

# Al-Hail Great Mosque “Murshid” In Ras Al Khaimah, UAE, an Archaeological and Architectural Study

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**Abstract:** *The Great Mosque of Al Hail (Murshid Mosque) in the village of Al Hail in the Emirate of Ras Al Khaimah is one of the most prominent heritage mosques that I have studied in the Emirate of Ras Al Khaimah in particular and the rest of the UAE in general. In the Emirate of Ras Al Khaimah, however, the mosque we are going to study suffers from extreme cases of neglect and vandalism. This mosque is distinguished by its red color and is known as Murshid Mosque. The researcher visited the archaeological area of Al-Hail and the Great Mosque of Al-Hail on Friday, February 18, 2022, and conducted the field study and the architectural elevation of the mosque from the inside and outside. The importance of this mosque is due to the fact that it represents a unique model in the traditional local style of heritage mosques in the Emirate of Ras Al Khaimah in particular and the United Arab Emirates in general. Regular layout, divided into three galleries parallel to the qibla wall. The research aims to study the mosque, an archaeological, architectural, and analytical study, and to publish it for the first time. It follows the descriptive analytical method. The temporal framework of the research extends during the late period of 14 AH (20 AD), until the beginning of the current century. As for the spatial framework, it is represented in the village of Al Hail in the Emirate of Ras Al Khaimah in the United Arab Emirates. According to the nature of the research, the research was divided into a descriptive study of the mosque from the inside and outside, then an analytical study of the architectural planning and architectural elements.*

**Keywords:** Al Hail Great Mosque, Murshid Mosque, Al Hail Village, Ras Al Khaimah Emirate, Heritage Mosques, United Arab Emirates.

## Descriptive study

The Great Mosque of Al Hail [1] is located on the road to the archaeological area of Al-Fahlin, near the Al-Kharan roundabout, in the village of Al Hail in the Emirate of Ras Al Khaimah in the United Arab Emirates [2-3], which represents the historical capital of the Emirates, and the third emirate of the country in terms of area, after the Emirates of Abu Dhabi as the political capital, and the Emirate of Sharjah as the cultural capital.

This mosque was called the Great; Since it is considered the largest feature of the archaeological village of Al-Hail in particular and the Emirate of Ras Al Khaimah in general, in addition to its large area, hugeness and grandeur on the one hand, it was also known as Al-Hail Mosque because it was located in the village of Al-Hail.

The construction of this mosque dates back to the late fourteenth century AH (the twentieth century AD), and the mosque continued to carry out its mission and role until the sterile Corona pandemic affected the world, which exposed the mosques with its impact in the whole world to complete closure for nearly a whole year, which had a great impact on The old heritage mosques suffer from neglect and marginalization, as evidenced by what the heritage mosques of Ras Al Khaimah in general and the Great Mosque of Al Hail in particular have reached in terms of displacement and internal and external sabotage in all parts and elements of the building [4].

This mosque was called the Great; Because it is the largest feature of the archaeological village of Al-Hail<sup>1</sup>[1] in particular and the Emirate of Ras Al Khaimah in general, in addition to its large area, largeness and grandeur on the one hand, and the abundance of its architectural elements that came in its high minaret, its spacious courtyard, a covered chapel for the winter and another for the summer, among other architectural elements, as this mosque was known as Al-Ahmar, relative to the color of its red walls.

The importance of the mosque is due to its largeness, grandeur, minaret, huge pillars and many windows, in addition to its large area, where the winter prayer hall and its shed can accommodate about five hundred worshipers. The architecture of heritage mosques in the Emirate of Ras Al Khaimah, and the traditional local style, where the mosque follows the triple division, which is the jewel of the covered winter prayer hall (the mosque itself) and is a rectangular area in plan with regular planning, divided into three corridors parallel to the qibla wall, and the mosque includes a minaret located in the northern end of the eastern facade of the mosque, which is a circular building in plan<sup>2</sup> [5].

## Planning of the mosque

The layout of the mosque follows the traditional triangular local style, where the building consists of three main parts that make up the mosque, represented in the first main covered part (the mosque itself) representing the core of the building, its rectangular plank area is regularly planned, the second part of the layout of the mosque is represented in the shed (an external portico) in front of the main eastern facade of the prayer hall, and it is known locally as Iwan (Liwan), and it is a rectangular space in plan with regular

planning, overlooking the inner courtyard. The third part of the layout of the mosque is represented by the inner open courtyard, it is a rectangular area with a regular plan, overlooking the porch or the outer portico of the mosque.

