

Mesopotamia, Syria and Transjordan in the Archibald Creswell Photograph Collection of the Biblioteca Berenson

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with contributions by Spyros Koulouris and Francesco Saliola



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Introduction

This volume presents the results of research that started in 2020 on the photographs of Mesopotamia, Syria and Transjordan in the Creswell collection, now at the Biblioteca Berenson of Villa I Tatti in Florence.

Keppel Archibald Cameron Creswell (1879-1974) was not only a pioneer in Islamic architecture studies, but also in the use of photography to document the architectural heritage of Egypt and the Near East.

As is well known, archaeology and photography flourished and developed together in the 19th century, in a relationship that has become increasingly close over time. The photographs covered in this volume date back to the 1920s-1930s — years which were particularly significant in the history of both disciplines. In those years the ‘Middle East’, as Alfred Thayer Mahan had first defined it a few years before,²⁰ assumed the role of strategic region for Western interests. As a result, it became a destination for travellers of all kinds and engaged in very different activities. From the point of view of archaeological research and study of antiquity in general, photographic documentation in those years increased considerably compared to the past. This happened because of the surge in archaeological research projects developed in a period that, after the fall of the Ottoman Empire, experienced the huge impact of European colonialism. Photographic techniques became accessible even to people who were not professional photographers, thus increasing the repertoires made directly by archaeologists, architects, engineers, geographers, and whoever else was directly involved in explorations and field work.

Creswell, therefore, was not the first person to photograph the monuments illustrated in his collection, but in many cases, he was the first true expert in architecture to do so.

Moreover, the fact that he photographed so many monuments in those years is of key significance for cultural heritage documentation: many of the monuments photographed, and especially many of their contexts, changed remarkably already in the immediately following years, due to the great urban changes initiated during the French and British Mandates and numerous archaeological excavations.

This would be more than sufficient to justify the attention paid to this collection.

However, there is also a further aspect of these photographs that is worth pointing out (and which, ultimately, is also the main reason that drove me into this research), which is the legacy of the Creswell collection: how it was formed, spread among different archives, and the fact that it is partly already known to the academic world but at the same time not yet catalogued or made accessible as a whole, with all the

resulting methodological issues related to the work still to be done.

My personal interest in early photography for archaeology is quite recent and, I must admit, dictated by an almost random fact: in 2010 I started working at the Archaeological Museum of Florence where, ‘thanks’ to the perennial shortage of personnel, I found a place in the Photographic Archive, even if my skills could be generously defined as ‘basic’. Since then, I began to study and deepen my understanding of this topic thanks to my work in the archive. For the most part, my job was to recover and enhance a large number of ancient photos, given that the Museum preserved (then and still now) many early documents, including photographs, yet to be inventoried.

Despite the experience gained in all these years, I still have the same feeling of initial ‘discomfort’ towards my work, driven by the awareness that I still lack the ability to balance an archaeological perspective with a photographic approach (it is always difficult for me to look at a photograph for the first time without being instinctively led to consider first of all its content rather than the photographic media used; this happens in most cases, and only sometimes the other way round). Obviously, this is a personal issue, but the general topic of the correct approach towards the use of early photographs for research deserves attention.

Today we are witnessing an increasing number of photographic repertoires of archaeological and historical-artistic interest which are accessible to the public, especially online. This is of course a good thing and we can only hope that this trend will continue. However, these collections of documents are often offered to the network without a critical study behind them, which takes into account both the history of the collection and an analysis of the subjects photographed. In these cases, the risk is that that repertoire, although theoretically accessible to all, in practice does not properly ‘reach’ the scholars of the disciplines for whom the information offered by the photographs could be important. But there is also an opposite problem in some ways. In the field of archaeological research — i.e., the one to which I belong and limit my remarks —, there has been a growing interest for some years now in the photographic archives of the 19th and early 20th century, with many projects focusing on the study, cataloguing and publication of documentation of photographic archives. Unfortunately, researchers with adequate archaeological expertise do not always have the same skills in archival research. In this case, the main risk is to use archival photography simply for gaining information on the represented subject, without considering all the details that can be obtained from studying the photographic *medium* as such: the photographer’s *modus operandi*, the reason for

²⁰ Mahan 1902; Koppes 1976.

choosing that subject instead of another, or the reason for photographing it that way, the comparison with any similar photographs of the same period, etc., are all elements that cannot be overlooked if we wish to ‘understand’ what is represented in the photograph. Finally, shared standards and common practices on the criteria used for publishing data by the archaeological community would help compare information from different projects.²¹

