



حمد في حصن الفهيدي Hamad In Al-Feheidi Fort



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الرؤية تراث حي برؤية مستقبلية

الرسالة
الحفاظ علي التراث العمراني لدولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة،
وتوثيقه وتأهيلة ونشر الوعي التراثي.

- القيم
- ١ - تراثنا هويتنا.
 - ٢ - من لا ماضي له لا حاضر له ولا مستقبل
 - ٣ - شفافية التعامل مع كل الجهات المختصة
 - ٤ - العمل الجماعي وتنسيق الجهود.
 - ٥ - تشجيع المبادرات والإبداع في مجال التراث العمراني

The Vision

A living heritage with a vision for future.

The Message

Preservation of the architectural heritage of U.A.E
and its
consolidation up gradation and dissemination of the
awareness of the heritage.

The Values

1. Our heritage is our identity.
2. He who has no past has no present no future.
3. Transparency in interaction with all local and international organizations.
4. Collective action and coordination of all efforts.
5. Encouraging undertaking creative tasks in the field of architectural heritage.

"من لا ماضي له، لا حاضر له"

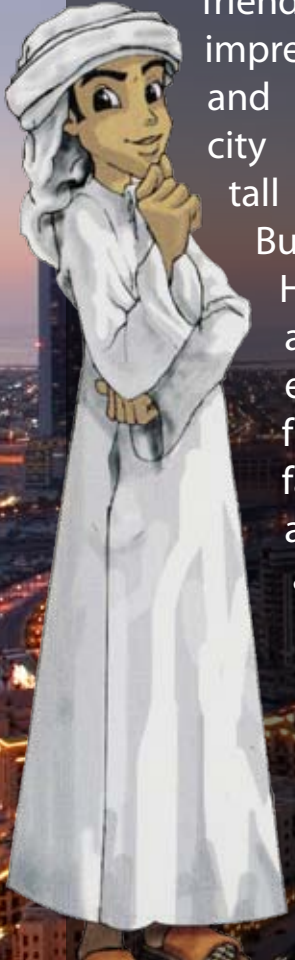
الشيخ زايد بن سلطان

"He who has no past, has no present"

Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al-Nahayan

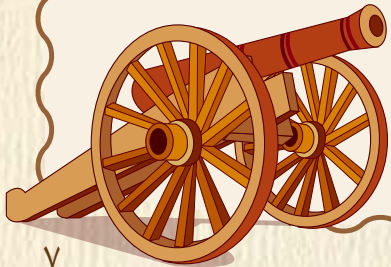
تُجَوِّلُ حَمْدُ وَمَجْمُوعَةٌ مِنْ أَصْدِقَائِهِ فِي مَدِينَةِ دُبَيٍّ . إِنْبَهَرُوا
بِالتَّطَوُّرِ العُمَرَانِيِّ وَالْحَضَارِيِّ الَّذِي تَشْهَدُهُ مَدِينَتُهُمْ
الْجَمِيلَةُ مِنْ نَاطِحَاتِ سَحَابٍ إِلَى مَشْرُوعَاتٍ عُمَرَانِيَّةٍ
صَخْمَةٍ مِثْلُ : بُرْجِ خَلِيفَةَ وَبُرْجِ العَرَبِ وَجَزِيرَةِ النَّخْلَةِ .
عِنْدَهَا أَخَذَ حَمْدُ يَتَسَاءَلُ : لَا يُمَكِّنُ أَنَّ يَأْتِي هَذَا الْإِبْدَاعُ
مِنْ فَرَاغٍ لَا بُدَّ وَأَنَّ أَجْدَادَنَا كَانُوا لَهُمْ شَأْنٌ كَبِيرٌ فِي
العِمَارَةِ وَالْبِنَاءِ .

Hamad toured Dubai with some friends. They were highly impressed by the architectural and cultural development of the city represented in magnificent tall buildings such as Burj Khalifa, Burj Al Arab and Palm island. Hamad started to wonder, and asked himself: "Such excellence cannot spring from no where! Our grand fathers must have had great achievements in architecture and construction?" These were the questions that sparked Hamad's desire to know more about his country.



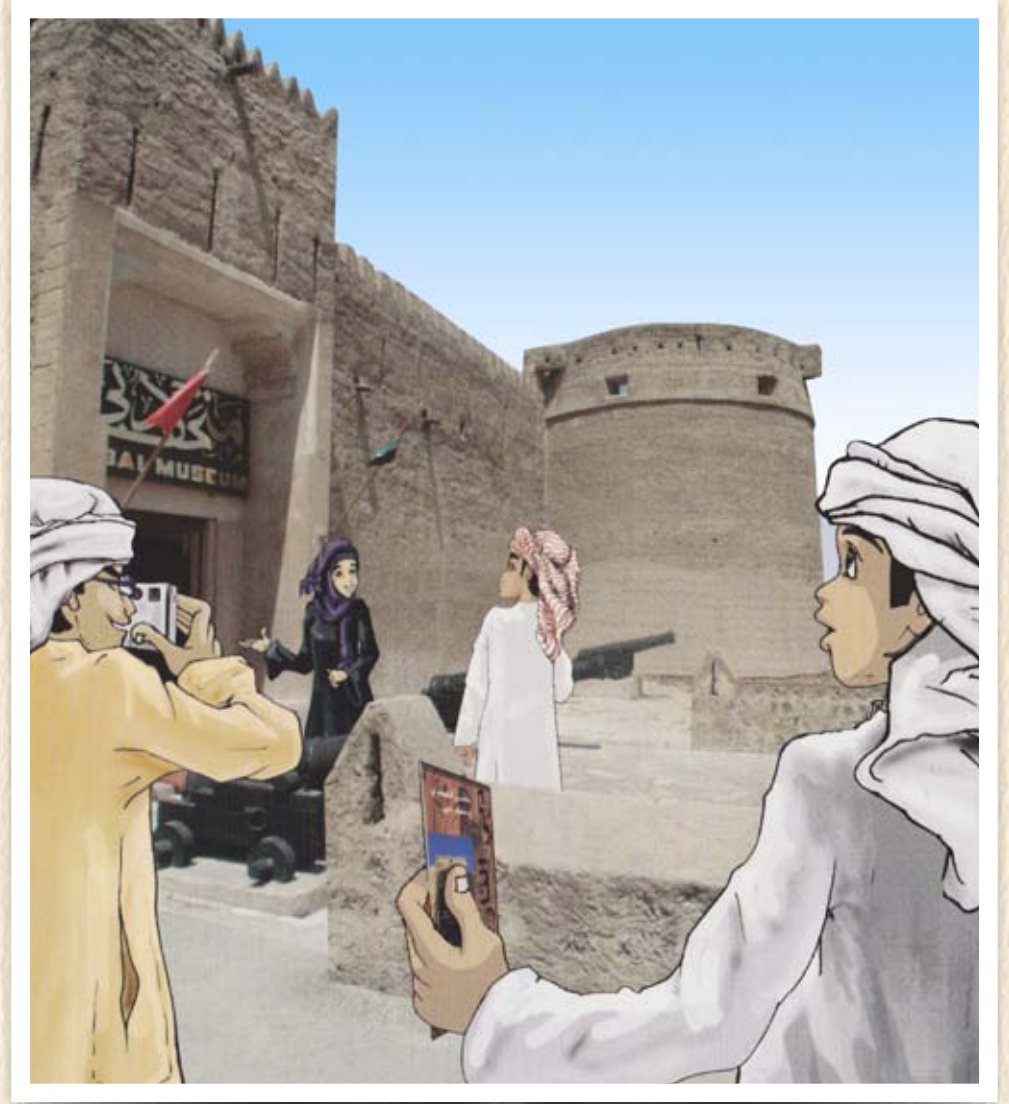
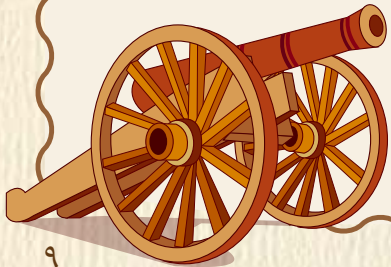
قَرَّرَ الْجَمِيعُ أَنْ يُقَوِّمُوا بِجَوْلَةٍ فِي الْمَنَاطِقِ
التَّرَائِيَةِ فِي دُبَيٍّ لِيَتَعَرَّفُوا عَلَى تَارِيخِهَا الْعُمَرَائِيِّ.
تَعَجَّبَ حَمَدٌ وَأَصْحَابُهُ عِنْدَمَا بَحْثُوا عَنْ مَعْلُومَاتٍ
مُتَعَلِّقَةٍ بِالْمَبَانِي التَّرَائِيَةِ وَوَجَدُوا إِنَّهُمْ لَا يَعْرِفُونَ
إِلَّا الْقَلِيلَ عَنْهَا، وَهَنًا بَدَأَتْ جَوْلَتُهُمْ لِلتَّعَرُّفِ عَلَى تِلْكَ
الْمَبَانِي وَبَدَؤُوا بِحِصْنِ الْفَهَيْدِيِّ.

