

ARCHITECTURAL PATTERNS OF HERITAGE MOSQUES IN SHINDAGHA QUARTER IN DUBAI, AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND ANALYTICAL STUDY

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Abstract

The importance of the heritage Shindagha mosques is due to the fact that they represent a key link in the historical and architectural environment in the Shindagha Historical Museum and the Al Fahidi Museum, which are open, to highlight the cultural and historical role played by the different and mixed traditional buildings between defensive fortifications, residential architecture and mosques.

The research confirmed that Shindagha mosques are of a purely local, traditional style, characterized by simplicity and lack of details, and the focus is on the mosque's chapel itself, which is the covered part of the mosque. It aims to study the heritage mosques rem'Aining in the historic Shindagha quarter (Al-Farij), an archaeological and architectural study, to be publiportico for the first time. It follows the descriptive analytical approach, and its limits extends to the time frame during the late period of the fourteenth century AH (21 AD) until the beginning of the current century), and as for the spatial framework, it includes the historical Al Shindagha quarter in Dubai in the United Arab Emirates.

The research axes includes: introducing bout the Shindagha quarter, descriptive study and architectural description of the architectural planning of the rem'Aining heritage mosques, which are the mosques of Ibn Zayed, Al Shoyoukh Mosque, Al-Mulla, Al-'Otaibat, Al-Murr Bin Hariz, and Harib Bin Harib, beside the analytical study of the rem'Aining heritage mosques in Shindagha.

Keywords: heritage mosques, Dubai, Al-Farij (Quarter), Al-Shindagha, Ibn Zayed Mosque, Al Shoyoukh Mosque, Al-Mulla Mosque, Al-'Otaibat Mosque, Al-Murr Bin Hariz Mosque, Harib Bin Harib Mosque.

First: Introducing the Shindagha Quarter

The importance of the Quarter is due to its strategic location, as it overlooks the Dubai Creek directly, and the houses of the ruling family that used to settle their spread and

surround each mosque from all sides, in addition to the diversity of its buildings, whether in terms of the type of building, whether it is a residential, religious or defensive, educational and cultural building, or in terms of materials used in construction, some buildings were constructed of sea stones and plaster, adding to them some plant, engineering and animal decorations, which were inspired by the architecture from the local environment[1].

The heritage mosques remaining in the historical Shindagha Quarter are among the most prominent local architectural indications remaining in Dubai in particular and the United Arab Emirates in general, as these mosques are located in the middle of a group of traditional houses that now represent an open heritage museum, the mosque is always the center around it Traditional dwellings, and it was always inherent to the traditional architecture in the United Arab Emirates, and the architecture in the Emirates has always tried to be close to the water in the dwelling and even in the place of worship, we find that the Shindagha Quarter along its horizontal extension in length and width, shines with its historical buildings on the great Dubai Creek¹ [2-3-4-5].

Al-Shindagha mosques were known by several names, and so far, the name of the mosque may be changed and renamed by another name. These names were a tribute or appreciation to the mosque's creator, imam, or even to his muezzin or the tribe that spent on construction, and these mosques were designated for daily prayers, without Friday prayers, which were held in the Al Shoyoukh Mosque, which contains a mobile pulpit, and despite the small size of these mosques, daily prayers are still held in them, and it is intended for visitors to the Shindagha, workers and employees [6-7].

These mosques came in an extremely simple form, which was the reason for them to remain prominent and the focus of attention of those interested, researchers and visitors. These mosques honestly reflect the economic, social and political conditions of the state in general and the emirate and its flanks in particular. We find the construction of traditional building materials, whether the walls or the ceilings, in addition to the role of the mosque, which is extremely simple and small, in instilling religious values and principles in the soul of the young and old, and linking the bonds of social relations between the residents of the Quarter and reuniting them, as these mosques were at the time a kiss and shelter for those stranded and migrated to this country [8-9].

Second: A descriptive study of the historic Shindagha mosques

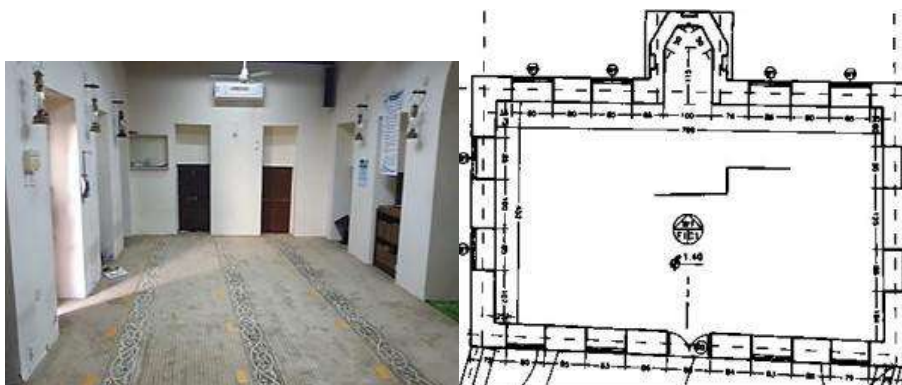
In this point, the researcher deals with the descriptive field study for each of the Al Shindagha heritage mosques separately in terms of architectural planning, then the architectural description of the mosque from the outside (façades) and then the architectural description of the mosque from the inside, highlighting its architectural and construction elements, with the reinforcement of each mosque with a historical introduction about it. In addition to the figures and p'aintings shown for what will be addressed.

1. IbnZayed Mosque

The location of the mosque: The IbnZayed Mosque is located in the historical Al Shindagha quarter in Bur Dubai² [6]. Its m'Ain eastern façade overlooks the waters of the Dubai Creek. On the north side of it is the Old Manuscripts and Documents Center, and on the western side of the mosque is the Sheikh Jum'a Al Maktoum House, which is currently occupied by the Saruq Al Hadid Museum. From its southern façade there is Layali Al Bastakiya restaurant.

Name and creation date: This mosque was built in 1964 AD, and restored in 1998 AD, and was known by this name in relation to its founder, 'Obaid bin Thani, on behalf of 'Obaid bin Zayed. During the past decades, a group of people preserved the mosque and protected it from natural factors. Ahmed Bin 'Obaid Bin Zayed renovated the mosque, at a late stage, and Sheikha Medya Bint Sultan, wife of Sheikh Jum'a Al Maktoum, made some repairs to the mosque, and Thani Bin Abdullah Al Rumaithim'Aint'Ained, preserved and cleaned the mosque, which led to its survival and continuity so far [10].

Architectural layout of the mosque: The layout of the mosque follows the traditional local pattern of heritage mosques in the UAE in general and the Al Shindagha quarter in particular, where the architecture relies on the mosque's chapel as the m'Ain core of the building. It is a rectangular area with a regular plan, with dimensions (8.0 x 4.70 m), with a total area of 37.6 m² (pl. 1 fig. 1).



pl. 1. The chapel of the Ibn Zayed Mosque from the inside

fig. 1. The horizontal plan of the chapel of the Ibn Zayed Mosque

While the other section is represented in the portico, which is a single external portico that precedes the m'Ain eastern façade of the prayer hall, it is a rectangular area in plan with regular planning, its dimensions are (10.50 m x 4.60 m), with a total area of (48.30 m²), it is a portico without an internal courtyard. It is supervised by (pl. 2 fig. 2).



pl. 2. The portico of the Ibn Zayed Mosque

fig. 2. The horizontal plan of the portico of the Ibn Zayed Mosque

Architectural description of the mosque from the outside (the façades)

The Ibn Zayed Mosque has four free, simple, abstract façades; the façades of the mosque do not extend on an explicit straight line, especially the northern and southern façades. Each façade has a slight curvature in the middle, at the point separating the eastern interior façade of the chapel itself and the front part of the mosque. Which is represented in the portico of the mosque and its front annexes, toilets and ablutions, and the façades of the mosque rise above the street level, and the m'Ain eastern façade overlooks the water and corniche of the Great Dubai Creek, while the western façade overlooks the Saruq Al-Hadid Museum, while the two side façades each overlooking the Al Shindagha heritage houses. A narrow rail separates the façade of the mosque from the houses.

The m'Ain eastern façade: This façade extends on one straight line, in the center of which is the m'Ain entrance block. The length of the façade is to the right of the entrance -

northeast - (3.53 m). This part is occupied by two very simple rectangular wall entryways, each of which may have opened a window, the dimensions of the entrance are (2.0 x 0.80 m), while the length of the façade to the left of the entrance - southeast - (4.60 m). This part also occupies a wall entrance similar to the previous two in length, but its width is greater, reaching (1.26 m). It is noted that the construction of this façade is above the upper lintel the entrance block is incomplete, with a large rectangular area, and perhaps the architecture intended to try to naturally ventilate and light the mosque from the inside. To the left of the entrance block directly there is a curt' Ain of hollow white plaster in the form of simple geometric shapes. The length of this curt' Ain is (1.68 m), and its width (0.67 m), protruding from the azimuth of the façade, is a hollow wood gutter; to leak r' Ain water away from the roof of the mosque.

M' Ain entrance block: The entrance window is preceded by a wide marble staircase with dimensions (2.50 x 0.78 m), from which two staircases branch, the number of steps for each of them is about five steps, one of them facing the interior of the mosque, its steps are gradual in length, and the height of one step is (0.18 m), while the other staircase is to the right of the interior of the mosque, its steps are equal in size. The dimensions of one step are (0.77 x 0.30 m), and its height is (0.18 m), and there is a wooden balustrade on the right of descending from it with longitudinal decorations executed in pieces with a length of (0.86 m). Also, on the left of the interior of the mosque, a wooden balustrade is similar to the above, but it does not extend to the last steps of the front staircase of the mosque, the height of the front stanch of the entrance is above the ground level (0.93 m), which shows us how high the threshold of the m' Ain entrance is above the ground.

While the entrance block itself is a simple block on the azimuth of the façade, its dimensions are (2.04 x 2.0 m), with which a simple square door window opens, its dimensions are (1.86 x 0.87 m), and a wooden door closes with two shutters, the length of the shutter is (1.78 m), and its width is (0.39 m), and simple geometric shapes are executed on them with simple recessed drilling, and directly to the right of the door window is a founding plate from the works of Dubai Municipality showing the name of the mosque, the date of its foundation and the date of its restoration in the Gregorian date, two wooden lanterns are hung on each one of them or a simple lamp intended for lighting when the power is cut off (pls. 3-4).



pl. 3. The m'Ain eastern façade of the Ibn Zayed Mosque

pl. 4. The wooden staircase and handrail preceding the entrance block

The north and south façades: They do not extend on the same straight line, so there is a slight deviation between the chapel wall itself and its portico, and between the front parts of the mosque, the northern façade overlooks the center of manuscripts, documents and ancient books, the northeastern sector is (8.30 m) long. The street, and on each window from the outside there are six iron skewers, and each window is located inside a simple wall entrance similar to the above. Square pillar this curt'Ain is divided into two parts, the width of the pillar is (0.39 m). As for the northwestern sector of the façade, it recedes slightly inward and is occupied by two window windows, and the farthest part of this sector is adjacent to the façade of a tree that rises to the top of the mosque.

While the southern façade is completely similar to the aforementioned northern façade, except that the first part of it is occupied by two small square windows above; To ventilate and illuminate the mosque's toilets, on each window there is a hollow wooden curt'Ain, the length of the first part of which is (7.30 m), while the length of the second part is (5.70 m) (pls. 5-6).



pl. 5. The northern façade of the IbnZayed Mosque

pl. 6. The southern façade of the IbnZayed Mosque

The Western Façade (Qibla Wall): This façade overlooks the house of Sheikh Jum'a Al Maktoum, which is currently occupied by the Saruq Al-Hadid Museum, with a free,

straight façade that slopes slightly to adjust the direction of the qibla (3.75 m), while its length is on the left of the mihrab block - northwest - (3.78 m), and a window opens on each side of the façade, on the outside of which are six iron bars, and the azimuth of the façade protrudes from the top of three gutters of hollow wood; To seep r'Ainwater away from the roof of the mosque (pl. 7).



pl. 7. The western façade of the Ibn Zayed Mosque

The mihrab block from the outside: It is the base of the mihrab block, which is square. It has about five sides, and three small windows are opened by it on the outside, each with two iron pans on the outside, with a window on each side, while from the inside it is a cavity or apse with a depth of (1.50 m), a width of (1.0 m), while a height of (2.70 m), which is a polygonal belly with a five-sided shape, with three small square windows opening with a side length of (0.40 m), and a wooden shutter closing it with a side length of (0.28 m) (pls. 8-9).



pl. 8. The mihrab block protruding from the azimuth of the western façade

pl. 9. The apse of the mihrab of Ibn Zayed Mosque

Architectural description of the mosque from the inside

Entrance vestibule: The m'Ain entrance to the mosque leads to a rectangular pavilion that descends by one flight of stairs from a rectangular vestibule, its dimensions (1.79 x 1.28

m), with a total area of (2.29 m²), which leads to the mosque's bathrooms and ablutions. The vestibule leads to another entrance window that does not have a door either. Its dimensions are (2.68 x 1.25 m), and inside it leads to the porch that precedes the prayer hall. On the right of the interior, there is a room in front of the mosque. It is a small square room with an entrance window, its dimensions (1.94 x 0.88 m), on which a wooden door closes with two shutters, the dimensions of the shutters are (1.85 x 0.40 m), decorated with simple geometric shapes, The entrance to this room opens directly onto the porch of the chapel (pls. 10-11).



pl. 10. The window of the entrance to the mosque's bathrooms

pl. 11. The window of the entrance to the mosque's portico

Mosque portico: The chapel or prayer place is preceded by a rectangular portico of dimensions (10.50 x 4.60 m), furnished with coarse carpets, and roofed with planks of wood, leading directly to the aforementioned entrance (1.30 m), while its length is (2.0 m), in order to ventilate and light the place as much as possible, on each side.