Creswell’s collection seemed to me, from the outset, an ideal subject to deal with these issues. Creswell’s photographs, in fact, are already known: there are copies in various archives, some of which are accessible online. In addition, there are already some specific studies on the subjects of some of his photographs.²² However, the data in the various archives are still catalogued and presented according to different systems and there is still no overall study of his work, especially with regard to the photographs of the geographic area in question.²³ This area was limited to Mesopotamia, Syria and Transjordan. The photographs dedicated to these regions can be considered similar and constitute a coherent group, compared to the groups of photographs of Turkey (mainly Istanbul) and North Africa. Palestine, also widely photographed by Creswell and which is certainly close to Syria and Transjordan, deserves a separate space of its own, in my opinion, especially when contextualising Creswell’s work with that of scholars who had preceded him in photographing sites and monuments: from this viewpoint, there is such a huge amount of documentation on Palestine that needs to be processed, making its separate study quite justified. It seemed appropriate, therefore, to narrow down this work to the three regions mentioned above. Indeed, even with this limitation, the work proved to be extremely demanding and it soon became clear that a broader scope would have made the project more difficult to implement.

Many of the sites and monuments photographed by Creswell are known and still standing, but there are many others (especially in Aleppo and Damascus) that no longer exist, or have been significantly modified. Creswell’s lack of knowledge of Arabic, and some

uncertainties in the handwritten names of the places, did not help the research. Even the simple location of the monuments was, in some cases, a hard task and was possible only thanks to the help of colleagues and experts from the individual regions. For this reason, it was decided to offer the reader a map, created by Francesco Saliola, in order to geolocate the monuments photographed on Google My Maps. The possibility to use the same data on Google Earth, viewing them on satellite photos with different chronology, allows viewers to appreciate how the contexts in which the monuments are located have changed, at least in the last 30 years.

Technical notes — A few notes regard the criterion used for choosing the photos for publication and for dating the monuments. In parallel with the study for the publication, all the images, once digitised, were uploaded on Hollis Images, the Harvard University repository which the Biblioteca Berenson is a member of, and were then made available for consultation. For this reason, I thought it would be appropriate in the volume to publish the images by selecting them in some cases and reproducing just one shot if the same subject was photographed in a similar manner in other photographs. Where this occurs, the similar images are mentioned in the Appendix 2, so that the reader can easily find the images that complete the set of photographs of that monument online.

The photographs have been slightly resized in the catalogue; their external frame has been eliminated to make them of equal size and present them in a neat and orderly fashion. The full footprint of the photographs can still be appreciated in the digital versions uploaded on Hollis Images.

On the rear, most of the photographs have handwritten notes in pencil, detailing the pictured subjects. They are essential to recognise and interpret the subject, especially when portraying monuments that have disappeared. However, in a very few cases, the captions can be misleading: generally, they are written in Creswell’s calligraphy, but in some cases, they have been clearly written by other unidentified people, probably at a later time. With regard to the notes in Creswell’s calligraphy, it should be noted that he often writes Arabic names with obvious transliteration errors. The handwritten notes in the captions of the catalogue are always placed between quotation marks (e.g., ‘Masyaf’). They are followed by [Cres.] when they are written in Creswell’s handwriting and by [Anon.] when the author is unknown (anonymous). A long dash — separates sentences/words that are visibly separated from each other (for example, the date of a monument is typically found in the upper right corner). Finally, many photographs have numbers on them, usually in the middle of the photographs. The numbers are written in pencil and are often not clearly legible. Most likely,

²¹ Even during the academic publication of an archive catalogue, the same principle that governs the cataloguing of the archive must apply, according to which the user’s interest and not that of the creator of the catalogue is essential. Cf. DACS 2019.0.3 – *Describing Archives. A Content Standard*: xiv: ‘Archivists make descriptive choices that impact how users find, identify, select and use archival records. To make wise choices about descriptive practices, archivists must develop and maintain an awareness of user needs and behaviours’ (https://files.archivists.org/pubs/DACS_2019.0.3_Version.pdf).

²² Northedge 1991; O’Kane 2009.

²³ An international project for reuniting all the archives in a single online platform has recently been launched: *The Creswell online network: documenting Islamic architecture through early photography* (Koulouris 2018).

they were added by one of Berenson's collaborators for a preliminary sorting of the photos in the collection in Florence. These numbers have not been included in the figure captions of this volume.

