

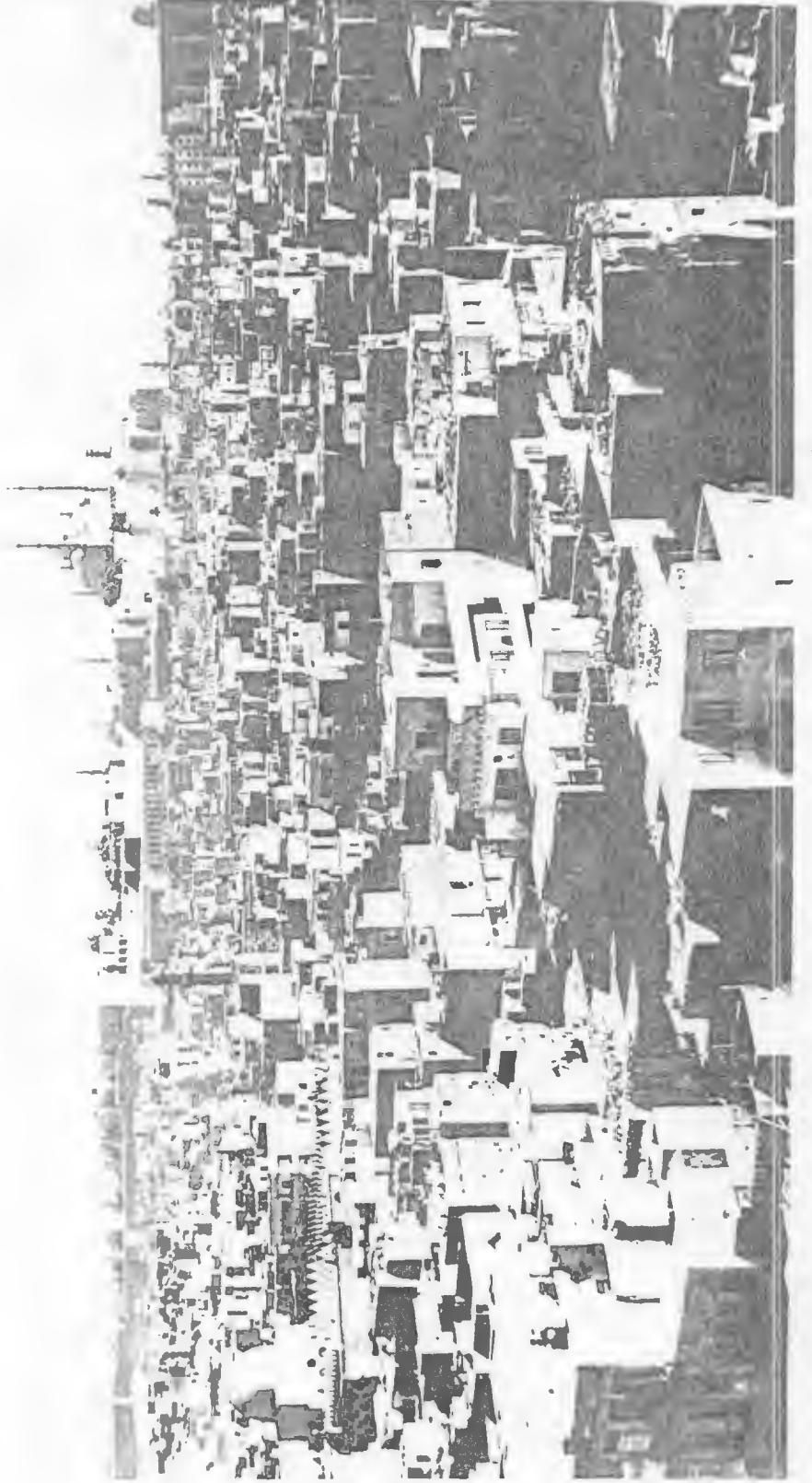
4

EGYPT REPORT

OLD CAIRO STUDY

JOHN NORTON
ALLAN CAIN
WENDY ETCHELLS
JOS LEVEAUX

UNIT 8
5TH YEAR



CAIRO SKYLINE

OLD CAIRO

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

IMPRESSIONS

DESIGN CONCEPTS

The Town Plan

The Street

The Arab House

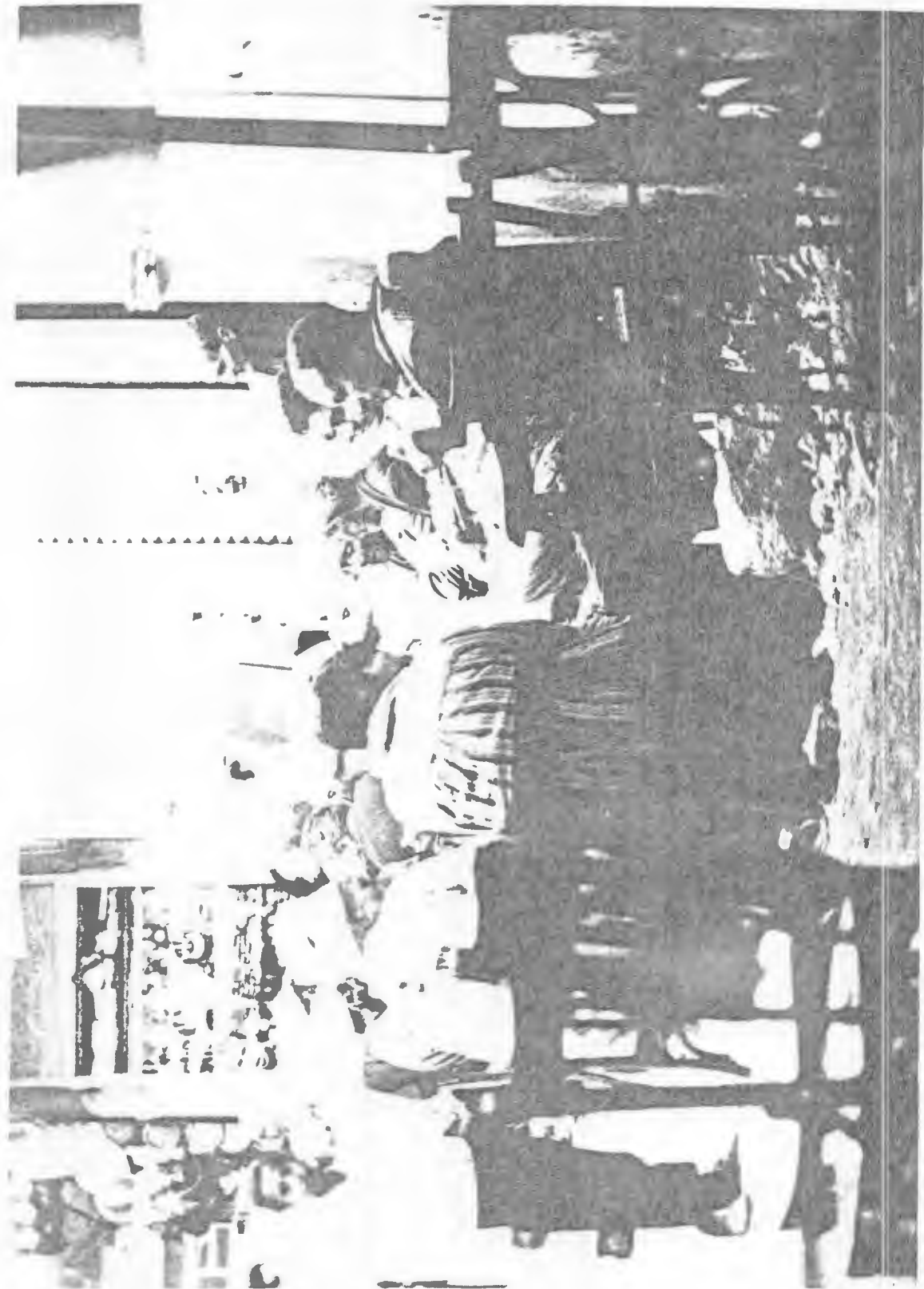
House Elements

- i) The Malkaf
- ii) The Mushrabeya

ILLUSTRATIONS:

Map of Area surveyed showing routes

taken, keyed photographs and impressions.



OLD CAIRO market area coffee shop meeting

OLD CAIRO SURVEY

Personal Impressions

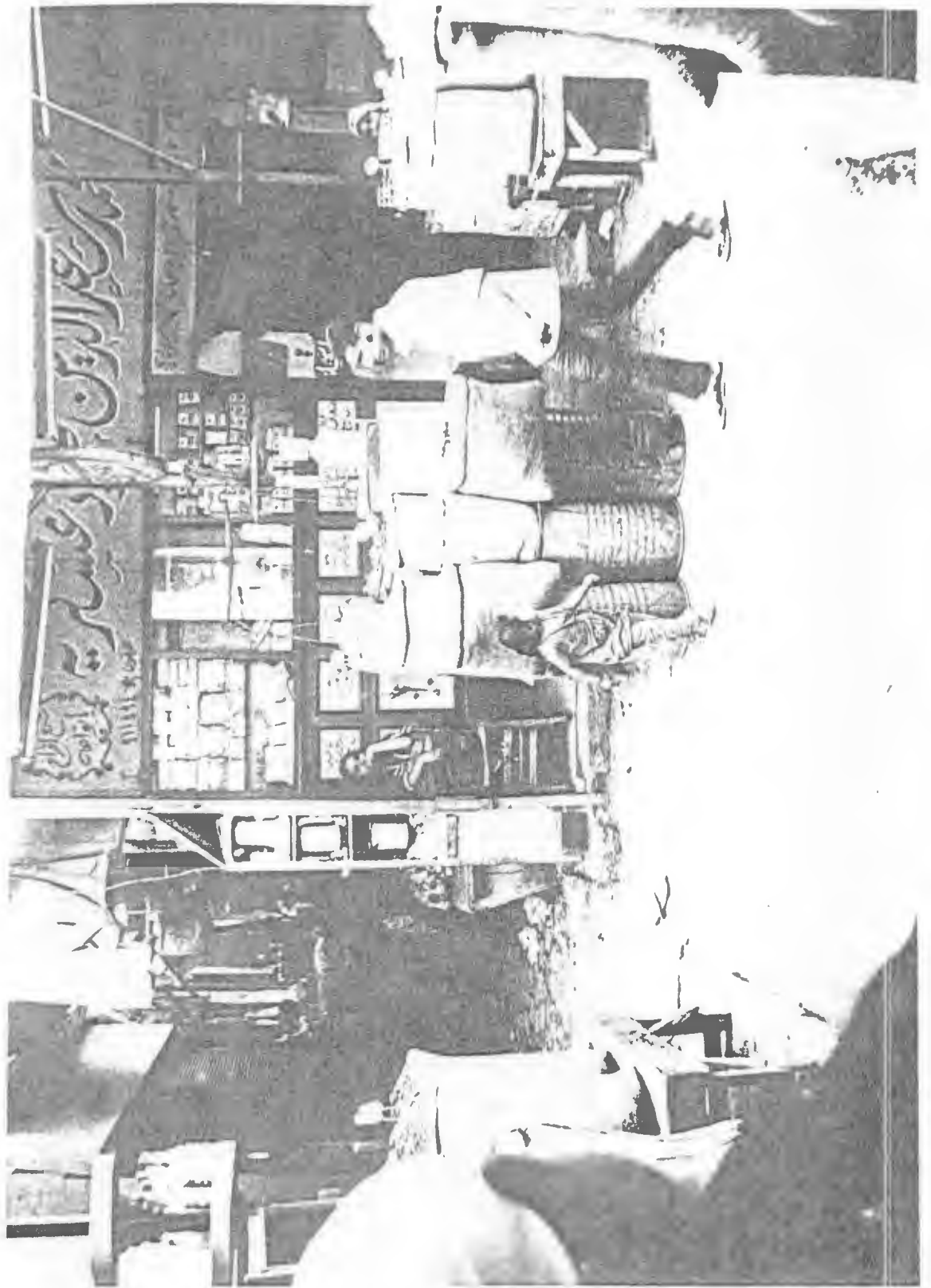
Old Cairo is a mosaic of contrasts of life, people, activities, sounds, smells, colour, light, shade and feelings. If it were possible to make a complete sensory model, maybe one could explain what it is like to be in it.

As it was we were limited to the use of our own eyes plus cameras, a tape recorder, a movie camera and a map to help us. The Survey itself took place in one small section of the overall complex of areas which make up Old Cairo, consisting of the metalwork and jewellery areas.

We obviously looked like tourists, and even after two weeks of wandering round the same streets were still considered oddities to be stared at continually hassled with language difficulties, misunderstandings, intolerance, incomprehension of the unfamiliar, repugnant attitudes and views.

No matter - we press on and manage to take some pictures, make a few notes and diagrams, some film and recordings. Sketches were out. Our two attempts being disastrous in attracting so many people, that our subjects were obscured from view by a sea of curious faces at very close quarters. Not knowing enough Arabic to persuade them to move, we had to give up. Even when we did learn a few appropriate phrases they seemed to have no effect.

However, the technique of photography was mastered quite well. We chose a subject, then proceeded to turn in an almost opposite direction and prepared to take a photograph. Meanwhile about



OLD CAIRO - spice market

two dozen kids positioned themselves in front of the camera, arms waving, shouting "muchen sourra" (will you take my picture) and grinning from ear to ear. At the last instant, a quick turn and click, and the picture was taken. After that the children never quite knew where to stand.

Apart from the survey we spent much time exploring the rest of Old Cairo, meandering through the maze of streets, finding ourselves, one minute overcome by the smells of spices, the next by the fragrance of musk and amber. We passed a square full of garlic stalls; numerous fruit sellers hidden behind mounds of oranges, limes, bananas, melons and dates; shops roof-high with carpets, materials and thousands of pairs of leather shoes.

Our strolls always began and ended in the same place - Fiershawi's - a coffee and tea house in Khan Khalili, the tourist bazaar area which, fortunately, is not typical of the rest of Old Cairo. All the shops sell the same things, all aimed at the tourist's purse.

Tourist Bazaar area - notes written sitting in Fiershawi's, to try to put over some of our feelings while we were there.

April 30th - back in Old Cairo after 3 weeks in Gourná -

"A return to the city environment, a public holiday today for most of its inhabitants - but not for us - we are contemplating a walk round armed with cameras and tape recorders.