The chapel from the inside: The chapel of the mosque itself is a rectangular area with dimensions (8.0 x 4.70 m), to which a square entrance window leads, to which a wooden door closes with two shutters, decorated with simple geometric shapes.

Western wall (Qibla wall): In the middle of the western wall is the cavity of the mihrab, the length of the wall to the right of the mihrab - northwest - (3.47 m), while the length of the wall to the left of the mihrab - southwest - (3.54 m), each side occupying two rectangular wall entrances, the dimensions of the entrance are (2.0 x 0.88 m), a depth of (0.43 m), a window of dimensions (1.30 x 0.76 m) is opened in each entry, and four wooden shelves are closed in two levels, the dimensions of the shutters are (0.62 x 0.35 m), and the wall entries do not rise above the level The floor of the prayer hall, and the wall

inserts on the qibla wall are used as wall cabinets to keep the Qur'an on wooden shelves in each entry (pls.12-13).



pl. 12. The western wall (the Qibla wall)

pl. 13. One of the entrances to the wall in the Qibla wall

The north and south walls: Each of them is occupied by two vertically rectangular wall entrances. Each portal contains a window, to which four wooden shelves are closed in two levels, similar in shape and dimensions to what has been mentioned (pl. 14).



pl. 14. The two wall entrances in the northern wall of the mosque chapel

East wall (interior entrance wall): In the middle of the eastern wall is a vertically rectangular wall entrance, dimensions (2.0 x 0.90 m), and a depth of (0.40 m), containing the window of the internal entrance to the mosque chapel, closed by two wooden shutters (3.58 m), while the length of the wall to the left of the entrance - northeast - is (3.54 m), and the main entrance is not exactly on the same axis of the mihrab cavity due to the adjustment of the direction of the qibla. Each side is occupied by two rectangular entryways similar in shape and dimensions to the foregoing. Each wall entry also contains a window opening into the porch of the mosque (pls. 15-16).



pl. 15. The eastern wall of the chapel of the mosque

pl. 16. The wall entrance of the inner entrance to the chapel

2. Al Shoyoukh Mosque

Whole site: Al-Shoyoukh Mosque is located in the historical Al-Shindagha quarter in the Emirate of Dubai, United Arab Emirates. The m'Ain eastern façade of the mosque overlooks the Al-Shindagha Museum, “the Forum for Communication”, on the northeastern side of it, while on the southeastern side there is the Museum of Traditional Medicine, and the Al Maktoum House, while the northern façade is The mosque overlooks the highway, while the western façade overlooks other traditional houses, and on the southwestern side of it there is the Museum of Traditional Jewelry.

Name and creation date: The mosque was built in (1897), while it was renovated in (2002), and is known as the Sheikh Maktoum Mosque because it was Sheikh Maktoum who built the mosque, and the ruling family in Dubai was based on the m'Aintenance and restoration of the mosque from time to time, so it was known as the Sheikhs, and It was the only mosque in the Quarter of Shindagha, where Friday prayers were held [10].

The architectural planning of the mosque

The layout of the mosque follows the traditional local pattern of heritage mosques in the UAE in general and the Al Shindagha Quarter in particular, where the architecture relies on the Jam prayer as the m'Ain core of the building, its m'Ain eastern façade is preceded by an external portico, the Shoyoukh Mosque is similar in its planning or general composition to the aforementioned IbnZayed Mosque Both of them do not cont'Ain the inner courtyard element, as the Shoyoukh Mosque also consists of two parts, one of which represents the mosque's chapel, which is a rectangular area in regular plan planning, its dimensions (12.60 x 9.60 m), with a total area of (121 m²), and the chapel is a Three equal

porticos, separated by two pillars of rectangular plan parallel to the qibla wall, each arcade consists of two pillars without arches, the dimensions of the pillar (0.50 x 0.38 m), confined between them three equal spaces, the length of one space is (3.82 m), while the width of the portico is (2.88 m), (fig. 3 pl. 17)



*fig. 3. the horizontal plan of the mosque chapel of the Shoyoukh Mosque
pl. 17. The chapel of the Shoyoukh Mosque from the inside*

While the other section of the mosque is represented in the saqifa, which is an external portico of a rectangular plan with a regular plan, its dimensions are (11.25 m x 4.87 m), with a total area of (54.78 m²).



*fig. 4. The horizontal plan of the penthouse of the Shoyoukh Mosque
pl. 18. The porch of the Shoyoukh Mosque*

Architectural description of the mosque from the outside (façades)

M'Ain East Façade: This façade is divided into three horizontal sectors, two prominent, the northeastern sector, which represents the ablution building of the mosque, and the other, the southeastern sector, which represents the mosque's toilets, while the apostate sector, which is the central eastern sector, which represents the penthouse wall that precedes the mosque's chapel the prominent northeastern sector: It rises from the eastern façade of the mosque by 3.40 m, and it opens an entrance window, its dimensions (1.95 x 0.85 m), and a wooden door closes with two shutters, the dimensions of the shutter are (1.88 x 0.36 m). The window to the ablution building of the mosque, while its eastern façade is (5.40 m) long, is occupied by three windows on each window, a curt'Ain of white

hollow plaster, and projecting from the azimuth of the façade to the outside, two hollow wood gutters; to leak rain water from the roof of the ablution building of the mosque. While the southeastern sector differs from the eastern façade of the mosque by (2.13 m), it opens an entrance window; its dimensions are (1.87 x 0.88 m). A staircase, the dimensions of the staircase are (1.30 m x 0.30 m), this window leads to the mosque's toilets, while the length of its eastern façade is (3.36 m). 60 m x 0.60 m), while the middle section: its length is (10.10 m), to the left of the railing of the rain entrance staircase to the mosque. It consists of two parts, the lower of which is solid, while the upper part is a white plaster curtain.

M'rain entrance block: The rain entrance to the mosque is located on the far eastern side, which retracts from the azimuth of the façade (0.20 m), and one of them is directly ahead of the entrance, and the other is ahead of the stairs, and there is a handrail to the left of the ascender on the stairs, its height is (1.63 m) from the surface of the ground. As for the entrance block, its dimensions are (2.40 x 1.90 m), while the entrance window itself its dimensions are (2.08 x 1.20 m), the depth from the inside is (0.36 m), it is closed by a wooden door with two shutters, the dimensions of the shutter are (1.88 x 0.36 m) (pls. 19, 20).



pl. 19. The m'rain eastern façade of the Al-Shoyoukh Mosque

pl. 20. The m'rain entrance block of the Al-Shoyoukh Mosque

North façade: It consists of two sectors, one of which is prominent and is the northeastern one, its length is (4.85 m), and it represents the northern façade of the solution building of the mosque (1.50 m), which is the longest section of the façade, with a length of (14.95 m). It is occupied in the far west by three rectangular windows that open onto the chapel. This entire façade overlooks a large external area (pls. 21-22).



pl. 21. The northern façade of Al-Shoyoukh Mosque

pl. 22. The northwestern sector of the northern façade

South façade: This façade does not extend on one straight line, but rather consists of two sectors, one of which is prominent, which is the southeastern sector, and it consists of two sectors. hollow, protruding from this azimuth to the outside, gutter of hollow wood; In order to leak r'Ain water away from the surface of the toilets, and this sector represents the southern façade of the toilets, this sector recedes from the other sector by (0.75 m), and the length of the second prominent sector is (3.66 m), and it represents the southern façade of the residence of the imam of the mosque, azimuthal façade outward, gutter of hollow wood; to leak r'Ain water away from the roof of the imam's residence.

The second sector of this façade, which is the apostate sector - southwest - with a length of (10.10 m). It is occupied by three windows that open to the prayer hall of the mosque. The top of the façade of this sector is surrounded by a curt'Ain of white hollow plaster, divided into parts separated by pillars of the same height. It is worth mentioning that this façade overlooks a palm tree house, inside which a room is designated for the imam's residence. In the southeastern side, this façade contains a secondary entrance, leading inside to the portico of the mosque. This entrance is preceded by a staircase consisting of seven steps. The dimensions of the staircase are (1.15 x 0.30 m), the height of the staircase is (0.15 m), this staircase leads to the entrance window, its dimensions (1.85 x 0.85 m), on which a wooden door closes with two shutters (pls. 23-24).



pl. 23. The southern façade of al-Shoyoukh mosque

pl. 24. The southeast corner of the southern façade

Western façade (Qibla wall): This façade extends on one straight line, but the mihrab block stands out from its middle. The length of the façade is from the northwestern side (5.76 m), while its length is from the southwestern side (5.76 m), and the façade is surrounded by a curt'Ain of white hollow plaster, and that in three parts on each side, between two pillars of the same height as the curt'Ain, and projecting outward from the azimuth of the façade, five gutters of hollow wood, two on each side, and one above the mihrab block; This is to divert r'Ain water away from the roof of the mosque. The two sides of the mihrab block are occupied by three windows on each side (pl. 25).



pl. 25. The western façade (the qibla wall) of al-Shoyoukh mosque

The mihrab block from the outside: It stands out from the feature of the western façade to the outside, and it opens on each of its three sides, a square skylight window, its dimensions (0.70 m x 0.57 m), on the outside of it three iron skewers, and the mihrab block emerges from the outside, gutter of hollow wood; It is worth noting that the body of the mihrab block is polygonal, about five sides, while its base is square, its dimensions are (1.40 x 1.35 m), while its height is (1.0 m), while from the inside it is a small room, with a polygon in the abdomen in a five-sided shape, rectangular in base, its dimensions (1.55 x 1.13 m), inside which the imam stands when praying. It opens on three sides, including a skylight window of dimensions (0.70 x 0.56 m), closed by two wooden shutters. The dimensions of the one (0.63 x 0.25 m), within a wall entrance, dimensions (0.72 x 0.58 m), and a depth of (0.23 m) (pls. 26-27).



pl. 26. The mihrab block protruding from the azimuth of the western façade

pl. 27. The apse of the mihrab from the inside

Architectural description of the mosque from the inside

Both the m' Ain eastern and southern sub entrances lead directly into the mosque, where the portico that leads directly to the prayer hall from the east, its dimensions are (11.25 x 4.87 m), the height of the southeastern wall is (1.44 m), while on the northeastern side there are two windows One of them leads to the ablution building of the mosque, and its dimensions are (1.95 x 0.87 m), a wooden door closes with two shutters, the dimensions of the shutter are (1.86 x 0.38), and the other window leads to the staircase ascending to the surface of the prayer hall, the dimensions of this window are (2.25 x 1.23 m).

The northern side of the portico occupies an entrance window of dimensions (1.80 x 0.86 m), closed by a wooden door with two shutters. This entrance leads to a small room, designated as a storeroom for the mosque. The southern side of the portico is occupied only by the window through which the entry is made from the secondary entrance, and its dimensions are (2.50 x 1.40 m). Small, its dimensions (0.38 x 0.68 m), with a curt' Ain of white hollow plaster, while the western wall of the portico, which represents the eastern wall of the prayer hall, is occupied by three equal square entrances, the dimensions of the entrance (1.95 x 1.17 m), a door closes wooden with two shutters, the dimensions of the shutters are (1.86 x 0.53 m), the depth of the entrance is from the inside (0.22 m), and on both sides of the three entrances at the two ends of the wall, there are two windows (pl. 28).



pl. 28. The m'Ain eastern façade of the mosque chapel

Mosque chapel:

One of the three aforementioned entrances leads to the prayer hall, which is a rectangular area in plan, with regular planning, its dimensions (12.60 x 9.60 m), divided into three equal corridors, separated by two arches, each arch consisting of two pillars, the dimensions of the pillar (0.50 x 0.38 m), confined between them three equal areas of length (3.82 m).

Western Wall (Qibla Wall).