As for the dating of the monuments, this should always be understood as referring to the 'current era'; only in cases where this is earlier, the initials BCE (before current era) are indicated.

Finally, all URLs mentioned in the volume were last visited on December 20th, 2022.

Acknowledgments — This work could not have been possible without the great support of many colleagues and a number of institutions. My warmest thanks go to the staff of the Biblioteca Berenson, and especially to Spyros Koulouris, Giovanni Pagliarulo and Ilaria Della Monica, for allowing me to study and publish the photo collection.

Francesca Leoni, Alice Howard and Aimée Payton (Ashmolean Museum), Omniya Abdel Barr (Victoria & Albert Museum), Ola Seif (American University in Cairo), Joanne Bloom (Fine Arts Library, Harvard University) kindly provided information on the photos in the respective collections, allowing me to cross-check the data of the different archives.

Many colleagues provided valuable information on specific monuments and photos of their current state. In particular: Lidia Bettini, Laura Battini, Kathryn Brush, Janusz Byliński, Idris Bostan, Jennifer Celani, Giovanna De Palma, Gianluca Foschi, Piero Gilento, Haytham Hasan, Marc Lebeau, Balázs Major, Jean-Claude Margueron, Izabela Miszczak, Abdalrazzaq Moaz, Lobna Montasser, Giulia Annalinda Neglia, Alastair Northedge, Dick Osseman, Roberto Parenti, Pierre Sabatier, Eleanor Sheppard, Jehan Sherqo, Lasse Sommer Schütt, François Villeneuve, Daniel C. Waugh.

A special thanks goes to Ross Burns, who provided valuable assistance to locate several monuments in Syria.

Francesco Saliola developed the Google My Maps, Lisa Josephine Brucciani reviewed the English text of the volume, Chadi Hatoum translated the summary into Arabic, and Lucia Botarelli took care of resampling the images and of the volume's desktop layout.

Finally, my gratitude goes to David Davison, Ben Heaney, and Mike Schurer of the Archaeopress team for the highly professional assistance during the whole editorial process.

Firenze, January 24th, 2023
Stefano Anastasio

Appendix 4. Sites and monuments geolocation

by Francesco Saliola

Since the Antiquity and the Middle Ages, a need for locating peoples, events, roads and mythological creatures too, has inspired humans to draw maps. In our age of Global Navigation Satellite Systems and always-connected smart devices, that need is even more compelling.

Today, almost any newly created digital information is natively geolocated; the same is not true for old documentation. Therefore, digitising analogue pictures should take their relevant geolocation into consideration, especially when that position adds more value to the provided data, as in Archaeology or Architecture.

Several buildings that had been photographed by K.A.C. Creswell are still standing, and their geolocation was clearly known. Some other monuments, however, have been difficult to locate, since they were poorly documented or because they have gone ruined or destroyed since Creswell's time. When the proposed geolocation is not completely certain, their position is labelled as "Approximate". Some monuments could not be located at all, and they are listed as such. UTM metric coordinates (Easting, Northing) are provided with the relevant UTM grid zones, as referred to the WGS84 datum.

In order to provide users with an easy visual tool, we have decided to create a Google My Maps map: simple, usable, effective. The map will provide the same user experience many users are already familiar with. Furthermore, it will be quite easy for the author to update and make corrections to the data, so that information can be enhanced.

The map is available at:
<https://t.ly/DJpnK>

Mesopotamia

Al-Madain, Taq Kisra: Remains of a Sasanian palace, built in the middle of the 6th cent. *UTM coordinates:* 38S 460882 3661754.

Al-Ukhaidir, Fortress: Abbasid fortified residence, built in the second half of the 8th cent. *UTM coordinates:* 38S 368645 3590112.

Baghdad, al-Khulafa Minaret: The earliest mosque was probably built in the Abbasid period (10th cent.). It underwent numerous restorations and reconstructions. The minaret was built during the Ilkhanid period (13th cent.). *UTM coordinates:* 38S 443957 3689023.

Baghdad, al-Mirjaniya Madrasa: Madrasa built in the Jalayirid period (14th cent.). It was restored in the Ottoman period (18th cent.), and then in 1926, shortly before Creswell's visit. *UTM coordinates:* 38S 443544 3689029.

Baghdad, al-Mustansiriya Madrasa: Theological school commissioned by the Abbasid caliph al-Mustansir Billah in the 13th cent. *UTM coordinates:* 38S 443215 3688993.

Baghdad, Bab al-Wastani: One of the gates of the Abbasid city, built in the 13th cent. *UTM coordinates:* 38S 444550 3690445.

