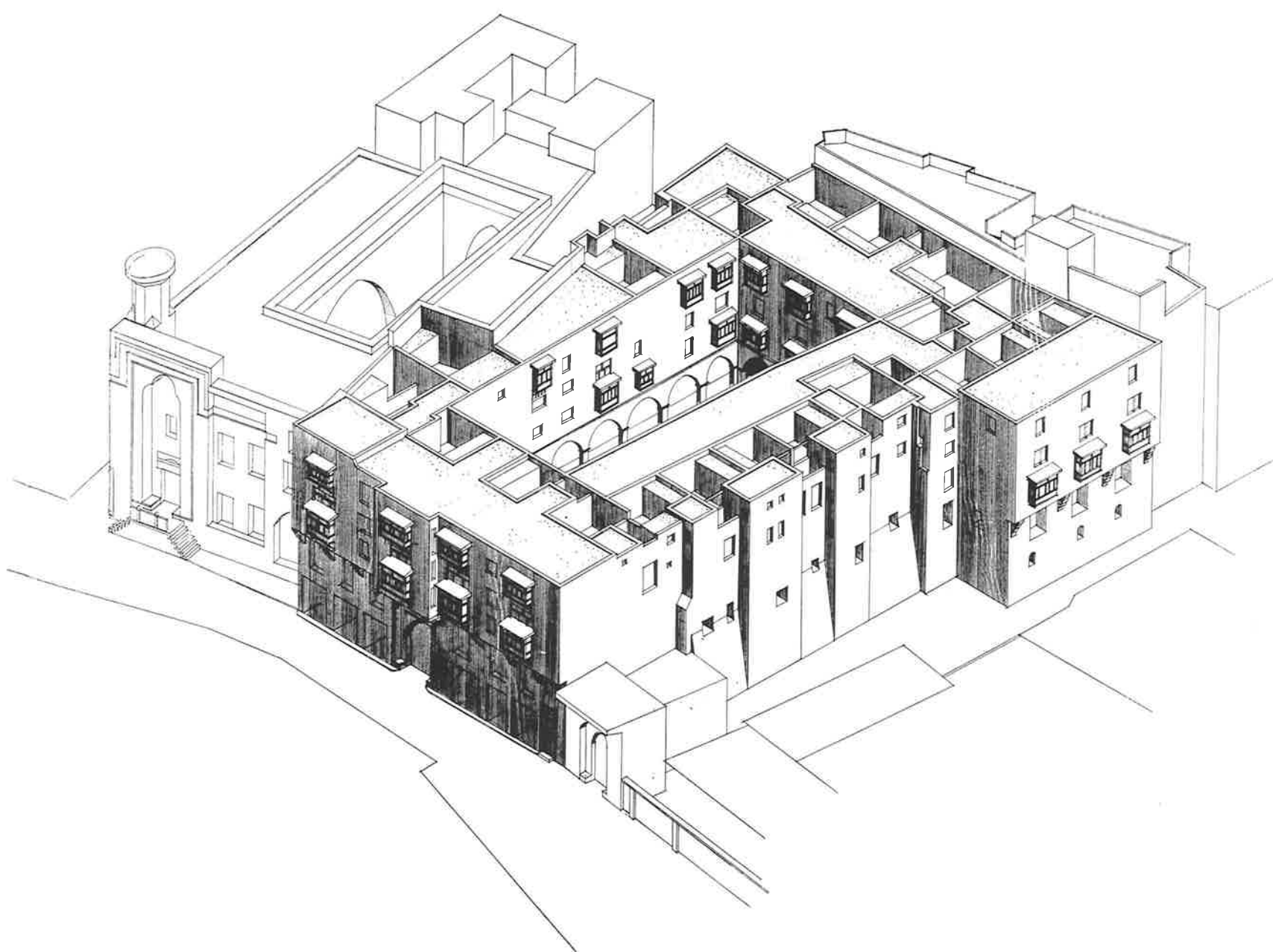


Abb. 47 Wakālat Bāzar'a, perspective view from north-west, proposal for restoration; scale 1 : 400 (Flemming Aalund)

bad repair, but a careful examination of the whole construction has to be carried out in order to reveal how serious the structural state of the building really is¹³.

The sanitary needs have been solved by shafts for defecation in the core of the thick walls discharging into latrine pits at the ground floor. This system together with the damp rising from the ground because of capillary absorption has caused serious deterioration through salt crystallisation at the lower parts of the walls and the vaults constructed in dressed limestone. In many places these infected areas have been plastered by a layer of cement, which naturally has not improved the condition of the structure.

In the northern wing the ceilings of flats nos. 1 and 4 have caved in above the mezzanine-floor, as is partly also the case with the flats nos. 5 on the eastern and 15 on the western side. Also many ceilings on the top floor of the living-units have fallen in (Abb. 56). And the central part of the western wing is completely destroyed, causing an open hole through the whole height of the building (Abb. 52, 54, 56).