In the middle of the western wall is an apse or cavity of the mihrab. The length of the western wall to the right of the mihrab - northwest - is (5.82 m), while the length of the wall to the left of the mihrab - southwest is (5.82 m). The dimensions of the entryway (1.78 x 0.85 m), its depth is (0.21 m), its floor rises from the floor of the prayer hall by (0.12 m), each window opens with a window, its dimensions are (1.77 x 0.85 m), closed by a wooden window from four shelves in Two levels, the dimensions of the shutters are (0.83 x 0.39 m), and on the window of the window from the outside are six iron skewers (pl. 29).



pl. 29. The western wall of the mosque chapel

The north and south walls: Each of the northern and southern walls of the prayer hall is occupied by three vertically rectangular wall entrances, each entrance contains a window similar in shape and dimensions to the aforementioned (pl. 30).



pl. 30. Wall entries in one of the north and south walls

The eastern wall (the wall of the internal entrances): The eastern wall contains three vertically rectangular wall entrances. Each entrance contains an entrance window, closed by two wooden shutters, and two other entrances at the two ends of the wall, each entrance contains a window, similar in shape and dimensions to the foregoing (pl. 31).



pl. 31. The eastern wall of the mosque chapel

Prayer roof (summer prayer room): It is a rectangular area surrounded by a curtain of hollow white plaster, divided into equal parts, by pillars, the dimensions of the pillar (0.39 x 0.39 m), rising vertically with the same height as the plaster curtain, the dimensions of the curtain (2.25 x 0.60 m), the number of the parts of the curtain on the sides of the apse of the mihrab are three parts on each side, while on the north side there are five parts, while on the eastern side there are six parts, and on the south side are five parts, leading to this roof is a staircase consisting of fourteen steps, the dimensions of the step are (1.27 x 0.30 m), its height (0.18 m), and the number of stanchions, after three steps of stairs, the dimensions of the stanchion are (1.15 x 0.73 m). The roof of the mosque was used as an open upper prayer hall in summer (pls. 32, 33).



pl. 32) The roof of al-Shoyoukh Mosque (the summer prayer hall)

pl. 33) The apse of the mihrab of the Summer Chapel

3. Al-Mulla Mosque

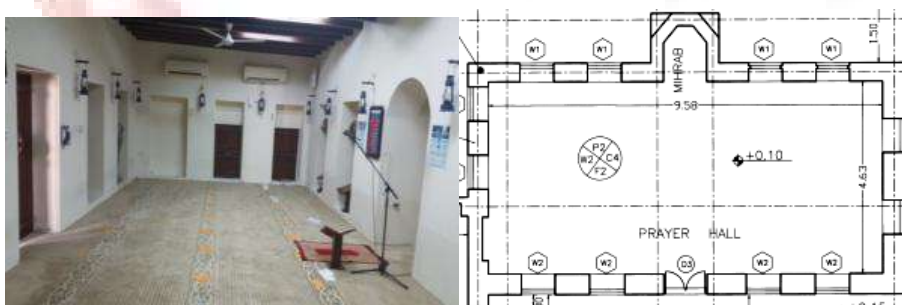
The location of the mosque: The mosque is located in the historical Shindagha Quarter, surrounded on all sides by traditional houses, from the north side Building No. 163, while on the east side Building No. 16, while on the south side Building No. 46, while on the western side Building No. (131), and Building No. (18), close to the Museum of Decoration and Beauty on the eastern side of it. Its southern façade overlooks the Museum of Manuscripts, Weapons and Ancient Books from the rear, its northern façade overlooks traditional houses, and its western façade overlooks the Crossing of Civilizations Museum.

Name and date of creation: The mosque was built in the year 1920, and it was renovated in 1998 [10].

Architectural planning of the mosque

In its planning, Al-Mulla Mosque follows the traditional local pattern of the tripartite, where the mosque consists of three parts, the first part is the chapel of the mosque itself, while the second part is the external portico which advances the m'Ain eastern façade of the prayer hall, while the third part is the open inner courtyard, which is supervised by the portico of the mosque, and below I will address each part of them separately.

The architectural planning of the Al-Mulla Mosque chapel, which is a rectangular area with a regular plan, its dimensions are (9.52 x 4.60 m), with a total area of (43.79 m²), and the chapel is a single portico (fig. 5 pl. 34).



pl. 34. Interior of the chapel of al-Mulla Mosque

fig. 5. The horizontal plan of the chapel of al-Mulla Mosque

The portico of Al-Mulla Mosque, which is a rectangular area with a regular plan, its dimensions are (10.77 x 4.0 m), with a total area of (43.08 m²), its floor rises from the floor of the open courtyard by (0.10 m). wooden columns, the diameter of the column body is (0.78 m), these columns are limited to five equal spaces, the length of one space is (2.78

m) (pl. 35 fig. 6).



pl. 35. Portico of al-Mulla Mosque

fig. 6. The horizontal projection of the portico of al-Mulla Mosque

The courtyard of Al-Mulla Mosque is a rectangular area of regular plan, its dimensions are (10.64 x 3.73 m), its floor is made of marble, and the total area is (39.68 m²), (pl. 36 fig.



7).

pl. 36. The courtyard of al-Mulla Mosque

fig. 7. The elevation of the courtyard of al-Mulla Mosque

Architectural description of the mosque from the outside (façades)

Al-Mulla Mosque is one of the hanging mosques, whose m'Ain entrance rises from the ground surface by the amount of ascending a staircase leading up to its entrance. Also, this mosque has four free façades, each of which overlooks an area that precedes it.

M'Ain East Façade: This façade does not extend to one straightness or one height, but it has a slight setback feature in the southeastern part of it. The northeastern part of it is lower than the southeastern part. In the northeastern corner is the minaret of the mosque. The southeastern part of it is preceded by two large Ghaf trees and a palm tree. In the middle of the façade is the m'Ain entrance block, which is on the azimuth of the façade, preceded by a circular staircase, the length of the façade to the right of the entrance - northeast - (8.93 m), its height is (2.73 m), while the southeastern part - to the left of the entrance - consists of two parts, one of which is prominent, and it is - directly to the left of the entrance - its length (4.09 m). Which rebounds inward from it by (0.65 m), its length is (4.22 m), it is occupied from the top by three small horizontal rectangular windows similar to the above. This part of the eastern façade of the mosque, with its two sectors, represents the eastern

wall of the ablution building and the mosque's toilets.

M'Ain entrance block: In the center of the m'Ain entrance block is the eastern façade. It is a square entrance block on the azimuth of the wall, its dimensions are (2.17 x 1.18 m), closed by a wooden door with two shutters, the dimensions of the shutter are (2.0 x 0.54 m). The entrance window is preceded by a circular staircase, the number of degrees is five graded, the height of the degree is (0.16 m), there is another side staircase on the northeastern side of the entrance. It has five small rectangular marble steps, the dimensions of the steps are (0.72 x 0.30 m), and the height of the staircase is also (0.16 m). The entrance is a rectangular marble table (pls. 37-38).



pl. 37. The m'Ain eastern façade of al-Mulla Mosque

pl. 38. The window of the m'Ain entrance to al-Mulla Mosque

South façade: This façade is the most complex of the mosque's façades, as it does not follow a straight line, but rather consists of three sectors, each of them rebounding from the other, as follows: The first sector: the southeast, which is the most prominent sector, which represents the southern wall of the ablution building And the mosque's toilets, with a length of (7.52 m), and occupied by the highest number of five windows, two rectangular, similar to the above, and they open to the ablution building of the mosque, and the other three small square windows, with a curt'Ain of hollow wood, which open to the mosque's toilets It protrudes from the middle of this sector from the top of a gutter of hollow wood, for r'Ainwater infiltration away from the surface of the toilets and the ablution building.

While the second sector, which is the middle sector, is set back from the first sector by an amount of (3.08 m) - the southern wall of the imam's residence - and the length of this middle sector is (2.71 m) - the western wall of the imam's residence - and occupies it from the top of a small square window, on which is a curt'Ain of the hollow wood, while the third sector: its length is (3.0 m), and it is occupied by two vertical rectangular wall entries, the dimensions of which are each (1.92 x 0.74 m), and its depth is (0.10 m), this sector is part of the southern wall of the mosque chapel (pls. 39-40).



pl. 39. The southern façade of al-Mulla Mosque

pl. 40. The southeast sector of al-Mulla Mosque

North façade: This façade does not extend on one straight line or one height, as the northeastern part of it is lower in height, as it represents the northern wall of the open courtyard. Or the other sector of this façade - the highest - with a length of (5.50 m), and it retracts from the first sector inward by (1.30 m), and is occupied by two vertical rectangular windows, similar in shape and dimensions to what was previously mentioned (pls. 41-42).



pl. 41. The northeastern sector of al-Mulla Mosque

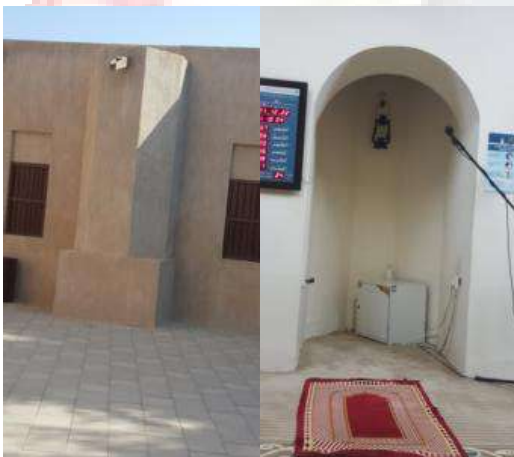
pl. 42. The northwestern sector of al-Mulla Mosque

Western Façade(Qibla Wall): This façade extends on one straight line, and the mihrab block emerges from the middle of the façade. The length of the façade to the right of the mihrab - the northwestern part - is (4.47 m), while the length of the façade to the left of the mihrab - the southwestern part is (4.54 m), and each part forms there are two windows on each side of them, similar in shape and dimensions to what has been mentioned previously, for r'Ainwater to leak away from the surface of the prayer hall (pl. 43).



pl. 43. The western façade of al-Mulla Mosque

The mihrab block from the outside: it rises from the azimuth of the façade to the outside, with a square base of dimensions (1.63 x 1.18 m), while its height is (1.0 m). The body of the mihrab is five-sided, and it protrudes from the azimuth of the mihrab block to the outside, a gutter of hollow wood; to dr'Ainr'Ainwater away from the surface of the mihrab block, while the mihrab from the inside is a small room, rectangular in base, its dimensions (1.55 x 1.08 m), which opens onto the prayer hall, with a window arched with a semi-circular arch, its height is (2.15 m), (pls. 44-45).



pl. 44. The Mihrab block of al-Mulla Mosque

pl. 45. The mihrab of al-Mulla Mosque from the inside

Architectural description of the mosque from the inside

The m'Ain eastern entrance of the mosque leads to an open courtyard, rectangular in plan, with a regular plan, dimensions (10.64 x 3.73 m), marble floor, surrounded on the north and north-eastern sides by a simple high wall, with a height from the inside (1.62 m), occupying the southern side. From it, a square entrance window without a door, its dimensions are (2.15 x 1.05 m), its wall thickness is (0.53 m). This entrance leads to toilets and the ablution building of the mosque, while the northeastern corner of it occupies the minaret of the mosque, while the western side of the courtyard occupies the chapel portico, (pls. 46-47).



pl. 46. The south side of the courtyard

pl. 47. Ablution building Al-Mulla Mosque

Portico: The prayer hall is preceded from the eastern side by a rectangular portico with dimensions (10.77 x 4 m), the floor of which rises from the floor of the aforementioned courtyard by (0.10 m). These columns are limited to five equal spaces, the length of one space is (2.78 m), the south side of which occupies an entrance window, its dimensions (1.80 x 0.80 m), and a wooden door closes with two shutters, the dimensions of the shutter are (1.84 x 0.40 m). It leads to a rectangular room designated for the imam's residence, while the northern side of the portico is a wall of low height, while the western side of the portico is occupied by five windows, with a window on which the m'Ain entrance to the prayer hall is installed, on both sides of it are two windows installed on each one, nets of four wooden slats on two levels.

Chapel: The mosque's chapel, as it is known in the mosques of Dubai that has been addressed, is a rectangular area with a regular plan, with dimensions (9.52 x 4.60 m). The prayer hall is entered through an entrance window in the middle of the eastern wall - which overlooks the porch.