Baghdad, Khan Mirjan: Khan built during the Jalayrid period (14th cent.). *UTM coordinates:* 38S 443466 3688992.

Baghdad, Qasr al-Abbasi: Large brick building, whose functional interpretation is still discussed, built in the Abbasid period, probably during the caliphate of al-Mustansir (12th-13th cent.). *UTM coordinates:* 38S 442620 3689484.

Baghdad, Shaykh Maruf al-Kharkhi Mausoleum: Mausoleum dedicated to the Sufi Maruf al-Kharqi, who died in 816. The mausoleum was rebuilt and restored several times. The minaret can be dated to the Abbasid period (13th cent.), while the dome was built later, at some time during the Ottoman period. *UTM coordinates:* 38S 441742 3688429.

Baghdad, Suhrawardi Mosque and Mausoleum: Complex including mosque and shrine of Shaykh Umar Suhrawardi, built in the Abbasid period in the 13th cent. It has been restored many times, to such an extent that what we see today is essentially an Ottoman structure. *UTM coordinates:* 38S 444369 3690286.

Baghdad, Zumurrud Khatun Mosque: Abbasid mausoleum, built by the caliph al-Nasir li-Din Allah for his mother, at the end of the 12th cent. *UTM coordinates:* 38S 441643 3688228.

Birecik, Castle: The standing architectural remains date for the most part to the Mamluk and Ottoman periods (13th-15th cent.). *UTM coordinates:* 37S 409209 4098844.

Harran, Castle: The visible remains mainly belong to the 11th/12th centuries. Recently, two Greek inscriptions dating back to the 4th-6th centuries have been found in this building. *UTM coordinates:* 37S 503146 4079299.

Harran, Great Mosque: One of the earliest mosques of the Umayyad period (8th cent.) although most of the standing remains date back to the Ayyubid period (12th cent.). *UTM coordinates:* 37S 502786 4079869.

Harran, Mazar of Shaikh Yahia: Shaikh Yahia was an ascetic of the 12th cent., and the mausoleum was probably added to an already existing mosque of the 10th/11th cent. *UTM coordinates:* 37S 502201 4080036.

Qantarat Harba, Bridge: The Abbasid bridge was built in the 13th cent., to connect the two banks of the old Dujail canal. *UTM coordinates:* 38S 416354 3761081.

Samarra, Abu Dulaf Mosque: Mosque built by the Abbasid caliph al-Mutawakil in the 9th cent. *UTM coordinates:* 38S 389787 3802819.

Samarra, al-Askari Shrine: It was built during the Hamdanid period, and expanded significantly during the Buyid dynasty (10th cent.). The two minarets and the golden dome were built in 1905. *UTM coordinates:* 38S 396196 3784777.

Samarra, Dar al-Khalifa: Residence of the Abbasid caliph al-Mutasim, built in the 9th cent. *UTM coordinates:* 38S 395980 3788258.

Samarra, Great Mosque (or Jami al-Mutawakil): Mosque built by the Abbasid caliph al-Mutawakil in the 9th cent. *UTM coordinates:* 38S 396782 3785538.

Samarra, Qasr al-Ashiq: The last large Abbasid palace of Samarra, built by caliph al-Mutamid in the second half of the 9th cent. *UTM coordinates:* 38S 390303 3789564.

Samarra, Qubba al-Sulaibiya: Abbasid mausoleum with octagonal plan built in the second half of the 9th cent. *UTM coordinates:* 38S 389380 3788080.

Syria

Aleppo, al-Atrush Mosque: Mosque built during the Mamluk period, at some time between the very end of the 14th cent. and the early 15th cent. *UTM coordinates:* 37S 334884 4007292.

Aleppo, al-Bayada Mosque: Mosque built during the Mamluk period (14th cent.), with later additions. *UTM coordinates:* 37S 335118 4007820.

Aleppo, al-Firdaws Madrasa: Mosque built during the Ayyubid period (13th cent.), outside the Medieval city walls. *UTM coordinates:* 37S 334136 4006210.

Aleppo, al-Halawiya Madrasa: The madrasa was founded in the Zanjid period (12th cent.), converting an existing Byzantine cathedral of the 5th cent. *UTM coordinates:* 37S 334220 4007652.

Aleppo, al-Kamiliya Madrasa: Madrasa built in the Ayyubid period (13th cent.). *UTM coordinates:* 37S 334530 4006458.

Aleppo, al-Karimiya Mosque: Mosque built in the Ayyubid period (13th cent.). *UTM coordinates:* 37S 334254 4007259.