The conception of the proposed restoration

Although the condition of the monument seems to be rather hopeless at first glance, it is still possible to get a general idea of the building's original function and appearance. It is therefore feasible to follow the standard guide-line for the restoration of historic monuments set up in the Venezia-charter of ICOMOS in 1969: „The conservation of monuments is always facilitated by making use of them for some socially useful purpose. Such use is therefore desirable but it must not change the lay-out or

¹³ The building is mostly constructed with load bearing partition walls resting on top of each other through the whole height of the building and perpendicular to the facades. Only some few walls are supported by beams for any considerable length, then functioning as self-carrying shearconstructions due to the inserted wooden beams. Thus any alteration of the original structural arrangement of the building will be difficult. The horizontal division rests on a tier of beams parallel to the facades with a pugging, about 0,20m thick, of sand, earth and rubbish and paved with flagstones.



Abb. 49 Wakalat Bazar'a, plan of ground floor, proposal for restoration; scale 1:200 (Flemming Aalund)

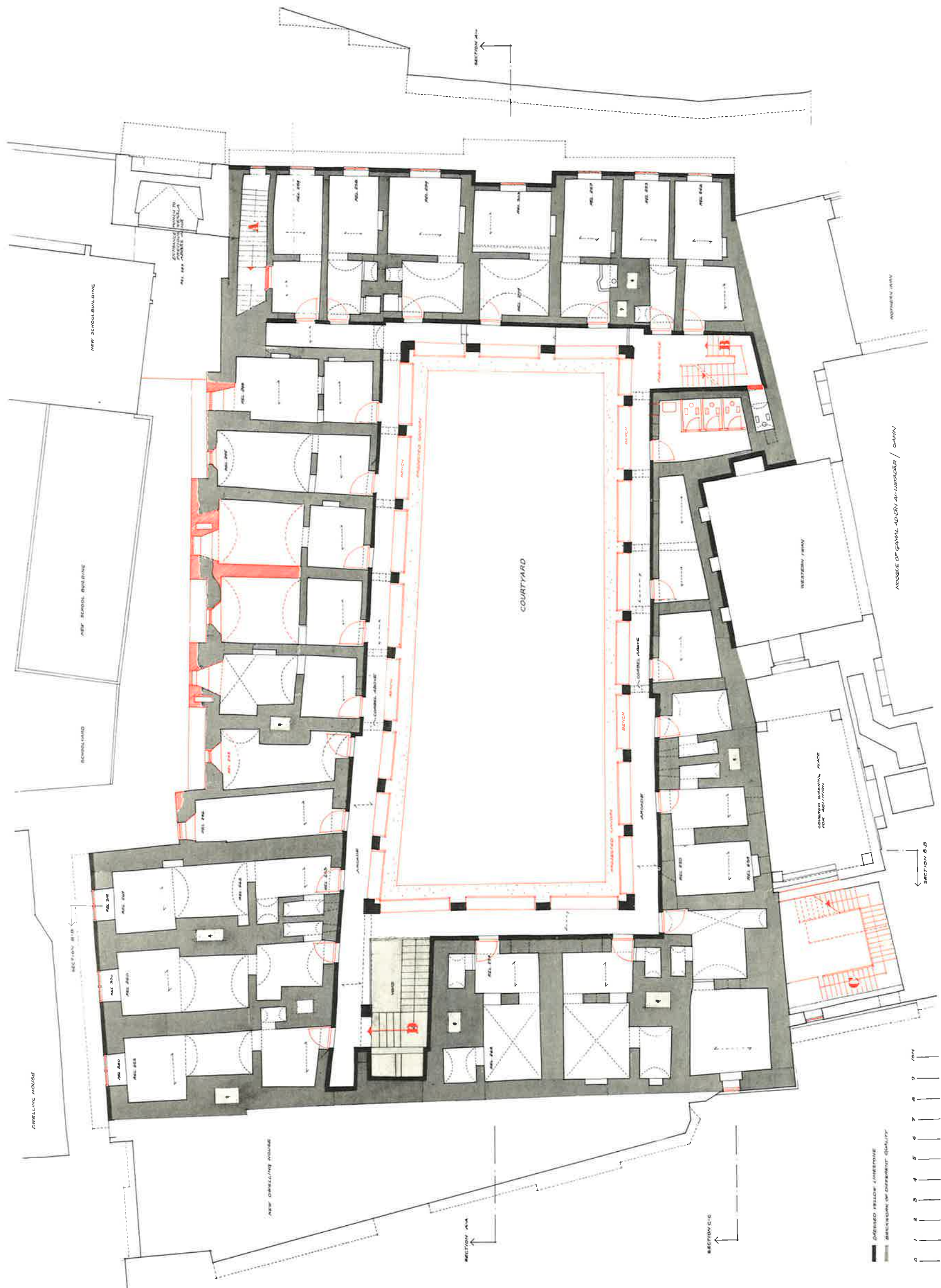


Abb. 51 Wakalat Bazar'a, plan of first floor, proposal for restoration; scale 1 : 200 (Flemming Aalund)