So Hamad and his friends decided to tour the heritage buildings in Dubai to know more about its architectural history. They were astonished when they discovered that they lack adequate information about the historical buildings of their city, hence they started their tour by visiting Al-Feheidi fort.



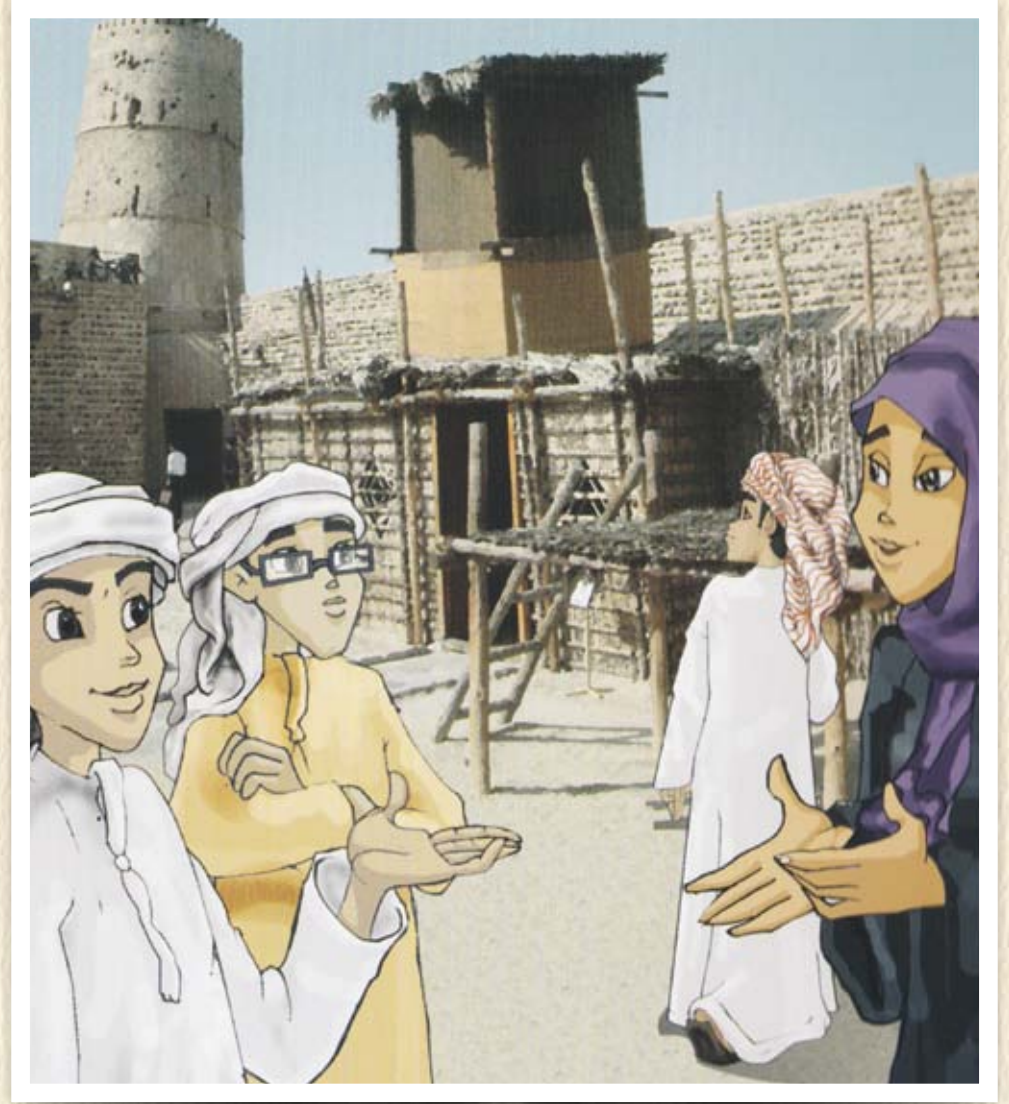
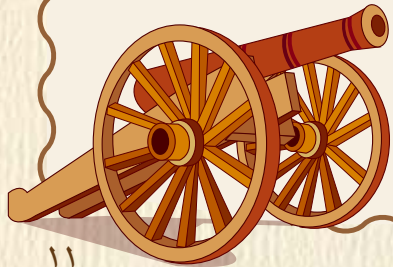
وَصَلَ الْجَمِيعُ إِلَى حِصْنِ الْفَهَيْدِيِّ الَّذِي يَقَعُ فِي وَسْطِ
مَدِينَةِ دُبَيٍّ بِالْقُرْبِ مِنَ الْخَوَرِ فَاسْتَقْبَلَتْهُمْ الْمُرْشِدَةُ
عِنْدَ الْبَوَابَةِ الرَّئِيسِيَّةِ وَرَحِبَتْ بِهِمْ، ثُمَّ أَخَذَتْهُمْ فِي
جَوْلَةٍ فِي الْحِصْنِ لِتَعَرِّفَهُمْ عَلَى هَذَا الْمَبْنَى التَّارِيخِيِّ.
ذَكَرَتْ الْمُرْشِدَةُ لِحَمْدٍ وَأَصْدَقَائِهِ أَنَّ حِصْنَ الْفَهَيْدِيِّ
يَعْتَبَرُ أَقْدَمَ مَبْنَى تَارِيخِيٍّ قَائِمٍ فِي دُبَيٍّ وَيَرْجِعُ تَارِيخُ
بَنَائِهِ إِلَى عَامِ (١٢١٣هـ - ١٧٩٩م).

When the group reached Al-Feheidi fort, located in the middle of Dubai near the Creek, they were welcomed by the guide at the main gate of the Fort. Then she took them in a tour in the fort. The guide started by telling Hamad and his friends that Al-Feheidi fort is the oldest historical building in Dubai. Its construction goes back to 1213 A.H/1799 A.D.