Aleppo, al-Khusrauriya Mosque: It is the first Ottoman monument of the city, built in the 16th cent. by architect Mimar Sinan. It was almost completely destroyed in 2014-2015, during the Syrian Civil War. *UTM coordinates:* 37S 334663 4007343.

Aleppo, al-Maqam Mosque: Mosque built in the Mamluk period (14th cent.). *UTM coordinates:* 37S 334457 4006463.

Aleppo, al-Muqaddamiya Madrasa: Mosque built in the Zanjid period (12th cent.) on the remains of an earlier Byzantine church. *UTM coordinates:* 37S 334057 4007522(approximate).

Aleppo, al-Qadi al-Mahmandar Mosque: Mosque built in the Mamluk period (14th cent.). *UTM coordinates:* 37S 334568 4007961.

Aleppo, al-Qiqan Mosque: Mosque probably built in the late Mamluk period. Among the building stones, one contains a Hittite relief of the late 2nd millennium BCE. It was restored in 1996. *UTM coordinates:* 37S 333850 4007659.

Aleppo, al-Rumi Mosque: Mosque built in the Mamluk period (14th cent.). *UTM coordinates:* 37S 334122 4007572.

Aleppo, al-Safahiya Mosque: Mosque built in the Mamluk period (15th cent.). *UTM coordinates:* 37S 334424 4007360.

Aleppo, al-Sahibiya Madrasa: Madrasa built in the Mamluk period (14th cent.). *UTM coordinates:* 37S 334454 4007667.

Aleppo, al-Shadhbakhtiya Madrasa: One of the earliest existing Ayyubid madrasas, built in the 12th cent. In part demolished in the 19th cent. due to the enlargement of an adjacent bazar. *UTM coordinates:* 37S 334530 4007557.

Aleppo, al-Sharafiya Madrasa: Ayyubid madrasa built in the 13th cent., today largely disappeared (only the entrance and the vaulted prayer hall still exist). *UTM coordinates:* 37S 334369.38 4007688.

Aleppo, al-Shuaybiya Mosque: Madrasa built in the Zanjid period (12th cent.) on the site where a former Umayyad mosque stood. It was remodelled several times and has recently been restored. *UTM coordinates:* 37S 333870 4007569.

Aleppo, al-Sultaniya Madrasa: Madrasa built in the Ayyubid period (13th cent.). *UTM coordinates:* 37S 334737 4007382.

Aleppo, al-Tawashy Mosque: Mosque built in the Mamluk period (14th cent.), and restored in the Ottoman period (16th cent.). *UTM coordinates:* 37S 334740 4007122.

Aleppo, al-Zahiriya Madrasa: Madrasa built in the Ayyubid period (13th cent.). *UTM coordinates:* 37S 334356 4006344.

Aleppo, al-Zaki Mosque: Mosque built in the Mamluk period (14th cent.). *UTM coordinates:* 37S 334680 4008229.

Aleppo, Altunbugha Mosque: Mosque built in the Mamluk period (14th cent.). *UTM coordinates:* 37S 335155 4007301.

Aleppo, Arghun al-Kamili Bimaristan: One of the most important historical Islamic hospitals, built in the Mamluk period (14th cent.). *UTM coordinates:* 37S 334284 4007326.

Aleppo, Bab al-Hadid: Also known as the Iron Gate, it was first built in the Ayyubid period (13th cent.), but it reached modern times in its current form due to the Mamluk reconstruction (16th cent.). Damaged during the Syrian Civil War, it has recently been restored. *UTM coordinates:* 37S 335231 4008063.

Aleppo, Bab al-Jinan: Firstly built in the Hamdanid period (10th cent.) and then remodelled in the Mamluk period (early 16th cent.). Demolished in the early 20th cent. to broaden a street. There are still remains of one tower. *UTM coordinates:* 37S 333844 4007975 (approximate).

Aleppo, Bab al-Maqam: City gate built in the Ayyubid period (13th cent.). *UTM coordinates:* 37S 334617 4006804.

Aleppo, Bab Antakya: City gate built in the Ayyubid period (13th cent.), with later repairs and restorations (14th-15th cent.). *UTM coordinates:* 37S 333831 4007596.

Aleppo, Bab Qinnasrin: Originally built in the Hamdanid period (10th cent.) and then rebuilt in the Ayyubid period (13th cent.). It was damaged during the recent Syrian Civil War. *UTM coordinates:* 37S 334193 4007101.