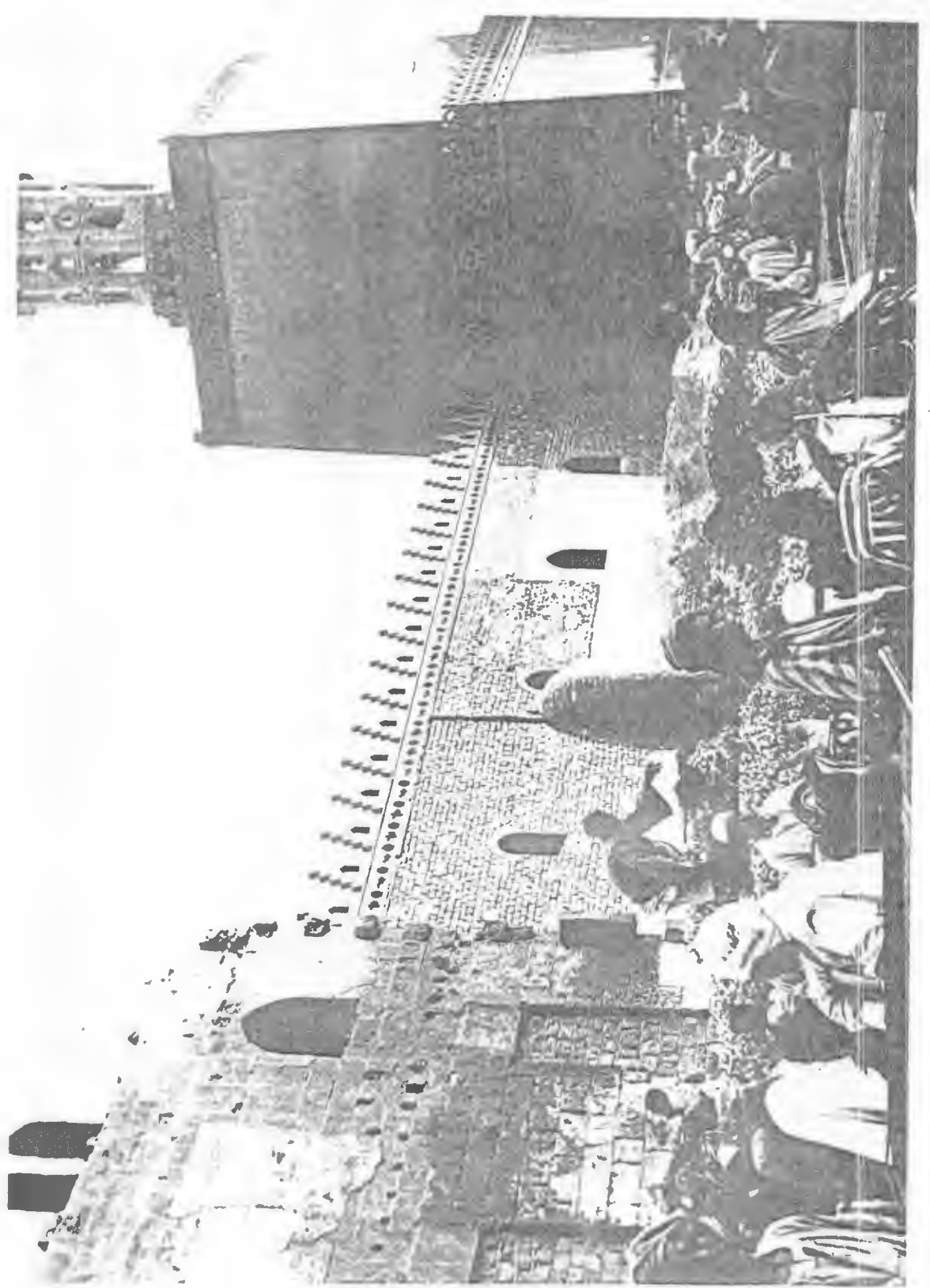
Noise-music on a cheap radio-voices begging business. It's Easter time here, one week late. Growing annoyance with shop keepers - "Madame, madame, come inside, I have something here just for you" - all the time - will they never give up. Somehow not genuine - playing to the tourist - sick!

A shoe cleaner comes by and insists on cleaning your shoes, even if they are sandals and not much there to clean. "La, emshi, imshi." (No, go away.) The tea is "Mish quis". (no good). another cup - that is better. City tensions start appearing - a wound-up feeling - becoming wary of people, no genuinity any longer - why does the city destroy these people? People in the cities seem to lose their standards and values and self respect. Any way, to work..."

OLD CAIRO

A wander round - route shown on map ●●●●●

We leave Feishawy's and walk to the main street shown on the map. Horse drawn carts clatter past, people hurrying in all directions - bright sunlight, dusty air - an ugly block of modern flats, paint peeling off - jewellery shops, and dark narrow passages full of workshops behind them - past the long tree-lined drive, leading to the Kalawone Hospital - turn a corner dominated by the powerful facade of the Mosque of Kalawone and its calm peaceful interior - a slight breeze - more men and women talking and walking, shouting and laughing - shops selling pots and pans of all shapes and sizes - hubbly-bubbly pipes being smoked by cross-legged gentlemen sitting in doorways - a cart laden with large juicy oranges - the street divides into two - we turn right into Darb Kermez - a quieter, winding street, inviting us to investigate further - we peer through a doorway - a nursery school full of laughing children playing games, smiling from their teacher - out again and through another covered entrance - the smell of fresh garlic and hens running round a court yard of flats all round, and makeshift wooden shacks - put again, and facing a closed vista of tall buildings, we see a dark and narrow tunnel, cold and damp, but interesting - we go through it slowly - its very silent, with cobble stones, leading us to the glare of light at the other end - out into the open light, wandering where it will lead us - round a bend, and we are in a large open square buzzing with activity - a tree shading a tea-shop - a lorry goes round, and stops outside the police station in Bait el Qadi square, and we move on quickly as we see a policeman coming our way, looking at our cameras with disapproving eyes.



OLD CAIRO - garlic market - mosque behind

OLD CAIRO

Another wander round - route shown on map



Into Sharah el Makasis - small shops, cobbled streets - shaded sections - focal point, an old house, decaying in its grandeur - low buildings, garage-fronted shops, closed today - turn into a narrower, winding alley, a shanty town of wooden huts, a silver and metal-work area, hidden from the street by a wooden door - a tree and birds singing - out again - an old street lamp, obsolete in its corner - boys bashing a soft plastic ball to each other - into a large complex of work-shops and jewellery shops, which winds its way through to the main street - old and dilapidated, sky seen through wooden boards spanning across, moving in the breeze - back to Shar el Maqasis - more large doors, hiding great complexes behind - sharp smell of burning - clatters and thuds and bang, bang, bang - an open space, where once was a building - through a gate - a beautiful old house, Loggia still in tact, stands silent and empty - a tea shop, no thank you - keep walking, a hotch-potch of hideous modern flats mingling inbetween old falling-down ruins - we hurry along now, hoping the scene will improve, but no - all much alike, more modern apartments, only ten years old and already slumish, washing hanging in every cluttered balcony, faces peering down at us - dirty littered streets - a mound of rubble - enter a residential street - more balconies, more washing, more faces - a fascinating wicker-work pigeon loft, taking up the whole facade - a minaret, seen through a crooked gap, what a contrast - kids, kids, kids, imshi, imshi, imshi - let's get out - back up the street - dirt and slime, and mud and people - mangy dogs and skinny cats - pots and pans of copper and tin - we reach the main street, and hurry down it - retreat into the cool interior of Kalawone Mosque, to regain our cool!



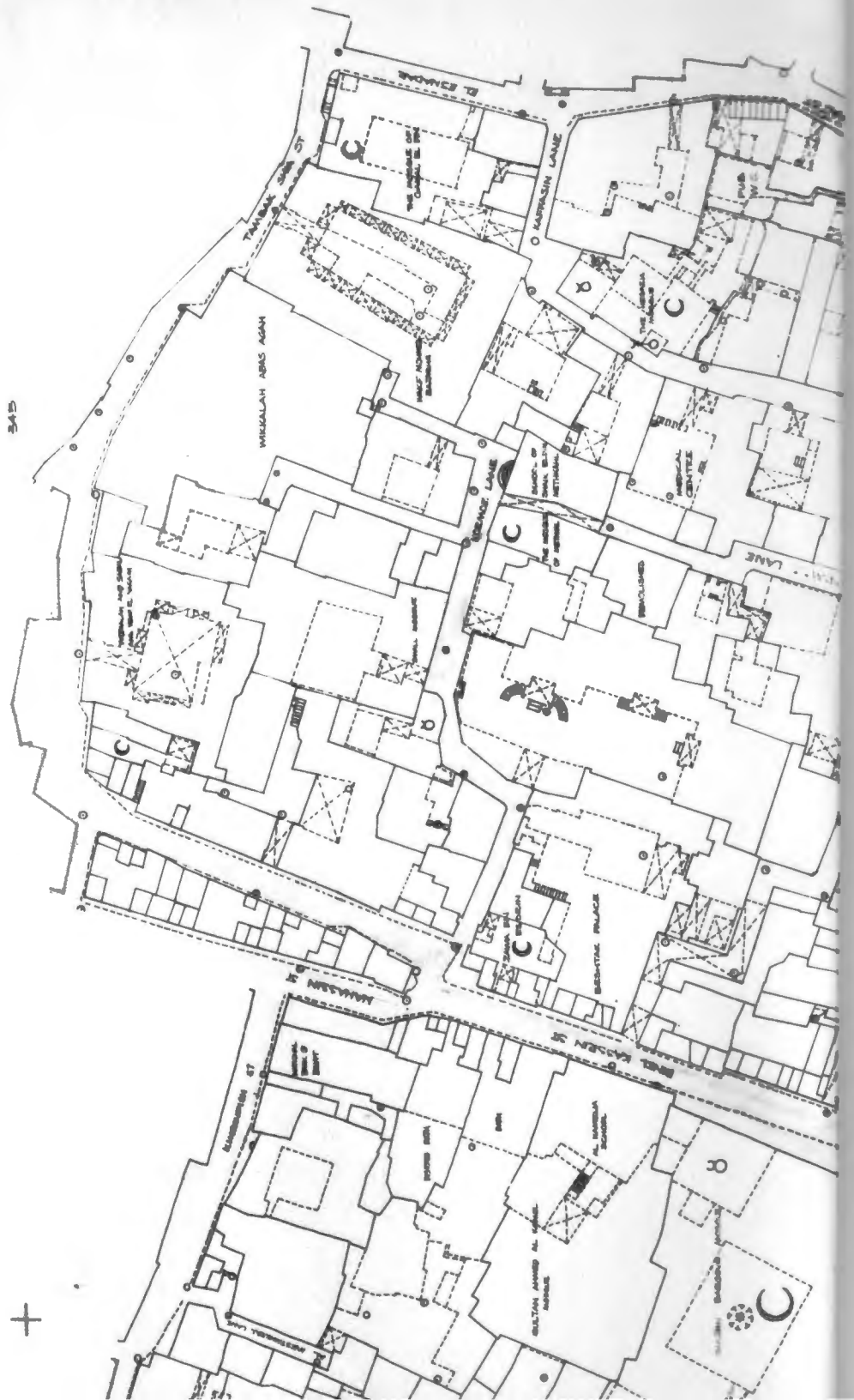
OLD CAIRO scale shop ① (see man)



OLD CAIRO Binet Kassrin Street (2)



OLD CAIRO - Khan Khalili tourist market (3)





345





OLD CAIRO

DESIGN CONCEPTS

The Town Plan

All old Arab cities were planned in a similar way - narrow winding streets and the same arrangement of buildings, which go back to the time when urbanisation first started. Although they may look haphazard, there is a structural unity underlying them. There is a distinct physical social pattern in the location of various quarters and public buildings. The areas are related to one another and to the market and the streets devoted to various trades. This tradition was maintained throughout the growth of the city, retaining the original character and concepts in a natural response to the local environment.

The Street

In the design of the streets climate was a prime consideration. A wide street heats up more rapidly than a narrow one, and there is little shade. A straight street allows the wind to remove the cool air of the night very easily. The solution then is a narrow winding street with a closed vista, which in fact, works like a courtyard in a house, to regulate the temperature. Parts of Old Cairo have been remodelled, the streets straightened and widened, and the difference can clearly be felt, They are hot, dusty and very uncomfortable. The narrow winding streets create interesting situations, and bring the immediate surroundings into human perspective. In Old Cairo the longest straight section of any main street is 300 metres, and much less than that in the side streets of the residential quarters. Each section has its own identity and individuality, and consequently more interesting. A total conception of the whole can be grasped, and buildings made to blend in with that particular section. The irregularity of the streets provides opportunities to the architect to enliven the architecture of individual buildings and the street itself, using the ingenious methods of the earlier builders. Each section has a focal point which dominates, maybe a mosque with its towering minaret, an interesting house, or unusual facade, giving a sense of direction to the street.



OLD CAIRO

DESIGN CONCEPTS

The Arab House of the past

THE PLAN

All the Arab countries lie between the latitudes of 10 degrees and 35 degrees North, in the land stretching between the Arabian Gulf and the Atlantic Ocean. The desert has formed the Arab culture and has shaped the style of architecture.

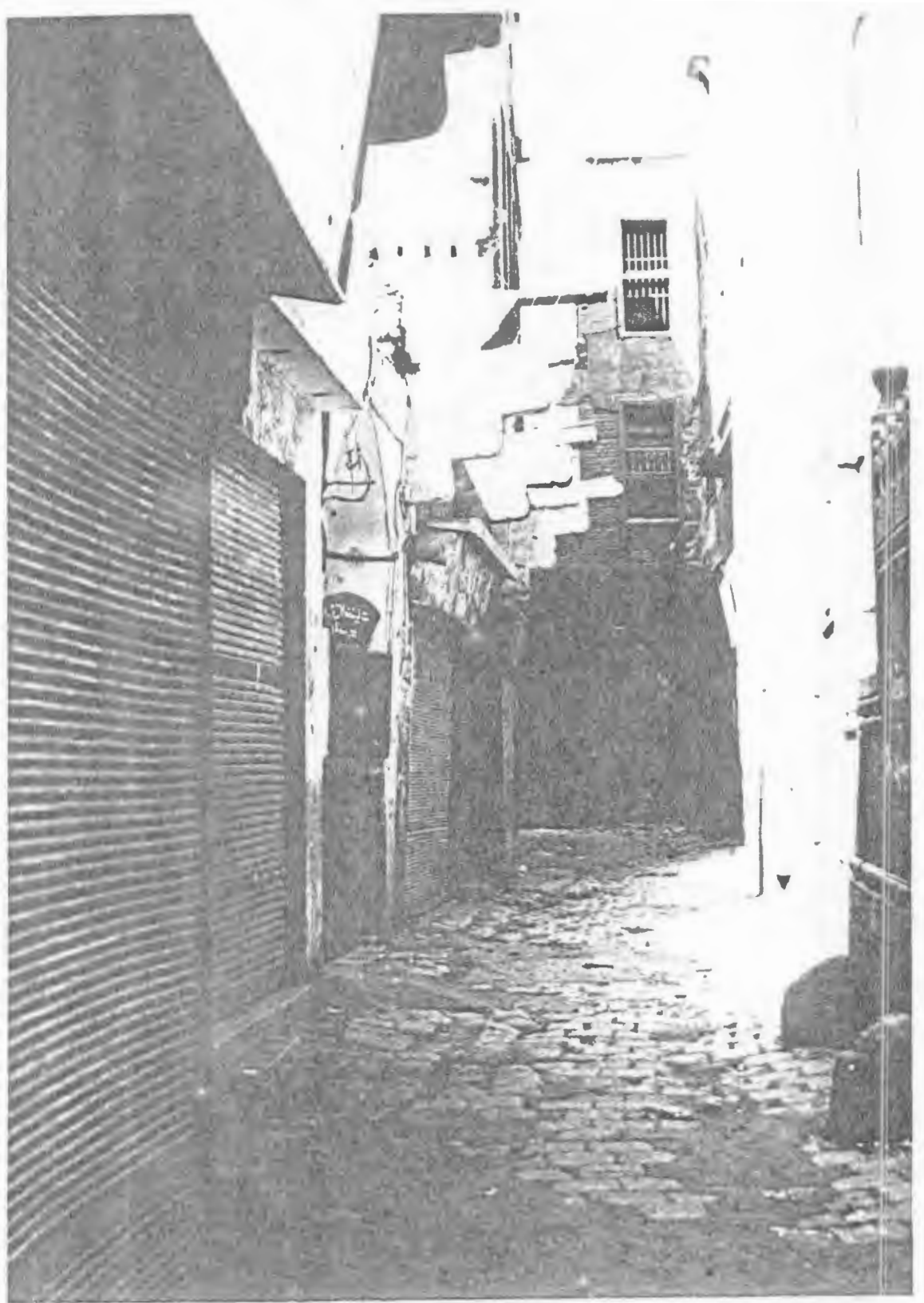
The desert is the Arab's enemy, hot and dusty and glaring, and the sky is his friend, providing coolness at night. In hot dry climates, where the sky is usually clear and heat is readily lost from the ground, the temperature may fall by as much as 40 degrees f. at night during the summer months.

