

صور قديمة نادرة من سوريا: الله درك ياشام  
أحد أسواق دمشق 1910



Damascus market water fountain in 1910

## الجامع الأموي في حلب سنة 1916



### **Aleppo's Great Umayyad Mosque**

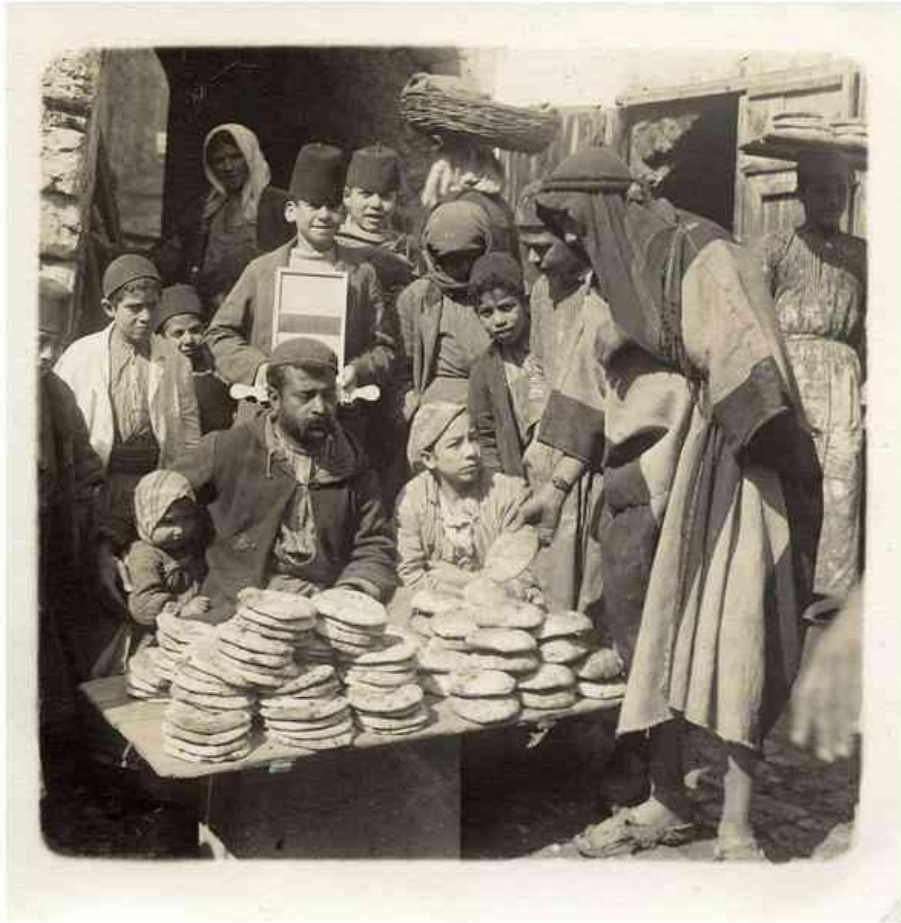
Photograph, from Aleppo/Syria, dated 1916, of the domed fountain of the Great Mosque of Aleppo, also known as the Umayyad or Zacharia Mosque; Zacharia, [St. John's the Baptist father] remains were transferred there from the Citadel by the Mamluk Sultan Baibars in the 13th century. St. John, or Yehya is buried in the Umayyad Mosque in Damascus; The fountain was constructed in the year 965 A.D. by Qarghaweih, the servant of Saif al-Dawla al-Hamadani, of the Alawite Dynasty of the Hamadanid of Mosul and Aleppo. [HISTORICAL MONUMENTS OF ALEPPO] Abdallah Hadjar, 2000.

## أول قنصل أمريكي في دمشق 1859



**First American Diplomat to Syria, in 1859**  
Original 1859 Photograph of the American Vice Consul to Damascus, Michael Mishaka holding a bible. He was a Protestant Christian.

## بائع خبز في دمشق 1910



### **Damascus Bread Seller in 1910**

Photograph, 1910, of a bread seller in Damascus, in front of the bakery. 'While we were passing through the crowded bazaars this afternoon, I was very much interested and amused by the number and variety of the street calls or cries.' Two lads, carrying between them a large tray loaded of bread, cried out, 'Ya Karim! ya Karim!' 'That is not the name for bread. No, it is one of the attributes of God, and signifies the bountiful or generous; and since bread is the staff of life, the name implies that it is the gift of the Bountiful One'. THE LAND AND THE BOOK, W.M. Thompson, 1886.

