

ANNEX 1: LIST AND DETAILS OF ANCIENT MOSQUES IDENTIFIED IN THE UNOFFICIAL HERITAGE LIST

No.	Name of the mosque	Location	Period	Material used for construction	Description	Source	Existence
1	Baarashu old Friday Mosque	01. HA. Baarah	1692-1701	Beach rock/ Coral stone	Built by S. Mohamed of Dhevvadhu (1692-1701) and last repaired in 2002. It has a unique small Minaret. The original mosque was believed to be used by S. Gaazi Mohamed Thakurufaan (1573-1585).	Mohamed, 2007; NCLHR. 2009; Yoosuf, A (Island chief).	Exist
2	Dhiddhu Eid Mosque	01. HA. Dhiddhu	1940	Coral masonry	Built in 18.9.1940 on the site where S. Gaazi Mohamed Thakurufaanu (1573-1585) built the first mosque. Put up a ceiling recently.	Mohamed, 2007; NCLHR. 2009; Hussein, Z (Island chief).	Exist
3	Ihavadhu old friday Mosque	01. HA. Ihavadhu	1701	Coral stone	Built in Dec 1701 by S. Ibrahim Muzuhirudheen. This is a coral stone mosque with fine carvings.	Mohamed, 2007; NCLHR. 2009; Mohamed, I (Island office)	Exist
4	Kelaa old friday Mosque	01. HA. Kelaa	1692-1701	Coral stone	Built by S. Mohamed of Dhevvadhu (1692-1701). The minaret is in ruins but the site has very high quality coral stone tombstones.	Mohamed, 2007; NCLHR. 2009; Waheed, M (Island chief).	Exist
5	Mulhadhu old friday Mosque	01. HA. Mulhadhu	1786-1787	Coral stone/plaster	Built between 1786-1787 includes the Mausoleum of Al Sayyid Thaaha. Mosques has a bathing compound. Present status unclear?	Mohamed, 2007; NCLHR. 2009; Sameer, M (Island chief).	Demolished
6	'Kandhuvalu Miskiyy'	01. HA. Utheem	1878	Beach rock/plaster	This is a mosque remodelled in 1878, originally built with beach rock blocks with fine interior lacquer work. Mausoleum of the father and brother of S. Gaazi Mohamed Thakurufaanu is located in the compound.	Mohamed, 2007; NCLHR. 2009; Naeem (Admin Officer)	Exist
7	Finey old friday mosque	02. HDh. Finey	1692-1701	Coral stone	Originally built by S. Mohamed of Dhevvadhu (1692-1701). Much repair and remodelling has taken place since then and present condition is unclear.	Mohamed, 2007; NCLHR. 2009; Rasheed (Island chief).	Demolished
8	'Makunudhu Kuda Miskiyy'	02. HDh. Makunudhu	1940	Coral masonry	Built in 1940 during Gasim Kathib era this mosque is a fine example of a small masonry mosque with lime plaster, teak, lacquer and clay tiles. Windows and ceiling has been changed and extended 15 years ago.	Mohamed, 2007; NCLHR. 2009; Ahmed, M (Island chief)	Exist