Aleppo, Bahramiya: Mosque: Mosque built in the Ottoman period (16th cent.). *UTM coordinates:* 37S 334091 4007532.

Aleppo, Bahsita Mosque: Mosque built in the Mamluk period (14th cent.). *UTM coordinates:* 37S 334032 4008148.

Aleppo, Citadel: Most of the visible remains belong to the Hamdanid, Ayyubid, and Mamluk periods (10th-15th cent.). *UTM coordinates:* 37S 334819 4007591.

Aleppo, Citadel Mosque: Mosque built in the Ayyubid period (13th cent.). Also known as the Great Mosque of the Citadel. *UTM coordinates:* 37S 334789 4007682.

Aleppo, Great Mosque: The largest mosque in Aleppo, whose main building periods were Umayyad, Zangid, Mamluk, Seljuk (8th-13th cent.). *UTM coordinates:* 37S 334291 4007634.

Aleppo, Khan al-Jumruk: Khan built in the Ottoman period (16th cent.). *UTM coordinates:* 37S 334210 4007507.

Aleppo, Khan al-Sabun: Khan built in the Mamluk period (15th cent.). *UTM coordinates:* 37S 334406 4007697.

Aleppo, Khan al-Wazir: Khan built in the Ottoman period (17th cent.), in part demolished during the French Mandate. *UTM coordinates:* 37S 334511 4007680.

Aleppo, Khan Khassabiya: Khan built in the Mamluk period (16th cent.). *UTM coordinates:* 37S 334136 4007610

Aleppo, Khan Utchan: The oldest khan outside the city walls, built in the Mamluk period (16th cent.). *UTM coordinates:* 37S 334721 4008216 (approximate).

Aleppo, Khanqah al-Farafra: Sufi monument built in the Ayyubid period (13th cent.). *UTM coordinates:* 37S334678 4007878.

Aleppo, Maqam Ibrahim al-Sulfi Mosque: Mosque located on the Citadel of Aleppo dedicated to the prophet Abraham. It was built in the Zanjid period (12th cent.) and restored, probably after the Mongol conquest of the city in 1260. *UTM coordinates:* 37S 334774 4007623.

Aleppo, Maqam Ibrahim fi al-Salihin: Its foundation dates back to the Seljuk period (11th cent.). The minaret was probably built during the Ayyubid period (12th cent.). *UTM coordinates:* 37S 334533 4005918.

Aleppo, Maqam Ughulbak: Mausoleum built in the Mamluk period (15th cent.). UTM coordinates: 37S 334385 4006441.

Aleppo, Mashhad al-Husayn: A Shiite sanctuary and a mosque built in the Ayyubid period (12th cent.). Destroyed in 1919 or 1920, it was reconstructed after World War II. UTM coordinates: 37S 332142 4007228.

Aleppo, Mashhad al-Muhassin: Its first construction dates back to the Abbasid period (10th cent.), but the standing remains belong to the Zanjid and Ayyubid periods (12th cent.). UTM coordinates: 37S 332101 4006890.

Aleppo, Musa Ibn Abdullah al-Nasiri Mausoleum: Mausoleum built in the Mamluk period (14th cent.). UTM coordinates: 37S 334219 4006490.

Aleppo, Nur al-Din Maristan: Hospital built in the Zanjid period (12th cent.). Only the entrance is still preserved. UTM coordinates: 37S 334102 4007474.

Aleppo, Qastal Sahat Bizza: Fountain built in the Mamluk period (15th cent.). UTM coordinates: 37S 334489 4007015 (approximate).

Aleppo, Qastal Sakakini: Fountain built in the Mamluk period (14th cent.). UTM coordinates: 37S 334946 4007103 (approximate).

Aleppo, Qubba Khayrbak: Mausoleum built in the Mamluk period (16th cent.). UTM coordinates: 37S 334566 4006702.

Aleppo, Shihab al-Din Ahmad al-Adrai Mausoleum: Mausoleum built in the Mamluk period (15th cent.). UTM coordinates: 37S 334432 4006475.

Aleppo, Takiya Shaykh Abu Bakr: Mausoleum built in the Ottoman period (16th cent.). UTM coordinates: 37S 335326 4009283.

Aleppo, Umm Malik al-Afdal Mausoleum: Ayyubid mausoleum, built in the 13th cent. UTM coordinates: 37S 334035 4005916.

Aleppo, Zawiya al-Bazzaziya: Worship place (zawiya) built in the Mamluk period (14th cent.). UTM coordinates: 37S 333917 4007501 (approximate).