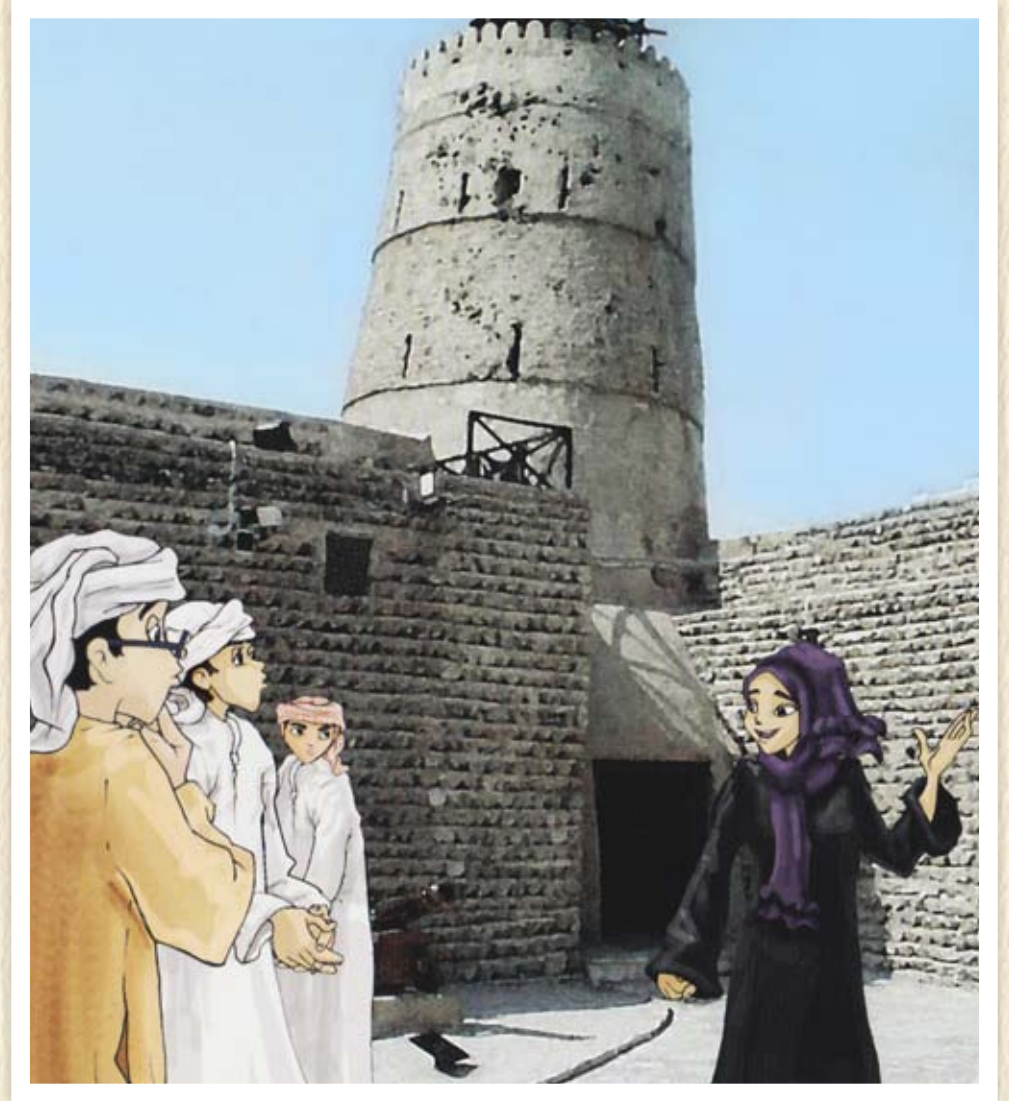
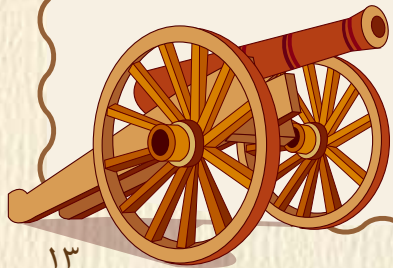
تَعَجَّبَ الْجَمِيعُ مِنْ قِدَمِ تَشْيِيدِ الْحِصْنِ وَالَّذِي
 مَازَالَ قَائِمًا حَتَّى الْيَوْمِ، ثُمَّ سَأَلَ حَمْدُ الْمُشْرِفَةُ:
 وَمِنْ كَانَ يَسْكُنُ الْحِصْنَ فِي تِلْكَ الْفَتْرَةِ ؟
 الْمُشْرِفَةُ: كَانَ الْحِصْنُ فِي السَّابِقِ سَكَنًا لِآلِ مَكْتُومِ
 حُكَّامِ دُبَيٍّ - مِنْ سَنَةِ (١٢٤٨هـ - ١٨٣٣ م) إِلَى
 (١٣١٣ هـ - ١٨٩٦ م)، وَبَعْدَهَا انْتَقَلَ الشَّيْخُ
 مَكْتُومُ بْنُ حَاشِرٍ آلِ مَكْتُومٍ رَحِمَهُ اللَّهُ لِيَسْكُنَ
 فِي مَنطَقَةِ الشَّدَغَةِ .

The group were astonished by the fact that though the fort was ancient, it was still intact. Hamad asked the guide: "Who were living in the fort since its construction?" The guide replied: "The fort was the residence of Al-Maktoum family, rulers of Dubai, from 1248 A.H./1833 A.H. till 1313A.H /1896 A.D. After that date, the late Sheikh Maktoum Bin Hashar Al-Maktoum moved to reside in Al-Shindagha area.