The solution was to have a plan that opened inwards to an open courtyard, roofed by the sky, which was the house of God. The courtyard acts as a temperature regulator. At night the cool air in it flows into the rooms, and during the day, it acts as a reservoir of cool air. The plants in the courtyard act as filters for the air before it goes indoors.

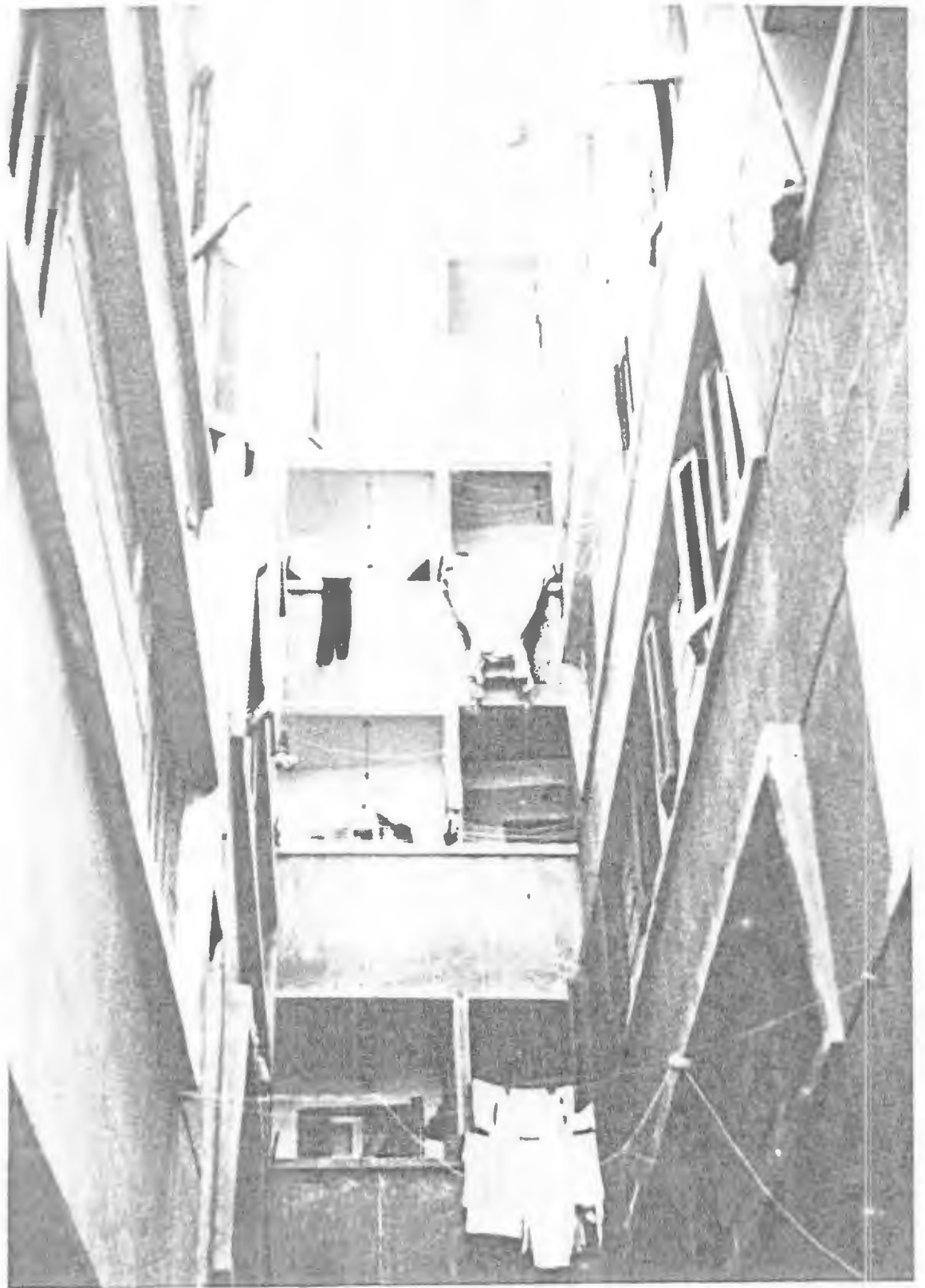
The living quarters of the house were planned with the courtyard in the middle, and with lawns (alcoves) leading off it. Normally there were two lawns, one to the north and one to the south, which opened onto a loggia. The loggia allowed the occupants to sit in the shade under the open sky, as their ancestors did in their tents. The lawns gave complete shelter in the hottest hours of the day.

In the middle of the courtyard was a fountain in a basin. Originally this basin was square at the top level, and the corners cut off at a lower level to form an octagon. From each of the sides of the octagon, a semi-circle was cut so that the whole basin seems to be a geometrical projection of a dome on squinches, representing a man's view of the sky from the middle of his house. This shape was symbolic in that it represented the Arab's view of the universe - the four walls of the courtyard representing the four columns carrying the dome of the sky. The sky is then drawn into the living rooms by reflecting it in a basin which has the form of a dome on squinches. Nature is thus brought into the house through architectural forms and symbolism.

As early as the 10th Century the arrangement of the living rooms and reception areas of the house were replaced by the Qa'a or reception hall, retaining the original characteristics. The Qa'a has a central area called the dorq'a, which serves as the main hall, with the lawns leading off it. The dorqa'a is a covered courtyard, paved with marble mosaics in geometrical patterns, and its floor is one step lower than the floor of the lawns, as if it were open to the sky and necessary to prevent water seeping into the lawns. The ceiling of the dorqa'a is raised high above the rest of the house, surmounted by a wooden lantern, of which the top is a low dome or cone on squinches, retaining the symbol of the sky. This is reflected in the traditional basin in the middle of the dorqa'a, so that someone in one of the lawns appears to be looking outside the house.



OLD CAIRO jewellery workshops holiday (5)



OLD CAIRO - 'modern' apartment block (6)



OLD CAIRO - Bin el Kassar Street focal point (7)

OLD CAIRO

DESIGN CONCEPTS

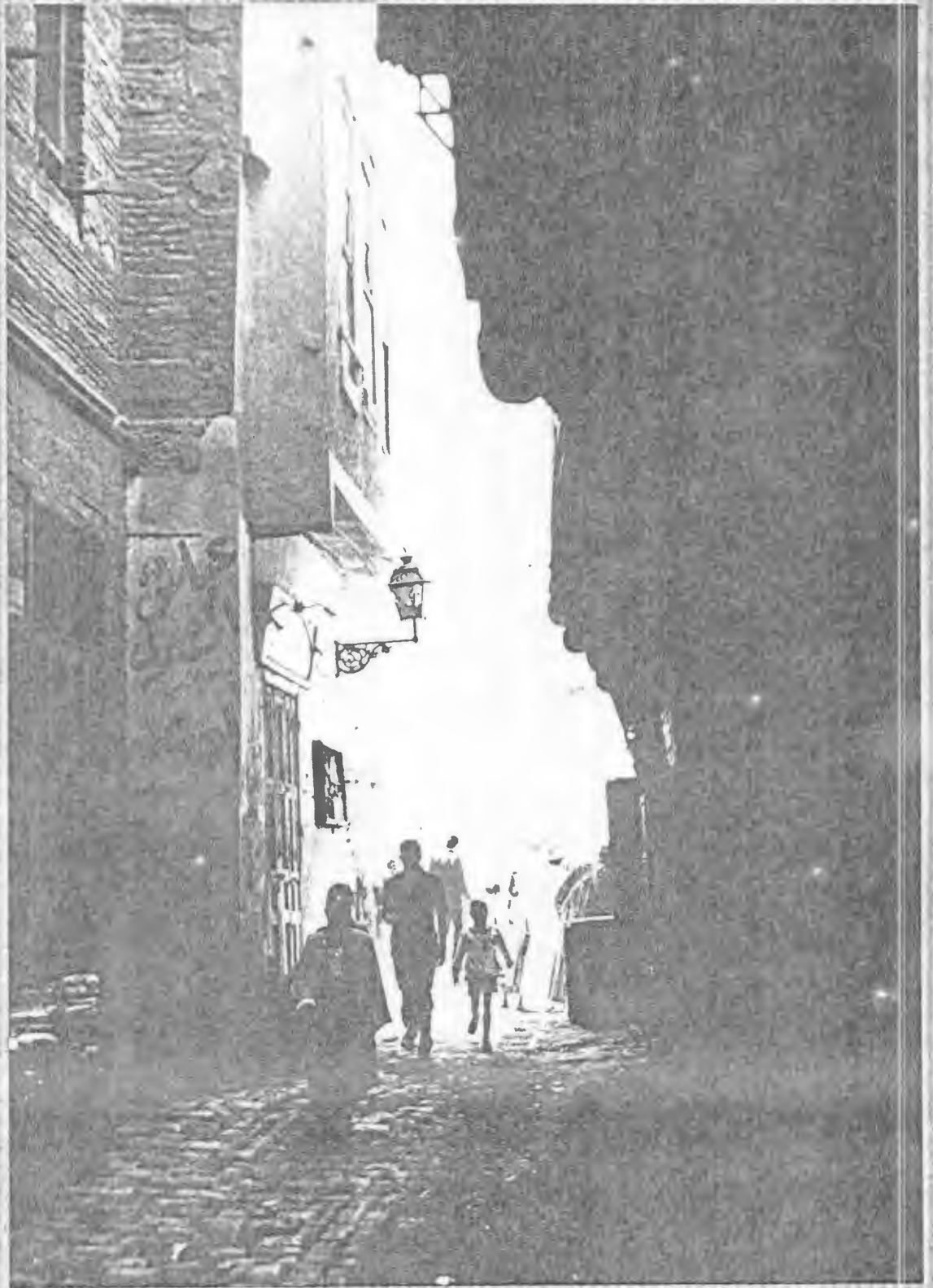
THE MALKAF

The requirements of design for the flow of air conflict with those for light. Strong light call for small openings above eye level, but ventilation for thermal comfort, requires large openings at a low level. The Arab builders solved this problem by separating the functions of the window, and designing a special structure for each.

For ventilation they created a malkaf, a wind-trap. It is a shaft rising above the rest of the house, placed in the northern end of the Qa'a. The north and west sides of this malkaf are left open at the upper end to catch the prevailing cool breeze, from the north and northwest, and to funnel it down into the Qa'a. Hot air escapes through the lantern on top of the douqa'a, and is replaced by the fresh air coming in through the malkaf, creating a draught even when there is no wind outside. The malkaf is small in area, and towers over neighbouring houses, so the air flow is not obstructed. This method of ventilation meant that the Qa'a could be placed in the middle of the house, surrounded by the other rooms to protect it from radiant heat from outside, and thus increasing the thermal comfort to the maximum.

MUSHRABEYA

To reduce the glare without reducing the movement of air, the window was fitted with a latticed screen called a mushrabeya, made of small wooden bars. These bars are circular in section, and have the effect of breading up the light that falls on them. Thus, there are no harsh edges visible, and the contrast of the bright light and dark lattice is reduced, softening the glare and not dazzling the eye. The characteristic shape of the lattice-work produces a silhouette which carries the line of sight from one bar to the next across interstices, so that a decorative pattern is superimposed upon the whole view from the window. The intensity of the lattice-work changes at different heights, thus increasing or decreasing the view through the window of the outside. Where the mushrabeya was used the opening in the wall had to be larger than that for an ordinary window to compensate for the dimming effect and this was an advantage for ventilation purposes. The large openings require that the outer walls on the ground floor of the house are screen walls and not load-bearing walls.



OLD NICARAGUA street "overhangs"

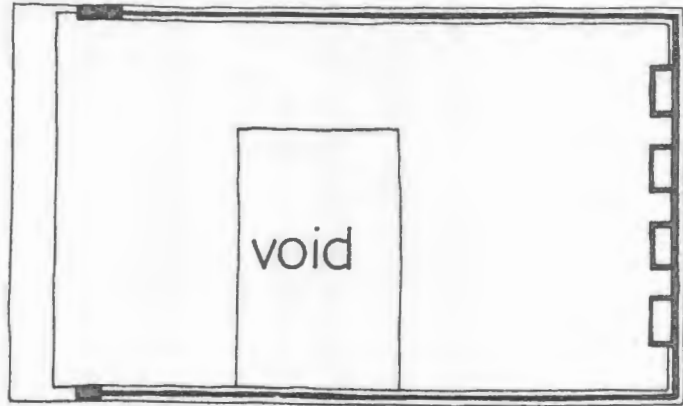


RADWAN :

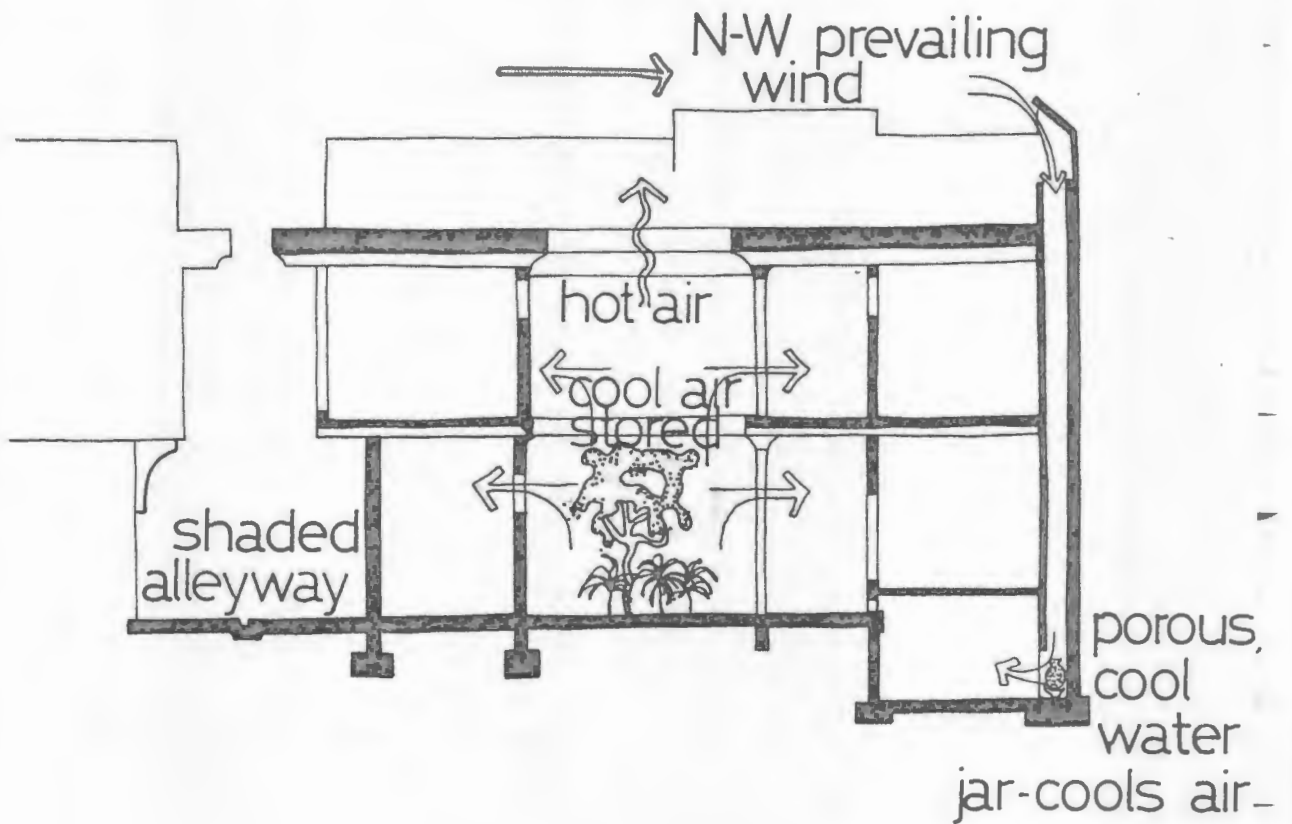
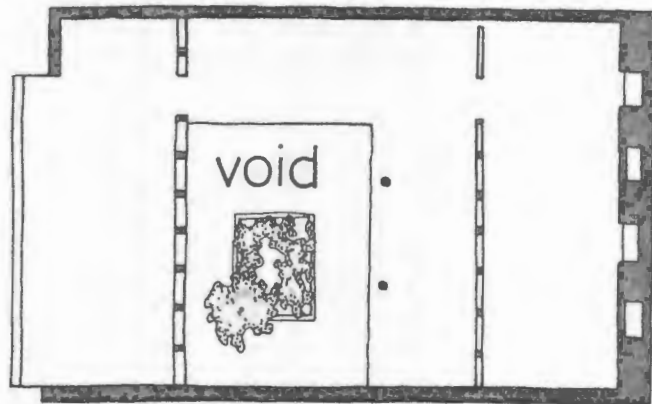
old solution to low cost housing,
flats above shops below