## باب كيسان في دمشق 1872



Bab Kaysan, Damascus in 1872, by Bonfils



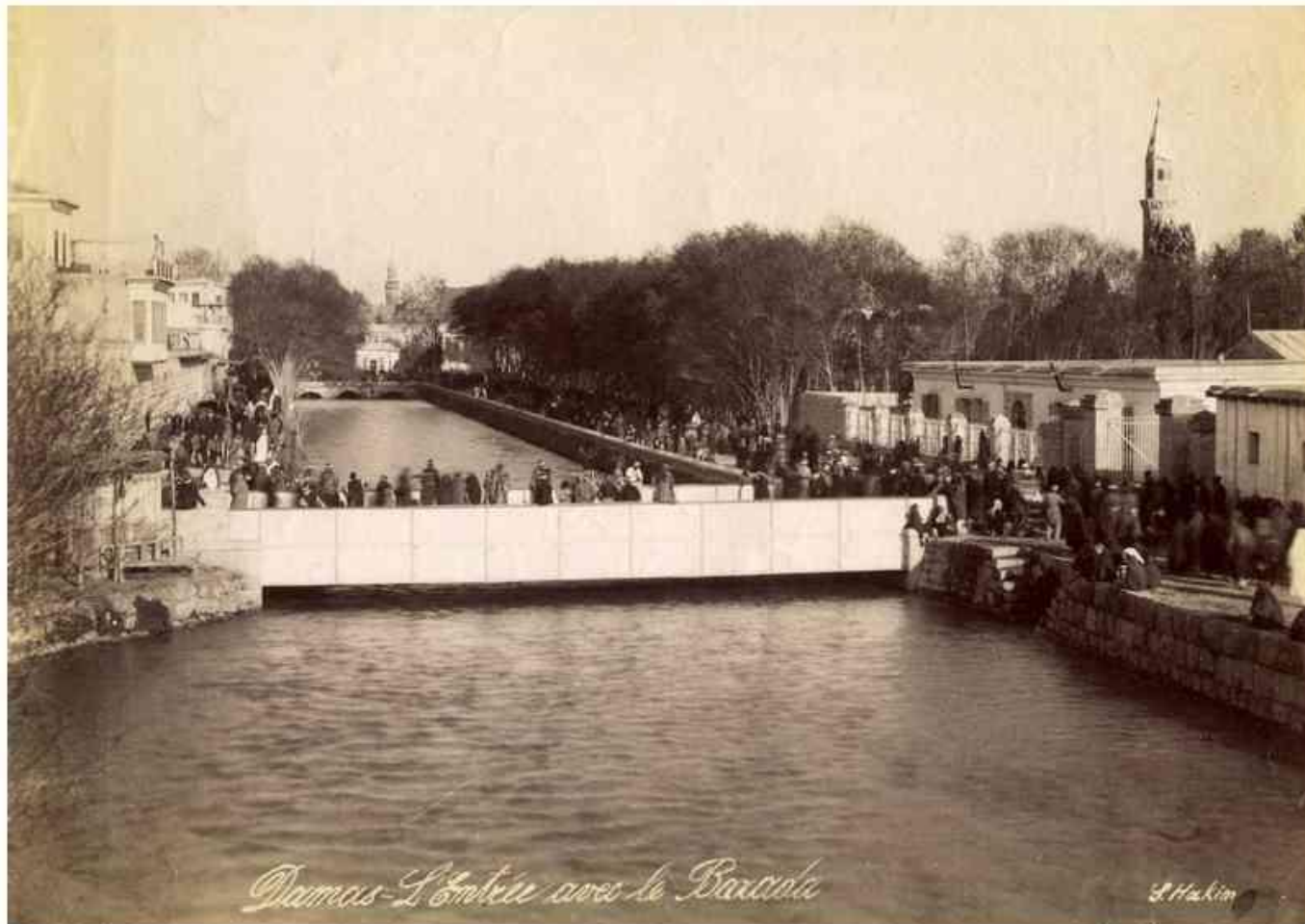
## باص دمشق بغداد 1920



### **Nairn transport company bus (Damascus Baghdad)**

Photograph, late 1920's of Nairn Transport co. bus in the Syrian Desert, experiencing mechanical difficulty with a flat tire, a frequent and significant expense for their company. The pneumatic tires widely used today all over the world were developed at the company's headquarter in Damascus/Syria by experts from Firestone company in the 1920's. Nairn Brother's trucks, Cars, and Buses were used to transport Passengers, supplies and the Trans-Desert Mail between Baghdad and Damascus and Beirut