### 1. Architectural description of the mosque from the outside (the facades)

The mosque has four free facades, each facade overlooks a large external space, and each facade extends on one straight line and one height, and the facades of the mosque rise above the ground level surrounding the mosque, which is evident from the height of the windows of the facades from the ground.

#### The main eastern facade

This facade extends on one straight line and one height, and it is considered one of the most important facades of the mosque. It contains five entrance windows on one axis of the facade. Each entrance leads directly into the mosque, the length of this facade is (20.10 m), the depth of each entrance is in the facade (0.07 m), and the space between each entrance and another in the facade is 2.48 m. This facade is preceded by the attic or the outer portico of the mosque (pl. 1).



pl. 1. The main eastern facade

#### Eastern wall

The inner courtyard of the mosque is surrounded by simple height walls, on all sides except the western side. These walls extend on one straight line and one height. The main eastern wall is (20.60 m) long, (0.16 m) thick, and (1.15 m) high from the outside, while its internal height is (1.15 m) (pl. 2).



pl. 2. The main eastern wall of Al-Hail Mosque

#### North facade

This facade extends over one straight line and one height, with a length of (14.03 m), it contains from the north-eastern side a secondary entrance to the prayer hall in the mosque, its dimensions (1.85 x 1.0 m), its threshold rises from the ground by (0.65 m). It is preceded by two staircases, the dimensions of the staircase are (1.65 x 0.65 m), the height of the stair is (0.32 m), and the entrance threshold rises from the upper step by (0.20 m).

The northeastern sector of this facade contains a vertically rectangular window, in the middle of the northern wall of the shed. Its height from the outside is (2.92 m), the dimensions of the window are (1.86 x 0.94 m), and it rises from the ground by 0.82 m. It has on the outside a number of (9) bars of iron, this window opens to the shed (pl. 3).



pl. 3. The northern facade of Al Hail Mosque

There is another window to the left of the northern entrance, similar in shape and dimensions to the aforementioned shed window. The facade to the right of the sub-entrance contains four vertically rectangular windows, the window dimensions are (1.88 x 0.92

m), rising from the ground by (0.78 m), and on each window from the outside there are (8) iron bars. These windows open onto the mosque, while the second sector of this facade represents the northern wall surrounding the front courtyard of the mosque (pl. 4).



pl. 4. Northeast Sub Entrance

#### The northern wall

This wall extends on one straight line and one height, and it represents the northeastern sector of the northern facade of the mosque. In the middle of the wall is the northern entrance block, its dimensions (2.15 x 1.71 m), containing an entrance, its dimensions (1.90 x 1.07 m), and it had a door Wooden with two shutters, it no longer exists now, the length of the fence to the right of the entrance block (Northwest) is (4.58 m), while the length of the fence to the left of the entrance block (Northeast) is (6.30 m), the height of the fence from the inside is (1.27 m). m), while its height on the outside is (1 m), and its thickness is (0.18 m) (pl. 5).



pl. 5. The northern wall of Al-Hail Mosque

#### South facade

This facade extends over one straight line and one height. Its length is (10.20 m). It contains six vertically rectangular windows, similar in shape and dimensions to the aforementioned. The window of them rises from the ground by (1.15 m). The height of the southern wall of the shed is the exterior (0.85 m), while the second section of this facade represents the southern wall surrounding the front courtyard of the mosque (pl. 6).



pl. 6. The southern facade of Al Hail Mosque

#### The southern wall

This wall extends on one straight line and one height, and it represents the southeastern sector of the southern facade of the mosque. In the middle of the wall is the southern entrance block, its dimensions are (2.20 x 1.68 m), contains an entrance, its dimensions are (1.95 x 1.0 m), it had a wooden door It has two shutters, which no longer exists now. The length of the fence to the right of the entrance block (southeast) is (6.25 m), while the length of the wall to the left of the entrance block (southwest) is (6.80 m), the height of the wall from the inside is (1.10 m), while its height on the outside is (1.17 m), and its thickness is (0.17 m) (pl. 7).