9	Nolhivaram old friday Mosque	02. HDh. Nolhivaram	1699	Coral stone	Mosque originally built by S. Mohamed of Dhevvdhu (1692-1701) in 1699. Since then it has been extended and repaired many times. Many changes has been made.	Mohamed, 2007; NCLHR. 2009; Hussein, A.R (Island chief)	Exist
10	Nolhivaranfaru old friday Mosque	02. HDh. Nolhivaranfar	?	Coral stone	A very old coral stone mosque probably built on a Buddhist site. Ruins still exist.	Mohamed, 2007; NCLHR. 2009; Abdullah, H (Island chief)	Demolished
11	Site of an old mosque	03. Sh. Kanditheemu	1585-1609	?	According to Mr. Luthfee this is ancient site where the mosque was built on a Buddhist site. Unfortunately the old mosque has been replaced.	Mohamed, 2007; NCLHR. 2009; Solah, A (Island chief)	Demolished
12	Meedhu old Friday Mosque	05. R. Meedhu	1705 aprx	Coral stone	This is an old classical coral carved mosque with fine interior details. No records are available but it is believed to be 300 years old.	Mohamed, 2007; NCLHR. 2009; Rasheed, M (Asst. Island Chief)	Exist
13	Rasgetheemu old Friday Mosque	05. R. Rasgetheem	?	Coral stone	Only the coral stone foundations exist now. This site probably had a longer history than the mosque. According to folklore, this is the island where Koimalakalo first lived. Old foundations were removed in 1990.	Mohamed, 2007; Ibrahim, H (Island chief)	Demolished
14	Kurendhu old Friday Mosque	07. Lh. Kurendhu	?	Coral stone	This is old mosque now in ruins and only parts of the mosque exists as ruins	Mohamed, 2007; NCLHR. 2009; Wahhab, A (Island chief)	Demolished
15	Olhuvelifushi Old Mosques	07. Lh. Olhuvelifushi	?	Coral masonry	There is record of an ancient mosque constructed by Samiya Faashina between 1620-1648. Status of this mosque is not clear? Numerous changes has taken place with major changes to flooring, roofing and ceiling in 2005/06.	Mohamed, 2007; NCLHR. 2009; Hafeez, M (Island chief)	Exist
16	Valu Miskiiy' and Hussein Faamuladheyri Kilegefaanu mausoleum	08. K. Guraidhu	?	?	This is an old mosque where Hussein Faamuladheyri Kilegefaanu was buried in 1620. No remnant visible now. The site is part of a road now.	Mohamed, 2007; NCLHR. 2009; Samad. A (Island chief)	Demolished
17	Huraa old Mosque made by Dhombandaara	08. K. Hura	?	Coral stone	The original mosque, which was a coral stone mosque, has been destroyed and another mosque built on the site. Ancient scroll found in 1972. Locals refer as Dhombandaarain Miskiiy.	Mohamed, 2007; NCLHR. 2009; Rasheed, A (Island chief)	Exist
18	'Dahrumavanta Rasgefaanu Miskiiy'	08. K. Male'	1694	Beach rock	It is claimed that the first Muslim king originally built this mosque but the mosque has been remodelled in 1694 and repaired in 1931. In 2005 the mosque was conserved and repaired by Indian National Research Lab for Conservation.	Mohamed, 2007; NCLHR. 2009	Exist
19	'Bihuroazu Miskiiy' and Boduthakurufaanu mausoleum	08. K. Male'	1919	Coral masonry	This mosque existed when Buduthakurufaanu died in 1585. There is evidence that the mosque has been repaired during 1759-1767 and remodelled in 1919.	Mohamed, 2007; NCLHR. 2009	Exist

20	Male' old Friday Mosque, minaret and cemetery	08. K. Male'	1657	Coral stone	Originally Built in 1153 and rebuilt in 1338. S. Iskandar 1 built the present mosque in 1657. Only roofing has changed since then. The Mausoleums and gravestones display the best of Maldivian craftsmanship. It is in the UNESCO WHS tentative list.	Mohamed, 2007; NCLHR. 2009	Exist
21	'Male' Eid Miskiyy'	08. K. Male'	1815	Coral stone	Built in 1815 by S. Mohamed Muinuddin over the site of an older mosque built by S. Imaduddin (1620-1648). It has the finest examples of coral stone carvings and lacquer work in Maldives.	Mohamed, 2007; NCLHR. 2009	Exist
22	'Kalhuvakaru Miskiyy'	08. K. Male'	1789	Coral stone	Built by S. Hasan Nooraddin (1799-1779). It is a coral stone mosque with fine carvings. The main timber used is Ebony. The mosque has been relocated twice.	Mohamed, 2007; NCLHR. 2009	Exist
23	'Henveir Baa Miskiyy'	08. K. Male'	1697	Coral masonry/mas	Rebuilt in 1697 by S. Mohamed of Dhevadhu and remodeled using Masonry in 1919. It is believed S. Jalaaluddin Umaruveeru 1306-1335 built the original mosque. The Mihrab has a 14thC (approximately) marble headstone from Khambhat, Gujarat.	Mohamed, 2007; NCLHR. 2009	Exist
24	Mathiveri old Mosques	09. A.A. Mathiveri	1648-1687	Beach rock/ Coral stone	Built by S. Ibrahim Iskandar 1 (1648-1687). It is a small mosque built with beach rock blocks. Extension has been made without harming the old mosque.	Mohamed, 2007; NCLHR. 2009; Shareef, I (Island chief)	Exist
25	Fenfushi Friday mosque, bathing tank and cemetery	10. ADh. Fenfushi	1692-1701	Coral stone	Originally Kalhukamana built two mosques. Rebuilt by S. Mohamed of Dhevadhu. The mosque compound includes a bathing compound. Apart from the roofing the mosque is in its original condition.	Mohamed, 2007; NCLHR. 2009; Yoosuf (Island chief)	Exist
26	Kolhufushi Gaze Mosque	12. M. Kolhufushi	1573appr	Beach rock	Mosque believed to constructed from the timber of Kalhuohfummi, after it got wrecked and broken during rough weather. Part of the mosque was rebuilt after was partly burned.	Mohamed, 2007; NCLHR. 2009; Shakiru (Island chief)	Exist
27	Nalaafushi old Mosque	12. M. Nalaafushi	?	Coral masonry	This is an old mosque with part of it in coral stone. The mosque was damaged during 2004 Tsunami and much has been repaired since then.	Mohamed, 2007; NCLHR. 2009; Salem, A (Asst Island chief)	Exist
28	Veyvah old Friday Mosque and cemetery	12. M. Veyvah	1620 app.	Coral stone	Old mosque believed to be approx 400 years old. Extensions have been made recently.	Mohamed, 2007; NCLHR. 2009; Naeem, A (Island chief)	Exist
29	Biledthu Masjid Zikraa'	13. F. Biledthu	?	Coral stone	Ancient mosque, which has been built on an older foundation and extended many times.	Mohamed, 2007; NCLHR. 2009; Siam, M (Island Chief)	Exist
30	Nilandhu old mosque with prismatic period gate	13. F. Nilandhu	?	Coral stone	Believed to be built by Dharumavantha Rasgefaanu (1153-1165) and remodeled later (?), roofing has changed in 2002. It is an ancient mosque built on an old Buddhist site. The gate is from the Buddhist period and is believed to be more than 1000 years old.	Mohamed, 2007; NCLHR. 2009; Ahmed, A (Asst Island chief)	Exist