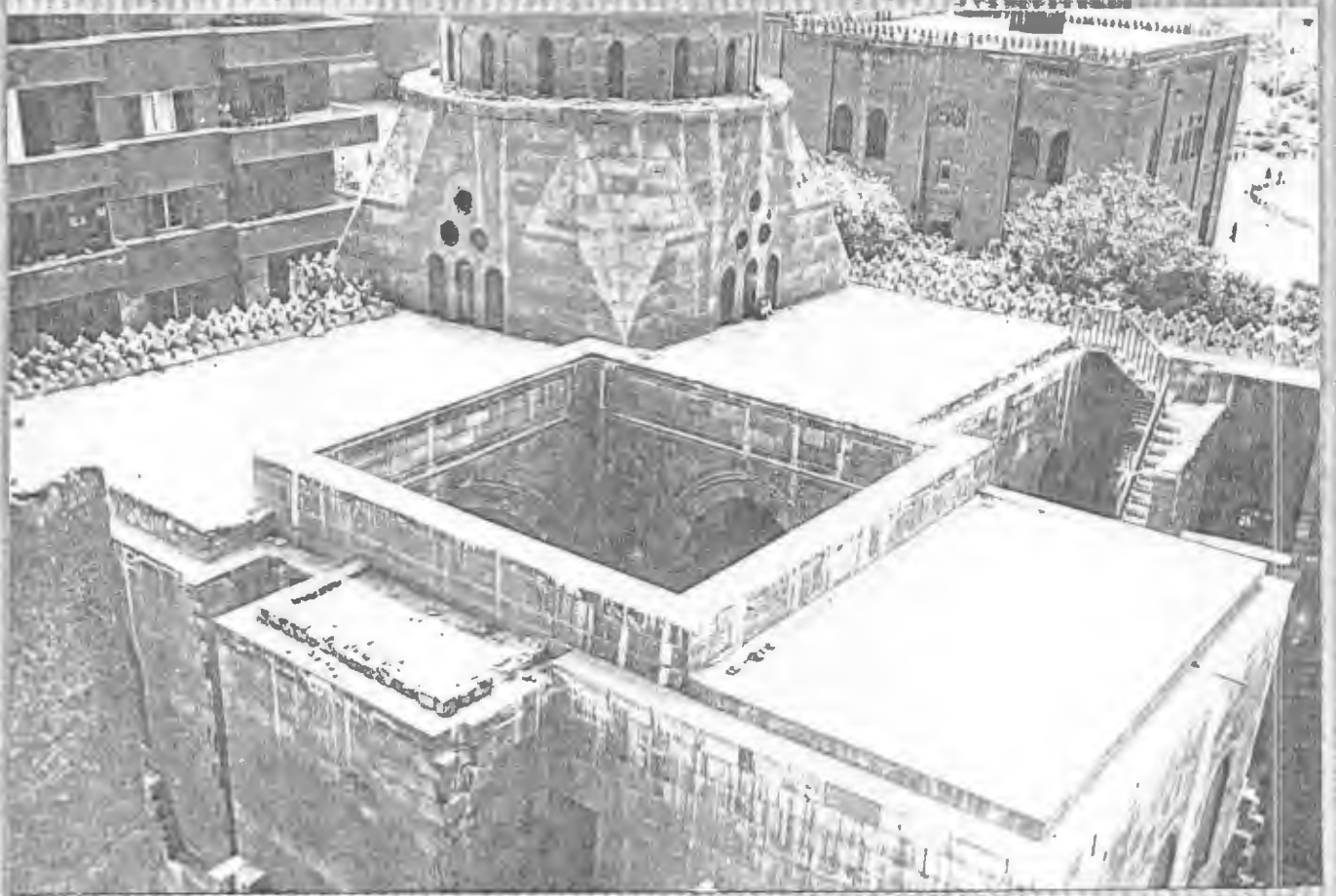
COURTYARD HOUSE (IRAQ)

ROOF

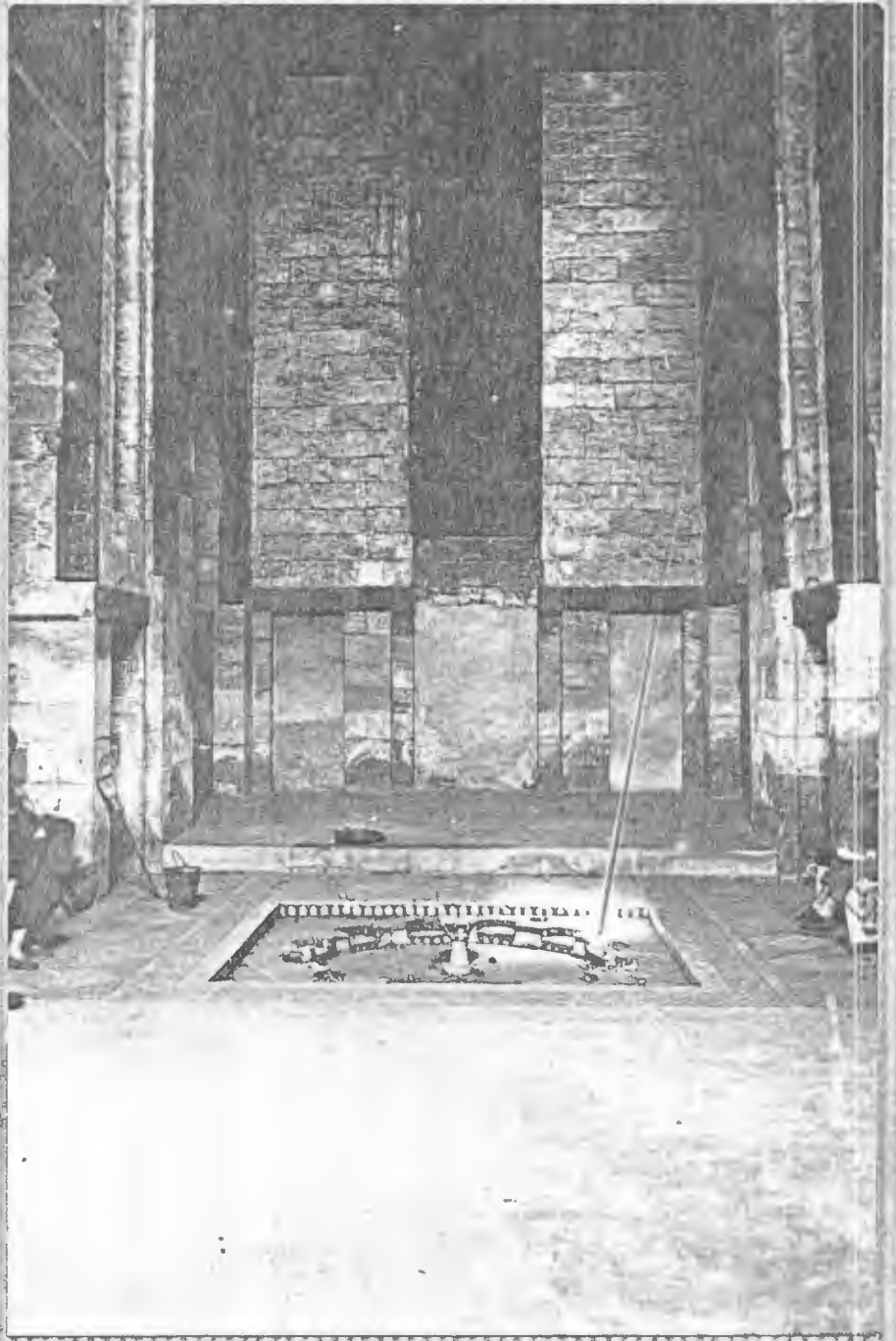


FIRST FLOOR







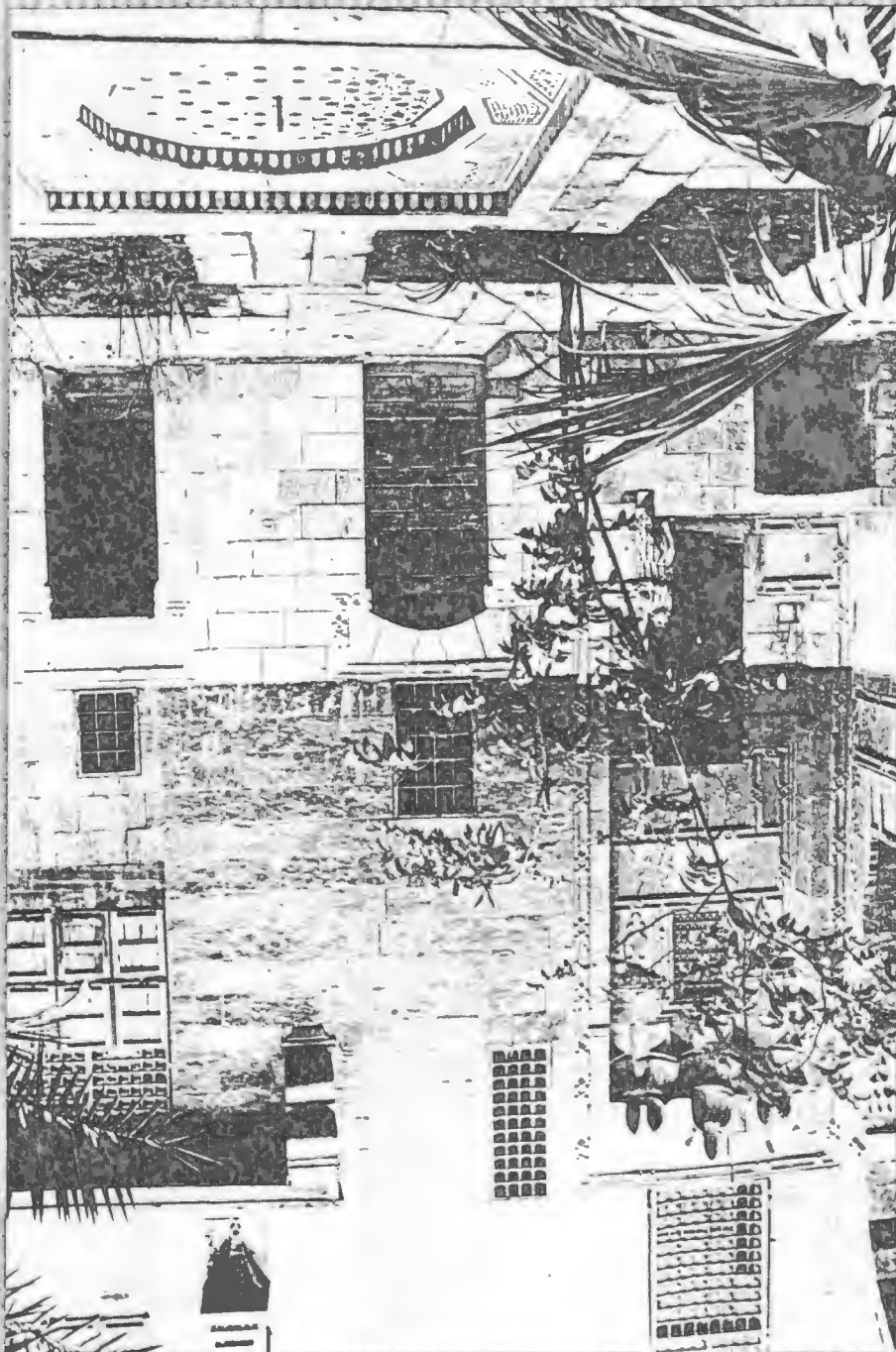


OLD CAIRO - Ka's Mubarak Eldin (see climate notes)



OLD CAIRO Ka'a Mubeh Eidin 700

OLD CAIRO - Traditional wealthy mans town house



THE MUSHRABEYA

The Mushrabeya

The Mushrabeya is a kind of oriel window built out from the wall in which is fixed a lattice-work screen made of turned-wood pieces, which considerably modifies and reduces the effects of harsh sunlight penetrating a room. The dimensions of both the wooden balusters and the voids between them are carefully designed to obtain maximum efficiency and are also graduated according to the height at which they occur. Thus from the bottom of the Mushrabeya up to eye-level the voids become progressively smaller and the pattern narrower in order to prevent glare, and above eye-level the voids become progressively larger and the pattern wider in order to allow more light to enter the upper part of the room.

Hypothesis

Mushrabeya are better means of controlling illumination and providing visual comfort and privacy, while modifying the other internal micro-climate factors, than the more generally accepted modern solutions, such as glazed windows or louvres.

I. The History of the Mushrabeya

A historical survey of the Mushrabeya and its development, and a comparison with similar devices and their development in other countries.

- a. The Mushrabeya in Ancient Egypt -
Looking at accounts of domestic buildings in Ancient Egypt.
- b. Tracing records of the Mushrabeya through the Middle Ages.
- c. Comparing examples in Cairo with others in Damascus, Baghdad, Islamabad, Kairuan, Tunis, Granada, Cordoba, Katmandu and also in China, Latin America, Indonesia, Greece and Turkey.
- d. Comparing Mushrabeya with the Marble Screens of India -
16th Century.

II. The Aesthetic Functions of the Mushrabeya

- a. Symbolism or Communication
- b. Ornament

III. The Practical Functions of the Mushrabeya

a. Protection from sunlight:

1. The Mushrabeya is made up of delicate wooden balusters in a measured pattern composed of definite dimensions of both spars and voids, so that the amount of light entering a room at any given level is carefully controlled.