Abb. 52 Wakalat Bazar'a, plan of second floor, present condition; scale 1:200 (Flemming Aalund)



Abb. 53 Wakalat Bazar'a, plan of second floor, proposal for restoration; scale 1:200 (Flemming Aalund)



Abb. 54 Wakalat Bazar'a, plan of third floor (mezzanine), proposal for restoration; scale 1 : 200 (Flemming Aalund)



Abb. 56 Wakalat Bazar'a, plan of fourth floor, present condition; scale 1:200 (Flemming Aalund)



Abb. 57 Wakalat Bazar'a, plan of fourth floor, proposal for restoration; scale 1:200 (Flemming Aalund)



Abb. 58 Wakālat Bāzār'a, section east—west (B—B) through courtyard with sections of flats nos. 7 and 13—14, present condition; scale 1 : 200 (Flemming Aalund)



Abb. 59 Wakālat Bāzar'a, plans of flats nos. 15–19 in four levels, proposal for restoration; scale 1 : 200 (Flemming Aalund)

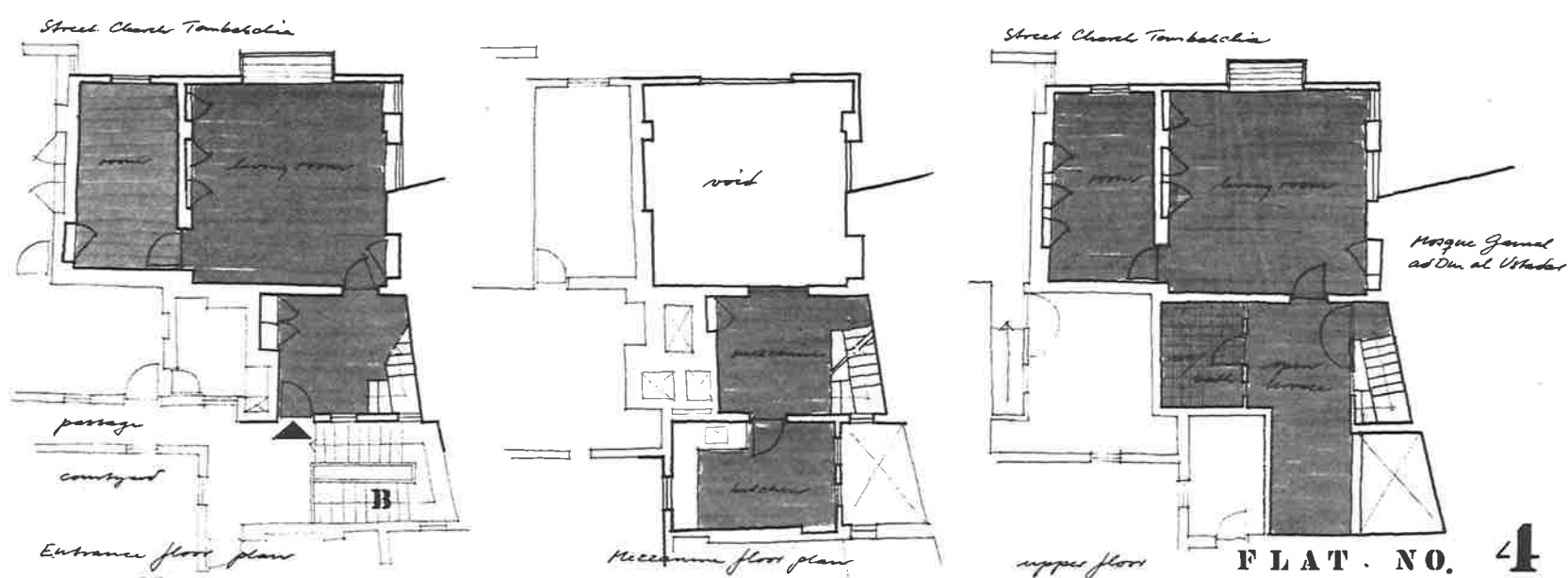


Abb. 60 Wakalat Bazar'a, floor plans of flat no. 4, proposal for restoration; scale 1 : 200 (Flemming Aalund)