pl. 7. The southern wall of Al Hail Mosque

### Western Facade (Qibla Wall)

This facade extends on one straight line and one height, projecting from the middle of the azimuth of the facade the mihrab block, the length of the western facade to the right of the mihrab block (southwest) (8.98 m), while the length of the facade to the left of the mihrab block (northwest) (9 m). Each northwest side is occupied by six vertically rectangular windows, the dimensions of the window are (1.65 x 0.95 m), on the outside are (7) iron skewers, the window rises from the ground by (0.97 m), while the southwestern side also occupies a number of Six vertically rectangular windows, the window dimensions are (1.80 x 0.95 m), on the outside are (8) iron skewers. For rainwater to leak away from the roof of the mosque, some of these gutters have now fallen (pl. 8).



pl. 8. The western facade (the Qibla wall) of Al-Hail Mosque

## 2. Architectural description of the mosque from the inside

### The first part (prayer hall of the mosque itself)

The prayer hall of the Great Mosque of Al-Hail consists of a large area, rectangular in plan, with regular layout, with dimensions (19.90 x 9.10 m), each of them is (4.32 m), the porch consists of four rectangular pillars, the dimensions of the pillar are (0.44 x 0.42 m), and its height is (3.10 m), between five equal spaces without contracts, the length of the area between two pillars is (3.50 m) (pl. 9).



pl. 9. Prayer hall of the mosque from the inside

### The shed (outer portico)

The main eastern façade of the prayer hall precedes the mosque. An external portico - penthouse - is rectangular in plan, with a regular plan, its dimensions (20.10 x 3.50 m). The penthouse overlooks the front courtyard of the mosque with a pavilion, consisting of six pillars, the dimensions of the pillar (0.44 x 0.42 m). Its height is (3.28 m), and there are five equal spaces between them, without contracts. Its height was (0.90 m), while its length was (3.40 m), according to the width of the shed.

While the northern side of it contains a wall, its height from the inside is (2.24 m), and it contains a vertically rectangular wall entry, its dimensions (1.93 x 0.23 m), and its depth is (0.18 m), rising from the floor of the shed by 0.14 m, it contains a window, on the outside with iron skewers, and closed from the inside by four wooden shelves in two levels, the dimensions of the shutters are (0.85 x 0.42 m), the floor of the shed is much higher than the floor of the front yard of the mosque by (0.80 m), so the climb is made It is accessed through a staircase, consisting of three steps of varying size, the dimensions of the lower step are (3.82 x 1.51 m), while the dimensions of the upper step are (2.62 x 0.88 m), the height of the stair is (0.20 m) (pl. 10).



pl. 10. The prayer hall of the mosque itself

### Inner courtyard

The northeastern entrance and the southeastern entrance lead to a heavenly courtyard<sup>3</sup> [5-6], rectangular in plan, large in plan, measuring (20.10 x 11.65 m), the western wall is of simple height, occupying the northeastern corner of the courtyard with the minaret, while the eastern side of the courtyard occupies the summer hall, while the southeastern corner of it occupies the ruins of the ablution shed, the great and the strength of its building into deserted ruins (pl. 11).



pl. 11. Al Hail Mosque Courtyard

### Prayer hall of the mosque inside

#### Western Wall (Qibla wall)

In the middle of the western wall of the mosque, the apse or cavity of the mihrab, the length of the western wall to the right of the mihrab (northwest) (8.86 m), while the length of the western wall to the left of the mihrab (southwest) (8.85 m), each side occupying six entrances. A vertically rectangular wall, the dimensions of one of the northwestern entrances to the right of the mihrab (1.87 x 0.93 m), a depth of (0.31 m), not much higher than the floor of the prayer hall the mosque, but rather rising (0.15 m), the distance is the interval between each entrance and the other is (0.55 m), each entrance contains a window, which is closed by four wooden shelves in two levels. The dimensions of the shutter are (0.85 x 0.42 m), while the dimensions of the wall of the six wall entrances on the southwestern side are (1.80 x 0.42 m). 0.95 m), with a depth of (0.34 m), each of them contains a window as well, dedicated to placing the Qur'an on it (pl. 12).



pl. 12. The Qibla Wall

### North wall

The northern wall contains in the center half a vertical pillar, which stands out from the azimuth of the wall by 0.11 m, and its width is (0.42 m). This pillar divides the wall into two equal parts, the length of one of them is (4.33 m). The number of three vertically rectangular wall entrances, similar in shape, dimensions and details to the aforementioned, while the northeastern section, in the



middle of the vertical rectangular wall entrance, its dimensions (2.04 x 0.99 m), and its depth (0.34 m), contains a sub-entrance to the prayer hall of The mosque from the outside, there is no door on it at the moment, and there are two entrances on either side of it. Each entrance contains a window. The dimensions of the entrance to the right of the entrance are (1.88 x 0.92 m), its depth is (0.34 m), and it does not raise much from the floor of the prayer hall of the mosque.