Western Wall (Qibla Wall): In the middle of the wall is the apse or cavity of the mihrab, where the length of the wall to the right of the mihrab - northwest - (4.24 m), while the length of the wall to the left of the mihrab - southwest - (4.20 m), and on its sides are two vertical rectangular entry walls, the dimensions of the entrance are (1.85 x 0.80 m), a depth of (0.38 m), each doorway contains a window, closed by four wooden shutters in two levels, the dimensions of the shutters are (0.86 x 0.36 m), and on each window from the outside there are six iron skewers (pl . 48).



pl. 48. The western wall of the chapel of al-Mulla Mosque

The north and south walls: Each wall occupies the northern and southern walls of the prayer hall, two vertically rectangular entrances. Each entrance contains a window, similar in shape and dimensions to the aforementioned, except that the southern wall contains another wall entrance deaf on the southeastern side, which is a vertically rectangular entrance, its dimensions are (1.87 x 1.0 m), is (0.30 m) deep, (pls. 49-50).



pl. 49. The northern wall of the chapel

pl. 50. The southern wall of the chapel

East wall (m'Ain entrance wall): In the middle of the eastern wall is a vertically rectangular wall entrance, its dimensions (1.90 x 1.0 m), and its depth (0.38 m), contains an entrance window, its dimensions (1.95 x 1.0 m), with a wooden door closed by two shutters, the dimensions of the shutter are (1.84 x 0.45). m, and on each side of them two windows are opened within a wall entrance, each one similar in shape and dimensions to what was previously mentioned (pl. 51).



pl. 51. The eastern wall of the chapel

4. AL-'Otaibatmosque

The location of the mosque: It is the first mosque that you will find at the beginning of

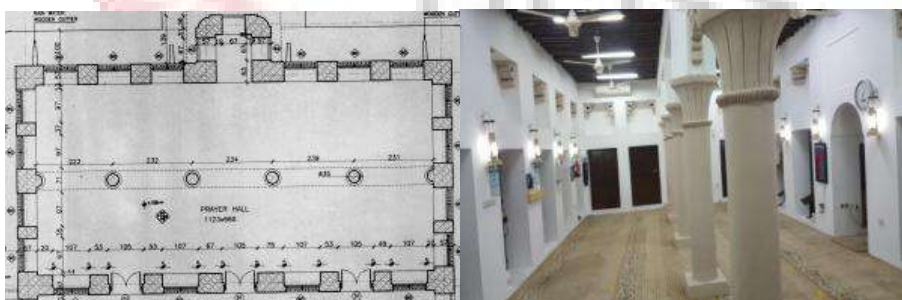
your tour in the historical Al Shindagha quarter. This mosque is close to the Execution Section of the Urban Heritage and Antiquities Department in Dubai Municipality. Its northern façade overlooks the Al Ghubaiba metro station and the highway, while its m'Ain eastern façade overlooks some traditional houses, some of which occupy the Dubai City Museum, the Children's House, and the Visitor Center, as well as its western and southern façades, each of them overlooks other traditional houses.

Name and date of creation: This mosque is known by many names, it is the Al-'Otaibat Mosque, the diminutive of the word threshold, and it is known as the Mosque of IbnSurourand the Mubarak Mosque (1914), and the mosque was restored and renovated in (2001).

Architectural Planning

In its planning, the Al-'Otaibat follows the traditional local pattern of the tripartite, where the mosque consists of three parts, the first part is the mosque's chapel itself, while the second part is the external portico which advances the m'Ain eastern façade of the chapel, while the third part is the open inner courtyard, which is supervised by the portico of the mosque, and below I will address each part of them separately.

The architectural planning of the Al-'Otaibat chapel is a rectangular area with a regular plan, its dimensions are (11.15 x 5.60 m), with a total area of (62.44 m²). Five equal spaces, the length of one space (1.77 m), while the width of the portico is (2.70 m), the diameter of the round column body is (1.07 m), the dimensions of the column base (0.51 x 0.49 m), the height of the column base (0.15 m), and each pillar has a bell crown, resembling the Egyptian lotus flower (pl. 52 fig. 8).

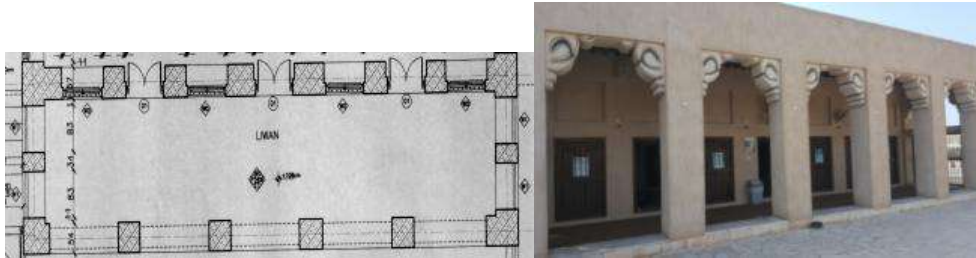


pl. 52. Interior of the chapel of Al-'Otaibat

fig. 8. The horizontal plan of the Al-'Otaibat chapel

The porch of the Al-'Otaibat is a rectangular area with a regular plan, its dimensions are (11.20 x 2.20 m), with a total area of (24.64 m²). The floor of the portico rises from the floor of the open courtyard by (0.15 m.), the dimensions of one pillar are (0.60 x 0.60 m),

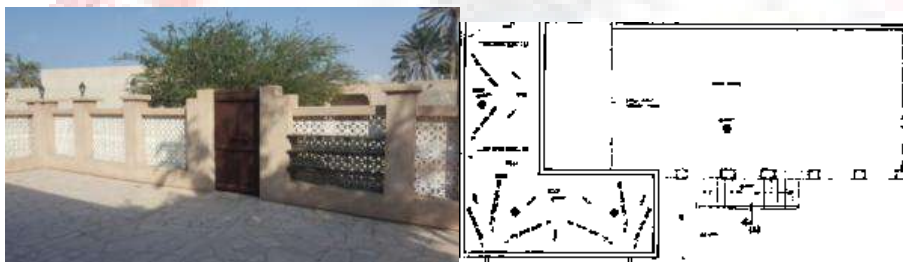
five equal areas are confined between them, the length of the area is (1.70 m), (pl. 53 fig. 9).



pl. 53. Portico of Al-'Otaibat Mosque

fig. 9. The floor plan of the portico of Al 'Otaibat Mosque

The courtyard of the Al-'Otaibat is a rectangular area with a regular plan, a window to the light of the sky, furnished with white marble, its dimensions are (14.75 x 5.88 m), with a total area of (86.73 m²) (pl. 54 fig. 10).



pl. 54. Courtyard of Al-'Otaibat

fig. 10. The elevation of the courtyard of the Al-'Otaibat

Architectural description of the mosque from the outside (façades)

M'Ain East Façade: This façade does not extend on one straight line, but rather consists of two sectors, one of which is a regressed, the northeastern sector, and its length is to the right of the entrance block (5.63 m), while its length is to the left of the entrance block (2.94 m), and the other is prominent, which is the southeastern sector. It is (8.50 m) long, and stands out from the façade by (3.40 m). It represents the eastern façade of the toilets and the solution building of the mosque. It is occupied by the top of three small windows, each measuring (0.60 x 0.60 m), on each one of which is a curt'Ain of hollow wood; to ventilate and light the toilets and ablution building the mosque, and protruding from the azimuth of this sector to the outside, are two gutters of hollow wood; For r'Ain water leakage away from the surface of the toilets, while the receding sector of the façade, the northeastern sector, which represents the eastern wall of the courtyard of the mosque, has a height from the outside of (2.53 m). the white hollow, consisting of three parts to the right

of the m'Ain entrance block, separated by two pillars, and one part to the left of the entrance block.

M'Ain entrance block: It is located on the southeastern side of the apostate sector, on the eastern façade. It is a square entrance block on the azimuth of the fence, its dimensions are (2.05 x 2.23 m), with an entrance window, its dimensions are (2.0 x 1.12 m), and a wooden door closes with two shutters, the dimensions of the shutter are (1.96 x 0.52 m), and since this entrance is one of the suspended entrances, it is preceded by a rectangular stand, its dimensions are (2.05 x 1.04 m), on its sides to the north and south a staircase, each of them consists of four steps, reaching The dimensions of the staircase (1.0 x 0.70 m), its height is (0.18 m), and the staircase is surrounded on the east by a handrail, its height is above the ground (1.60 m), while its height from the top of the entrance table is (0.78 m), (pls. 55-56).



pl. 55. The m'Ain eastern façade of Al-'Otaibat Mosque

pl. 56. The m'Ain entrance block to Al-'Otaibat Mosque

North façade: This façade extends on one straight line, with a length of (15.50 m), and it overlooks the public highway, the Al Ghubaiba metro station and the Bur Dubai bus station, but its height does not run on one level. In height, and occupied by four rectangular windows, each window opens with a wooden window, and four doors are closed in two levels, and on each window from the outside there are seven iron skewers, on the wall of the prayer hall, while the wall of the portico is occupied by two rectangular windows, on each window from the outside number five. Iron skewers, the other two windows are surmounted by a rectangular window, the corners of which are adorned from the inside from the top of prominent decorative panels of white plaster p'ainted with black, while the northeastern part of this façade, which is the least high, represents the northern wall of the mosque's courtyard, similar in shape and height to the eastern wall in the aforementioned m'Ain interface (pl. 57).



pl. 57. The northern façade of Al- 'Otaibat Mosque

South façade: This façade is the most complex façade of the mosque, it contains more than one sector, and does not extend on one straight line, and this façade is very similar to the southern façade of the Mosque of Al-Shoyoukh. The southern toilets and the ablution building of the mosque and the residence of the imam of the mosque, the length of this sector is (10.0 m), and it is occupied by two small windows, for ventilation and lighting of the mosque's toilets, and another small square window, and another rectangular window with a curtain of white hollow plaster, to ventilate and light the imam's residence. Three gutters of hollow wood protrude from the azimuth of this section outward; to separate water away from the surface of this sector.

While the sector retracted from this façade, which is the southwestern sector, which represents the southern wall of the prayer hall and its portico, is (9.15 m) long. It is occupied by four rectangular windows. Each window opens with a wooden window. Seven iron skewers, while the wall of the porch is occupied by two rectangular windows, on each window from the outside are five iron skewers. The other two windows are surmounted by a rectangular window, the corners of which are adorned from the inside from the top of prominent decorative panels of white plaster painted with black.

The length of the façade is set back (5.10 m), occupied by a secondary entrance opening to the mosque, its dimensions are (2.0 x 1.16 m), and a wooden door closes with two shutters, the dimensions of the shutter are (1.90 x 0.52 m), the entrance is preceded by a staircase consisting of five steps. Stone, the dimensions of the staircase are (1.18 x 0.40 m), the height of the stair is (0.17 m), the entrance is preceded by a stone stand of dimensions (1.30 x 1.18 m), and to the right of the ascender on the stairs, there is a handrail whose height is from the bottom (1.70 m). While its height is from the top of the pedestal (0.84 m), and directly to the right of the entrance there is a large rectangular window, with a white hollow plaster curtain, its dimensions (1.17 x 0.94 m). The floor of the mosque - where there is a storeroom for the mosque, with an entrance hole that closes a wooden door

with two shutters, the number of steps of this ladder is six, and the staircase is surrounded by a curt'Ain or wooden barrier, its dimensions are (3.0 x 1.20 m), and its height is (0.73 m). (pls. 58-59).



pl. 58. The window of the secondary entrance to the Al- 'Otaibat Mosque

pl. 59. The southwestern sector of the southern façade of Al- 'Otaibat Mosque

Western façade (Qibla wall): This façade extends on one straight line, and is preceded by a large area overlooking traditional houses, the mihrab block stands out from the middle of this direction, where the length of the façade is to the right of the mihrab - southwest - (5.07 m), while its length is to the left of the mihrab - northwest - (5.07 m), and each side occupies three rectangular windows, each window opens with a wooden window, and four doors are closed to it in two levels, and on each window from the outside are seven iron skewers, on the wall of the prayer hall, and it emerges from the azimuth of the façade from the top of four gutters of hollow wood; to leak r'Ain water away from the surface of the prayer hall (pl. 60).



pl. 60. The western façade of Al- 'Otaibat

The mihrab block from the outside, stands out from the characteristic of the façade with a square base, its dimensions are (2.10 x 1.30 m), while its height is (1.0 m), and it opens on each of its three sides, a rectangular window, on the outside of which are four iron skewers, and each one is raised a window of them is a simple wall entry, arched with a

semi-circular arch. The front of the mihrab block is adorned by the two corners, two vertically rectangular cavities, and the top of the mihrab block is in the form of a hierarchical hierarchy in six levels. It protrudes from the azimuth of the mihrab block to the outside, a gutter made of hollow wood; to dr' Ainr' Ain water away from the surface of the mihrab block, while the mihrab from the inside is a small rectangular room, its dimensions (1.41 x 1.04 m), inside which the imam stands when praying. It opens on three sides, including a window of dimensions (1.40 x 0.65 m). Its depth is (0.24 m). It is closed by four wooden shutters in two levels. The dimensions of the shutters are (0.66 x 0.34 m). It opens onto the chapel, with a window arched with a semi-circular arch; its height is (2.15 m), (pls. 61-62).



pl. 61) The Mihrab block of the Al-'Otaibat Mosque

pl. 62) The mihrab of the Al-'Otaibat Mosque from the inside

Architectural description of the mosque from the inside

It leads to the inside of the mosque, as mentioned above, by two entrances, one of which is a m'Ain one in the middle of the m'Ain eastern façade of the mosque, and the other is a secondary one, in the middle of the southern face of the mosque. Each one of them leads to the open courtyard of the mosque.