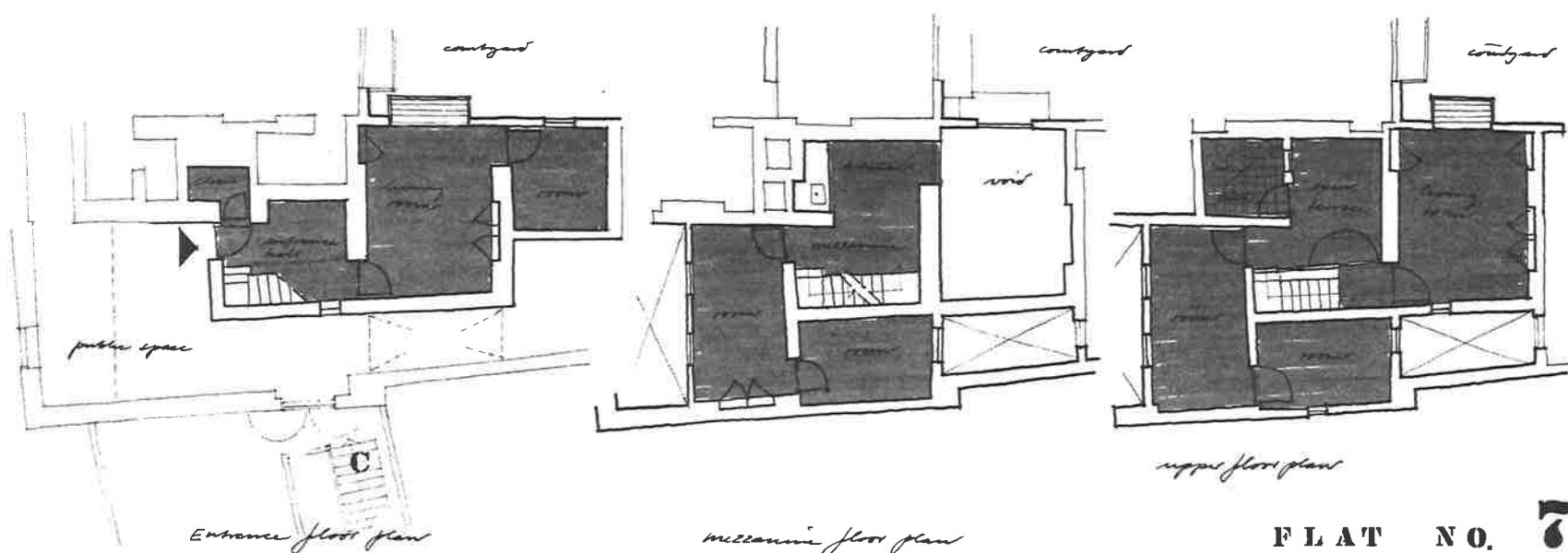


Abb. 61 Wakalat Bazar'a, floor plans of flat no. 7, proposal for restoration; scale 1 : 200 (Flemming Aalund)

the decoration of the building. It is within these limits only, that modifications demanded by a change of function should be envisaged and may be permitted" (art. 5).

As most of the numerous historical monuments in Cairo are in urgent need of repair, the necessity of searching for a present-day function is especially acute in order to justify a continuous existence in a society with a rapidly increasing population. The religious buildings – mosques, *madrasas*, mausolea etc. – are still an integrated part of daily life in the Islamic society of Cairo, and as such they are not in immediate danger of demolition, though they might have been neglected or only poorly restored. The secular buildings, however, are in acute danger of disappearing, since they have lost their original functions in consequence of the change of the previous structure of society. This, in particular, applies to the commercial buildings, which in most cases have been pulled down or neglected since from the late 19th century onwards Cairo gradually lost its importance as a centre of transit trade. Considering the obvious social problems besides the overwhelming need for more houses as well as better housing conditions, it seems logical that the building should retain at least part of its original function. This

cannot be achieved by bringing back wholesale commerce, but by using the stores as such or for workshops and related activities, if they have natural lighting, and the flats again for housing¹⁴.

In addition, as this building is situated in the heart of the mediaeval town quarter of al-Ġamāliya (Abb. 66), its preservation will also be of great importance to the surroundings. The *wakāla* forms an important part of an area where the social life is still rich and vital. A considerable part of the daily life of local residents takes place on the street and in the street cafes – and this specific social pattern should not be destroyed by turning the building into something foreign to the local inhabitants.

¹⁴ Even for strictly economic reasons it seems obvious to preserve or renovate this *wakāla* as well as each building in Cairo – alone or as a part of a whole quarter – which has any inherent quality, because of the considerable capital asset it represents. Indeed, it should be an essential consideration in a developing country to get the very best out of the existing resources, and continuously rely on the traditional building techniques and manpower available instead of applying modern, advanced technology which demands considerable foreign investment and specially trained workers.