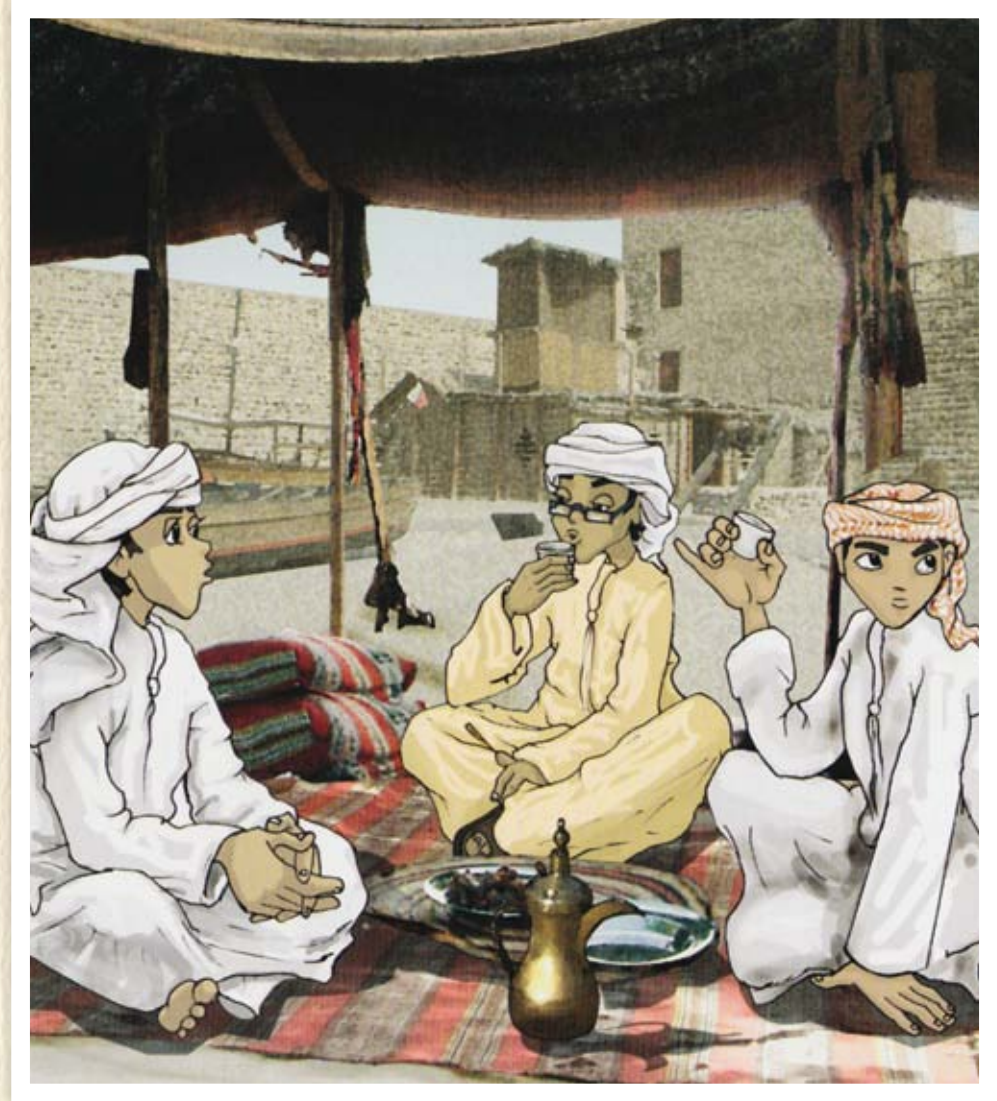
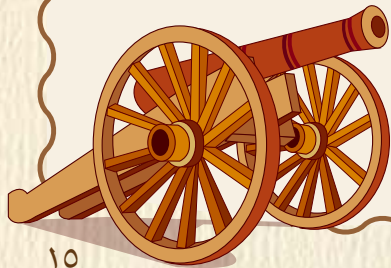
وَاصَلَتْ الْمُشْرِفَةُ شَرَحَهَا قَائِلَةً: بَعْدَ انْتِقَالِ آلِ مَكْتُومٍ إِلَى مَنَاطِقَةِ الشَّدَاغَا، أُسْتُخْدِمَ الْحِصْنُ مَقَرًّا لِلْحُكْمِ، ثُمَّ مَحْكَمَةً شَرْعِيَّةً ثُمَّ مَرْكَزًا لِلشَّرْطَةِ وَسِجْنًا لِلْمُجْرِمِينَ. وَفِي عَامٍ (١٣٩٠ هـ - ١٩٧١ م) أَمَرَ الشَّيْخُ رَاشِدُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ آلِ مَكْتُومٍ رَحِمَهُ اللَّهُ بِتَحْوِيلِ الْحِصْنِ إِلَى مَتْحَفٍ، وَهُوَ يَضُمُّ قِطْعًا أَثَرِيَّةً وَتَرَاثِيَّةً تُصَوِّرُ حَيَاةَ أَهْلِ الْإِمَارَاتِ.

The guide continued her explanation saying: After the shifting of Al-Maktoum to Al Shindagha area, the Feheidi fort was used as a residence for the ruling family. Then it was used as a court, and afterwards it became a police station and a prison for criminals. In 1390A.H/1971 A.D., the late Sheikh Rashid Bin Saeed Al-Maktoum ordered the transformation of the fort into a museum to exhibit archeological and heritage items representing the different aspects of the life of the United Arab Emirates.



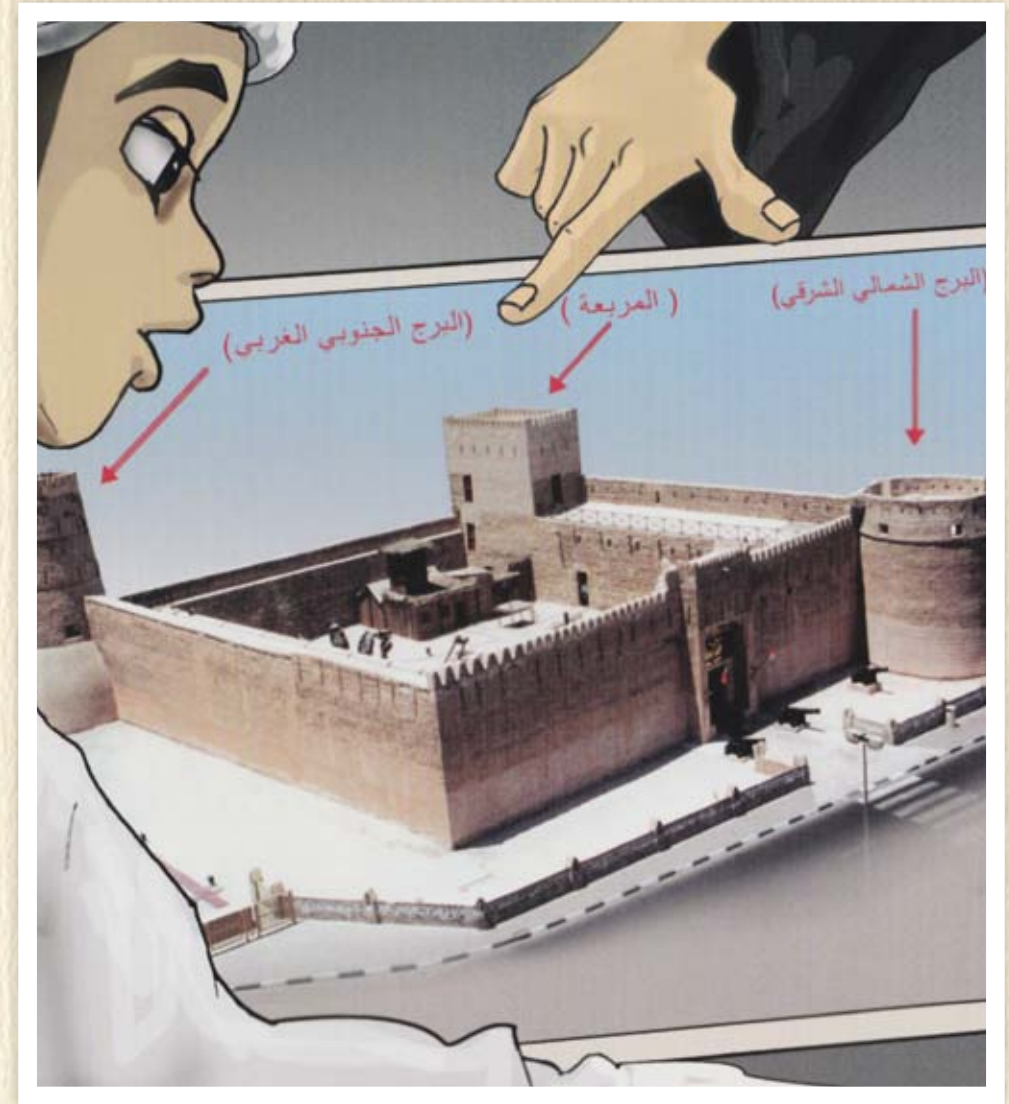
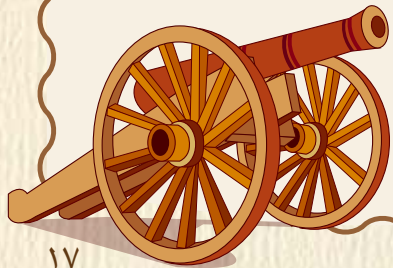
وَبَعْدَ اسْتِرَاحَةٍ قَصِيرَةٍ قَضَّاهَا الْأَصْدِقَاءُ فِي فِنَاءِ " حَوْشِ " الْحِصْنِ،
تَنَاوَلُوا فِيهَا أَجُودَ أَنْوَاعِ التَّمُورِ مِثْلَ "الْخَلَاصِ" و "الْخَنِيزِي"
و"اللُّلُو" وَشَرَبُوا بَعْدَهَا الْقَهْوَةَ الْعَرَبِيَّةَ ثُمَّ وَاصَلُوا جَوْلَتَهُمْ
فِي الْحِصْنِ، قَالَتْ الْمُشْرِفَةُ: لَقَدْ عَرَفْتُمْ عَنْ تَارِيخِ الْحِصْنِ
وَالآنَ سَأَقُومُ بِشَرْحِ بَعْضِ التَّفَاصِيلِ مِنَ النَّاحِيَةِ الْعُمَرَانِيَّةِ،
لَأَنِّي أَلْمَحُ فِي عُيُونِكُمْ إِهْتِمَامًا بِكَيْفِيَّةِ بِنَاءِ الْحِصْنِ، فَرُبَّمَا
يَكُونُ مَنْ بَيْنَكُمْ مِنْ يَكُونُ مُهَنْدِسًا فِي الْمُسْتَقْبَلِ فَيَسْتَفِيدُ
مِنْ هَذِهِ الْمَعْلُومَاتِ.