## جسر فيكتوريا في دمشق 1870



### **Victoria Bridge in Damascus**

Photograph by S.Hakim 1870's. of Damascus. The crowd gathered, most probably on a Friday, picnicking along the banks of Barada River and over the old iron bridge one of two or three bridges in the city. The bridge was removed in 1925, and the new bridge was called Victoria's Bridge, named after the close-by Hotel Victoria, where Lawrence of Arabia posed on its balcony following the defeat of the Ottoman forces. The area of the river appearing in this photo is now completely covered and converted into a broad avenue.

## سبيل ماء في دمشق 1870



**Damascus fountain (sabeel) in the 1870s**  
Photograph by F. Bonfils (1870-80) of Water Fountain (Sabil in Arabic) built as an act of charity by the wealthy to quench the thirst of the passer-by faithfuls



## سور دمشق 1872



Damascus wall in 1872 by Bonfils

## شارع في حلب سنة 1900



### Aleppo Ottoman architecture street scene

Glass photograph, hand-colored, 1900 A.D. of a street scene in Aleppo showing 18-19th century Ottoman architecture houses, taken by Methodist Book and Publishing House, Toronto. 'At the upper end of these rooms there is sometimes a light wooden Kiosk projecting from the body of the building, and supported in the manner of balcony. It is raised a foot and a half higher than the floor of the Divan, of which it forms a continuation, and is decorated in the same fashion. It is nearly of the same breadth with the room, but the ceiling is lower, and having windows on the three sides it is more airy.' ALEX RUSSELL, M.D. 1750 A.D.



## طريق دمشق بيروت 1913



Ottoman period Damascus Beirut road 1913

## عرس في حلب سنة 1914



### Aleppo Jewish wedding in 1914

Photograph of Jewish wedding party in Aleppo, in 1914 by the Armenian photographer Derounian. Men, women, and children, are all dressed in European fashion, except for one Fez wearing family member, Dr Alex Russell, M.D. attended many weddings in Aleppo in the 18th. century during his long residence there , and made the following observation during a Jewish wedding, ' The bride is seated in an open arm-chair, in the middle of the open Divan, or Alcove, with three enormous painted wax tapers burning before her. She is covered with a red gauze veil, through which her face and dress are plainly enough discernable. She is richly dressed in Venetian silks, and besides the usual jewels of gold, she is adorned with precious stones, and a profusion of of pearls. ' THE NATURAL HISTORY OF ALEPPO. 1794 LONDON



## فرقة موسيقية من حلب سنة 1915



### Aleppo music band in 1915

Post card of a traditional Chamber music from Aleppo, at the turn of the 20th. century, complete with Champagne bottles for the pleasure of the highly esteemed musicians. 'The chamber music consists of voices accompanied with a dulcimer [Kanoon], a guitar [Tanboor], the Arab fiddle [Kamangi], two small drums [Makara], the dervish flute [Nai], and the diff. These compose no disagreeable concert, when once the ear has been some what accustomed to the music; the instruments generally are well in tune, and the performers, keep excellent time'. DR. ALEX. RUSSELL, M.D. THE NATURAL HISTORY OF ALEPPO 1794