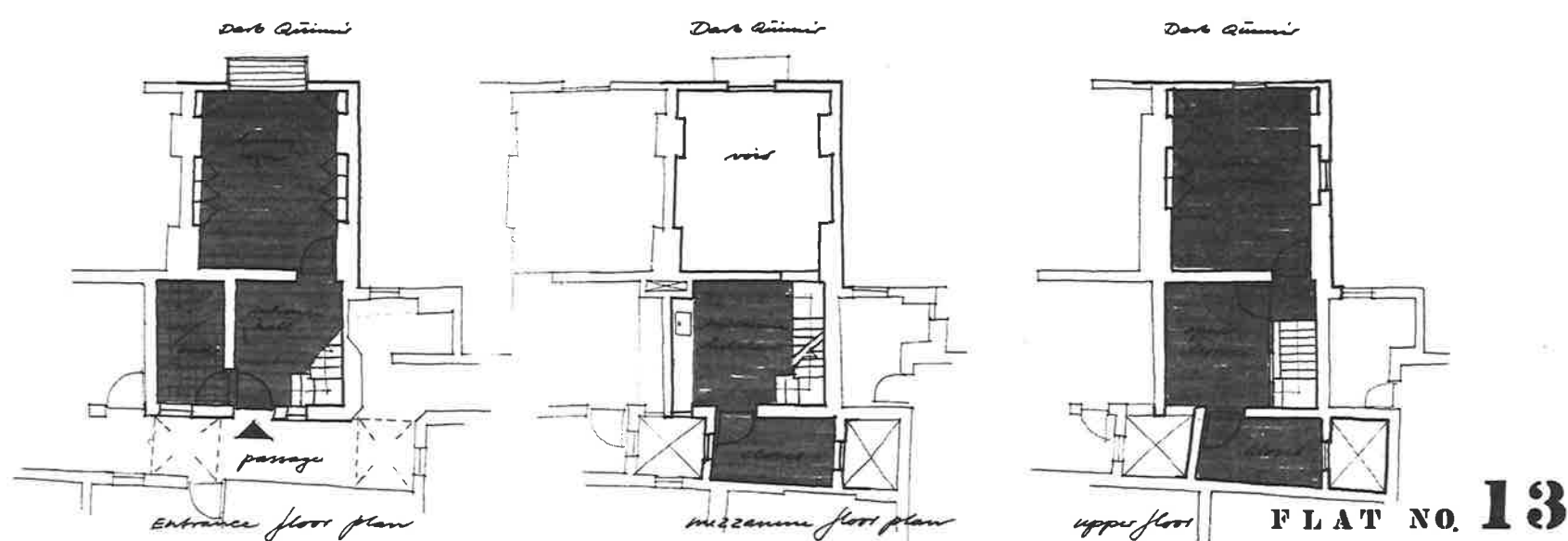


Abb. 62 Wakālat Bāzar'a, floor plans of flat no. 13, proposal for restoration; scale 1 : 200 (Flemming Aalund)

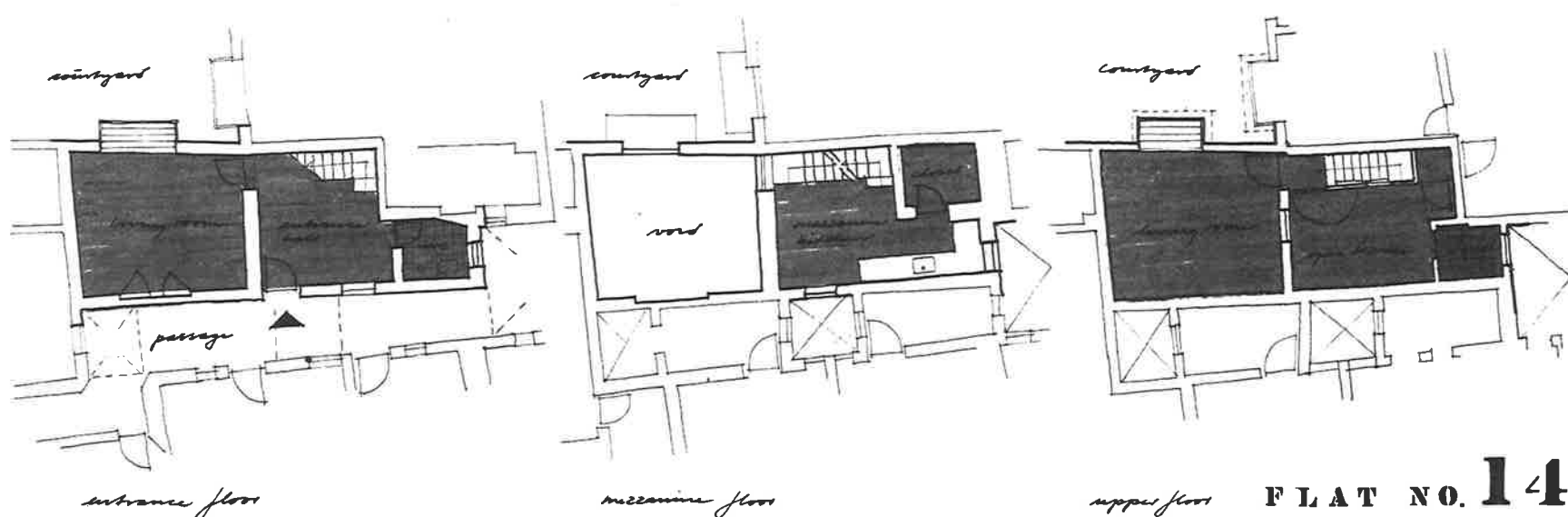


Abb. 63 Wakālat Bāzar'a, floor plans of flat no. 14, proposal for restoration; scale 1 : 200 (Flemming Aalund)