Damascus, Abd al-Rahman ibn Abdallah al-Tashtadar Madrasa: Madrasa built in the Ayyubid period (13th cent.). UTM coordinates: 37S 248369 3713455 (approximate).

Damascus, Abu Abdallah Hasan ibn Salama Mausoleum: Mausoleum built in the Ayyubid period (13th cent.). UTM coordinates: 37S 248460 3713483.

Damascus, al-Adiliya Madrasa: Madrasa built in the Zanjid period (13th cent.). UTM coordinates: 37S 249659 3711354.

Damascus, al-Maridaniya Mosque: Mosque built in the Ayyubid period (13th cent.). UTM coordinates: 37S 248127 3712773.

Damascus, al-Nuriya al-Kubra Madrasa: Madrasa built in the Zanjid period (12th cent.). UTM coordinates: 37S 249674 3711058.

Damascus, al-Qaymari Maristan and Mausoleum: Hospital and mausoleum built in the Ayyubid period (13th cent.). UTM coordinates: 37S 248118 3713247.

Damascus, al-Sahiba Madrasa: Madrasa built in the Ayyubid period (13th cent.). UTM coordinates: 37S 248546 3713547.

Damascus, al-Sibaiya Madrasa: Madrasa built in the Ottoman period (16th cent.). UTM coordinates: 37S 249292 3710927.

Damascus, al-Zahiriya Madrasa: Originally a residential building, it was transformed into a tomb-madrasa in the Mamluk period (13th cent.). UTM coordinates: 37S 249701 3711351.

Damascus, Ali al-Faranti Mausoleum: Mausoleum built in the Ayyubid period (13th cent.). UTM coordinates: 37S 247830 3713021.

Damascus, Amat al-Latif Mausoleum: Mausoleum built in the Ayyubid period (13th cent.). UTM coordinates: 37S 247785 3712909.

Damascus, Amir Kujkun al-Mansuri Mausoleum: Mausoleum built in the Mamluk period (14th cent.). UTM coordinates: 37S 247804 3712928.

Damascus, Amir Tankiz Mosque and Mausoleum: Mosque built in the Mamluk period (14th cent.), then converted into barracks and military academy during the late Ottoman period (19th cent.). UTM coordinates: 37S 248951 3711262.

Damascus, Atabektya Mosque: Ayyubid mosque, built in the 13th cent. UTM coordinates: 37S 247884 3713066.

Damascus, Azm Palace: Palace built in the Ottoman period (18th cent.). UTM coordinates: 37S 249859 3711101.

Damascus, Bab al-Faraj: City gate built in the Zanjid period (12th cent.). UTM coordinates: 37S 249554 3711433.

Damascus, Bab al-Salam: City gate built in the Zanjid period (12th cent.) on the remains of a Roman gate. UTM coordinates: 37S 250168 3711529.

Damascus, Dar al-Hadith al-Ashrafiya al-Muqaddasiya: Mausoleum built in the Ayyubid period (13th cent.). UTM coordinates: 37S 247872 3713058.

Damascus, Hanabila Mosque: Mosque built in the Ayyubid period (13th cent.). UTM coordinates: 37S 248267 3713479.

Damascus, Izz al-Din Madrasa: Madrasa built in the Ayyubid period (13th cent.). UTM coordinates: 37S 248592 3711596 (approximate).

Damascus, Jaharkasiya Madrasa: Madrasa built in the Ayyubid period (13th cent.). UTM coordinates: 37S 248006 371317.

Damascus, Khan Asad Pasha: Khan built in the Ottoman period (18th cent.), restored in the 1980s. UTM coordinates: 37S 249820 3710998.

Damascus, Khan Sulayman Pasha: Khan built in the Ottoman period (18th cent.). UTM coordinates: 37S 249726 371090.

Damascus, Khatuniya Mausoleum: Mausoleum built in the Ayyubid period (late 12th cent CE), incorporated in the al-Jadid mosque in the 14th cent. UTM coordinates: 37S 247993 3713130.

Damascus, Nur al-Din Bimaristan: Hospital built in the Zanjid period, with two main building phases, in the 12th and the 13th cent. The Tomb/Madrasa of Nur al-Din is a separate building. UTM coordinates: 37S 249527 3711103.

Damascus, Raihan Mausoleum: Mausoleum built in the Ayyubid period (13th cent.). UTM coordinates: 37S 247772 3712917.