After a short break in the fort's courtyard (housh), during which the friendly group ate some of the best types of dates (such as "Khalas", "Kheneizi" and "Lulu") and drink Arabic coffee, they resumed their tour. The guide continued her explanation saying: "Since you have known useful information about the history of the fort, now I am going to explain to you some of the architectural details... may be one of you may become an engineer in the future and makes use of these information".



قَالَتْ الْمُشْرِفَةُ: يَتَوَسَّطُ الْحِصْنَ فَنَاءٌ كَبِيرٌ فِيهِ بئرٌ مَاءٍ تُسَمَّى
مَحَلِّيًّا " طَوِي"، وَمِنْ حَوْلِهِ غُرْفٌ طَوِيلَةٌ، كَمَا أَنَّ لِلْحِصْنَ
بُرْجَيْنِ دَائِرِيَّيْنِ وَ آخَرَ مُسْتَطِيلَ الشَّكْلِ يُسَمَّى " مُرْبَعَةً"،
الْبُرْجُ الدَّائِرِيُّ فِي الْجِهَةِ الْجَنُوبِيَّةِ الْغَرْبِيَّةِ هُوَ أَقْدَمُ الْأَبْرَاجِ
وَشُيِّدَ عَامَ (١٢١٣ هـ _ ١٧٩٩ م)، وَهُوَ بِإِرْتِفَاعِ ١٢ مِترًا، وَعَلَى
جِدَارِ الْبُرْجِ فَتَحَاتٌ كَانَتْ تُسْتَخْدَمُ لِلْمُرَاقَبَةِ وَ إِطْلَاقِ النَّارِ
عَلَى الْمُعْتَدِينَ .

The guide continued: "In the middle of the fort, there is a spacious courtyard in which there is a large well (locally called "Tuwi") in addition to long rooms located all around the building. The fort has two roundish towers and a third rectangular one called "Murbaa". The round tower located in the south western corner is the oldest of the towers, and was built in 1213A.H/1799 A.D. It is 12 meters high, and there are niches along its walls. Those niches were usually used for surveillance and shooting at enemies.



سَأَلَ أَحَدُ الْفَتَيَانِ: وَمَا هِيَ الْمَوَادُّ الَّتِي اسْتُخْدِمَتْ فِي بِنَاءِ الْحِصْنِ؟ قَالَتِ الْمُشْرِفَةُ: سُؤَالٌ جَمِيلٌ جَدًّا، لَقَدْ شَيَّدَ الْحِصْنُ مِنَ الْحِجَارَةِ الصَّدْفِيَّةِ الَّتِي كَانَتْ تُجْلَبُ مِنْ نِهَآيَةِ خُورِ دُبَيٍّ، وَمِنْ الْحِجَارَةِ الْمَرْجَانِيَّةِ الَّتِي كَانَتْ تُسْتَخْرَجُ مِنَ الْبَحْرِ، وَاسْتُخْدِمَتْ مَادَّةُ " الْحِصِّ " لِلرَّبْطِ بَيْنَهُمَا. أَمَّا الْأَسْقُفُ فَبُنِيَتْ مِنْ أَخْشَابِ " الشَّنْدَلِ " دَائِرِيَةِ الْقَطْرِ، وَسَعْفِ النَّخِيلِ " الدَّعُونِ " وَ " الْحِصِّ ".

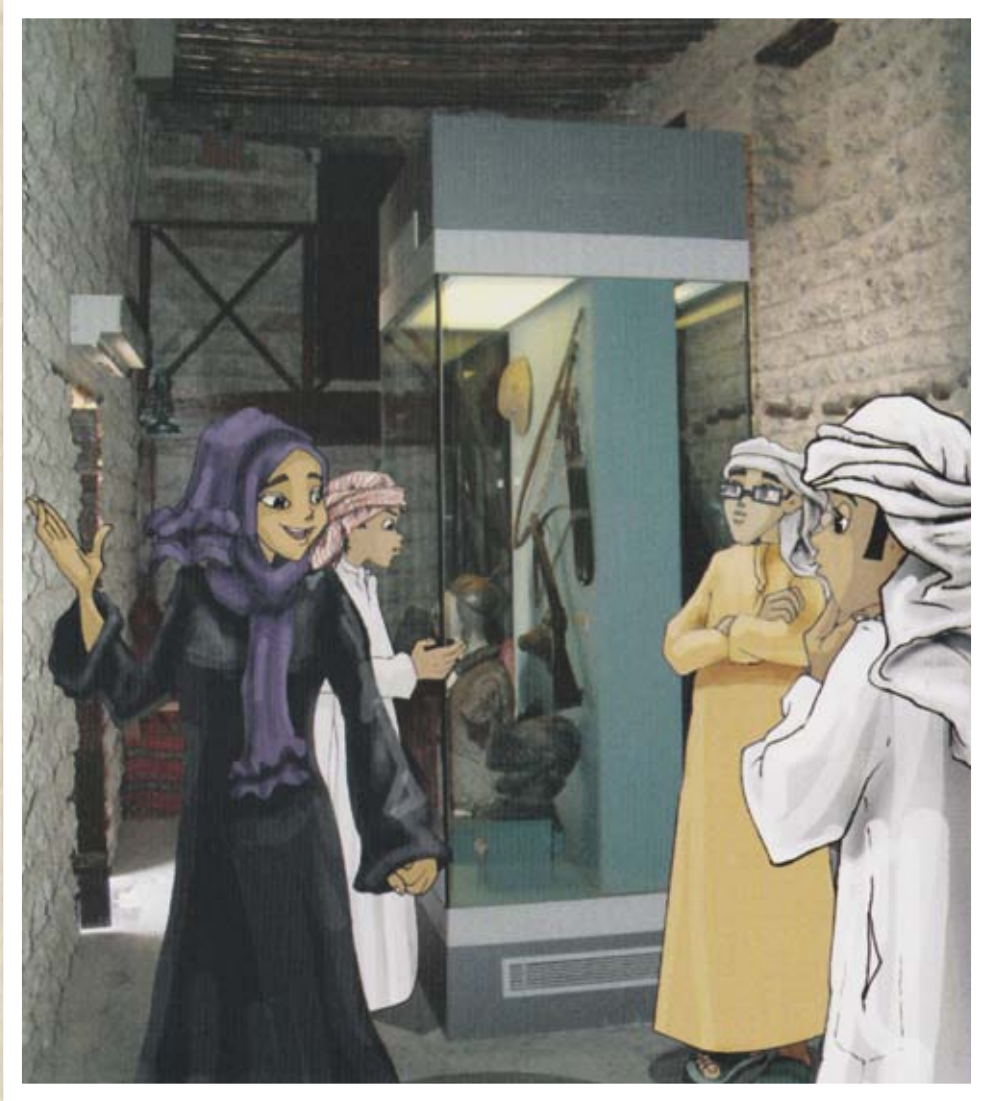
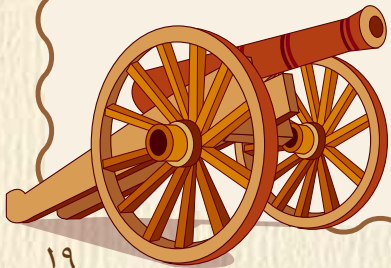
One of the boys asked: What were the materials from which the fort was built ? The guide replied: It is a very good question. The fort was built from shell stones brought from the end of Dubai creek and coral stones brought from the sea and plaster was used to link them. The ceilings were built from 'Chandal' wood and palm frond (Al-Du'un) and gypsum.