31	Hulhudheli Dhoraashi Miskiyy'	14. Dh. Hulhudheli	?	Coral stone	This mosque is also built on an old Buddhist site using stone from the previous building.	Mohamed, 2007; NCLHR. 2009; Bari, M. A (Island chief)	Demolished
32	Kudahuvadhu old friday Mosque with preislamic period gate	14. Dh. Kudahuvadhu	1692-1701	Coral stone	Originally built right after the island people transformed to Islam. Present mosque built between 1692-1701 and remodeled in 1909 and extension made 30 years ago. The gate is from the Buddhist period and is believed to be more than 1000 years old.	Mohamed, 2007; NCLHR. 2009; Ibrahim, A (Island chief)	Exist
33	Maaembudhu old friday Mosques and cemetery	14. Dh. Maaembudu	1782-1882	Beachrock	This mosque has been rebuilt and extended in recent times but it is built on an ancient site of a Buddhist monastery. Still has ancient interiors. There have been relics discovered during excavation for the extension of the mosque.	Mohamed, 2007; NCLHR. 2009; Zahir, M (Asst Island chief)	Exist
34	Maaembudu Kuda Miskiyy'	14. Dh. Maaembudu	1782-1882	Beachrock	This is a small coral stone mosque with a very high quality workmanship. Numerous changes brought over years. Flooring, roofing and plaster has changed.	Mohamed, 2007; NCLHR. 2009; Zahir, M (Asst Island chief)	Exist
35	'Ziyaaraaiyy Miskiyy'	15. Th. Guraidhu	1400 appr	Coral stone	It is a small coral stone mosque with the mausoleum of S. Usman of Fehendhu (1388). Roofing has changed but much is intact.	Mohamed, 2007; NCLHR. 2009; Abdullah, I (Island chief)	Exist
36	Fonadhu old friday Mosque	16. L. Fonadhu	?	Coral stone	Old mosque built around 1695-1696. Major extension made in 2009.	Mohamed, 2007; NCLHR. 2009; Naaif (Asst Island chief)	Exist
37	Isdhu old Mosque	16. L. Isdhu	1701	Coral stone	Built by S. Ali VII in 1701. Isdhu Loamafaanu was kept in this mosque. A coral stone mosque showing high quality workmanship. Only the roofing has changed.	Mohamed, 2007; NCLHR. 2009; Latheef (Island chief)	Exist
38	Dhevvadhu old friday Mosque	17. GA. Dhevvadhu	1700	Coral stone/Beachr	Originally built by S. Mohamed of Dhevvadhu (1692-1701) it has been repaired extensively in 2001 but a lot is still intact.	Mohamed, 2007; NCLHR. 2009; Didi, M (Island chief)	Exist
39	Dhevvadhu Kuda Miskiyy'	17. GA. Dhevvadhu	1692-1701	Coral stone	Built by S. Mohamed of Dhevvadhu (1692-1701) on the foundations of a previous mosque built by S. Ibrahim III (1585-1609).	Mohamed, 2007; NCLHR. 2009; Didi, M (Island chief)	Demolished
40	'Dhyadhu Bodu Miskiyy'	17. GA. Dhyadhu	?	Coral stone	This is ancient coral stone mosque with little information. No information is available as it is an uninhabited island and the mosque is in ruins.	Mohamed, 2007.	Demolished
41	Kondey old Mosque	17. GA. Kondey	1657+	Coral stone	It is a small mosque believed to be made by Mahmood and Ali Maavadi Kaleygefaanu, the two master carpenters of Male friday mosque from the leftovers of Male' friday mosque. Numerous changes has been made to the roofing and doors.	Mohamed, 2007; NCLHR. 2009; Zuhair, M (Island chief)	Exist