2. Each individual section of the balusters has a rounded shape which serves to diffuse the sunlight upon entry, thus preventing the glare that would be created if the sections were rectangular in shape.

As has already been explained, the graduation of pattern size and spacing in the screen allows sufficient light into the upper areas of a room to produce a reasonable level of illumination.

b. Protection from radiant heat:

There is definite measurable difference between the air temperature immediately outside the Mushrabeya and that immediately inside it, (at certain times of the day.)

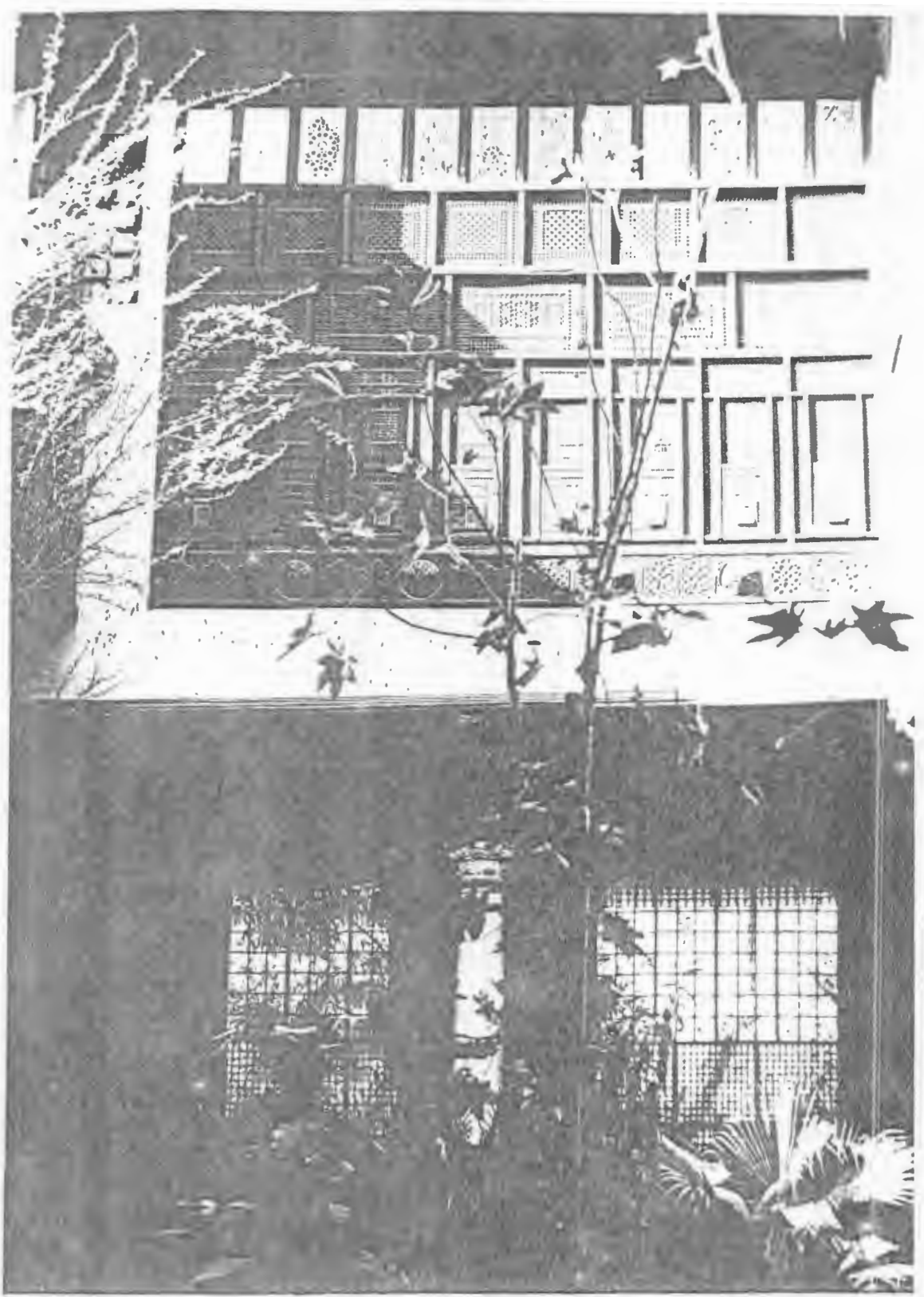
- c. Privacy: In this case privacy is really a matter of "seeing without being seen". People sitting indoors behind the screen can see out without any fear of passers-by being able to look in and see them.

d. Reduction of wind speed:

The Mushrabeya reduces all wind speed, but it is used principally to counteract the cool breeze that springs up immediately after sunset.

e. Creating a good relationship between interior and exterior space:

The pattern of the screen obtains a perfection of parts in its middle section which causes the eye, passing from one baluster to the next through the related spaces between them to move in an ordered rhythm. Their alternating ornamentation arrests the sweep of vision, breaking up the view into a regularly patterned mosaic. The view outside is seen through this decorative "woven" pattern as if it were a



traditional arab
house, courtyard

OLD CAIRO SEHEMI HOUSE - loggia and

drawing on velvet. The Mushrabeya in fact does everything that a glass wall does and more.

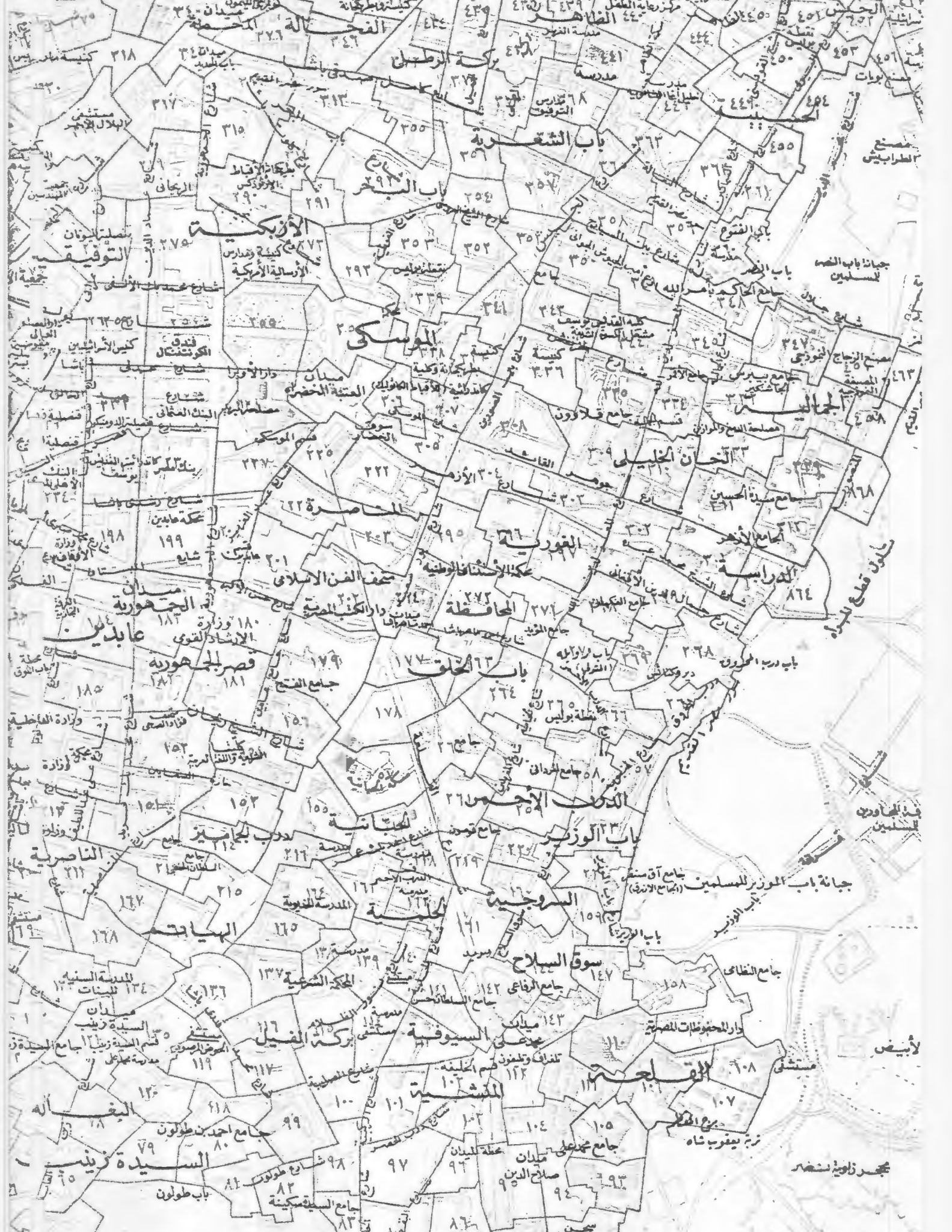
- e. Safety: It is not easy to break a Mushrabeya without producing sufficient noise to act as an alarm and it is also impossible to "fish" anything out between the balusters as the spaces are too small.



BLOWN-UP SECTION OF MUSHRAREVA ($\times 25$) +



٣٧٨ القصر
 ٣٤٠ ميدان
 ٣١٨ كنيسة مار سرجس
 ٣١٧
 ٣١٥
 ٣١٢
 ٣٠٥
 ٣٠٣
 ٣٠٢
 ٢٩٢
 ٢٩١
 ٢٧٥
 ٢٧٢
 ٢٦٦
 ٢٦٥
 ٢٦٤
 ٢٦٣
 ٢٦٢
 ٢٦١
 ٢٦٠
 ٢٥٩
 ٢٥٨
 ٢٥٧
 ٢٥٦
 ٢٥٥
 ٢٥٤
 ٢٥٣
 ٢٥٢
 ٢٥١
 ٢٥٠
 ٢٤٩
 ٢٤٨
 ٢٤٧
 ٢٤٦
 ٢٤٥
 ٢٤٤
 ٢٤٣
 ٢٤٢
 ٢٤١
 ٢٤٠
 ٢٣٩
 ٢٣٨
 ٢٣٧
 ٢٣٦
 ٢٣٥
 ٢٣٤
 ٢٣٣
 ٢٣٢
 ٢٣١
 ٢٣٠
 ٢٢٩
 ٢٢٨
 ٢٢٧
 ٢٢٦
 ٢٢٥
 ٢٢٤
 ٢٢٣
 ٢٢٢
 ٢٢١
 ٢٢٠
 ٢١٩
 ٢١٨
 ٢١٧
 ٢١٦
 ٢١٥
 ٢١٤
 ٢١٣
 ٢١٢
 ٢١١
 ٢١٠
 ٢٠٩
 ٢٠٨
 ٢٠٧
 ٢٠٦
 ٢٠٥
 ٢٠٤
 ٢٠٣
 ٢٠٢
 ٢٠١
 ٢٠٠
 ١٩٩
 ١٩٨
 ١٩٧
 ١٩٦
 ١٩٥
 ١٩٤
 ١٩٣
 ١٩٢
 ١٩١
 ١٩٠
 ١٨٩
 ١٨٨
 ١٨٧
 ١٨٦
 ١٨٥
 ١٨٤
 ١٨٣
 ١٨٢
 ١٨١
 ١٨٠
 ١٧٩
 ١٧٨
 ١٧٧
 ١٧٦
 ١٧٥
 ١٧٤
 ١٧٣
 ١٧٢
 ١٧١
 ١٧٠
 ١٦٩
 ١٦٨
 ١٦٧
 ١٦٦
 ١٦٥
 ١٦٤
 ١٦٣
 ١٦٢
 ١٦١
 ١٦٠
 ١٥٩
 ١٥٨
 ١٥٧
 ١٥٦
 ١٥٥
 ١٥٤
 ١٥٣
 ١٥٢
 ١٥١
 ١٥٠
 ١٤٩
 ١٤٨
 ١٤٧
 ١٤٦
 ١٤٥
 ١٤٤
 ١٤٣
 ١٤٢
 ١٤١
 ١٤٠
 ١٣٩
 ١٣٨
 ١٣٧
 ١٣٦
 ١٣٥
 ١٣٤
 ١٣٣
 ١٣٢
 ١٣١
 ١٣٠
 ١٢٩
 ١٢٨
 ١٢٧
 ١٢٦
 ١٢٥
 ١٢٤
 ١٢٣
 ١٢٢
 ١٢١
 ١٢٠
 ١١٩
 ١١٨
 ١١٧
 ١١٦
 ١١٥
 ١١٤
 ١١٣
 ١١٢
 ١١١
 ١١٠
 ١٠٩
 ١٠٨
 ١٠٧
 ١٠٦
 ١٠٥
 ١٠٤
 ١٠٣
 ١٠٢
 ١٠١
 ١٠٠
 ٩٩
 ٩٨
 ٩٧
 ٩٦
 ٩٥
 ٩٤
 ٩٣
 ٩٢
 ٩١
 ٩٠
 ٨٩
 ٨٨
 ٨٧
 ٨٦
 ٨٥
 ٨٤
 ٨٣
 ٨٢
 ٨١
 ٨٠
 ٧٩
 ٧٨
 ٧٧
 ٧٦
 ٧٥
 ٧٤



Increase in Population of the City
between 1957 and 1966

(Source: Central Bureau for P. & S.)