It contains a window, on which four wooden shelves are closed in two levels. This leaf has now fallen down and no longer exists. On the outside are thick iron skewers, while on the left of the entrance there is a vertically rectangular wall entrance, its dimensions (1.90 x 0.91 m). Its depth is (0.36 m), it does not rise much from the floor of the prayer hall of the mosque, and it contains from the top a rectangular area, on which a shelf of wood was placed transversely in the doorway, on which the Qur'an were placed, and this doorway contains a window, on which four are closed A wooden shelf on two levels, with thin iron skewers on the outside (pl. 13).



pl. 13. North wall of prayer hall collector of tricks

### South wall

It is similar in shape and dimensions to the aforementioned northern wall, except that the southern wall contains in each of the two sections on the sides of the central pillar, three vertically rectangular wall entries, each one containing a window, similar in shape and dimensions to the aforementioned (pl. 14).



pl. 14 The southern wall of prayer hall Collector of tricks

### The eastern wall (the main entrance wall)

This wall contains five vertically rectangular wall entrances, with dimensions (1.96 x 0.97 m), and a depth of (0.31 m). Each window is a wooden door with two shutters; the dimensions of the shutter are (1.80 x 0.45m) (pl. 15).



pl. 15. The eastern wall of the prayer hall, the collector of tricks

## Secondly, the analytical study

### 1. Planning

The mosque follows the traditional (triangular) local layout, and this layout is the most common and widespread of all the remaining heritage mosques in the Emirate of Ras Al Khaimah in particular, and the rest of the esteemed country in general, which is a three-way division of the mosque, in which the core and center of construction is The prayer hall of the mosque itself, and either it is a single portico, or a limited number of hallways that separate each portico from another, usually simple buttresses of the pillars, often without arches, as mentioned in the prayer hall of the Al-Hail mosque, that it is a rectangular space the plan, with a regular plan, consists of two porticos separated by a arch of a number of rectangular pillars without arches. This prayer hall precedes an external porch or portico, followed by a simple courtyard surrounded by a simple high wall.

### 2. Exterior design elements

#### Interfaces

The facade is the distance or the wide absolute free space, which represents the face, body or features of the building from the outside, and it is one of the most prominent architectural elements that came in most of the heritage mosques in the UAE free - not adjacent to another building - as it was characterized by extreme simplicity and complete absence of any decorative features Or aesthetic, and they often extended on one straight line, except for some cases in which we may find some regression or protrusion, and also often they were abstracted from above without merlons crowned by the exception of the mosques of the heritage city of Al Ain, which ended with the traditional triangular balconies.

The facades also played a prominent role in the distribution of the internal and external architectural elements, according to the conditions of the facades in comparison with the streets and buildings surrounding the mosque or the building in general, and therefore it may be imposed on the architecture to follow a specific internal design of the facility. Of stone and cement bricks of regular cut, which helped to implement the architectural divisions, which came in the windows of the windows and the entrances, with a symmetrical division harmonious in each facade, which made it characterized by simplicity, ease, lack of decoration and complexity.

### Windows

Windows are among the most prominent architectural elements in the heritage architecture in the UAE in general and the Emirate of Ras Al Khaimah in particular, depending on their type. In mosques, for example, windows played a major role in the process of ventilation and lighting of the prayer hall of the mosque in a natural way, and windows for windows came in all mosques that It was visited and the field study was conducted completely devoid of any architectural or decorative treatments, except that some of the windows of the windows in some mosques were often arched with semi-circular arches, while most of the windows of the windows were with straight arches - the window of the well-known traditional window - and the windows of the windows of the Great Mosque of Hail, It was completely abstract, and distributed harmoniously and harmoniously on the four facades, closed from the inside by four wooden shelves in two levels, and from the outside with a number of iron bars that protect the window from the outside.