Therefore the aim of this proposal (Abb. 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59–63, 65) is to re-establish the original condition of the building as a living organism with storerooms, workshops and housing for people: thus the dark, vaulted rooms on the ground floor (Abb. 49) may again serve as storage rooms for the shopkeepers of the quarter. According to their need these shopkeepers could rent one or two storage rooms, so their goods could then easily be reached, and they could also be stored at a favourable and steady temperature, due to the great volume of the building. The rooms on the first floor (Abb. 51), which have natural lighting, could for instance be used for offices, traditional handicrafts or for various kinds of small scale industries; this has worked well elsewhere and will not require any essential alteration of the building. This would mean that only bathrooms and toilet facilities will have to be installed on this floor.

Proposed alterations of the building

In spite of the dilapidation of this *wakāla* it is still possible to get a general conception of the original setting; therefore it is proposed to undertake a restoration limited to as few alterations as possible with due regard to the future function of the

building (Abb. 49, 51, 53, 55, 57). The extent of original brickwork and walls that must be pulled down because of their condition can only be decided on the spot during actual restoration work. But the basic architectural measures should already be planned in advance: namely the aesthetic appearance of the exterior, the necessary improvement of accessibility to the first and second floors the renovation of the middle part of the western wing which has totally collapsed (Abb. 52, 54, 56), and finally the western facade, which is now exposed and open to view after the demolition of the adjacent Wakālat 'Abbās Āgā c. 1965 for the benefit of a new school building (Abb. 64; Taf. 42b).

1. The appearance of the building:

a. The surrounding areas:

- The temporary buildings of wood in the courtyard (Taf. 42c) should be removed.
- The courtyard and all niches in front of the storage rooms on the ground floor level should have a new pavement (Abb. 49).
- The blocked entrance gate to the area formerly occupied by the Wakālat 'Abbās Āgā should be opened,

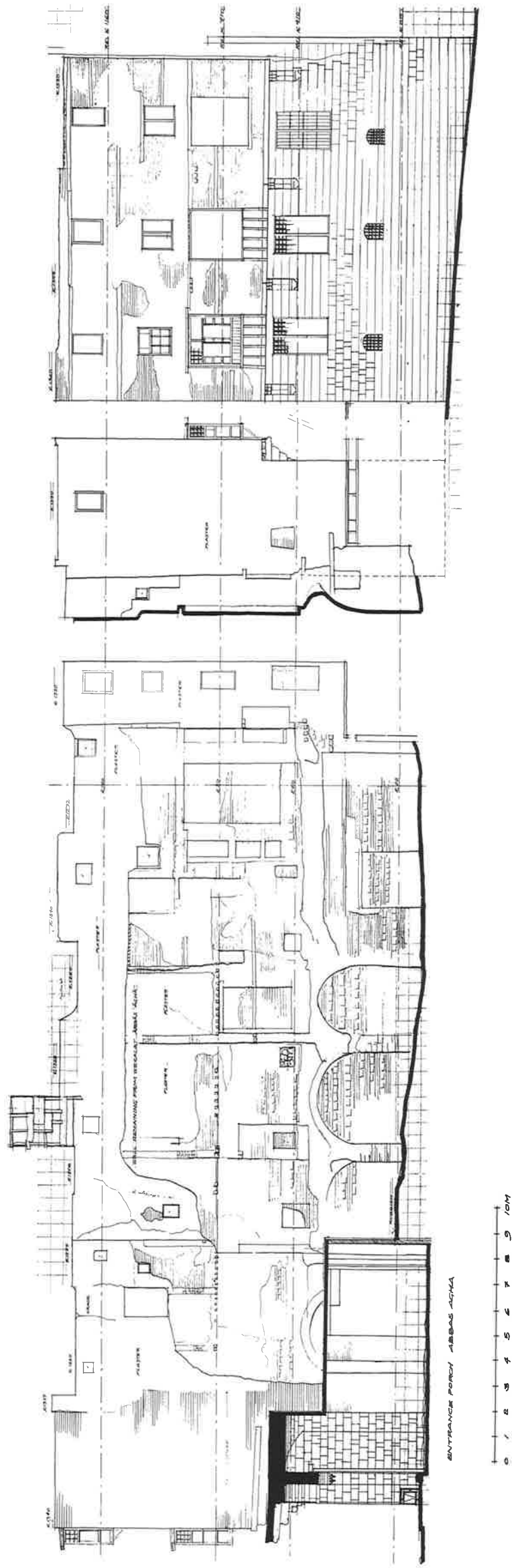


Abb. 64 Wakalat Bazar'a, elevation of western facade, present condition; scale 1:200 (Flemming Aalund)