District	Division	Population			
		1957	1967	1960	1966
Dab El Shereya	1- Babel shereya	6344	10578	11304	12203
	Total population in District	6344	10578	11304	12203
		rate of annual increase	5,2%	9,26%	9,41%
AP Gumalia	1- Al Ehanani	8137	13670	10607	13240
	2- Ben Al Souain	1705	2404	2935	2841
	3- Al Yehoud Et Raben	3601	4972	6313	6173
	4- Al Yehoud Et Faeiin	1767	2010	2513	2535
	5- Al Khosonfish	2133	3206	3020	6641
	6- Dab Al Foukhat	2247	3227	5028	3419
	7- Khan Kality	2737	4063	4050	3879
	8- Al Gumalia	4121	6560	3720	5332
	9- Al Outouf	6213	10032	12367	12041
	10- Kasa Al Shark	6463	9336	11043	11486
	11- Al Hossain	4667	6043	6574	3672
	12- Al Darraza	12201	17839	11069	13148
	Total population in District		82282	82171	21022
		rate of annual incr.	4,26%	2,60%	9,42%
Al Khalifa	1- Al Mahjar	7414	10919	13203	24653
	2- Al Hattaba	4434	8472	7025	7176
	Total population in District	11808	17391	20228	31829
		rate of annual incr.	4,5%	2,1%	9,7%

Annual Report at Divisional Level

1977 - 1986

(in Mobilisation & Statistics)

District	Division	Population.			
		1937	1947	1960	1966
AL DARB AL AHMUR	1- Al Mangawi	1472	2342	3322	2320
	2- Darb Saada	5176	8877	10303	10441
	3- Taht Al Rab	3949	8285	8224	7536
	4- Al Combia	6335	8685	8625	8357
	5- Al Dawoudia	5451	8270	10257	10466
	6- Al Soukougia	5304	7720	8662	8905
	7- Al Agnak	2530	2538	2975	2720
	8- Al Ghoukia	4947	7435	8174	8242
	9- Harat El Roum	6070	8698	10574	10637
	10- Al Hogarbelin	7087	11089	12400	12867
	11- Al Batnia	6582	10622	11520	12052
	12- Al DARB AL AHMUR	2381	4339	6513	5427
	13- Darb Shaulan	4922	8131	10861	10789
	14- Souk Al Silah	4510	8562	11843	12620
	15- Bab Al WAZIK	3326	4713	7731	8267
	16- Al Koukawrin	5151	8620	8206	7641
Total Population in District.		77512	120263	136357	138267
		Rate of Annual Incr.	5.52%	1.06%	0.22%
TOTAL POPULATION OF THE AREA		134224	231514	262220	277517
		Rate of Annual Incr.	5.9%	0.9%	1.1%

District	Population in		Religion		
	M	F	Muslims	Christians	Jews Others
Division	1966				
Sub District					
1. Sub District	12203	6221	12153	13	—
Total in District	12203	6221	12153	13	—
PT Bamalia	12040	6224	6516	12588	652
1- Mr. Shaamir	2941	1403	1442	566	2885
2- Mr. Sorein	2941	1403	1442	566	2885
3- Kigand Robin	6172	3211	2968	5757	231
4- Mr. Khoroufian	6641	3222	3288	6491	120
5- Mr. Foufou	5418	2115	2706	5376	43
6- Khan Kality	3273	2021	1788	3249	30
7- Mr. Samak	2292	4222	4159	9339	47
8- Mr. Otaof	12046	5275	6068	2033	12
9- Kase Mr. Shouk	11486	5221	5595	11463	22
10- Mr. Mousah	5672	3044	2628	5672	—
11- Mr. DAKKAWA	12143	6196	5968	12129	12
PT Kharifa	9658	4676	2662	4225	50
1- Mr. Mafum	2658	1322	2662	—	—
2- Mr. Mafum	2658	1322	2662	—	—
Total in District	34262	17162	29744	121	—

Distribution of Population of the Districts
 Source: Central Agency for

AL DARB at Division level (By Sex and Religion)

Public Mobilisation & Statistics

Census

District Division	Populatio m 1966	Sex		Religion			
		M	F	Muslims	Christians	Jews	Others
AL DARB AL AHMUR							
1- Al Hamzawi	3320	1252	1068	2264	48	1	7
2- Darb Saada	10448	5327	2104	10201	133	7	-
3- Taht Al Kab	7586	3824	3762	7542	54	-	-
4- Al Cerabia	3257	4649	4608	3246	11	-	-
5- Al Dawoudia	10466	5384	5192	10411	55	-	-
6- Al Sourouya	8305	4471	4534	8670	126	-	-
7- Al Aghrak	3820	1635	1185	2707	73	-	-
8- Al Souria	8843	5051	4791	8713	83	-	-
9- Hadd Et Koum	10687	5549	5148	10214	382	-	-
10- Al Mojankelin	12867	6581	6286	12313	55	-	-
11- Al Batnia	12052	6088	5824	12020	32	-	-
12- Al Darb Al Ahmar	5437	3714	2782	3416	31	-	-
13- Darb Saalan	10783	5517	5282	10763	20	-	-
14- Sour Al Sitar	15620	6601	7013	15544	76	-	-
15- Sour Al Nazim	5267	4252	4015	5244	23	-	-
16- Al Kouzawin	3541	1817	1724	3600	41	-	-
Total in District	135387	70142	69020	137702	1130	8	7
G.Total in the AREA	217311	141543	136034	211400	2357	204	10
%	100%	51%	48%	87%	51%	9%	

Distribution of Population at

Source 73

District		Distribution of TUF							
		- 1	1- 4	5 - 9	10 - 14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34
Sab Al Shareya	Males	153	755	971	903	663	429	352	400
	Females	252	735	936	720	624	429	448	540
	Total	405	1490	1907	1623	1287	858	800	940
AL Gamalia	Males	1413	5770	6360	5978	4062	3415	3020	3000
	Females	1431	5327	6668	5665	3787	3022	3423	2662
	Total	2844	11097	13028	11643	7849	6437	6443	5662
AL Khalifa	Males	344	1360	1627	1502	233	841	287	713
	Females	335	1313	1602	1400	351	819	502	757
	Total	679	2673	3229	2902	584	1660	789	1470
AL Darb al Ahmar	Males	3123	5407	10601	3812	6332	3401	4635	7102
	Females	3180	3100	10507	3034	6034	4761	5045	4111
	Total	6303	8507	21108	6846	12366	8162	9680	11213
The Area	Males	4069	15341	20043	16027	11800	10233	7020	5717
	Females	4206	10730	10474	16350	11317	3067	3725	762
	Total	8275	26071	30517	32377	23117	13300	10745	6379

Table 1

Distribution of Population at

Sources

District		Distribution of Pop							
		- 1	1- 4	5 - 9	10 - 14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34
Sab Al Shareya	Males	183	753	971	903	553	429	252	400
	Females	252	799	938	720	524	429	446	343
	Total	435	1552	1909	1623	1077	858	698	743
AL Gamalia	Males	1413	5770	6962	5975	4062	3413	3030	3001
	Females	1401	5527	6669	5665	3787	3052	3423	2667
	Total	2814	11297	13631	11640	7849	6465	6453	5668
AL Khalifa	Males	344	1360	1629	1502	833	841	767	729
	Females	333	1313	1602	1450	851	819	802	754
	Total	677	2673	3231	2952	1684	1660	1569	1483
AL Darb AL Ahmar	Males	3123	5427	10621	9219	6092	5421	4673	4024
	Females	2150	5100	10305	9024	6054	4761	3050	4211
	Total	4273	10527	20926	18243	12146	10182	7723	8235
The Area	Males	4069	16291	20035	17607	11200	10133	8315	7777
	Females	4206	15730	19474	16369	11217	9067	8725	7162
	Total	8275	32021	39509	33976	22417	19200	17040	14939

(2)

Districts level (By age)

360 classes

Ration according to age									Total
37-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+	
743	211	337	241	118	137	43	51	52	8026
1400	303	313	201	98	125	44	84	60	5207
1343	546	450	442	317	262	93	136	112	11874
222	2262	1754	1774	1206	1123	470	476	384	45012
206	1710	1113	1246	933	260	623	510	254	63252
248	4060	3563	3220	1305	318	302	396	748	22171
653	560	434	394	275	263	132	103	93	11070
678	452	413	363	273	245	125	110	117	10507
1376	2017	916	747	353	405	267	212	210	31327
4283	2581	2715	2730	1504	1736	743	702	506	70162
7331	2320	2471	2433	1135	1652	246	257	522	66033
3074	6021	5246	5133	3403	3352	1034	1430	1023	126547
5262	6720	3562	5142	3104	2173	1403	1322	1042	153524
535	2421	4712	4343	2470	2332	1137	1421	1052	121612
7387	2442	10117	3633	5314	6271	2347	2724	2032	220702

Table

Labour distribution in
(By occ

Source 1966

Total labour	Teaching	Administrative works	writing works	Trade	Agriculture and Fishing
144203	2891	1070	5387	14434	270
100%	2.1%	.74%	3.74%	10.01%	.19%

A

the Fatimid Cairo
(population)

census

Mining and Quarrying	Transportation and Communications	Craft Industry	leisure and Sport Services	Non Classified	Unemployed
9	3001	28491	10190	2382	76068
,01%	2,08%	19,76%	7,07%	1,65%	52,75%

Table

Distribution of Dwellings in
by No.

Source: Housing Research 1966

District	Division	Total No of Dwellings	Distribution of Dwellings according to No of Rooms					
			1	2	3	4	5	6 & More
Bab El Shareya	1- Bab el Shareya	2629	863	930	637	170	12	11
	Total in District	2629	863	930	637	170	12	11
Al Ganalia	1- Al Shokani	2331	1154	540	515	195	20	3
	2- Ben Al Sourin	513	276	106	73	34	13	7
	3- Al Youssef Al Katar	1140	357	401	273	79	21	3
	4- Al Youssef Al Fakih	602	263	156	139	26	3	-
	5- Al Khoroufich	731	226	153	172	51	12	2
	6- Bab Al Foutouh	351	311	217	256	43	14	4
	7- Khou Kabilg	653	201	183	173	53	20	10
	8- Al Ganalia	1432	343	333	203	32	12	7
	9- Al Outouk	2232	1363	222	233	35	3	2
	10- Khou Al Sheik	2036	320	610	412	75	20	5
	11- Al Houssein	302	276	262	322	126	10	6
	12- Al DARRASSA	2313	1017	327	323	29	2	3
Total in District		15223	7233	4437	3073	340	147	62
Al Khalifa	1- Al Mahjar	2633	1044	733	587	263	32	24
	2- Al Matreba	1824	350	523	312	26	7	3
	Total in District	4507	2024	1276	899	319	39	27

(3)

in the Fatinid Cairo at divisions level
(Rooms)

1) Central Agency for Public Mobilization & Statistics.

District	Division	Total No of Dwellings	Distribution of Dwellings according to No of Rooms						
			1	2	3	4	5	6 & More	
Al Darb Al Ahmar	1- Al Hamawi	768	220	208	165	103	34	28	
	2- Darb Saada	1688	320	328	652	324	48	16	
	3- Taht Al Rab	1347	478	375	342	126	11	10	
	4- Al Corabia	1476	387	411	438	154	21	10	
	5- Al Dawoudia	1863	601	650	529	158	13	12	
	6- Al Saouqia	1603	461	365	440	247	63	21	
	7- Al Azhar	533	155	179	168	53	10	5	
	8- Al Shoukia	1578	386	433	431	36	13	4	
	9- Harat El Roum	1632	663	486	397	32	27	11	
	10- Al Hojarbein	2030	328	632	486	144	23	10	
	11- Al Batnia	2130	1022	512	441	103	20	14	
	12- Al Darb Al Ahmar	832	388	247	259	75	8	6	
	13- Darb Saadan	2016	1022	514	360	34	11	13	
	14- Souk Al Bileh	2326	612	587	787	279	53	15	
	15- Bab Al Wazir	1407	622	405	238	72	10	10	
	16- Al Koussourin	266	236	143	58	32	10	1	
Total in District		24444	8803	6608	6276	3133	401	181	
Total in The		110	47323	13104	13061	10736	2443	556	237
AREA		%	100	40,4	37,6	24,8	7,4	1,2	0,6

Table

Urban Population Density
at Divisions

Sources : Population from 1966

District	Division	Area Feddan	Population in 1966	Density Pers./Feddan
Bab EL Shareya	1- Bab EL Shareya	17.28	122.3	706
	Total of Divisions.	17.28	122.3	706
AL Gamalia	1. AL Sharani	42.53	13240	311
	2- Ben AL Sourin	18.30	2941	160
	3- Alyahoud AL Rabah	11.67	6173	529
	4- Alyahoud AL Fakih	5.96	3535	013
	5- AL Khennouf	14.06	6641	472
	6- Bab AL Foutah	19.74	5419	274
	7- Khan Kality	18.26	3874	212
	8- AL Gamalia	16.04	8392	523
	9- AL Boutouf	16.15	12046	751
	10- Kasr AL Bouk	15.61	11496	736
	11- AL Houssein	16.93	0672	335
	12- AL Durkassa.	154.37	12148	79
	Total of Divisions	349.62	910.82	26.2
AL Khalifa	1- AL Melgar	55.86	26689	478
	2- AL Hattaba	111.62	8176	73
	Total of Divisions.	167.48	34865	208

at the Fatimid Lake level

Census - Areas by geometrical measurement

District	Division	Area in Feddan	Population in 1966	Density Pops./Feddan
AL Darb AL Ahmar	1- AL Haragawi	14.33	2320	162
	2- Darb Saadia	44.01	10441	237
	3- Tahat AL Rab	20.66	7596	367
	4- AL Corabin	26.37	1257	301
	5- AL Dawoudia	19.52	10466	536
	6- AL Soukougia	10.74	2855	559
	7- AL Aghna	13.73	2825	205
	8- AL Ghouria	15.25	9842	645
	9- Haret El Roum	21.31	10697	502
	10- AL Mogarbelin	28.63	12867	419
	11- AL Batnia	20.94	12052	575
	12- AL Darb AL Ahmar	7.07	5437	769
	13- Darb Shealan	14.73	10799	921
	14- Souk AL Silah	23.79	13620	573
	15- Rab. AL Magir	12.31	8267	671
	16- AL Haragawin.	17.55	3641	207
Total of Divisions		312.94	138927	444
Total of the Area.		847.32	277577	327

Table

Actual Land Uses

Source : Site survey

Land Use	Area in Feddan
Residential use	1 4 2
Residential / Commercial / Craft. ind.	1 2 6
Commercial use	5 2
Commercial / Craft industry	2 3
Cultural & Educational services	3 3
Public buildings	1 2
Religious buildings & Monuments	4 4
Ways, Roads and News	1 4 4
Open spaces & slums	3 5
Open Squares.	3
Total	6 1 4

(6)

of the Fatimid Cairo

and inspection.

% of total area	Observations.
23.1	The areas shown in this table exclude areas occupied by cemeteries, the citadel with its annexes, the hills and areas east of Old Cairo wall. which are approx. 233 Feddans.
20.5	
8.5	
3.8	
5.4	
1.9	
7.2	
23.5	
5.7	
0.4	
100.0	

Table

Building classification in the Faticas
(Fig 10)

Source: Housing research (1966) (Table)

District	Division	Distribution of Buildings				
		1	2	3	4	5
Bab El Sha Reya	1- Bab El Shaneya	77	73	99	144	54
	Total in District	77	78	99	144	54
Al Gamalia	1- Al Sharani	146	85	134	61	13
	2- Ben Al Sourin	14	22	29	20	-
	3- Al yahoud El Raban	32	25	51	43	22
	4- Al yahoud El Faniin	21	22	26	27	-
	5- Al Khonoufiah	21	21	26	29	4
	6- Bab Al Foutouh	27	20	25	25	27
	7- Khan Kalily	36	34	35	37	10
	8- Al Gamalia	24	28	39	61	35
	9- Al Outouf	79	105	142	103	24
	10- Kasr Al Shouk	45	57	80	146	43
	11- Al Houssein	33	31	34	48	2
	12- Al Darassa	48	63	101	148	64
	Total in District	531	513	722	748	276
Al Khalifa	1- Al Nahgar	133	97	151	103	35
	2- Al Battaba	96	123	165	53	2
	Total in District	229	220	316	156	37

at Divisions & Districts level
of storages)

Central Agency for public Mobilisation & Statistics

in each Division according to No of storages.						Total
6	7	8	9	10	Not shown	
12	4	1	—	13	7	489
12	4	1	—	13	7	489
2	—	—	—	1	6	453
1	1	2	—	—	—	93
8	3	—	—	4	11	199
1	—	1	1	1	2	106
6	—	—	—	1	21	129
6	1	1	2	1	5	140
1	1	—	—	1	5	160
12	—	—	—	1	—	205
4	2	—	—	14	3	476
12	1	—	—	5	5	394
5	—	1	—	6	8	187
5	7	1	—	3	7	457
73	16	6	3	38	73	2999
12	5	3	—	10	3	552
1	—	—	—	2	17	469
13	5	3	—	12	20	1021

Table

District	Division	Distribution of Buildings					
		1	2	3	4	5	
AL Darb AL Ahmar	1- Al Hamzawi	88	38	24	15	13	
	2- Darb Saada	119	37	62	62	21	
	3- Taht Al Rab	33	44	52	64	48	
	4- Al Corabia	75	44	45	86	21	
	5- Al Dawoudia	61	41	55	82	21	
	6- Al Sourozia	46	45	63	75	34	
	7- Al Azhar	31	21	15	18	6	
	8- Al Ibounia	41	36	44	27	13	
	9- Haret Al Roum	29	44	60	84	12	
	10- Al Rogar belin	137	76	90	97	27	
	11- Al Fatnia	123	57	33	114	22	
	12- Al Darb Al Ahmar	101	27	42	49	23	
	13- Darb Shaulan	36	53	124	119	28	
	14- Souk Al Silah	126	66	103	102	18	
	15- Bab Al Wagir	81	52	63	67	16	
	16- Al Morgawrin	163	10	13	18	10	
Total in District		1423	675	175	1170	410	
G. Total in the Area.		N°....	2366	1436	3115	3318	572
		%....	23,5%	18,3%	21,5	25	2

Definition of a building according to the Central Agency for Public Mobilization & Statistics Tables:

"A building is any structure standing by its own or temporarily fast to the ground on or in the water, built and other materials, used for living, working, etc.