خشب الشندل
Chandal' wood

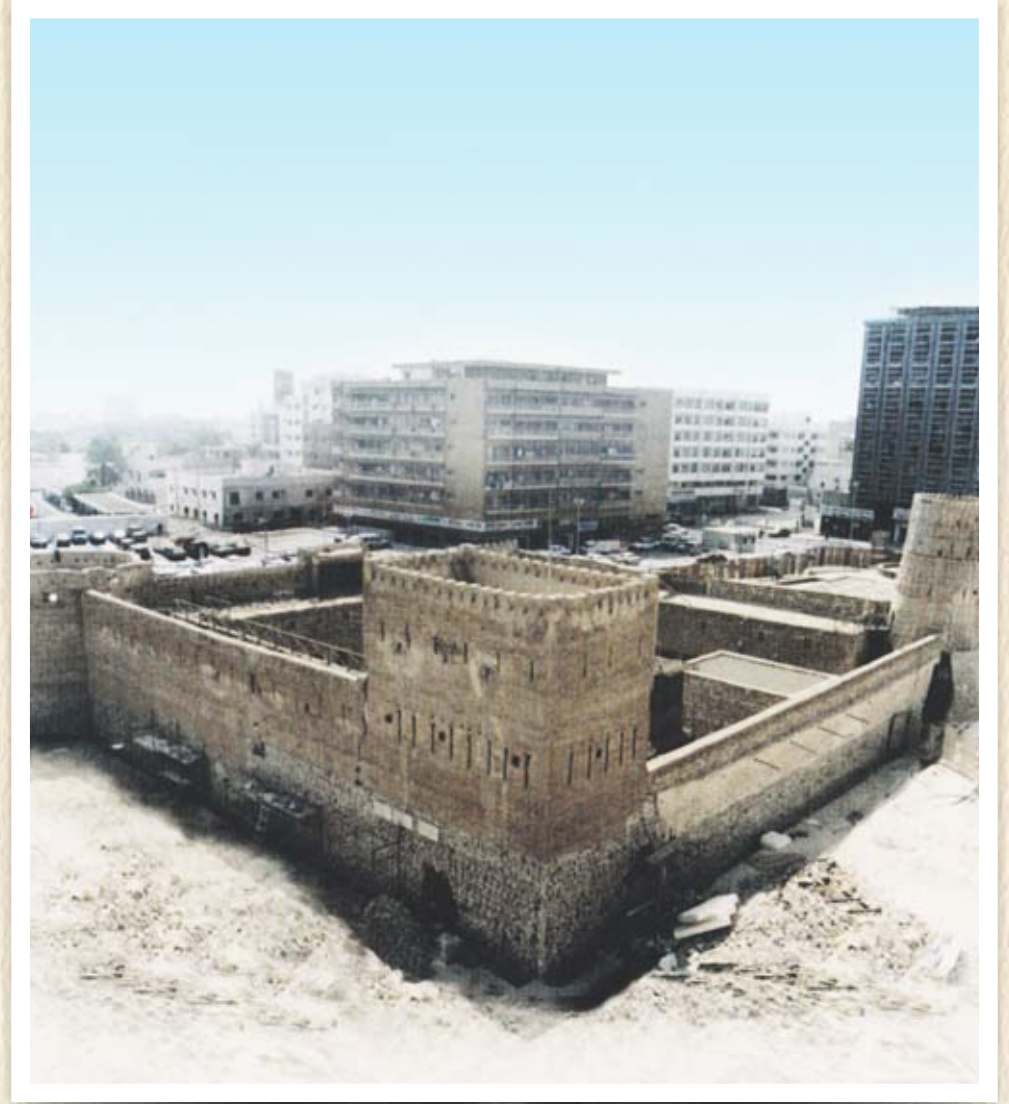
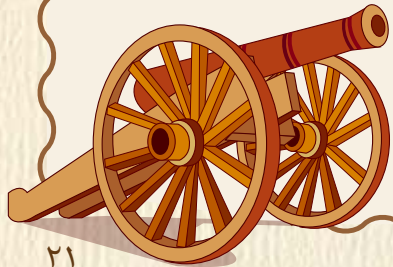


الحجارة المرجانية
coral stone



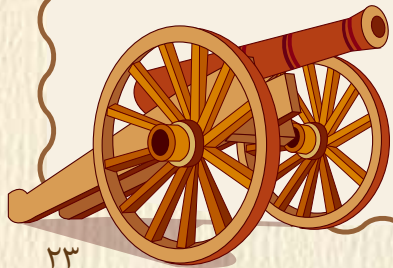
ذَكَرَتِ الْمُرْشِدَةُ أَنَّ بَلَدِيَّةَ دُبَيِّ قَامَتْ بِتَرْمِيمِ الْحِصْنِ عَامِ
(١٤١١ هـ - ١٩٩١ م) بِنَفْسِ الْمَوَادِّ التَّقْلِيدِيَّةِ وَاسْتَغْرَقَ
الْعَمَلُ فِيهِ مُدَّةَ سِنَتَيْنِ، كَمَا تَمَّ التَّرْمِيمُ بِنَفْسِ أُسْلُوبِ الْبِنَاءِ
الْقَدِيمِ، وَنَظَرًا لِصِغَرِ حَجْمِ الْمُتَحَفِ وَكَثْرَةِ الْمَعْرُوضَاتِ فِيهِ،
فَقَدْ تَمَّتْ تَوْسِيعَتُهُ تَحْتَ الْأَرْضِ الْمُجَاوِرَةِ، وَأُضِفَ قَاعَاتِ
عِدَّةٍ لِعَرْضِ أَنْمَاطٍ مِنْ حَيَاةِ السَّكَّانِ قَدِيمًا.