Damascus, Rukn al-Din Mausoleum: Mausoleum built in the Ayyubid period (13th cent.). UTM coordinates: 37S 248739 3713842.

Damascus, Saladin Mausoleum: The mausoleum of the Ayyubid Sultan Saladin (Salah al-Din) was built in the late 12th cent. It was restored in 1898 with the support of the German emperor Wilhelm II. UTM coordinates: 37S 249764 3711313.

Damascus, Sinan Pasha Mosque: Mosque built in the Ottoman period (16th cent.). UTM coordinates: 37S 249351 3710869.

Damascus, Takiya al-Sulaymaniya: Large complex including a mosque, a hospital, a madrasa, a takiya with a suq, built in the Ottoman period (16th cent.). UTM coordinates: 37S 248410 3711365.

Damascus, Umayyad Mosque: The mosque rose on Roman and Byzantine remains. Its main building periods were Umayyad, Hamdanid, Seljuk, Zangid, and Mamluk (8th-13th cent.). UTM coordinates: 37S 249817 3711247.

Hama, al-Nuri Mosque: Mosque built in the Zanjid period (12th cent.). UTM coordinates: 37S 295239 3890348.

Hama, Azm Palace: Palace built in the Ottoman period (18th cent.). UTM coordinates: 37S 295337 3890213.

Hama, Great Mosque: Previously a Roman temple and a Byzantine church, it was converted into a mosque by the Umayyads (7th cent.) and remodelled in the Ayyubid and Mamluk periods (12th-14th cent.). UTM coordinates: 37S 294573 3890273.

Homs, Bab al-Masdud: Probably built in the Abbasid periods. Only part of the structure is preserved. UTM coordinates: 37S 290484 3844989 (approximate).

Homs, Citadel: The Citadel's chronology is uncertain, due to the massive demolitions carried out in the 19th and 20th cent. Its main building periods were probably in the Ayyubid and Mamluk periods (12th-13th cent.). UTM coordinates: 37S 290710 3844747.

Homs, Great Mosque of al-Nuri: Mosque built in the Zanjid period (12th cent.), on the site where a Roman temple, a Byzantine church and an earlier Islamic mosque had already been erected. UTM coordinates: 37S 290752 3845575.

Masyaf, Masyaf Fortress: Its main building period was under the Ismailis (12th cent.), but the Castle was remodeled also later, especially in the Mamluk period (13th cent.). UTM coordinates: 37S 257740 3883604.

Qalat Siman, Church of Saint Simeon Stylites: Byzantine church, dedicated to St. Simeon Stylites, built in the 5th cent. UTM coordinates: 37S 306510 4023148.

Qalb Lawzah, Basilica: Byzantine church built in the 5th cent. UTM coordinates: 37S 282415 4005411.

Ruweiha, Bizzos Mausoleum: Tomb of the founder of the adjacent church, built in the 6th cent. *UTM coordinates*: 37S 291802 3957738.

Transjordan

Amman, Nymphaeum: Monumental fountain (Nymphaeum) built in the Roman period (2nd cent.). *UTM coordinates*: 36R 777544 3538702.

Amman, Qusayr al-Nuwaijis: Mausoleum built in the Roman period (2nd cent.). *UTM coordinates*: 36R 778056 3542952.

Amman, Roman Theatre: One of the largest Roman theatres in the Near East, built in the 2nd cent. *UTM coordinates*: 36R 777827 3538860.

Amman, Umayyad Palace (Audience Hall): Sort of vestibule at the entrance of the Umayyad palace, built in the 8th cent. It was restored and in part reconstructed in the 1990s. *UTM coordinates*: 36R 777332 3539254.

Iraq al-Amir, Qasr al-Abd: Monumental building (a palace or a temple) built in the Hellenistic period (2nd cent. BCE). *UTM coordinates*: 36R 760226 3534080.

Qusayr Amra: One of the 'desert castles' of Jordan, built during the Umayyad period (8th cent.). *UTM coordinates*: 37R 271586 3521000.

Not spotted Sites

Mesopotamia:

Baghdad: Mihrab of al-Khassaki Mosque; Shaykh Aquli Tomb; Harran, City Walls.

Syria:

Aleppo: City Walls; Khan al-Zait; Masjid Yusuf; Qastal Bab al-Maqam; Qastal Shabariq; Zawiya al-Haidary; Zawiya al-Junashiya.

Damascus: al-Rihaniya Madrasa; al-Shamiya al-Kubra Madrasa; Shaykh Muhammad ibn Ali ibn Nadif Mausoleum.