Courtyard: It is a rectangular space with regular planning; a window to the light of the sky, furnished with white marble, and its dimensions are (14.75 x 5.88 m). East (7.80 m), the courtyard is surrounded on the north and north-eastern sides by a short two-level wall, with a height of (2.0 m), with the same height of the curt'Ain, the dimensions of the curt'Ain are (1.47 x 1.15 m), this curt'Ain is divided as follows: three parts between them are two pillars, on both the north and northeastern sides - to the right of the entrance - while from the southeast side - to the left of the entrance - two parts between them, one of

them It is similar to the above and the other is small, its dimensions (1.15 x 0.55 m).

The south side of the courtyard occupies the imam's residence, while the southeast side of the courtyard occupies the toilets and the ablution building of the mosque, leading to an entrance window with dimensions (1.95 x 0.95 m), closed by a wooden door with two shutters, the dimensions of the shutter (1.86 x 0.43 m), the ablution building of the mosque contains two marble basins, in which water was previously stored for ablution, its dimensions are (1.17 x 0.60 m), its depth is (0.74m), its thickness is (0.14m), (pls. 63-64).



pl. 63. Imam's Residence

pl. 64. Ablution basin inside the ablution building of the mosque

Portico: The chapel advances from the eastern side, a portico that overlooks the open courtyard, the portico is known in the Emirati locality as Iwan, the floor of the portico rises from the courtyard floor by (0.15 m). It is a covered rectangular area, furnished with coarse carpets; its dimensions are (11.20 x 2.20 m), overlooking the courtyard, with a porch of four pillars, the dimensions of one pillar (0.60 x 0.60 m), between five equal spaces, the length of the space (1.70 m), the two corners of each space are decorated from the inside from above, prominent corners of white plaster colored in black, the northern and southern sides of it occupy two window windows - on each side - the dimensions of one are (1.60 x 0.66 m), each window is inside a wall entry, its dimensions are (1.75 x 0.82 m), and its depth is (0.45 m).

And each window has two sides, and there is no wooden shutter attached to it, only five iron skewers on the outside of each window; This is until the mosque enters the largest amount of air and light, and each of the two windows is topped by another horizontally rectangular window, the corners of which are decorated from the inside from the top of prominent decorations of white plaster colored with black, while the western wall of the portico is occupied by the top of the number of seven simple-depth wall entries, the depth of which is (0.10 m), each measuring (1.0 x 0.90 m). The wall entrance above the window of the middle entrance to the chapel is decorated with stucco decoration painted in black

(pls. 65-66).



pl. 65. The north wall of the mosque portico

pl. 66. Black calligraphy over the middle entrance

Chapel: The chapel of the Al-'Otaibat Mosque, like other chapels of the Shindagha mosques in particular and the mosques of Dubai in general, is a rectangular area in plan, regularly planned, with dimensions (11.15 x 5.60 m), divided into two equal arcades, one of them is the qibla arcade, and the other is the entrance porch, separating them A panel of four columns, surrounded by five equal spaces, the length of this space is (1.77 m), the diameter of the round column body is (1.07 m), the dimensions of the column base are (0.51 x 0.49 m), the height of the column base is (0.15 m). Each column has a bell crown, resembling the Egyptian lotus flower, and the northern and southern walls contain a column built into the wall, from which only a quarter of the column appears in all its parts.

Western Wall (Qibla Wall): In the middle of the western wall is a cavity or apse of the mihrab, where the length of the wall to the right of the mihrab - northwest - (5.05 m), while its length to the left of the mihrab - southwest - (5.05 m), each side occupies the number of three wall entrances that open each one window, doorway dimensions (1.75 x 1.05 m), depth (0.45 m), window openings, dimensions (1.40 x 0.65 m), closed by four wooden shelves in two levels, shutter dimensions (0.80 x 0.45 m), and on each window a window from the outside, there are seven iron skewers, as each entry has a window of them at the top of the wall (0.40 m), depth (0.40 m), (pl. 67).



pl. 67. The western wall of the mosque chapel

The north and south walls: Each wall of the northern and southern side walls occupies four vertically rectangular wall entrances, similar to the aforementioned, each one opens a window, similar in shape and dimensions to the aforementioned, and above each entrance of them at the top of the wall another wall entrance similar to the aforementioned, decorates corner them from the inside from the top of the prominent plasterboards (pl. 68).



pl. 68) Wall entries in the southern wall

The eastern wall (the wall of the internal entrances): The eastern wall of the prayer hall is occupied by seven rectangular wall entrances, the dimensions of each one are (1.75 × 1.05 m), and their depth is (0.45 m). It has a wooden door with two shutters, the dimensions of one shutter (1.66 x 0.48 m), while the other four entrances, each one opens a window, dimensions (1.40 x 0.65 m), closed by four wooden doors in two levels, the dimensions of the shutter (0.80). x 0.45 m), and on each window a window from the outside towards the portico, there are seven iron skewers, and the windows of the windows are distributed in this wall with two windows on both ends of the wall, and between each entrance and the other a window, above the aforementioned seven windows at the top of the wall, seven other square wall entries the two corners of each entrance, from the inside, are adorned from above by prominent decorative panels of colored stucco, each dimension is (1.0 x 0.40 m), its depth is (0.40 m), (pls. 69-70).



pl. 69. One of the wall entrances to the interior entrances of the mosque

pl. 70. Two shutters at one of the interior entrances to the mosque

5. Al-Murr Bin Huraize Mosque

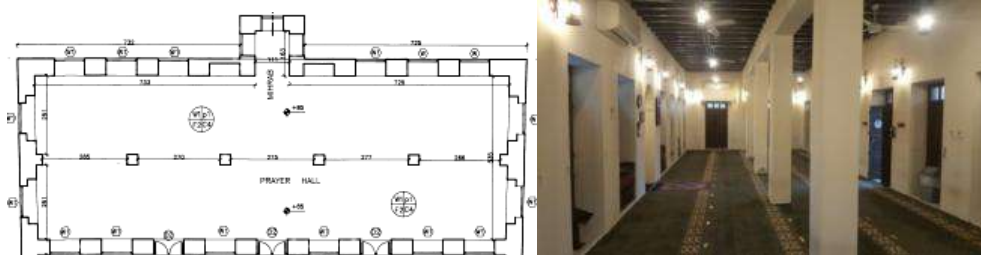
Mosque location: This mosque is located in the historical Shindagha Quarter, where the mosque is surrounded on all sides by the historical buildings of the Quarter, next to Al-Shindagha Majlis, close to the m'Ain eastern façade of the mosque. Near the southwest side of the mosque is Al-Shindagha Majlis, and its northern façade also overlooks some traditional houses.

Name and creation date: This mosque was built in the year 1900, and it was restored in the year 1998, according to what was made by Mohammed bin Murr, the Emirati writer and grandson of the owner of the building, so the mosque was known by this name in relation to the founder of the mosque.

Architectural Planning

Al-Murr Bin Huraize Mosque in its planning follows the traditional local pattern of the tripartite, where the mosque consists of three parts, the first part is the chapel of the mosque itself, while the second part is the external portico which advances the m'Ain eastern façade of the prayer hall, while the third part is the courtyard. The open interior, which is supervised by the portico of the mosque, and below I will address each part of them separately.

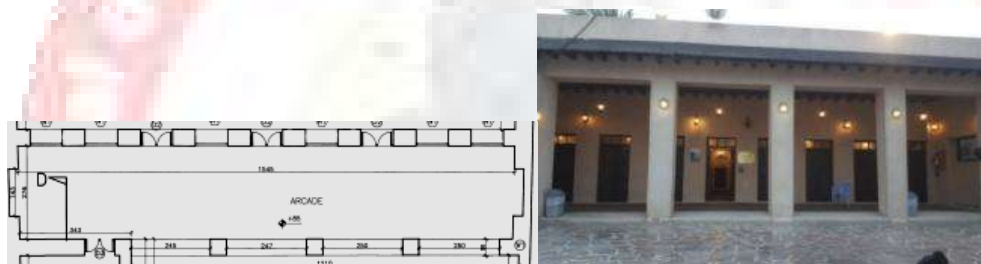
The architectural planning of the mosque chapel of Al-Murr bin Huraize is a rectangular area with a regular plan, its dimensions are (15.40 x 5.33 m), with a total area of (82.29 m²). Without arches, the dimensions of the pillar are (0.39 x 0.35 m), five equal spaces are confined between them, the length of one space is (2.70 m), while the width of the portico is (2.55 m), (pl. 71 fig. 11).



pl. 71. The chapel of the Mur bin Huraize mosque from the inside

fig. 11. The horizontal plan of the chapel of the Mur bin Huraize Mosque

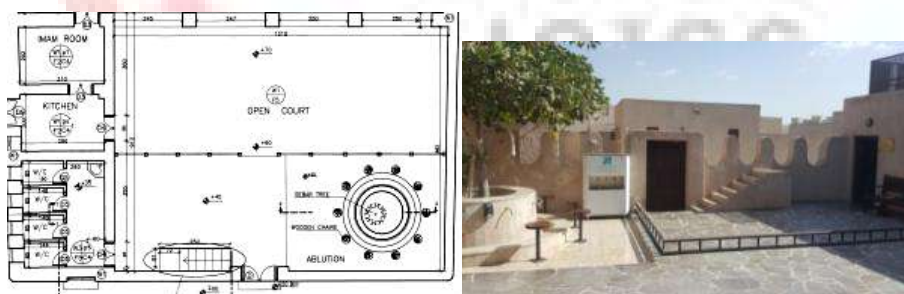
The portico of Al-Murr bin Huraize Mosque, is a rectangular area with a regular plan, its dimensions are (15.40 x 3.25 m), with a total area of (50.05 m²), its floor rises from the floor of the open courtyard by (0.10 m). Three pillars, the dimensions of the pillar (0.54 x 0.54 m), confined between them four equal areas, the length of one space is (2.70 m), (pl. 72 fig. 12).



pl. 72. Penthouse of the Mur bin Huraize Mosque

fig. 12. The floor plan of the penthouse of the Mur bin Huraize Mosque

The courtyard of the Mur bin Huraize Mosque is a celestial regular plan, rectangular in plan, dimensions (11.87 x 4.60 m), with a total area of (54.60 m²), (pl. 73 fig. 13).



pl. 73. Courtyard of Al-Murr Bin Huraize Mosque

fig. 13. The elevation of the courtyard of the Al-Murr bin Huraize Mosque

Architectural description of the mosque from the outside (façades)

M'Ain East Façade: This façade extends on one straight line, and it represents a simple wall of height for the courtyard of the mosque, surrounded by large knotted balconies, its height from the bottom of these embrasures (1.62 m), in the middle of the fence is the

opening of the m'Ain entrance to the mosque (5.50 m), while the length of the wall to the left of the entrance - southeast - is (8.65 m), and the farthest part of the façade occupies an entrance hole, its dimensions (1.90 x 1.0 m), the threshold of which rises slightly from the level of the street ground, with a door closed to it. Wooden shutters, which lead to the mosque's toilets, but it is not open now, rather it is sufficient to enter them from inside the mosque's courtyard.

M'Ain entrance block: In the middle of the aforementioned eastern wall, which is a square block on the azimuth of the wall, its dimensions are (2.33 x 1.13 m), it embraces the entrance window itself, its dimensions are (2.05 x 1.12 m), and a wooden door closes with two shutters, the dimensions of one shutter are (1.92 x 0.50 m), the entrance opening is preceded by a rectangular marble threshold, dimensions (2.10 x 0.63 m), height (0.16 m), and descending from the courtyard floor level (0.20 m) (pls. 74-75).



pl. 74. The m'Ain eastern façade of Al-MurribnHuraize Mosque

pl. 75. The m'Ain entrance block to the Mur bin Huraize Mosque

South façade: This façade extends on one straight line, its length is (18.50 m), but the southwestern part of it is higher than the southeastern part. m), and the top of this part is occupied by two small square windows, each with a curt'Ain of hollow wood; To ventilate and illuminate the mosque's toilets, and the farthest part of the façade occupies an entrance hole (1.75 x 0.80 m), on which a wooden door closes with two shutters, the threshold of its entry rises from the ground, so it is preceded by a three-step staircase, the dimensions of which are (0.82 x 0.30 m), the height of one staircase is (0.20 m), while the height of the entire staircase is (0.50 m), and a small window is topped by it (similar to the aforementioned).