The Definition excludes Electricity Kiosks, bus stops, bridges

(7) B

each Division according to No of Storeys						Total
6	7	8	9	10	Not shown	
8	4	7	3	12	1	1 2 0
30	5	2	-	3	5	3 6 3
8	2	-	-	13	2	3 1 6
4	-	-	-	14	14	3 2 6
17	6	3	-	3	10	3 2 2
7	6	2	-	4	8	2 3 0
3	1	5	-	3	-	1 1 4
3	3	1	-	3	20	2 7 1
3	-	-	1	5	11	2 0 3
3	3	-	-	13	15	5 2 0
3	1	1	1	8	10	4 5 4
3	-	-	-	1	-	2 4 4
8	1	-	-	14	7	4 5 0
11	2	-	-	21	13	5 1 6
1	-	-	-	4	7	2 3 7
2	-	-	-	-	-	2 3 0
114	33	20	5	110	123	5 1 4 7
212	58	30	8	173	323	3 6 5 6
← 5, 0 →					3, 3	100

if fixed or supported permanently
by stones, bricks, clay, Reed ditches
both and for paving.
and similar structures

Public Services connections

Sources: Central agency for

District	Division	Building situation according to water connection					
		Public	private	Company subscribers	None	Not shown	Total
Bab El Shareya	1. Bab El Shareya	353	40	1	26	3	457
	Total in District	353	40	1	26	3	457
AL Gamalia	1. Al Sharani	314	11	25	31	4	378
	2. Ben Al Sourin	53	6	-	17	2	84
	3. Al yehoud Al Raben	153	-	-	6	6	171
	4. Al yehoud Al Farin	78	-	-	5	2	85
	5. Al Khoronjish	83	-	-	2	22	117
	6. Bab Al Foutouh	110	3	-	1	9	123
	7. Khan Kalily	116	1	-	4	12	133
	8. Al Gamalia	157	14	-	11	6	187
	9. Al Outouf	325	31	-	23	4	442
	10. Kasr Al Shouk	323	-	-	30	5	364
	11. Al Houssein	113	-	1	13	11	154
	12. AL DARRASSA	344	46	4	21	5	450
	Total in District	3213	112	33	324	88	3670
AL Khalifa	1. AL Nahgar	412	18	6	30	11	527
	2. AL Hattaba	243	1	43	146	8	445
	Total in District	660	19	51	326	13	875

Residential buildings of the Fatimid Cairo

for public mobilization & statistics

Building situation according to Sewerage Connec.						Bldg. situation according to Electricity Conn.			
Public	Private	Company Subscriber	None	Not shown	Total	Connected	Not connected	Not shown	Total
373	52	-	30	3	457	361	34	2	457
373	52	-	30	2	457	361	34	2	457
304	22	19	23	4	372	289	25	4	378
50	21	-	3	4	84	50	32	2	84
158	-	-	7	6	171	142	27	2	171
77	-	-	5	3	85	75	8	2	85
92	-	-	2	23	117	92	2	16	117
83	3	-	2	25	123	83	2	23	123
113	-	-	4	14	153	113	4	10	133
161	3	-	13	5	198	133	44	11	188
339	47	3	46	8	443	270	162	10	442
316	15	2	25	6	364	261	37	6	364
116	-	-	16	12	154	127	15	12	154
346	43	3	33	5	420	233	126	5	420
270	162	30	131	114	3670	1322	603	106	3670
330	31	3	111	22	527	343	170	9	527
25	22	29	267	3	443	242	137	3	442
25	150	32	278	20	375	230	247	18	375

Public Services Connections in F.C.

District	Division	Building situation according to water connection					
		Public	private	Company subscriber	Done	Not shown	Total
AL Darb AL Ahmar	1- AL Nauzawi	78	1	—	10	8	91
	2- Darb Saada	257	3	—	12	15	287
	3- Telt Al Rab	208	3	—	46	10	267
	4- AL Okrabia	245	11	—	4	10	270
	5- AL Izwoudia	259	1	—	12	17	289
	6- AL Sourougia	241	16	—	—	12	269
	7- AL Hajar	59	—	—	18	1	78
	8- AL Souria	218	7	—	8	21	254
	9- Harat El Roum	243	3	—	29	13	288
	10- AL Hagarbalin	428	32	—	12	3	475
	11- AL Batnia	272	3	—	144	8	427
	12- AL Darb AL Ahmar	197	13	—	3	3	216
	13- Darb Shaalan	287	56	1	67	6	417
	14- Souk Al Silah	423	16	—	29	10	478
	15- Bab AL Wajin	208	66	—	4	—	278
	16- AL Hongaouin.	62	—	—	143	—	211
	Total in District.	3633	231	1	547	127	4615
	G. Total in the Area	6260	402	36	1023	346	8117

Central buildings of the Federal Govt

Building situation according to Sanitary Connection					Bldg. situation according to Electricity Conn				
Public	Private	Company subscriber	None	Not shown	Total	Connected	Not connected	Not shown	Total
79	1	—	9	2	91	83	7	1	91
33	7	6	28	14	297	243	31	13	287
186	7	—	48	10	261	158	92	10	261
83	12	1	5	19	220	250	27	13	290
43	1	2	16	21	293	227	56	6	289
36	23	—	2	12	269	222	34	12	268
53	10	—	2	1	78	63	14	1	78
14	8	—	2	24	254	203	31	20	254
12	20	1	41	14	298	203	70	15	288
413	49	3	7	10	481	368	104	8	481
53	70	2	25	7	457	213	200	3	427
53	41	1	3	3	206	154	50	3	206
450	70	—	71	6	427	245	176	6	427
32	46	—	30	10	478	322	86	10	478
497	34	3	4	—	278	182	36	—	278
65	12	3	20	—	211	23	182	—	211
462	512	21	462	146	4615	2234	1106	125	4615
6223	586	23	1064	232	5717	6140	2326	251	5717

Table

Distribution of Dwellings in the F. A. (by monthly rent)

Sources: Housing research (1966) - Central

District	Division	Total N ^o of Dwellings	Distribution of Dwellings according to monthly rent				
			Less than L.E. 1,0	L.E. 1-5	L.E. 5-10	L.E. 10-15	More than L.E. 15,0
Bab El Shareya	1- Bab El Shareya	2231	243	1123	706	171	26
	Total in District	2231	243	1123	706	171	26
Al Gamalia	1- Al Sharahi	2147	222	1119	565	121	35
	2- Ben Al Sourin	434	59	233	93	36	13
	3- Al yahoud Al Raban	1020	43	465	346	123	39
	4- Al yahoud Al Famin	542	20	326	147	44	5
	5- Al Khokan fish	618	48	326	166	53	15
	6- Bab Al Fostouh	813	152	292	211	133	36
	7- Khan Kabilij	290	53	207	134	75	13
	8- Al Gamalia	1333	220	721	265	47	11
	9- Al Outouf	2202	415	1334	394	62	7
	10- Kasr Al Shouk	1376	234	1144	495	37	8
	11- Al Houssain	770	63	355	275	76	25
	12- Al Darrassa.	2233	262	1215	553	162	35
	Total in District	14724	1951	7303	3637	1169	243
Al Khalifa	1- Al Nahgar	2453	300	1253	643	256	25
	2- Al Mattaba	1731	327	1161	267	33	3
	Total in District.	4264	637	2410	910	289	28

(10)

and Cairo at Divisions level
(cont.)

Agency for Public Mobilisation & Statistics.

District	Division	Total No of Dwellings	Distribution of Dwellings according to monthly rent					
			less than L.E. 1.0	L.E. 1-3	L.E. 3-5	L.E. 5-7	More than L.E. 7.0	
At Darb AL Ahmar	1- Al Hanguwi	535	95	145	120	58	117	
	2- Darb Saada	1527	86	551	621	233	51	
	3- Tabt Al Rab	1221	126	514	442	122	47	
	4- Al Corabia	1412	104	517	640	135	16	
	5- Al Dawoudia	1893	92	744	655	314	92	
	6- Al Searouja	1371	94	444	473	238	122	
	7- Al Aghar	459	52	141	161	90	24	
	8- Al Shouria	1452	156	736	398	115	53	
	9- Haret EL Roum	1507	200	782	447	65	14	
	10- Al Kogakbia	2183	214	1156	611	114	23	
	11- Al Batriia	2020	307	1174	459	73	17	
	12- Al Durb Al Ahmar	953	111	443	338	63	8	
	13- Darb Shazlan	1961	267	1120	375	77	22	
	14- Souk Al Silah	2235	163	845	939	245	43	
	15- Bab Al Wazin	1326	194	778	328	39	7	
	16- Al Hanguwin.	335	113	138	64	19	1	
Total in District		22477	2431	10231	7071	2045	612	
Total in the		N ^o	42756	2147	21733	12324	3619	332
AREA		%	100	11.5	49.7	28.1	8.3	2.1

Table

Number of persons in
 No of families & persons of
 (By kind
 Sources: Census Agency for the

District	Division	Living families		Marital families	
		No of families	No of persons	No of families	No of persons
Shabari	Shabari	1- Shabari	206	1065	2412
		2- Tehsil Shabari	568	2876	496
Gawalia	Gawalia	3- Tehsil Gawalia	1210	6145	1108
		4- Tehsil Gawalia	803	3996	647
		5- Tehsil Gawalia	796	4029	702
		6- Tehsil Gawalia	1194	5163	844
		7- Tehsil Gawalia	515	2754	675
		8- Tehsil Gawalia	1714	8123	1522
		9- Tehsil Gawalia	2471	11631	1924
		10- Tehsil Gawalia	2253	11262	1873
		11- Tehsil Gawalia	1537	5436	841
		12- Tehsil Gawalia	2474	11868	2025
Total in District	Total in District		19637	51583	15225
			2162	10293	2217
Shabari	Shabari	1- Shabari	2162	10293	2217
		Total in District	2162	10293	2217
Khatwa	Khatwa	1- Khatwa	2800	14222	2647
		2- Khatwa	1970	5425	1612
Total in District	Total in District		4770	19647	4259
			2162	10293	2217

the Fatimid Cairo at Divisions level
of families)
of Mobilisation & Statistics.

District	Division	Living families		Marital families	
		N° of families	N° of persons	N° of families	N° of persons
Al Darb Al Ahmar	1- Al Hanzawi	425	2561	364	1853
	2- Darb Saada	2004	11233	1773	10378
	3- Taht Al Rab	1396	7346	1436	7773
	4- Al Corabia	1759	3177	1540	8703
	5- Al Dawoudia	2246	10571	1821	10156
	6- Al Soukouria	1809	8371	1661	8516
	7- Al Azhar	490	2322	412	2263
	8- Al Ghouria	2325	9662	1738	8032
	9- Harat Al Kaim	2065	10334	1951	9936
	10- Al Kogaklein	2563	13274	2452	12934
	11- Al Batnia	2741	12052	2236	11562
	12- Al Darb Al Ahmar	1216	5574	1034	5460
	13- Darb Shaalan	2201	11213	2010	10422
	14- Souk Al Sirah	2620	13353	2474	13623
	15- Bab Al Wazir	1683	8177	1433	7773
	16- Al Koukourin.	724	3670	657	3292
Total in District.		29483	141352	25014	123915
Total in the AREA		56452	267556	47216	252230

and 15 in the Fatimid Cairo at Divisions level
 (living and working)
 Mobilization & Statistics

District	Division	Marital families	Marital families	%
		Supporters. in the area	Supporters working in the area	
Al Darb Al Ahmar	1. Al Hanguji	376	203	
	2. Darb Saada	1788	1130	
	3. Taht Al Rab	1454	715	
	4. Al Corabia	1548	810	
	5. Al Dawoudia	1841	1183	
	6. Al Sourongia	1667	755	
	7. Al Ahar	413	254	
	8. Al Ghouria	1761	1250	
	9. Haret El Roum	1965	1257	
	10. Al Hegarbelin	2468	1462	
	11. Al Batnia	2247	1473	
	12. Al Darb Al Ahmar	1054	586	
	13. Darb Shalau	2011	1331	
	14. Souk Al Silah	2482	1251	
	15. Bab Al Wagia	1460	801	
	16. Al Hougawzin	661	346	
	Total in District	25126	14873	59%
G. Total in the AREA.		47876	29003	60%

of Education Services in the Fatimid Cairo Area

a survey to the Area.