The guide added that Dubai municipality restored the Fort in 1411A.H./1991A.D. using the same traditional materials from which it was constructed. The restoration took two years and the conservation process was done in the same old constructional style. Due to the small space available, which was insufficient for the large number of exhibits, the museum was enlarged, and many underground halls were added. Those halls are used today as exhibition rooms for the different types of traditional living styles.



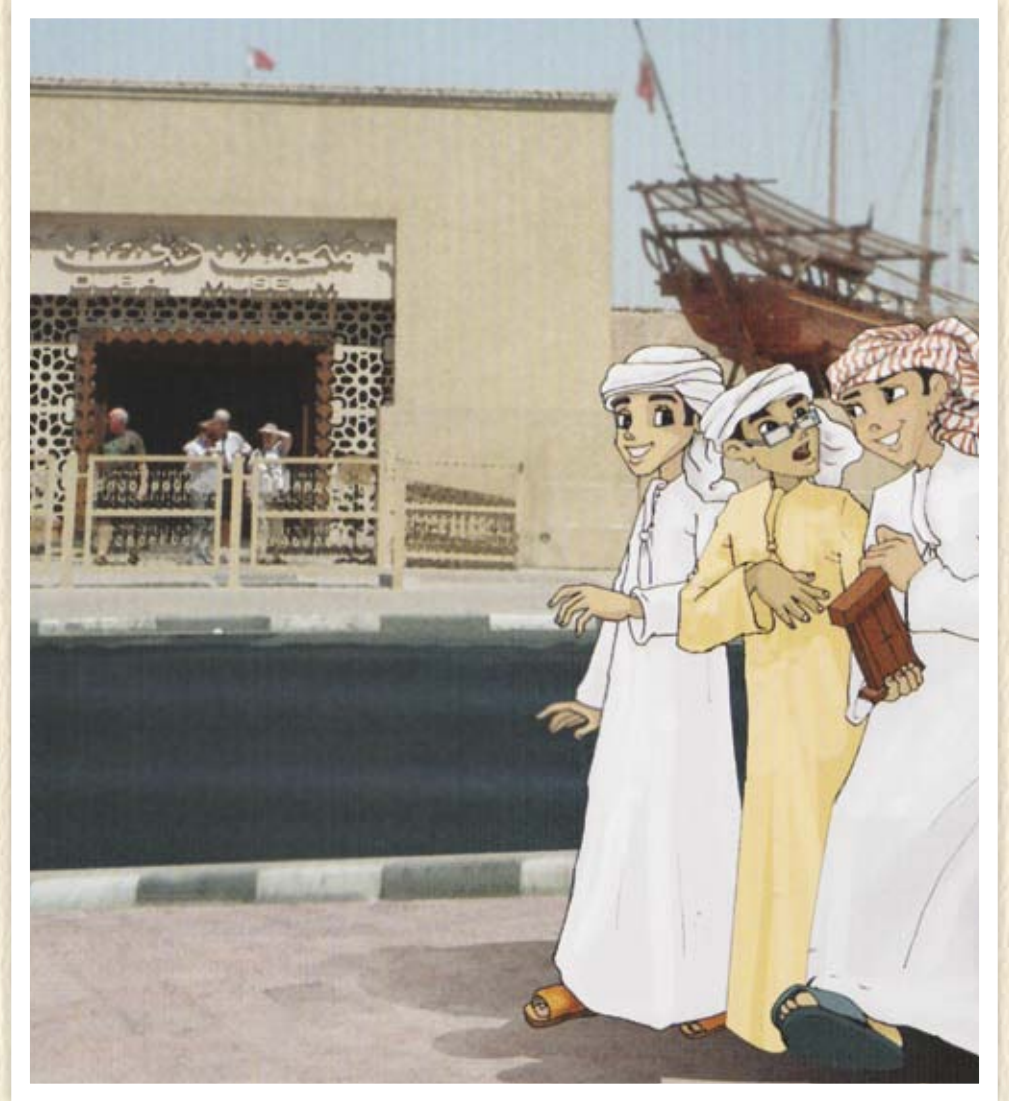
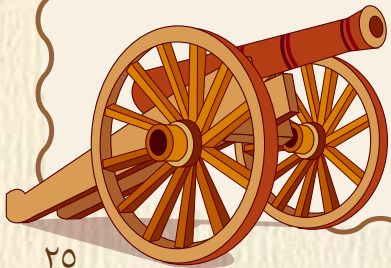
ثُمَّ إِطْلَعَ حَمْدٌ وَأَصْدَقَاؤُهُ عَلَى التَّوَسُّعَةِ الْجَدِيدَةِ حَيْثُ تَمَّ
عَرْضُ شَرِيْطِ مُصَوِّرٍ " فِيلْم " عَنْ تَطَوُّرِ مَدِينَةِ دُبَيٍّ، وَمَآذِجَ
مِنْ الْحَيَاةِ التَّقْلِيدِيَّةِ شَمِلَتْ السُّوقَ الْقَدِيمَ وَالْمَسْجِدَ وَالْبَيْتَ
الْقَدِيمَ، ثُمَّ إِطْلَعُوا عَلَى حَيَاةِ الْبَادِيَةِ وَبَيْتِ الشَّعْرِ وَالْحَيَاةِ
الْبَحْرِيَّةِ، وَأَخِيرًا الْأَثَارَ الْقَدِيمَةَ.

In the new extension, Hamad and his friends were shown a documentary film about the development of the city of Dubai. There they were shown a sample of the traditional styles of life, mainly the old market (Al Souq Al Qadeem) and the old house (Al Bait al Qadeem). After that the boys saw some examples of the Beduin life, tents, marine life and some archaeological exhibits.



وَبَعْدَ انْتِهَاءِ الْأَصْدِقَاءِ مِنْ جَوْلَتِهِمْ الْمُمْتَعَةِ فِي حِصْنِ
الْفَهَيْدِيِّ وَمُتَحَفِ دُبِي، اشْتَرَوْا بَعْضَ الْهَدَايَا التَّذْكَارِيَّةِ،
وَشَكَرُوا الْمُشْرِفَةَ الَّتِي قَامَتْ بِعَمَلِهَا عَلَى اكْمَالِ وَجْهِ.
قَالَ حَمَدٌ: نَعَمْ إِنَّ التَّطَوُّرَ الْعُمَرَانِيَّ الَّذِي نَشْهَدُهُ الْيَوْمَ فِي
دَوْلَتِنَا الْعَالِيَةِ مَا هُوَ إِلَّا نَتِيجَةُ لِمَا شَيْدَهُ الْأَبَاءُ وَالْأَجْدَادُ،
وَالَّذِي مَا زِلْنَا نَرَى آثَارَهُ بَاقِيَةً إِلَى الْيَوْمِ، ثَرَاتًا نَفْخَرُ بِهِ وَنَعْتَزُّ
بِانْتِمَائِنَا لِهَذَا الْبَلَدِ الْحَبِيبِ. وَدَعَ الْأَصْدِقَاءُ بَعْضَهُمْ بَعْضًا
وَانْتَفَقُوا عَلَى زِيَارَةِ مَبْنَى آخَرَ يَحْكِي تَارِيخَ الْأَجْدَادِ.

After rounding up this interesting tour, the friends purchased some souvenirs and thanked the guide. Hamad said: "It is true that the architectural development witnessed in our beloved country today is a result of our grandfathers efforts. Some of their buildings are still intact and they represent a national heritage which we highly esteem". The friends said goodbye to each other and agreed to visit another historical building soon.