All the windows of the windows of the Great Mosque of Al-Hail are regular in shape, their dimensions range between (1.80 x 0.95 m): (1.65 x 0.95 m), on each window from the outside between (8:7) iron bars, and each window is located inside a wall entry. From the inside, its dimensions range between (1.87 x 0.93 m): (1.88 x 0.92 m), four wooden shutters are closed on each window in two levels, the dimensions of the shutters are (0.85 x 0.42 m), and each window rises from the street floor by an amount It reaches (1 m), while from the inside, on the floor level of the prayer hall of the mosque, the number of windows of the Great Mosque of Al-Hail is (23), distributed as follows: (12) windows on the western facade (the Qibla wall), and (5) ) Window on the northern facade, and (6) windows on the southern facade.

### Entrances

Al Hail Mosque contains eight simple square entrances, distributed on the main eastern facade of the prayer hall of the mosque, with five equal entrances on the axis or along the facade, the dimensions of the entrance (1.87 x 1 m), closed on each window with two wooden shutters, The dimensions of the shutter are (1.80 x 0.45 m), and the northern facade has a sub-entrance, preferably directly to the prayer hall of the mosque, from the main street outside, without entering from the courtyard, the shed, and then the prayer hall of the mosque itself. The dimensions of the sub-entrance are (1.85 x 1.0 m), and the doors of the entrance fell as a result of the factors of neglect and vandalism that the mosque suffers from, and the entrance rises from the street floor by (0.65 m), so the entrance advances by a staircase consisting of two steps, and both the northern and southern walls contain an entrance It leads to the front courtyard of the mosque, and the two entrance glades also fell, as a result of neglect and vandalism (pls. 16-17).



pl. 16. Sub-entrance from the inside



pl. 17. The entrance to the northern wall

### The stairs

They are steps that help to reach a high level of construction, and they are a very important element of the internal and external building elements. The steps of the stairs of Al-Hail Mosque are made of stone, covered with a layer of plaster and cement. We find that it is ascended from the courtyard of the mosque to the prayer hall of the mosque. Through three steps of stairs, gradual in size, and climbing to the northeastern sub-entrance through two steps leading up to the entrance, and ascending to the roof of the summer x prayer hall through two steps of stairs on the northwestern side, and the same on the southwestern side, as it contained a minaret. The mosque has a spiral staircase that wraps around a stallion or minaret.

### Roof

I have known all the heritage mosques in the UAE in general, and the Emirate of Ras Al Khaimah in particular, one form or method for the roof, which is the flat flat roof, which is either made of wood as in the Great Mosque of Al Hail, or the roof is made of palm trunks and leaves, as in the mosques of the city of Al Ain Or that the ceiling be made of reinforced concrete, as in some mosques in Ras Al Khaimah, except for one model, which is the Al Bidiyah Mosque, which is covered by four domes. The architecture in the UAE focused only on the roofing of the prayer hall of the mosque only, while the courtyard is open, serving as a lung the interior of the collector cools the temperature of the covered prayer hall.

### 3. Interior design elements

#### Mihrab

The mihrab block protrudes from the outside from the azimuth of the western facade (the qibla wall) by (1.36 m), its width is (2.77 m), the height of the mihrab body is (2.35 m), it is topped by a half-dome, representing the apex of the mihrab and its top, rising from the ground by 3.46 m), the body of the mihrab from the eastern and southern sides contains two windows, one of which opens to the mihrab and the other to the pulpit, the window of which rises from the ground by (1.37 m: 1.43 m). 0.65 m), it had a door with one shutter, and it no longer exists. The entrance advances by three steps, then an upper deck leads the entrance. Its dimensions are (1.11 x 0.84 m), and its height is (0.21 m), while the dimensions of the stairs are (1.12x0.31m), a height (0.21m) (pl. 18).



pl. 18. The mihrab block from the outside

As for the interior, in the middle of the western wall of the mosque is an apse or the hollow of the mihrab, which is a large apse knotted with a semi-circular arch, its depth is (1.56 m), its width is (1.19 m), its height is (2.52 m). The western wall contains the belly of the mihrab. It has a small skylight window, its dimensions (0.35 x 0.27 m), its depth is (0.33 m), and it rises from the floor of the mihrab by (0.61 m), its depth (0.25 m), contains a square entrance whose door has fallen, and its threshold rises from the floor of the mihrab by (0.20 m), this separate front entrance (pl. 19).