N ^o of Students		N ^o of Classes	Condition of Buildings	Nature of Buildings		
Girls	Total			Designed as School	House	Moukrent
—	—	—	Not in work for alterations			1
—	413	14	Not efficient for work	1		
—	am 628 Pm 324	12	A building of the Organisation	1		
202	504	7	Not efficient for work		1	
—	am 467 Pm 475	11	A building of the Organisation	1		
—	122	3	Not efficient for work			1
—	300	3	must be removed from no 66			1
329	653	13 am.	A building of the Organisation	1		
	640	13 Pm.				
339	646	13 am.	" " " " "	1		
336	632	13 Pm.				
313	702	15	" " " " "	1		
—	187	5	good Condition	1		
266	504	10 Pm.	A building of the Organisation	1		
372	630	13 am.				
—	490	17	Primary } Fair Condition	1		
—	95	2	Infantine }			
391	639	13 am.	A building of the Organisation	1		

	School	Address	Kind of School	N ^o of Periods am. - Pm.	Pay
34	Al Shahid Mohamed Houbarek	21 Al Gouria street	Mixed	2	no 305
35	Al Imam Yehya	Al Roum street	Mixed	1	-
36	Gaohar Al Kaïd	157 Gaohar Al Kaïd	Girls	1	-
37	Al Manouti Al Houssaini	13 Darb Al Karazin	Mixed	1	110
38	Al Fardous	17 Al Mansouria street	Mixed	2	21 40
39	Al Imam Aly	17 Al Mansouria street	Mixed	2	68 65.5
40	Al Zahrat	10 Attafat Sayed	Mixed	2	24 3
41	Al Banat	" " "	Mixed	2	33 4
42	Al Gamalia	11 Al Gamalia street	Mixed	1	-
43	Khan Kalily	12 Attafat Ahmed Pacha	Mixed	1	-
44	Bibars	Al Gamalia	Mixed	1	304
45	Al Faififia	16 Al Gamalia street	Mixed	1	35
46	Amir Al Gouyoush	16 Haret Kormoz	Mixed	1	1
47	Al Bissat	25 Al Karazin street	Mixed	2	75 30
48	Al Gamalia Al Moush taraka	20 " " "	Mixed	2	25 35

No of Students		No of Classes	Condition of Building	Nature of Building		
Girls	Total			Designated as School	House	Home work
87	800	16 am.	A building of the Organisation	1		
134	813	16 p.m.	" " " " "	1		
447	637	13 am.	" " " " "	1		
380	656	12 pm.	" " " " "	1		
60	953	13	" " " " "	1		
271	571	11 am.	" " " " "	1		
269	553	11 pm.	" " " " "	1		
259	601	12 am.	" " " " "	1		
282	607	12 pm.	" " " " "	1		
355	746	15 am.	" " " " "	1		
388	741	15 pm.	" " " " "	1		
269	527	10 am.	" " " " "	1		
304	536	11 pm.	" " " " "	1		
113	113	3	Not efficient for work		1	
	247	7	" " " " "		1	
139	427	11	" " " " "		1	
-	179	6	Not existing		1	
175	363	8 am.	" " " " "		1	
129	356	8 pm.	Fair Condition	1		
223	563	8 am.	A building of the Organisation	1		
316	615	10 pm.	" " " " "		1	
153	340	8	Not efficient for work		1	
379	576	11 am.	A building of the Organisation	1		
-	532	10 pm.	" " " " "		1	
114	223	6	Not efficient for work		1	
40	80	2	" " " " "		1	
25	40	2 am.	" " " " "		1	
25	55	9 pm.	" " " " "		1	

Table

	School	Address	Kind of School	No of Periods am.-Pm.	Boys
16	Al Houez Lesin Allah	1 Tiba street	Mixed	2	703 63
17	Al Shaakany	4 Attafat Al Shanfii - Sikat Bourgoovan	Mixed	2	180 86
18	Al B akay	44 Sikat Bourgoovan	Mixed	2	533
19	Mahmud Sami Al Bakoudi	2 Darb Al Hadbah - Kalna	Mixed	2	300 294
20	Al Radwania	28 Darb Al Agawat	Mixed	2	512 815
21	Al Sadat	Souk Al Silah	Mixed	2	51 553
22	Al Rifaii	79 Souk Al Silah street	Mixed	2	213 212
23	Mahmud Tahif Al Fataiat	Harret Bab Al Wajir	Girls	1	
24	Al Sheikh Sobh	53 Bab Al Wajir street	Mixed	1	
25	Al Habaa	54 Bab Al Wajir street	Mixed	1	302
26	Ouin Al Sultan Shaaban Al Ayharia	" " " " "	Boys	1	173 187
27	Salah Al Din	" " " " "	Mixed	2	161
28	Al Helmia	25 Darb Al Agawat	Mixed	2	245 233
29	Darb Al Agawat	44 Darb Al Agawat	Mixed	1	187
30	Ahmed Amin	7 Al Garcia street	Mixed	2	277
31	Al Shaab Al Nasry		Mixed	1	172
32	Imad Al Doussouki	Al Hagarbin street	Mixed	1	107
33	Al Saadany	" " "	Mixed	2	12

Nature of Building	Condition of Building	No of Students	No of Students		Total	Classes
			Boys	Girls		
As signed as House Non School	A building of the Organisation	15 am.	359	359	766	10 pm.
		15 am.	659	76	735	14 pm.
		13 pm.	49	598	648	13 pm.
		15 am.	65	36	711	15 am.
		13 pm.	29	392	641	13
		13	250	371	601	13
		13	328	347	612	13
		13	349	254	603	13
		15		-	721	15
		4			162	4
		14	304	357	661	14
		2	35	32	67	2
		7	111	152	262	7
		12	25	201	416	12
		12	230	195	425	12
10	2	362	414	10		
12	165	243	408	12		

	School	Address	Kind of School	No of Periods am.-Pm.	No Boys
	Preparatory				
1	Gawhar Al Sakely	Al Nabhala street- Darb Saada	Boys	1	470
2	St Joseph - Khroufisk	Al Sharany Al Farang	Boys	1	120
3	Bab Al Sharaya	65 Amir Al Goussah Al Gouani street	Boys	2	624 671
4	Al Selhdar	3 Al Kooz ledin Allah st. (Bab Al Foukch)	Boys	2	-
5	Al Shahid Mohamed Hassan	44 Darb Al Hsawatt Al Mogarbelin	Boys	2	51 427
6	Souk Al Silah (prop)	Al Inha street- Souk Al Silah	Girls	2	-
7	Al Houssain (prop)	19 Al Mansouria street	Girls	2	-
8	Al Houssain	10 Al Mashed Al Houssainy street	Boys	1	-
9	Al Mashed Al Khassa	Al Hjar - Foula street	Boys	1	302
	Secondary				
1	Al Tigarra Al Sinaia (Commercial school)	Amir Al Goussah Al Gouani	Girls	1	-
2	Al Darassa Al Sinaia	11 Darb Batout-off Mansouria street	Boys	1	411

N ^o of Students			N ^o of Classes	Condition of Building	Nature of Building		
Boys	Girls	Total			designed as school	House	House
470	-	470	13	A building of the Organisation	1		
190	-	190	6	Fair Condition	1		
634	-	634	16 am.	Some cracks exist - Fair	1		
631	-	631	16 pm.	Condition.			
	-	1322	25 am.	must be emptied from			
	-		24 pm.	now.			
571	-	571	13 am.	A building of the Organisation	1		
437	-	437	14 pm.	" " " " "			
	431	431	12 am.	" " " " "	1		
	304	304	3 pm.	" " " " "			
	631	631	18 am.	" " " " "	1		
	353	353	9 pm.	" " " " "			
	-	652	16	" " " " "	1		
282	-	282	7	Normal Condition	1		
	633	633	14	A building of the Organisation	1		
460	-	460	13	" " " " "	1		

European Sources

مراجع أجنبية

- Affagart, Greffin: Relation de Terre Sainte. Edited by J. Chavnon. Paris, V. Lecoffre, 1902.
- Dopp, P. H. • Le Caire Vu par Les voyageurs occidentaux du moyen âge. • Bull. de la Societé royale de géographie d’Egypte. Tome XXIII, 117—49; Tome XXIV, 115—62. Cairo, 1950—51 .
- Carre, J.M. : Voyageurs et Ecrivains Français en Egypte. Publications de L’Inst. Fr. A. O. 2 vols. Le Caire, 1932 .
- Leo Africanus (Al- Hassan ibn al- Wazzan). Description de L’Afrique . Translated and edited by A. Epaulard. Paris, A. Maisonneuve, 1956 .
- Piloti, Emmanuel. L’Egypte au Commencement du quinziesme siècle. Edited by P. H. Dopp. Cairo, 1950 .
- Thenaud Jean. Le Voyage d’Otremer . Edited by Charles Schefer. Paris, Ernest Leroux, 1834 .
- Casanova, p. : Reconstruction topographique de la Ville Fustat ou Misr Mem. I. F. A. O. Tome 35. Cairo 1919 .
- ☒ — Glerget, M. : Le Caire : Etude de géographie urbaine et d’histoire géographique. Le Caire, 1934 .
- Devonshire, R. L. : L’Egypte musulmane. Maison Freres Ed. Paris, 1926 .
- ✕ — Ebers, G. : Egypt : descriptive, historical and picturesque. 2 vols . London 1880—1883 .
- Fraser, : The City of the Caliphs. 1899 .
- Franz Pasha : Kairo, Leipzig 1903 .
- Hanotaux : Histoire de la Nation Egyptienne. Tome IV. L’ Egypte Musulmane par G. Wiet. Paris 1937 .
- Hay, R. : Illustrations of Cairo. (drawn by Browne) . Tilt and Bogue, London, 1840 .

- Jomard, M. : Description de la ville et de la Citadelle du Kaire .
Description de l'Egypte. Tome II. Etat . Moderne. p. 579—778. Paris,
1809—1822. 2nd edition.
- Lane — Poole, S. : The Story of Cairo. Dent. London 1902.
- Margoliotz, G. : Cairo, Damascus and Jerusalem 1907.
- Mehren, A. F. : Cåhireh og K-råfat. 2 vols. Kjobehavn 1869—70.
- Ravaisse, P. : Eseair sur l' historæ et a topographie du Caire d'apres
Maqrizi. Ier fasc. M. 489 — 80; III fasc. , 83—114. Mem. A. Fran. C.
Cairo 1886 — 89.
- Reynolds — Ball : The City of the Caliphs, Boston. London 1898.
- X - Rusell, D. : Medieval Cairo and the Monasteries of Wadi Natrun.
London 1962.
- X - Schmeil, M. : Le Caire : sa vie, Son histoire. Son peuple. Le Caire
1949.
- Salmon, Georges : Etudes sur la topographie du Caire Mem. de l'institut
français d' archeologie orientale, Tome VII. Cairo, 1902 .
- Wiet, Gaston : Cairo: City of Art and Commerce. University of Oklahoma
Press. 1964 .

۲۰۰

Islamic Architecture

- Ahmad Isa Bey : Histoire des Bimaristans (hospitals) à l'époque islamique Cairo 1928.
- Aly Bahgat & Albert Gabriel : Fouilles d'al — Fostat. pp. 128 . Paris 1921,
- Berchem, MaxVan : Notes d'archéologie arabe. J. Asiatique, 8^{ème} série, Tome XVII, XIX, Paris, 1891.
... .. : Corpus. Insc. Arab, (E'gypte, t. 1) Paris. 1894.
- Briggs, M, S : Mohammedan Architecture in Egypt and Palestine pp. 255. Clarendon Press, Oxford 1924 .
- Butler, A. J. : The Ancient Coptic Churches of Egypt. 2 vols.
- Casanova, P. : Histoire et description de la Citadelle du Caire. Mem. A. M. A. F. C. tome 6. Paris 1897 .
- Comite de Conservation des monuments de l'art arabe. Procès verboux des séances. 41 vols (1882—1963) Cairo.
- Coste, P. : Architecture arabe et Monuments du Caire. 1837—39 .
- Creswell, K. A. C. ; A Brief Chronology of the Muslim Monuments of, Egypt. Bull. de l'Institut Francais d'Archéologie Orientale, XVI, Cairo 1919 .
... .. : Early Muslim Architecture. 2 vols. Oxford 1932—40.
... .. : Archeological Researches at the Citadel of Cairo. Bull. de l'Inst. A. O. F. T. XXII 1924.
... .. : The Works of Sultan Bibars al-Bunduqdari in Egypt. Bull. de l'inst A. O. F. T. XXVI. Cairo 1926 .
... .. : La Mosquée de' Amru. Bull. del' Inst. A. O. F. T. XXXII, pp. (12 pls & 16 figs) . Cairo 1931,
... .. : Muslim Architecture in Egypt. 2 vols. (1952—1959)
- Davies R. O. C. : The Mosques of Cairo. Middle East Publications. Cairo 1940 .

AKA/A.

- Devonshire, R. L. : Some Cairo mosques and their Founders, London 1921 .
- : Quatre-vingts Mosquées. Le Cairo
- : Rambles in Cairo .
- Fattol, Antoine : Ibn Tulun's Mosque in Cairo. pp. 39 and 80 illus. Beyrouth 1960 .
- Kamel. Othman Ghaleb : Le Mikyas ou Nilomètre de l'île de Rodah. pp. 180 with 46 plates. Le Cairo 1951.
- Khan el-khalili : pp. 32 with illus. Cairo Tourist Adm. 1960. *Puccadilly*
- Lane—Poole, Stanley : The Art of the Saracens in Egypt.
- Mahmoud, Ahmad : Concise guide to the principal Arabic Monuments in Cairo.
- Mahmeud el—Gawhary : Ex—Royal Palaces in Egypt : from Moh. Aly to Farouk. with illus. Cairo 1954.
- Mayer, L.A. : The Buildings of Qaytbay, as described in his endowment deed. pp. 96 Text and Index. Probathejn, london 1938.
- Ministry of Wakfs : The Mosques of Egypt, from 21 H. (641) to 1365 H. (1916) 2 vols . with plates. Survey of Egypt. 1949 .
- Pauty, E : Les Palais et les Maisons d'époque musulmane au Cairo. with figs & Plates. Le Cairo 1932.
- : Les Hammams du Cairo. with figs. and plans Le Cairo 1933.
- : La Mosquée d'Ibn Toulun et ses environs. pp. 94 with illus. Le Cairo.
- Popper, W. : The Cairo Nilometer. University of California Press. 1951.
- Prisse D'Avennes : L'Art Arabe d'après les monuments du Kaire depuis le VIIe. siècle Jusqu'a le fin du XVIIIe. 2 édit. with 34 Pls. and 73 figs and 130 coloured, Morel Paris (1869—1877) .

- Ross, Dennison : The Art of Egypt through the Ages. Chapter on Muslim Architecture by K.A.C. Creswell. London 1931 .
- Sameh, K : The Architectural works of Abdel Rahman Ketkhuda in Cairo. Thesis, University of Cairo Library. Cairo 1947.
- Tarchi, Ugo : L'Architettura e l'arte musulmane in Egitto e nella Palestina . 18 pp. of text with 166 pls. and 47 figs. Crudo, Torino 1923 .
- Wiet, G. & L. Hautecoeur : Les Mosquées du Cairo. 2 vols. Paris, Ernest Leroux 1932.

Medieval Cairo · Dorothea Russell

484	Al Sakakini	السكاكين	٤٨٤
476	Ghamra	غمرة	٤٧٦
452	Midan Al Gueish (Square)	ميدان الجيش	٤٥٢
439	Al Zaher	الظاهر	٤٣٩
454	Al Houssania	الحسينية	٤٥٤
434	Birkat Al Ratly	بركة الرطل	٤٣٤
346	Al Fagalla	الفجالة	٣٤٦
363	Bab Al Shareya	باب الشريعة	٣٦٣
360	Bab Al Foutout	باب الفتوح	٣٦٠
292	Bab Al Bahr	باب البحر	٢٩٢
291	Al Azbakia	الازبكية	٢٩١
338	Al Mouski	الموسكي	٣٣٨
332	Al Gamalia	الجمالية	٣٣٢
333	Khan Kalily	خان الكليل	٣٣٣
203	Al Mounassra	المناصرة	٢٠٣
396	Al Ghouria	الغورية	٣٩٦
864	Al Darrassa	الدراسة	٨٦٤
264	Bab Al Khalk	باب الخلق	٢٦٤
259	Al Darb Al Ahmar	الدرب الاحمر	٢٥٩
223	Bab Al Wazir	باب الوزير	٢٢٣
155	Al Habania	الهابانية	١٥٥
214	Darb Al Gamamiz	درب الجمالين	٢١٤
160	Al Soukougia	السووجية	١٦٠
162	Al Helmia	الهلمية	١٦٢
144	Souk Al Silah	سوق السلاح	١٤٤
111	Al Souyoufiah	السيفوية	١١١
116	Berkat Al Fil	بركة الفيل	١١٦
102	Al Manshia	المنشية	١٠٢
106	Al Kalaa	القلعة	١٠٦
79	Al Sayeda	السيدة	٧٩
155	Al Habania	الهابانية	١٥٥
214	Darb Al Gamamiz	درب الجمالين	٢١٤
143	Midan Mohamed Ali (Square)	ميدان محمد علي	١٤٣
95	Midan Salah Al Din ()	ميدان صلاح الدين	٩٥
177	Midan Ahmad Maher ()	ميدان أحمد ماهر	١٧٧
312	Al Azhar Mosque	الجامع الازهر	٣١٢
269	Bab Zouila	باب زويلة	٢٦٩