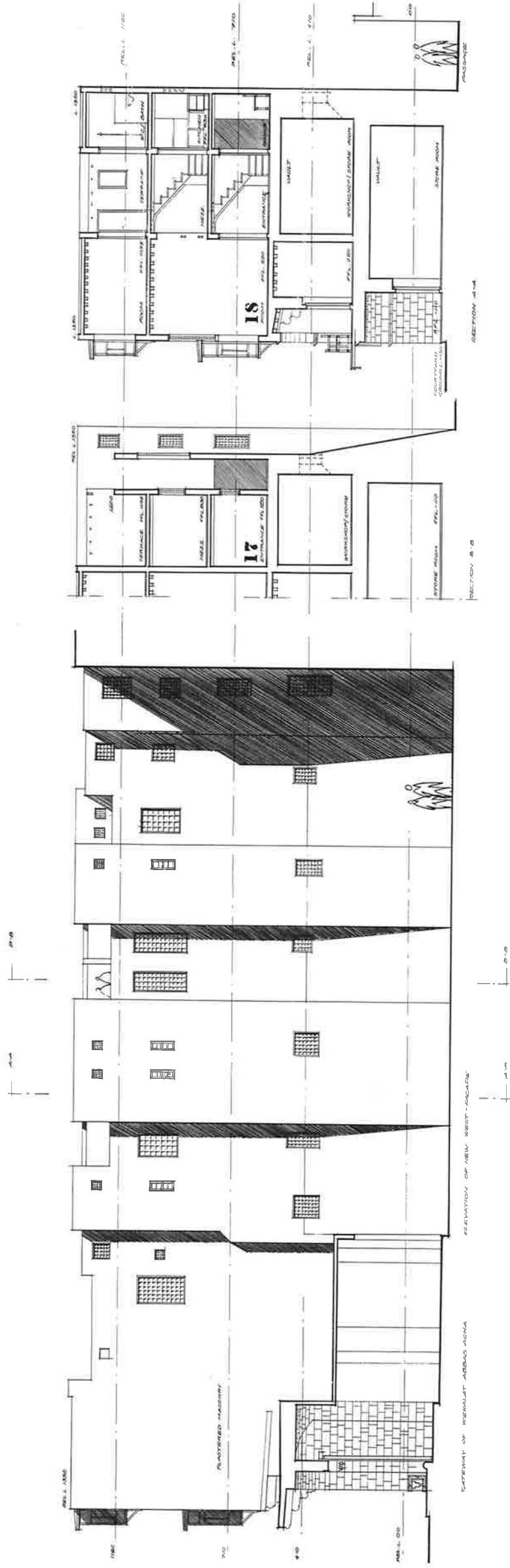


Abb. 65 Wakalat Bazar'a, elevation of projected western facade and sections of flats nos. 17 and 18; scale 1:200 (Flemming Aalund)

and a passage should be opened along the western facade linking the *wakāla* to the small alley leading to the Madrasa of Amīr Miṭqāl, i.e. the north-eastern extension of Darb Qirmiz (compare Abb. 48 with Abb. 49).

- b. All facades to the exterior (Taf. 41 b, 42 a, 43 b) should be preserved in their present state – except the recently exposed part of the western side (Taf. 42 b) which will be dealt with separately (see below pp. 138 f.).
 - All brick walls will have to be plastered.
 - New doors reconstructed according to their original form should be put in.
 - All missing *mašrabīyas* should be restored or made anew, as well as the decorated wooden canopy between the ground and the first floor.
 - All the window openings should be filled out with new lattice screens or roundcarved wood-work or closed with shutters, as it is the case in front of the *mašrabīyas*. New frames with glass should be added in rooms for living purposes.
 - New combined benches and balustrades should be inserted between the pillars of the arcades overlooking the courtyard on the first floor.

2. The access to the living-units:

To-day only the staircase (A) leading from the north-western corner of the street facade to the upper floors is still functioning; in addition the access to the living-units should be facilitated by further staircases (Abb. 49, 51, 53):

- a) The now missing staircase (B) in the eastern part of the building should be re-established to give access to the first and second floors. This implies an alteration of the adjacent flats and the construction of a new opening in order to give light to the staircase.
- b. Construction of a new staircase (C) in the south-eastern corner giving access to the second floor by using the now blocked back entrance to the adjacent Madrasa of Ġamāl ad-Dīn Yūsuf al-Ustādār, at the same time establishing an open terrace at the roof.
- c. Rebuilding of staircase (D) giving access from the courtyard to the first floor in the southern part of the building, and re-establishing the original open space for the staircase.