pl. 19. The mihrab of the Hail Mosque

#### Pulpit



In the center of the western wall of the mosque is an apse or the mihrab cavity, which is a large apse with a semi-circular arch, its depth is (1.56 m), its width is (1.19 m), its height is (2.52 m). The western wall of the belly of the mihrab contains a small skylight window, its dimensions (0.35 x 0.27 m), its depth is (0.33 m), and it rises from the floor of the mihrab by 0.61 m. (0.25 m), contains a square entrance whose door has fallen, the threshold of which rises from the floor of the mihrab by (0.20 m). (pl. 20).



pl. 20. The platform of the collector of tricks

### Pillars

The big trick collector has two types of supports:

The first type: It is represented in the individual independent pillars, whose main function was to raise the ceiling, whether for the player hall of the mosque itself, for its shed, or even for the mosque's lighthouse. The ceiling of the mosque projected wooden without arches, the dimensions of the pillar (0.44 x 0.42 m), the height of (3.10 m), and the shed of the mosque overlooks the inner courtyard with a pavilion consisting of six rectangular pillars without arches, the dimensions of the pillar are (0.44 m). x 0.42 m), the height of the pillar is (3.28 m), and the southeastern part of the courtyard contains two small pillars, the dimensions of the pillar (0.32 x 0.31 m), the height of which is (2.0 m) (pls.21-22).



pl. 21. Pillars of prayer hall collector of tricks



pl. 22. Lighted pillars of the mosque

The second type: It is represented in the pillars integrated with the wall that stands out slightly from its characteristic, and whose architectural function is to connect the wall and strengthen it, in addition to raising the ceiling also with the individual independent pillars. From the north and south walls of the prayer hall, the Mosque of Al-Hail is on a pillar protruding from the azimuth of the wall on the same axis as the pillars of the porch. The beams were incorporated into the eastern part of the southern wall, and one beam was incorporated into the southern part of the eastern wall, each of which was higher than the height of the eastern wall and the southern wall of the courtyard (pl. 23).



pl. 23. The pillar built into the north wall of the Al-Hail Mosque

### Minaret

Al-Hail Mosque contains a minaret with a round body, located in the northeastern corner of the inner courtyard of the mosque.

The minaret from the outside: It has a long, round body, ending at the top with a circular arch, which stands out from the azimuth of the minaret walls from above. (0.33 m), and on the south side, from the top below the upper plane, which represents the ceiling of the first floor of the minaret, a rectangular skylight window; to illuminate and ventilate the minaret from the inside, six vertical supports rise on the upper tier, on which rise the top or helmet of the minaret in the form of a small smooth dome, from its center stands a simple height (pls. 24-25).



pl. 24. The minaret of Al Hail Mosque from inside the courtyard

pl. 25. The minaret of Al Hail Mosque from outside the walls of Al Hail Mosque

The minaret from the inside: the southern entrance of the minaret leads to the floor of the minaret from the inside, which is a round area, with a diameter of (1.78 m), emerging from the center of this space is a stallion or a huge round cement column, with a diameter of (0.97 m), which is spirally wrapped around it. On the right, the stairs of the minaret, where the number of stairs is (30) steps, in four rounds around the minaret, the dimensions of the steps (0.76 x 0.13 m: 0.30 m), the height of it is (0.18 m), it contains the body of the minaret from the top. On the south side, on a rectangular skylight window, its dimensions are (0.72 x 0.30 m), the wall thickness is (0.33 m). The staircase leads to the upper cycle that represents the roof of the minaret body. Its diameter is (3.53 m). Six square pillars rise above this cycle. The projection, dimensions (0.32 x 0.32 m), height (1.98 m), the area between each two pillars in a circular form (0.57 m) from the inside, (0.87 m) from the outside, surmounted by the dome or eaves of the minaret (pls. 26 -27).



pl. 26. The steps of the minaret of Al Hail Mosque



pl. 27. Jawsaq or the top of the minaret of Al Hail Mosque from the inside

### The summer prayer hall

The summer prayer hall is one of the main and prominent architectural units in all the heritage mosques in the emirate of Ras Al Khaimah mosque, or outside it, depending on the area of the sanctuary or the inner courtyard of the mosque (9.45 x 4.59 m), rising from the courtyard floor by 0.55 m, rising from the azimuth of its western wall, the mihrab's mass is (1.23 m), its width is (1.49 m), it rises from the courtyard floor by (0.61 m), and the ascent is carried out Summer x prayer hall through a staircase in the southeast corner, dimensions (0.91 x 0.82 m), height (0.34 m), consisting of two stairs, the dimensions of the bottom step are (0.90 x 0.30 m), height (0.14 m). ), the dimensions of the upper step are (0.91 x 0.54 m), the height is (0.25 m), the surface of the prayer hall is higher than the upper step by (0.20 m) (pls. 28-29).