The entrance opening leads to a small room dedicated to the mosque worker, but it does

not open now, but it is sufficient to enter it from inside the mosque's courtyard, and this part emerges from the top of the hollow wood gutter; In order to leak r'Ain water away from the surface of the mosque's toilets, the second part of this façade – the southwest – which is the highest, represents the southern wall of the mosque's chapel and its portico. It is occupied by a large square window, with a curt'Ain of hollowed wood that opens onto the porch of the mosque, and is occupied by two vertically rectangular windows. A window is installed on each one of four windows, and on the outside are nine iron skewers, which open onto the prayer hall of the mosque (pls. 76-77).



pl. 76. The southern façade of the Mur Bin Huraize Mosque

pl. 77. The southeastern sector of the southern façade

North façade: This façade is similar to the aforementioned southern façade, with a length of (18.30 m), which is divided into two parts. The second part of it, which is the northwestern part of it, represents the northern wall of the prayer hall and its portico, similar in its details to the aforementioned (pls. 78-79).



pl. 78. The northern façade of the Mosque of Al-MurribnHuraize

pl. 79. The Northwest Sector of the North Façade

Western façade (Qibla wall): This façade extends on one straight line, protruding from the azimuth of the façade of the mihrab block. The length of the façade to the right of the mihrab block - southwest - is (7.27 m), while the length of the façade to the left of the mihrab block - northwest is (7.20 m), and occupies each side Of them four windows, similar to the above,from above, there are four gutters of hollow wood; To leak r'Ain water away from the surface of the prayer hall (pl. 80).



pl. 80. The western façade of the Mosque of Mur bin Huraize

The mihrab block from the outside, stands out from the azimuth of the façade with a square base, its dimensions are (2.10 x 1.30 m), while its height is (0.80 m). On each side of the body of the mihrab, a rectangular window, its dimensions are (1.10 x 0.63 m). From the outside, there are six iron skewers, and each window is topped by a simple-depth wall entry, held with a semi-circular arch, its dimensions are (0.62 x 0.47 m), the depth of the two side entrances is (0.16 m), while the mihrab from the inside is a small rectangular room. The base, its dimensions are (1.65 x 1.05 m), inside which the imam stands when praying. It opens on three sides, including a window, the dimensions are (1.10 x 0.62 m), and two wooden shutters are closed on it, the dimensions of the shutters are (1.06 x 0.28 m). Inside a wall entry, its dimensions (1.14 x 0.64 m), its depth is (0.24 m), above the window in the chest of the apse of the mihrab. A room or apse of the mihrab on the prayer hall, with a window arched with a semi-circular arch, its height is (2.30 m), (pls. 81-82).



pl. 81. The Mihrab block of Al-Murr Ibn Huraize

pl. 82. The mihrab of Al-Murr Ibn Huraize Mosque from the inside

Architectural description of the mosque from the inside

The aforementioned m'Ain eastern entrance leads to the inside of the mosque, where the open courtyard is furnished with white marble. It is a regular planned celestial space, rectangular in plan, with dimensions (11.87 x 4.60 m), surrounded by a wall on the eastern

and northern sides, with a height of (1.09-1.28 m), there is an area of the courtyard surrounded by a short fence of wood, the dimensions of this area are (6.38 x 3.80 m), and it follows the opening of the m'Ain entrance directly, and occupies the southeastern part, where the mosque's toilets, which are located in the southeastern corner of the courtyard. It is entered through an entrance hole, dimensions (1.90 x 0.80 m), closed by a wooden door with two shutters, the dimensions of the shutter are (1.90 x 0.40 m).

While the ablution building of the mosque is located, in the northeastern corner of the courtyard, to the right of the interior of the mosque, and it is a modern ablution building of a wonderful style, as it is of marble and round, and distributed with about nine taps, in front of each faucet a wooden seat, and shades this ablution building In the daytime, a large tree is right next to the ablution building, and the southern side of the sanctuary occupies a small rectangular room, with a small kitchen for the mosque worker. It is entered through an entrance hole that opens directly onto the courtyard. The dimensions of the entrance opening are (1.84 x 0.80 m), and it is closed to it, wooden door with two shutters, shutter dimensions (1.76 x 0.37 m), (pls. 83-84).



pl. 83. Mosque toilets

pl. 84. ablution of the mosque

Stone pulpit: This mosque is the only one in the mosques of the Emirate of Dubai, which cont'Ains a stone minbar. This minbar is located in the southeast side of the courtyard - directly to the left of the m'Ain entrance. This minbar is adjacent to the wall. The minbar consists of six steps, the height of the step (0.16 m), which leads to preacher's session, the dimensions of which are (0.80 x 0.73 m), the length of the base of the minbar from the bottom is (2.22 m), the width of its base is (0.80 m), its height from the surface of the courtyard is (1.0 m), (pl. 85).



pl. 85.the stone minbar in the mosque

Portico: The mosque's chapel is preceded by a portico, rectangular in plan, with regular planning, dimensions (15.40 x 3.25 m), whose floor rises from the floor of the open courtyard by 0.10 m. Among them are four equal spaces, the length of one space is (2.70 m), the northern and southern walls of the portico occupy a wall entry in each wall, its dimensions are (2.28 x 1.40 m), its depth is (0.30 m), it opens from the top of a window with a fence of wood The hollow, its dimensions (1.37 x 0.85 m), and the southeastern part of it occupies an entrance hole of dimensions (2.0 x 0.90 m), closed by a wooden door with two shutters, leading to a room designated for the residence of the mosque worker. The length of the western façade of this room is (3.43 m), in the middle of which is the aforementioned entrance hole, while the western wall of the portico contains the entrance that leads to the mosque's chapel (pls. 86-87).



pl. 86. The m'Ain eastern façade of the prayer hall

pl. 87. Imam's Residence

Chapel: The mosque's chapel is a rectangular area in plan, regularly planned, with dimensions (15.40 x 5.33 m), divided into two equal porticos, separated by a porch of four pillars, the dimensions of the pillar (0.39 x 0.35 m), confined by five equal spaces, of length One space (2.70 m).

Western Wall (Qibla Wall): In the middle of the western wall is a cavity or cavity of the

mihrab, where the length of the wall to the right of the mihrab - northwest - (7.25 m), while the length of the wall to the left of the mihrab - southwest - (7.30 m), and each side occupies four wall entrances, amounting to The dimensions of the doorway (2.27 x 1.39 m), the depth of it is (0.36 m), each door has a window of dimensions (1.83 x 1.0 m), closed by four wooden shelves in two levels, the dimensions of the shutter are (0.88 x 0.47 m), and on each window there are windows From the outside, nine iron skewers (pl. 88).



pl. 88. The western wall of the prayer hall

The north and south walls: Each of the northern and southern walls of the prayer hall is occupied by a number of two wall entrances, each one opens a window of four wooden ledges in two levels, and on each window from the outside there are nine iron bars, the entrances and their windows are similar in shape and dimensions to the foregoing (pl. 89).



pl. 89. One of the wall entrances has a window in the northern wall of the prayer hall

The eastern wall (the wall of the internal entrances): The eastern wall of the prayer hall occupies nine entrances, the dimensions of the entrance are (2.27 × 1.39 m), the depth is (0.36 m), it opens with three entrances, including three entrances, the dimensions of the entrance are (1.84 × 0.92 m), a wooden door closes with two shutters, and six entrances The rest, each one opens a window, its dimensions are (1.83 x 1.0 m), closed by four wooden shutters in two levels, the dimensions of the shutters are (0.88 x 0.47 m), and on

each window a window from the outside is a number of nine iron skewers, and each window is above whether the entrance Or an upper lintel window, its dimensions (1.0 x 0.36 m), covered with glass from the inside, and from the outside with short iron skewers (pl. 90).



pl. 90. The eastern wall of the prayer hall

6. Harib Bin Harib Mosque (Abdul Qadir Currently)

The location of the mosque: This mosque is located in the historical Al Shindagha district, to the far east of Dubai Creek, near the “Dubai Customs” Museum, on the m’Ain eastern side of it. And the high bridge that leads to his monastery, and also located near the mosque on this side, the Department of Restoration, of the Dubai Municipality

Name and date of creation: This mosque was established in (1942 AD), and it was restored in (1999 AD). The ownership of the mosque’s land belongs to the family of Ibn Harib who inhabited the area a long time ago, and they constructed the mosque from raw materials, due to the lack of funds during that period to build the mosque from stones. Navy and plaster since the beginnings of the twentieth century, and in the last decade of the first half of the twentieth century, one of the affluent during that period, Abdul Qadir Al Abbasi, built the mosque from raw materials of sea stones and plaster instead of palm fronds (Al-Da’un), and during the following decades to build the mosque It has been restored more than once, and nothing has changed from its features, so this mosque is now known as the Abd al-Qadir Mosque[10].

Architectural Planning: The Harib bin Harib Mosque in its planning follows the traditional local pattern of the tripartite, where the mosque consists of three parts, the first part is the chapel of the mosque itself, while the second part is the external portico - the porch - which advances the m’Ain eastern façade of the prayer hall, while the third part is the courtyard The open interior, which is supervised by the portico of the mosque, and below I will address each part of them separately.

The architectural planning of the mosque chapel of Harib bin Harib, which is a rectangular

area in plan with a regular plan, its dimensions are (11.44 x 3.95 m), with a total area of (45.18 m²), and the chapel consists of a single portico (pl. 91 fig. 14).



pl. 91. The chapel of the Harib bin Harib Mosque from the inside

fig. 14. The horizontal plan of the mosque chapel of Harib bin Harib

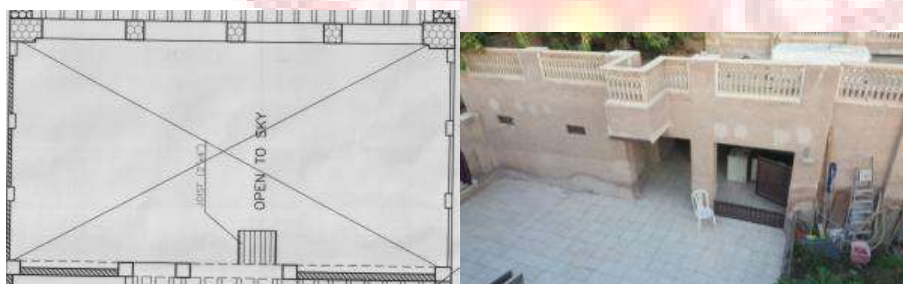
The portico of the Harib bin Harib Mosque is a rectangular area with a regular plan, its dimensions are (11.23 x 3.52 m), with a total area of (39.52 m²), its floor rises from the level of the floor of the open courtyard, by an amount of (0.55 m), the portico overlooks the courtyard. The exposed one, with a façade of three pillars, the dimensions of the pillar (0.54 x 0.52 m), confined between them four equal spaces, the length of one space is (2.22 m), (pl. 92 fig. 15).



pl. 92. Portico of Harib Bin Harib Mosque

fig. 15. The floor plan of the portico of the Harib bin Harib Mosque

The courtyard of the Harib Ibn Harib Mosque is a heavenly courtyard with a marble floor, rectangular in plan, with a regular plan, dimensions (8.45 x 6.10 m), with a total area of (51.54 m²), (pl. 93 fig. 16).



pl. 93. Courtyard of the Harib Ibn Harib Mosque

fig. 16. The elevation of the courtyard of the Harib Ibn Harib mosque

Architectural description of the mosque from the outside (façades)

This mosque, like the mosques of the Emirate of Dubai, has four free façades, each façade overlooking a large area, but at the present time, I was only able to raise the architectural for two façades only, the m'Ain eastern façade and the southern façade, while the northern and western façades were obscured by construction and reconstruction works in the northern regions, the western part of the mosque, and in the following lines of the study, I will describe and elevate the architectural description of the eastern and southern façades.

M'Ain East Façade: In the middle of this façade is the opening of the m'Ain entrance, where the length of the façade to the right of the entrance-northeast- (5.90 m), while the length of the façade to the left of the entrance-southeast- (5.50 m). This part of the top occupies two small horizontal windows on each side one curt'Ain of hollow wood; for the ventilation and illumination of the ablution building of the mosque, this part of the façade is preceded by a palm tree, and four gutters of hollow wood stand out from the azimuth of this façade. To seep r'Ainwater away from the roof of the imam's residence and the ablution building of the mosque, as it surrounds the façade from above a simple curt'Ain of height of white hollow plaster, while the window of the m'Ain entrance to the mosque is square on the azimuth of the façade, its dimensions (1.95 x 1.0 m), closed by a wooden door of two shutters, shutter dimensions (1.90 x 0.45 m), inner depth (0.20 m), (pls. 94-95).



pl. 94) Them 'Ain eastern façade of Ibn Harib Mosque

pl. 95) Them 'Ain eastern entrance block to Ibn Harib Mosque

South façade: This façade extends on one straight line, its length is (12.67 m), and is divided into three vertical sectors, each of which represents a southern wall of the mosque and its sections from the inside, which are as follows: building the mosque, and it is surrounded from the top by a simple curt'Ain of height of white hollow plaster, while the second sector represents the middle sector of the façade where the wall surrounding the open courtyard of the mosque, and its height is (2.25 m), while the third sector represents

the southern wall of the prayer hall and its portico, and is occupied by two wall entrances. They open to the porch from above with a small arched window, and two window windows open to the chapel (pls. 96-97).



pl. 96. The southern façade of the Ibn Harib Mosque

pl. 97. The southwestern sector of the southern façade

Architectural description of the mosque from the inside

From the inside, the mosque consists of two parts, one of which is front, to which the m'Ain eastern entrance leads directly to the mosque.