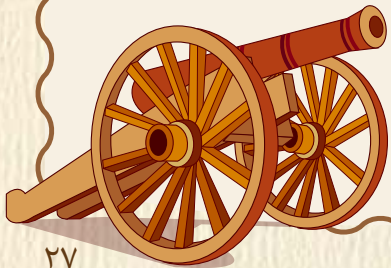


أَسْئَلَة:

- ١- ماهو أقدم مَبْنَى قائم في مَدِينَة دُبَيّ؟
- ٢- متى سَكَن آل مَكْتُوم في حِصْنِ الْفَهَيْدِي؟
- ٣- في أَيِّ عَامٍ إِفْتَتَحَ الْمَغْفُورُ لَهُ بِإِذْنِ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى الشَّيْخُ رَاشِدُ بْنُ سَعِيدِ آلِ مَكْتُومِ مَتْحَفَ دُبَيّ؟
- ٤- مَا هُوَ الطُّوَي؟
- ٥- ماهو الشَّنْدَل؟
- ٦- كم عِدَدُ أَبْرَاجِ حِصْنِ الْفَهَيْدِي؟
- ٧- مَاذَا نَقْصِدُ بِتَرْمِيمِ الْمَبَانِي الْقَدِيمَةِ؟
- ٨- لِمَاذَا نَحَافِظُ عَلَى الْمَبَانِي التَّارِيخِيَّةِ؟
- ٩- مَاذَا تَعَلَّمْتِ مِنْ هَذِهِ الْقِصَّةِ؟

Questions:

- 1.What is the oldest building in the city of Dubai?
- 2.When did Al-Maktoum family reside in Al-Feheidi Fort?
3. In which year did the Late Sheikh Rashid Bin Saeed Al-Maktoum inaugurate Dubai museum?
4. What is the tuwi?
5. What is the Chandal?
6. How many towers are in the Al-Feheidi fort?
7. What do we mean by restoration of historical buildings?
8. Why do we conserve and take care of historical buildings?
9. What have you learnt from this story?

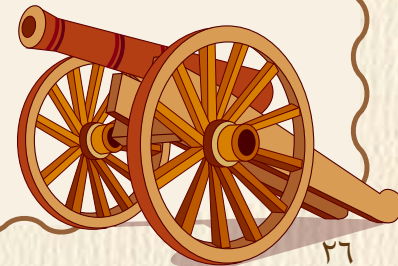


كَلِمَاتٌ مُسْتَفَادَةٌ:

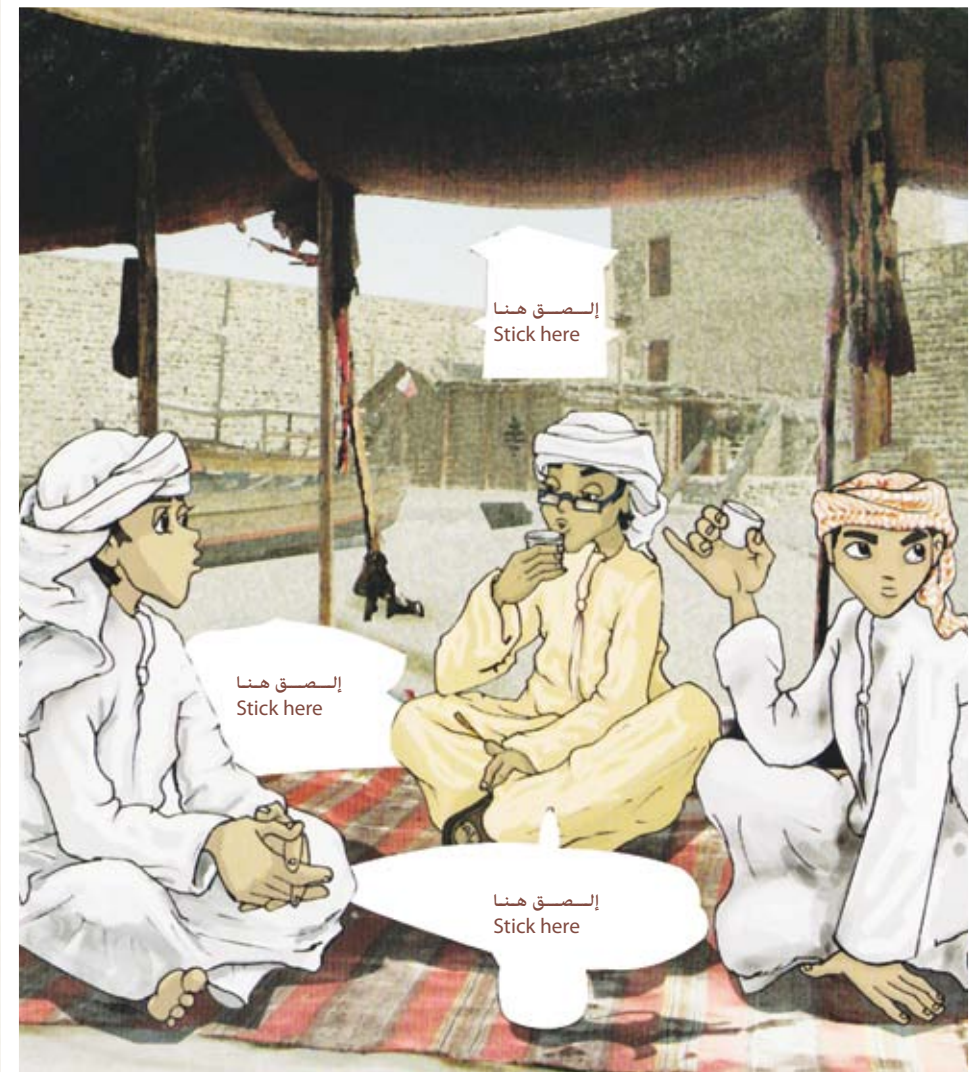
- الْحَوْشُ : الْفَنَاءُ.
- الْخَلَاصُ - الْخَنِيزِي - اللَّوْلُو: أَنْوَاعٌ مِنَ التَّمْرِ.
- الطُّوَي: بَيْتُ الْمَاءِ الْعَذْبِ.
- الْبُرْجُ: بِنَاءٌ مُرْتَفِعٌ أَشْطَوَانِي الشَّكْلِ.
- الْمُرْبَعَةُ: بِنَاءٌ دِفَاعِيٌّ مُسْتَطِيلُ الشَّكْلِ.
- الْجِصُّ: مَادَّةُ الْجِبْسِ الْمُسْتَعْدَمِ فِي الْبِنَاءِ.
- الشَّنْدَل: جُذُوعٌ وَ أَغْصَانُ شَجَرِ الْقَرْمِ الْمُسْتَعْدَمِ فِي التَّسْقِيفِ.
- الدُّعُون: " مُفْرَدُهَا دَعْنٌ " وَهِيَ سَعَفُ النَّخِيلِ الْمُجَفَّفِ وَالْمَصْفُوفِ.

Useful Vocabulary:

- Housh : courtyard.
- Khalas : kheneizi, Lulu: types of dates.
- Tuwi : a well for drinking water.
- Burj : A cylindrical tall building.
- Jus : plaster used in construction.
- Chandal : stems and leaves of Mangrove tree used in ceiling.
- Al-du'un: dried palm –frond put together.









جمعية التراث العمراني
Architectural Heritage Society

فلنافظ معاً على تراثنا العمراني
lets together preserve our architectural heritage

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ص.ب: ٤٤٤٦ دبي

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