## قلعة حلب سنة 1910

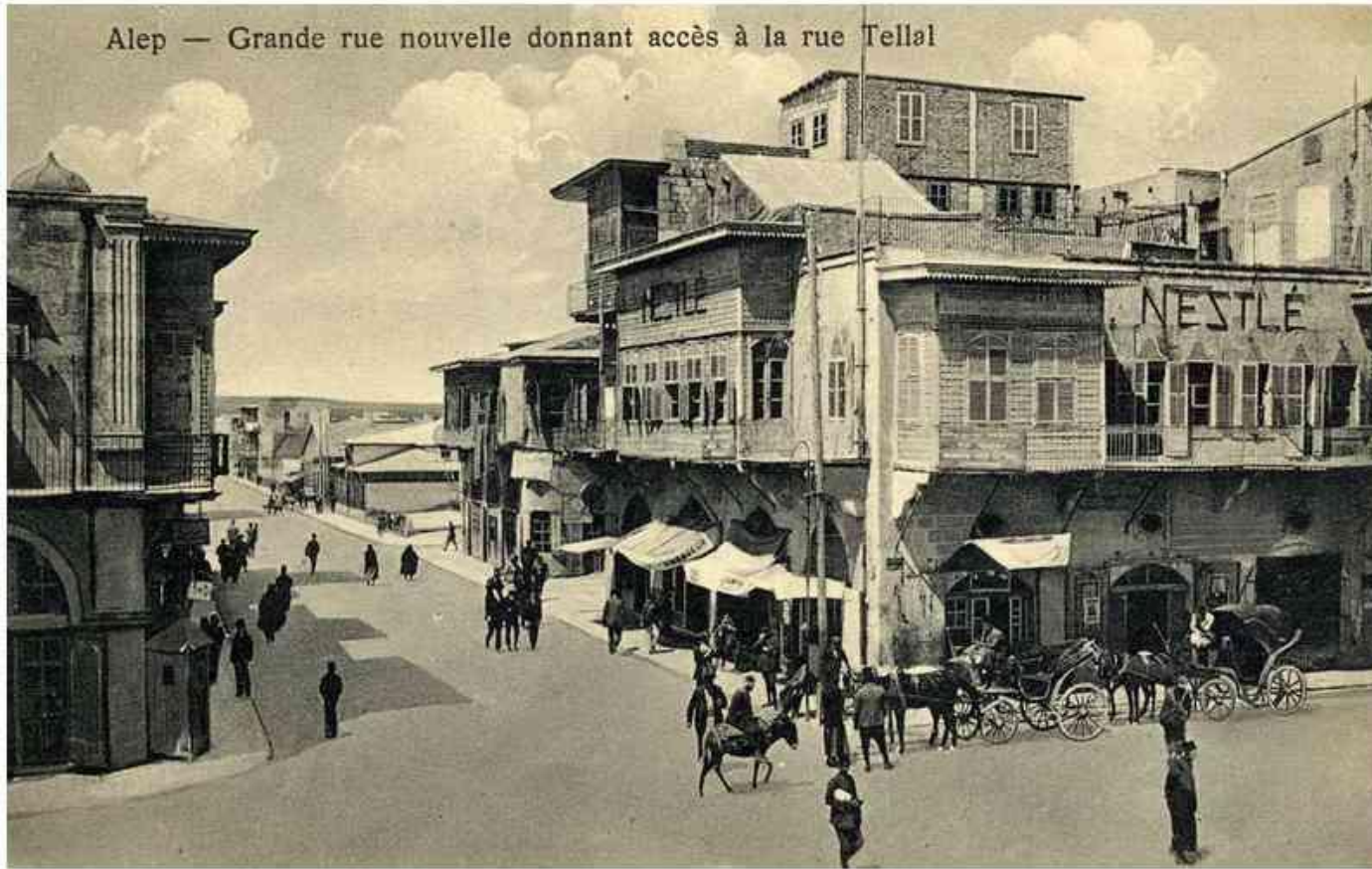


### Aleppo's Citadel in 1910

Photograph, by German photographer, 1910, of the entrance to the citadel of Aleppo. The oval-shaped citadel sitting atop the partially artificial and natural mound, settled as early as human civilization in north Syria. The present fortifications, however, are mostly 12th and 13th century, Ayyubids, and later Mamluke and Ottoman additions. "The site of the town is like a cup and saucer, the houses lie in the saucer and the castle stands on the up-turned cup, its minaret visible several hours away while no vestige of the city appears until the last mile of the road. I was taken round by polite officers, splendid in uniforms and clanking swords and spurs, who were particularly anxious that I should not miss the small mosque in the middle of the fortress, erected on the very spot where Abraham milked his cow." Gertrude Bell, *The Desert and the Sown* 1907.



## مبنى نستله في حلب بداية العشرينات من القرن الماضي



### Nestle building in Tellal, Aleppo

Post-card by Wattar Brothers, 1920's [ Early French Mandate period ] of al-Tellal quarter in Aleppo, Al-Tellal, or the hills in Arabic, was created from the deposited waste of Aleppo's buildings, following the devastating Earthquake of 1822. [ Abdallah Hadjar ]. The architecture, a mixture of European and Oriental elements, [ Late Ottoman, or Levantin ], was to slowly disappear, with the construction of new Roads, as seen in the image, and the rise of new modern structures.