The front part of the mosque: The m'Ain eastern entrance to the mosque leads to a dungeon directly following the entrance; its dimensions are (3.44 x 2.63 m). To the right of the interior is the residence of the imam. It is a rectangular room containing the things of the imam of the mosque and his sleeping place. This room leads to an entrance hole in the northern wall from Right inside, its dimensions are (1.93 x 1.0 m), and a wooden door closes with two shutters, the dimensions of one shutter are (1.76 x 0.45 m).

While in the southern wall, directly to the left of the interior, there is a free entrance opening, its dimensions (1.86 x 1.0 m), without a door installed on it, which leads to the ablution building of the mosque, which contains a well mouth that is below the surface of the ablution building by (0.68 m). Its diameter is (0.66 m), its thickness is (0.12 m), and it is currently covered, but it is opened when necessary, to meet the needs of those who do ablution. On the right of the previous entrance, there is a window with dimensions (1.25 x 0.89 m), whose wall thickness is (0.37 m). A curtain of hollowed wood is installed on its lower part, its dimensions (0.88 x 0.43 m). This window rises from the floor of the basement by (0.80 m).

While the western wall of the ward contains two equal entrance windows, between them is a spacer pillar, its dimensions are (0.54 x 0.37 m), the dimensions of the window are (2.10 x 1.0 m), leading to a horizontally rectangular area, its dimensions (4.10 x 1.90 m), occupying the wall. The north of it has a free entrance window without a door, its

dimensions are (2.0 x 1.0 m), the thickness of its wall is (0.30 m), which leads to the mosque's toilets, while the southern wall of it contains another entrance window, its dimensions are (2.20 x 1.0 m), on it a door in the form of a hollowed-out wood curtain, its dimensions (1.10 x 1.0 m), leading to the staircase ascending to the roof of this front part of the mosque, the first step of which rises from the ground by (0.26 m). To the left of the staircase entrance window, there is an opening. A small entrance, its dimensions (1.70 x 0.63 m), closed by a wooden door with two shutters, the dimensions of the shutter are (1.64 x 0.28 m), which leads to a small narrow storeroom for the mosque (pls. 98-99).



pl. 98. Wards of the main entrance to the mosque

pl. 99. the mouth of the well of the ablution building of the mosque

Courtyard: The entrance to the mosque's courtyard is through one of the two large windows located in the western wall of the aforementioned rectangular area, which are two large windows, each measuring (2.10 x 1.70 m), separated by a pillar, its dimensions (0.53 x 0.37 m), and the courtyard is heavenly. Its floor is made of marble, rectangular in plan with regular layout, dimensions (8.45 x 6.10 m), surrounded on the north and south sides by a short wall (2.05 m), less than the front and back parts of the mosque, the southern side of it occupies a small garden. On the side of the courtyard is a simple fence height of hollowed out wood.

Portico: The chapel of the Harib Ibn Harib mosque, which is currently known as the Abd al-Qadir Mosque, is preceded by a rectangular portico, its dimensions (11.23 x 3.52 m), whose floor rises from the level of the floor of the open courtyard, by an amount of (0.55 m). Pillars, the dimensions of the pillar (0.54 x 0.52 m), confined between them four equal spaces, the length of one space is (2.22 m), occupying the north and south sides of the portico, from the bottom of two equal wall entrances, the dimensions of each are (1.22 x 1.09 m), its depth is (0.35 m), while from the top it is occupied by two windows, which are decorated from above from the inside, with prominent stucco corner stations, but these

windows are currently blocked by half a wall, its length is (0.94 m), and the open part of the window, whose dimensions are (1.09 x 0.50 m), on each side, protruding from the zenith of the portico from the top of four gutters of hollow wood; To leak r'Ainwater away from the roof of the portico and the chapel.

The eastern wall (the wall of the internal entrances): Its eastern wall cont'Ains four equal square entrances, the dimensions of one entrance window are (1.86 x 1.0 m), and a wooden door closes with two shutters, the dimensions of one shutter are (1.78 x 0.46 m), and each entrance is located from inside the prayer hall, in the entrance A wall of dimensions (1.90 x 1.15 m), a depth of (0.30 m), its floor rises from the floor of the prayer hall by 0.13 m, and each one at the top of the wall is raised by another wall entrance with dimensions (1.20 x 0.65 m), a depth of (0.33m), (pls. 100-101).



pl. 100. The m'Ain eastern façade of the chapel

pl. 101. The eastern wall of the chapel

The north and south walls: The northern and southern walls of the prayer hall are occupied by two windows of the dimensions of one (1.90 x 0.96 m), closed by four wooden shelves in two levels, the dimensions of the shutters are (0.89 x 0.46 m), and each window is located inside a wall entrance, similar to what was previously mentioned In the entrances of the m'Ain entrances to the prayer hall, and on each window from the outside there are seven iron skewers, and above each window is another wall entrance, similar to the above.

Western Wall (Qibla wall): In the center of the western wall of the prayer hall is an apse or the mihrab cavity, in which the imam stands when praying, its dimensions (1.50 x 0.82 m), and it opens from the bottom with three square wall entrances, dimensions (0.57 x 0.46 m), and a depth of (0.30 m). The apse of the mihrab is knotted with a semi-circular arch, its height is (1.90 m), the length of the qibla wall on the right of the mihrab - northwest - (5.27 m), while its length on the left of the mihrab - southwest - (5.39 m), occupies each side There are two windows inside a wall entry, which are similar in shape and dimensions to

what has been previously mentioned, as well as above each entrance, a wall entrance similar to what was previously mentioned in shape and dimensions, while the wall entrance above the apse of the mihrab is less than the rest of the entrances, where its dimensions are (0.66 x 0.36 m), is (0.44 m) deep (pls. 102-103).



pl. 102. The western wall of the prayer hall

pl. 103. Wall Inserts in the Belly of the Mihrab

The roof of the mosque (the summer chapel): Climbing to the roof of the front-eastern part of the mosque is done by ascending a traditional staircase, previously mentioned, with thirteen steps, as follows, after the first eight steps, with two triangles, then five other steps, which lead to the roof, which is an expression It is a rectangular area, its dimensions (5.40 x 1.20 m), surrounded by a two-tiered wall), its height (1.15 m), the dimensions of the confined part of the curt'Ain between the two pillars (1.64 x 0.70 m), the thickness of the curt'Ain (0.18 m), these parts are distributed as follows: the northern and southern sides, each of them has two parts, while the eastern side Which overlooks Al Fardah Museum - Dubai Customs - has five parts, including four separating pillars, while the western side, which overlooks the courtyard of the mosque, emerges from its middle a small balcony, similar to the mihrab, its dimensions (1.20 x 0.50 m), to the right of the balcony two parts between them is a pillar And on its left there are three parts, between which there are two pillars, while the roof of the second part of the mosque - the portico and the prayer hall - can be climbed up to e by a large iron portable ladder, the number of its steps (16 degrees), which is an abstract surface not surrounded by a fence (pls. 104, 105).



pl. 104. Eastern Roof of Ibn Harib Mosque (Summer Prayer Hall)

pl. 105. The apse of the mihrab of the Summer Chapel

Third: Analytical study of the rem'Aining heritage mosques in Shindagha

1. Planning

The heritage mosques of Al-Shindagha followed the traditional local planning in its various styles, and the essence of the planning in these mosques was the prayer hall itself, which was a rectangular area in plan with regular planning with a small area, the number of its corridors ranged from one to three corridors, and either the m'Ain eastern façade of the prayer was advanced A portico and a courtyard or a portico without the courtyard, we find the Mur Bin Huraize Mosque, Al-Mulla Mosque, Harib Ibn Harib Mosque and Al 'Otaibat Mosque. Each mosque completes the tripartite division of the layout of the prayer hall, portico and courtyard, while the Ibn Zayed Mosque and the Shoyoukh mosque consist of only the prayer hall and the portico of the mosque.

While the prayer hall of the mosque itself, in these mosques, the number of corridors ranges from a corridor to three corridors parallel to the qibla wall, separating each porch from the other, a simple arcade that may consist of pillars without arches, or that the porch is composed of columns without arches. The prayer hall of Ibn Zayed Mosque consists of a porch One, as well as the chapel of the Al-Mulla Mosque, which consists of one portico as well, while the chapel of the Al-'Otaibat consists of two porticos, separated by a portico parallel to the qibla wall, consisting of four round columns without arches, as well as the chapel of the Murr bin Huraize mosque also consists of two porticos, separated by a parallel portico. The Qibla wall consists of four pillars without arches, while the Mosque of Al-Shuyoukh prayer hall, which is the most arcades of Al-Shindagha mosques, consists of

three corridors, separated by two pillars parallel to the qibla wall. Each arch consists of two pillars without arches [11].

When rooting and comparing this local traditional planning of the Al Shindagha heritage mosques, we find that most of the rem'Aining heritage mosques in all parts of the United Arab Emirates have proceeded according to this planning. The layout in it is on the prayer hall, which consists of two arcades, separated by a porch of three polygonal columns, the body without arches, as well as the Mosque of Sheikhs or Bedouins in the Emirate of Sharjah also consists of a chapel preceded by a portico without an internal courtyard, and the mosque's chapel consists of two arcades, separated by a porch of two columns without contracts [12-13-14-15].

2. Elements of exterior design in mosques

- **Interfaces:** The façade is that wide distance that represents the appearance of the building from the outside, and it is one of the most important and prominent architectural elements in which the architect finds his opportunity to highlight his personality, but the architecture of Al Shindagha in particular and the Emirates in general was very simple and uncomplicated, as the façades came completely devoid of any decorations except The windows for the windows were marked by a few skylights, and the façades ended from the top in a straight line, not oriented from the top by any embrasures of any type, and the façades of Shindagha mosques were often straight and of one height, and some of their façades had two or three sectors, and they were often cycles Water and ablution building and the imam's residence is the sector that is prominent from the azimuth of the façade, as all the western façades representing the qibla wall, with a mihrab block protruding from the azimuth of the wall, and often also protruding from the azimuth of the western façade in each of the Shindagha mosques were hollow wood gutters; In order to leak r'Ain water away from the surface of the mosque, the material of marine stone and small equal cement bricks helped to implement and design simple architectural divisions and divisions from windows characterized by symmetrical and harmonious division on each façade, which made it characterized by simplicity and lack of decoration [16].

-**Windows:** In the lower levels of the façades, vertically rectangular windows were organized, which shared and were similar in their architectural and decorative division. They were all vertically rectangular without arches. Each window is located from the inside with a deep wall entry.

Each window is closed from the inside by four wooden shelves in two levels, while the window from the outside is on the azimuth of the façade, and rises slightly above the level of the ground surrounding the mosque, and on each window from the outside a number of thin iron skewers, the number of which does not exceed six, for example, for example The remembrance is not limited to, the chapel of the Shoyoukh Mosque cont'Ained twelve windows distributed symmetrically on three façades, with three windows on the northern façade and the same on the southern façade, and on both sides of the mihrab block of the western façade there were three windows on each side. They are symmetrically distributed on three façades as well, with two windows on each façade of the northern and southern façades, and eight windows on the western façade, with four façades on both sides of the mihrab block.

- **Entrances:** The entrances are among the most prominent and most important architectural elements in the construction, and the entrances to the Shindagha mosques were devoid of any architectural philosophy or artistic tendency. The entrances came on the azimuth of the façade directly without a prominent block from the azimuth of the façade, and the mosque cont'Ains two m'Ain entrances, one internal and the other external, and the external entrance is the one that separates the inner courtyard from the street, it is an entrance that leads from the street to the inner courtyard of the mosque, and these entrances are either At the street level, as in the m'Ain entrance to the Mosque of Al-MurrIbnHuraize and the Mosque of Harib Ibn Harib, or if the entrances are suspended in the sense that they are higher than the level of the ground of the street, so we find that they are preceded by a high staircase, the number of which reaches five and six steps, and that is as At the entrance to the Sheikh Mosque, the entrance to al-Mulla Mosque, the entrance to the Al-'Otaibat, and the entrance to the IbnZayed Mosque.