3. The re-activation of the living-units:

The principal disposition of the 19 flats in three storey occupying the second, third, and fourth floors should not be altered, since the building in itself is so closely related to the disposition of the rooms that there can only be a question of small-scale changes (compare Abb. 52, 54, 56 with Abb. 53, 55, 57)¹⁵.

- a. The function of the rooms: On the mezzanine-floor of the flats, i.e. the third floor of the building (Abb. 55), more open space can be created by making an opening towards the room with double height. Shutters could possibly be installed here, if there is need for more isolation. In some cases it seems to be necessary to put in windows on the roof terrace (Abb. 57), which can simultaneously serve as *malqafs*. – In the larger flats the dark adjacent rooms (*ḥazna*) connected with the living rooms should be kept, as they can serve as storage rooms for

various purposes. In the large flats there is also a room on the mezzanine-floor with a window towards the street, which could serve as a more peaceful working room, for instance in families with many children, or according to need (see also Abb. 60–63).

- b. The installations: It has been presumed that it will be possible to provide the necessary installations through the existing shafts in the core of the walls. Presently every flat has a privy at each floor; they should be united two by two, so that the flats next to each other will have bathrooms and toilet facilities, with installation of a wash-basin, a shower and a lavatory, either in connection with the entrance or with the roof terrace. The kitchen functions can be kept at the mezzanine-floor by providing for tap water and discharge. Electricity should be connected to all rooms, but in general the installations should be kept as simple as possible.
- c. On accommodation in general:
 - Glass windows should be put in all window openings. These glass windows should be opened to the inside, as their exterior should be masked with lattice screens of turned wood-work or shutters.
 - The staircases leading to the roof-terraces (Abb. 57) should be covered with a solid construction. Canvases should be put over the terraces to give shade from the sun, as it is commonly used in the surrounding quarters.
 - New doors should be put between all rooms, as well as cupboards and shelves in all niches.
 - After the cleaning of the whole wall surfaces in the living rooms the new plaster can be lime washed, for instance in a cold green or blue tone inside and outside on the terrace in a warm yellow colour.

4. Proposal for the renovation of the western facade and the adjacent flats nos. 16, 17, 18 and 19:

On the basis of traces in the walls and relying upon a comparison with the still existing flats it could be possible to merely reconstruct the destroyed part of the western wing (indicated on Abb. 52, 54, 56). The part to be added would be a new construction following the original situation, with the western facade forming a plain wall surface. All the light to the adjacent rooms in the flats would then have to come through light shafts from above. However, the flats in the western wing are now the smallest in the whole building, and still with the same number of rooms. Obviously the size of the rooms has been reduced to such a minimum, that for instance the roof-terraces of the flats nos. 18 and 19 are too small to be used at all, and the rooms on the mezzanine-floor are extremely dark.

It seems clear that in the flats nos. 16, 17, 18 and 19 the rooms adjacent to the living room should be rebuilt. These adjacent rooms, which were formerly built over the corridor at the second floor, were only 1,20 m broad – so these rooms could never have been very useful. But it would be difficult to avoid the partition walls, because this would then result in too long a span over the rooms on the mezzanine-floor.

¹⁵ The proposed alterations have been marked on plans of the different floors (Abb. 53, 55, 57); in addition the three floors of each of the 19 flats have been drawn separately; see Abb. 59–63 (precisely only the drawings of the flat no. 1 occupying the northern corner has been published: [op. cit. note 1] 1977, fig. on p. 28).

By having the toilet and the kitchen facilities concentrated above each other in a „core“ projecting 0,50m from the original facade (Abb. 59), it will be possible to reach a room depth of 2,40m, which will be a reasonable space for these functions. Thus also in the entrance floor, i.e. the second floor of the building, the corridor will have more space, that can serve as sitting places for the inhabitants. As for the lower part of the facade it will be one line with the still existing parts of the basement of the former Wakālat ‘Abbās Āgā (Abb. 65).

The proposed lay-out will create a modulated new aspect of the building facing north-west (Abb. 47). As this facade will be exposed to the sun, it is an obvious advantage to have the secondary rooms and the light- and ventilation-shafts providing a buffer-zone in front of the living rooms behind, which will then be protected against the heat at its maximum late in the afternoon. The windows towards the west should also be reduced to a minimum and mostly oriented south and north.



a Wakalat Bazar^a, Nordfassade



b Wakalat Bazar^a, Westseite



c Wakalat Bazar^a, Innenhof – Blick nach Süden



d Haus ^cAtfat Qirmiz Nr. 6, Innenhof – Ansicht von Südwesten