pl. 28. Summer Chapel and Mihrab Block



pl. 29. The south side of the Summer Chapel

### Conclusions

After a descriptive and analytical study of the Great Mosque of Al-Hail BC (14AH/20AD), the research reached several results, including:

- The mosque followed the traditional local tripartite layout, which is unique to most of the heritage mosques in the UAE, and which made the prayer hall itself the core of the planning.
- The mosque was characterized by simplicity in composition, and lack of attention to the decorative aspect, so the facades and architectural elements were very simple, as their decorations are almost limited to only the windows of the entrances and windows only, and what increased the abstraction of these facades is that they end in a straight line, and are not crowned by merlons of any known style of porches.
- The mosque includes a mihrab block protruding from the azimuth of the western facade, representing a small room protruding from the azimuth of the facade, and opening to the prayer hall of the mosque itself, inside which the imam stands when praying, so as not to interrupt the first row.
- The apse of the mihrab contains a simple minbar inside the mihrab, and is a part of it, and the mihrab block contains an external entrance, for the imam of the mosque, who enters and exits from it when praying, so as not to interrupt the ranks of the worshipers.
- The mosque includes a round minaret, located to the northeast of the courtyard, which is one of the most prominent minarets of heritage mosques in the UAE.
- The mosque included the element (prayer hall summer), which is an important architectural unit unique to the mosques of the Emirate of Ras Al Khaimah, and worshipers used to perform daily prayers in it in the summer.
- The mosque contained the element of an exposed inner courtyard, which was the inner lung of the mosque.
- The mosque contained a shed (outer portico) ahead of the prayer hall of the mosque itself.
- Stones, cement blocks and plaster were used to build the facades and minaret of the mosque.
- Wood panels are used in the roofing of the prayer hall of the mosque itself, so the mosque itself is covered with a flat roof of wood.

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## Notes

<sup>1</sup> Al Hail Village: Rashid Jaber Al Nuaimi - one of the region's youths - says: "Al Hail is located in the southeast of Ras Al Khaimah. One of the bellies of the Shihouh live in the Al Hail area, and other families from the Al Naqbien, Al Na'im, Al Shawamis, Al Zaab, Bani Shamili, Al Hawager and Al Ahmad tribes live in the Al Hail area. The area's official is Major General Hilal Zaid. Saeed Al-Shehhi, and Al-Hail was called by this name in relation to the strength and severity of the people of the area at that time. There are four old lanes in the Al-Hail area: the Western Quarter, the Northern Quarter, the Qasr Mari Quarter, and the Al-Jalalif Quarter. There are also a number of ancient heritage castles and mosques in the Al-Hail area, the most important of which are Al Hail Fort, which is located in the western part of the Al Hail area, was built by Sheikh Sultan bin Salem Al Qasimi, at the beginning of the nineteenth century, for the purposes of protection and control. It includes Ibn Dalam Square, which was built by Jassim bin Dalam Al Zaabi in the twentieth century, Ibn Jum`ah Ibn Sarai Square and the Bumayan Mosque. The old and built of Al-Yas, the Murshid Mosque, which is distinguished by its red color and was built in the late fifties of the last century, the Saeed bin Zaid Mosque, the Bin Shaoum Mosque, the Haret Meri Mosque, and the Northern Hara Mosque.

<sup>2</sup> The round building is that building that is built in an explicit circular form from the bottom - its base - to the top - the end of its height or top - as is evident in the construction of the minaret of the Red Mosque or the Great Mosque of Hail, a straight round building.

<sup>3</sup> The word heavenly: that is, it is attributed to the sky, and this term is used in architecture, and the architects used to call it the architectural unit that has no ceiling from which the beholder looks directly to the sky, and this adjective is attached to the courtyard or the courtyard or the spaciousness and the like, so we say that the shed of the mosque supervises the Heavenly patio.