As for the internal entrance, which separates the mosque's chapel itself from the porch that advances its eastern façade, this entrance is in the middle of the m'Ain eastern façade of the prayer hall, and leads directly to the inside of the chapel. It has two shutters, and often one entrance window led to the inside of the chapel, as in the IbnZayed Mosque, Al-Mulla Mosque and the Sheikh Mosque. Which has three internal entrances in each mosque, while the number of entrances to the prayer hall of Harib Ibn Harib mosque has four reaches [17-18].

-**The stairs:** They are the steps that connect or connect between floors and some of them or

one floor and its surface, and it was known by this name - Salam - because it is delivered or Muslim from one place to another and it is a prominent element in all buildings of different types and patterns, whether internally or even externally. It connected the first floor of the mosque with its upper surface, as in the Harib Ibn Harib mosque, where the staircase is located on the southeast side of the mosque. It is an entrance window, its dimensions are (2.20 x 1.0 m), with a door in the form of a hollow wood curt'Ain. Its dimensions are (1.10 x 1.0 m), leading to the staircase ascending to the roof of this front part of the mosque, whose first step rises from the ground by (0.26 m)., then another five degrees, leading to the surface [19], (pls. 106-107).



pl. 106. Wooden handrail on the window stair

pl. 107. The staircase ascending to the roof of Ibn Hareb Mosque

Also in the Al-Shuyoukh Mosque, we find a staircase, which connects the mosque with its roof, where the staircase window is located on the northeastern side of the portico of the mosque. Its dimensions are (2.25 x 1.23 m), as it leads to the staircase ascending to the roof of the mosque's chapel. The staircase consists of a number of Fourteen degrees, the dimensions of a step are (1.27 x 0.30 m), the height is (0.18 m), the number of staplers, after three steps of a ladder, the dimensions of the stapler are (1.15 x 0.73 m), (pls. 108-109).



pl. 108. The staircase window of the Shoyoukh mosque

pl. 109. Stairs of the al-Shoyoukhs Mosque

There is an external staircase that precedes the windows of the suspended entrances in some mosques in Al Shindagha, such as a staircase that precedes the window of the m'Ain entrance to the Sheikh Mosque, a staircase that precedes the m'Ain entrance of the Al-Mulla Mosque, a staircase that precedes the m'Ain entrance of the Ibn Zayed Mosque, and a staircase that precedes the m'Ain entrance of the Al 'Otaibat Mosque.

- **The roof:** All the rem'Aining heritage mosques in the UAE in general, and Al Shindagha in particular, and all heritage buildings knew one roofing style, with the roof material different, according to the available environmental data. And ventilation and lighting through the inner courtyard that precedes the prayer hall, and the windows of the windows in the façades of the mosque. The ceilings of the heritage Al Shindagha mosques are made of wood, which are flat, flat ceilings, while the ceilings of the mosques of the city of Al 'Ain are made of palm trees, palm trees and fronds, while the ceilings of Sharjah are also made of wood panels. While we find the phenomenon of modern concrete ceilings in some mosques in Ras Al Khaimah, and it is one of the factors that distort the heritage buildings in Ras Al Khaimah (pls. 110-111).



pl. 110. The wooden ceiling of one of the corridors of Al-'Otaibat

pl. 111. Ceiling cavity of the mihrab of the chapel of al-Mulla Mosque

While the surfaces in Al-Shindagha mosques were flat, often surrounded by balustrades of hollow plaster, of medium height, these surfaces were used to pray over them in the summer when the temperatures and humidity increased, especially the dawn, sunset and evening prayers, until there was a chapel on the roof for summer, either the perimeter of the roof is only for prayer, or the roof is surrounded by a hollow plaster fence and has a place dedicated to the mihrab, as in the roof of the mosque chapel of the Shoyoukh (pls. 32-33), and the roof of the front part of the Harib Ibn Harib (pls. 104-105).

3. Elements of interior design in mosques

The architectural elements are from the confirmed and proven foundations of the local architectural style in the heritage mosques of Al-Shindagha. dimensions, and characteristics of its general harmony [20], and these elements can be identified as follows:

-Pillars: The pillars or pillars are among the most prominent structural elements. In the Al Shindagha heritage mosques in particular, and the mosques of the Emirates in general, single rectangular pillars were used to raise the flat roof of the mosque's chapel, in the space of the prayer hall to two porticos. All the pillars of the heritage mosques of the Emirates are parallel to the qibla wall except the pillars of the pillars of the Obaid bin Issa Mosque in Sharjah, came perpendicular to the wall of the qibla. The mosque chapel of the Shoyoukh Mosque cont'Ains four rectangular pillars in projection, the dimensions of the pillar are (0.50 x 0.38 m), and their height is (2.55 m), as it cont'Ains two parallel beams, each porch It consists of two pillars, while the mosque chapel of Al-Murr bin Huraizecont'Ains one pillar parallel to the qibla wall., while the porch of Al-Murr bin Huraize mosque consists of three vertically square pillars, the dimensions of the pillar are (0.54 x 0.54 m), and its height is (2.55 m), through which the portico overlooks the inner

courtyard of the mosque.

Examples of single pillars in heritage mosques in the United Arab Emirates include, to mention but not limited to, the pillars of the prayer hall and the portico of the Great Al Hail Mosque, the pillars of the chapel and the portico of the Sheikh Muhammad bin Abdullah Al Qasimi Mosque in the Emirate of Ras Al Khaimah (13 AH / 19 AD), the pillars of the chapel of the Falaj Al Mualla Mosque in the Emirate of Umm Al Quw' Ain (14 AH / 20 AD).

Among the best examples of this architectural element in Islamic architecture in Iraq are the pillars of the Samarra Mosque (233: 247 AH / 847: 861 AD), and the Mosque of Abu Dalaf (245: 247 AH / 859: 861 AD), and in Egypt the Mosque of Ibn Tulun (263: 265 AH/876: 879 AD), and the Mosque of al-Hakim by the command of God (380: 403 AH / 990: 1013 AD), [21-22].

- **Columns:** Columns are important architectural precursors and additions that were known and common before the Islamic era for many centuries. Their spread increased and their forms varied and their uses varied. The material of their construction varied in Islamic religious, civil and military architecture alike. The single pillars and the walls. The wooden columns were used in the porch of the portico of the Al-Mulla Mosque, and the round pillars were used in the porch of the chapel of the Attaba Mosque and the porch of the portico of Al-'Otaibat Mosque, where the porch of the mosque chapel consists of four round-body columns, while the columns were generally not widely spread in the mosques of the state. The heritage Emirates, it has appeared in a few models of the mosques of the Emirates, to mention but not limited to the short round columns in the chapel of the Abu Al-Haitham Mosque in the Emirate of Fujairah, the long graceful metal columns with colorful crowns in the Obaid bin Issa Mosque in the Emirate of Sharjah, as well as the columns of the Salah Mosque chapel The religion and prayer hall of the Al-Mannai and Bedouin Mosque in the Emirate of Sharjah as well.

- **Pulpit:** Because the heritage mosques of Al-Shindagha were small mosques, they were intended for daily prayers and not for Friday prayers, so we did not find the minbar from the secondary and not the m'Ain architectural elements in the mosques of Al-Shindagha. In the Sheikh Mosque, it is a small movable wooden pulpit. It is placed on Friday to the right of the mihrab, and after the Friday end it is stored at the end of the prayer hall, in the southeast side. The pulpit consists of two steps, and another separate step to facilitate the

ascent of the preacher. The dimensions of the steps are (0.72 x 0.30m), height (0.19m), then a preacher's session, dimensions (0.70 x 0.27m), height (0.37m)[23] (pls. 112, 113), Al-MurribnHuraize Mosque also cont'Ained an element that is rarely found in the Al-Shindagha mosques in particular and the UAE in general, which is the presence of a stone minbar on one side of the mosque's courtyard, but most likely, as the researcher sees it, this element is a platform on which the muezzin climbs when The call to prayer is the call to prayer, but it has taken the form of the pulpit (pl. 85).



pl. 112. The entrance hall of the Shoyoukh mosque

pl. 113. The Pulpit of the Mosque of the Sheikhs

-Minaret: The minaret element is also one of the minor elements in the Shindagha mosques. It was not repeated in all of its mosques except in one mosque, which is al-Mulla Mosque. The minaret of the mosque is located in the northeastern corner, where the walls of its base are included within the walls of the northern and eastern walls of the courtyard, and it is a very simple construction. The length of its square base (1.87 m), its height (1.72 m). The minaret is entered through an entrance hole in the western wall, which opens onto the courtyard, its dimensions (1.70 x 0.55 m), and closed, by one shutter, its dimensions (1.62 x 0.55 m). 0.50 m), leads to the inside of the first floor of the minaret, which is a narrow rectangular space, its dimensions (1.10 x 0.60 m), which leads to a spiral staircase made of slate stone ascending to the roof of the minaret. This staircase consists of nine small narrow steps. The staircase is (0.30 m) high. The staircase leads to a wide platform that represents the surface of the minaret. It is topped by a helmet or the top of the conical minaret. Four small windows are opened by it on each side of it, a window that is square on the inside and arched on the outside, for ventilation and lighting (pls. 114-115).



pl. 114. The minaret of Al-Mulla Mosque

pl. 115. The minaret of al-Mulla Mosque from the inside

4. Building and construction materials

The system of building, construction and even maintenance and restoration of the heritage mosques in the Al Shindagha Quarter, especially in its first phase, was linked to traditional or local building materials available in the local environment. Al Shindagha has a distinctive character that differs from other mosques in Dubai in particular and the rest of the UAE in general, each according to the nature of the local environment, in addition to the use of economic prosperity and the maturity stage of traditional architecture in the Emirates and the emergence of the state's commercial features to the use of elements or construction materials imported from abroad Especially timber, columns, etc.[24-25-26-27].

Conclusions

After a descriptive and analytical study conducted by the researcher for the remaining heritage mosques in the Quarter Al Shindagha in the Emirate of Dubai, the research reached several results, including:

- The heritage mosques in the Shindagha Quarter followed the traditional local planning, and the core of the construction was concentrated in the mosque's chapel itself, where the heritage mosques in Shindagha followed the triple division, the core of which is the mosque's chapel itself, preceded by an external portico then the courtyard, which represents the inner lung of the mosque.
- The layout of the mosque's chapel is a rectangular area with a regular plan, with either one portico or only two porticos parallel to the qibla wall.

- The Shindagha mosques were characterized by simplicity in composition, and lack of attention to the decorative aspect, so the façades were very simple, and their decorations were almost limited to door and window openings, and what increased the appearance of the façades in the abstract that they ended in a straight line and were not crowned by embrasures of any style of embrasures.
- The study showed how simple the residents of the Shindagha Quarter were, and how small their number was, and the extent to which the residents of the quarters and streets of the Quarter preserved the daily prayers on time, and gathered them in one mosque on Friday to perform Friday prayers in the Shoyoukh Mosque.
- The mihrab element came at the forefront of the basic and m'Ain architectural elements in the Shindagha mosques, as it is the qibla.
- The study showed that the minbar and minaret are secondary, not essential, elements in Al Shindagha mosques due to the small size of the mosque and the restriction of most mosques to daily prayers and not to Friday prayers.
- The study showed that these mosques were studied by the researcher on their current state and status these days, with the study indicating that these mosques are subject to periodic and continuous restoration and m'Aintenance.
- The study showed that the people of the Emirates are proud and proud of their past, seek it for their present, and hope for the fruit of their future. This is evident in the preservation of these simple mosques from the danger of replacing and altering urban heritage in various parts of the country.
- The study showed the traditional building materials that were used in the m'Aintenance and restoration of the heritage mosques in Shindagha.

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Notes

¹ Dubai Creek Site: The site of Dubai Creek, the traditional Dubai Trade Marina, occupies an area (48.5 hectares) of the historical center of Dubai. The site forms the northern part of the natural extension of the creek with a length of (2.5 km), from the entrance to the creek on the Arabian Gulf to the Al Fahidi Historical Neighborhood.

² The Bur Dubai area is the oldest among the regions of the Emirate of Dubai, where housing began, and then some residents moved to other areas. Perhaps one of the most prominent Al Furjan in Bur Dubai, for example, is Quarter Al Fahidi, which was previously known as Al Bastakiya Quarter and is currently known as the SharafDey area, and it is located east of Al Fahidi Fort, Al Munira, Al Baluch, Al Souk, Al Shindagha,

which is currently known as Al Ghubaiba, and despite its small area, it contains three quarters, which are: Al Ras, Al Shuyukh or Al Nass, Al Gharb or al-Gharbi, and within this al-Furjan some of the small names of al-Furjan appear in it, such as Qawm Harib IbnHareb, Qawm Al Ghaith, Al Otaibat, Al Shuyukh, Sheikh Mubarak, Sheikh Hasan, and Al Shindagha was present in the Emirate of Dubai at the time. After the transfer of power to it during the era of Sheikh Hasher bin Maktoum (1894:1906 AD), and his residence there, and the transfer of many ruling families, rich families and men of the country to it.