42	Vadhu old friday Mosque and cemetery	18. GDh. Vadhu	1736 appr	Coral stone	A very old mosque believed be on an ancient Buddhist site. This site consists of the Mausoleum of Vadhu Dhanna Kaleyfaanu who came back during the reign of S. Gaazi Mohamed Thakurufaanu (1573-1585). Much is in original condition.	Mohamed, 2007; NCLHR. 2009; Abdullah, M (Island chief)	Exist
43	'Vadhu Gaa Miskiiy'	18. GDh. Vadhu	?	Coral stone	Only in ruins with an old well.	Mohamed, 2007; NCLHR. 2009; Abdullah, M (Island chief)	Demolis
44	Fuah Mulah friday mosque and cemetery	19. Gn. Fuah	1903-1933	Coral masonry	This mosque was originally built by Dhevvdhu King 1692-1701 and rebuilt by Shamsuddeen King 1903-1933.	Mohamed, 200; Waheed (Island chief)	Exist
45	'Kediri Miskiiy'	19. Gn. Fuah	?	Beachrock	This is a very old mosque with important tombstones in the cemetery. Mausoleum of Abu Bakr Naib Kaleyfaan is in the premises.	Mohamed, 2007; NCLHR. 2009	Exist
46	'Gen Miskiiy'	19. Gn. Fuahmula	?	Beachrock	Believed to be the first mosque built after the island transformed to Islam. This Mosque site has an ancient cemetery and bathing well. According to Luthfee this building was constructed on the site of a Buddhist monastery.	Mohamed, 2007; NCLHR. 2009	Exist
47	'Kogannu Miskiiy' Kogannu area	20. S. Hulhudhume	1397 appr	Beachrock	A large cemetery complex with 4 small mosques. This Complex has a large collection of important coral tombstones with fine carvings.	Mohamed, 2007; NCLHR. 2009; Rasheed, A (Island chief)	Exist
48	'Boadha Miskiiy' Koagannu area	20. S. Hulhudhume	1403 appr	Coral stone	A large cemetery complex with 4 small mosques. This Complex has a large collection of important coral tombstones with fine carvings including a mausoleum and the largest tombstone in the country.	Mohamed, 2007; NCLHR. 2009; Rasheed, A (Island chief)	Exist
49	'Athara Miskiiy' Koagannu area	20. S. Hulhudhume	1417 appr	Beachrock	A large cemetery complex with 4 small mosques. This Complex has a large collection of important coral tombstones with fine carvings including a mausoleum and the largest tombstone in the country.	Mohamed, 2007; NCLHR. 2009; Rasheed, A (Island chief)	Exist
50	'Fandiyaru Miskiiy' Koagannu area	20. S. Hulhudhume	1586 appr	Coral stone	A large cemetery complex with 4 small mosques. This Complex has a large collection of important coral tombstones with fine carvings including a mausoleum and the largest tombstone in the country.	Mohamed, 2007; NCLHR. 2009; Rasheed, A (Island chief)	Exist
51	'Dhandivaru Miskiiy'	20. S. Maradhu	?	Coral stone	There is a very old folklore related to the construction of the Mosque. The mosque has been remodeled many times. Roof was changed in 2008.	Mohamed, 2007; NCLHR. 2009; Faisal, M (Island chief)	Exist

ANNEX 2: DETAILS OF FIELD SURVEY OF 21 CORAL STONE MOSQUES

1. IHAVANDHU OLD FRIDAY MOSQUE

Ihavandhu Old Friday mosque in the island of Ihavandhu was built in 16 December 1701 and continues its use till today. The mosque complex has a cemetery with tombstones of eminent people such as members from the Utheem Boduthakurufaanu family and wazirs of Dhiyamigili dynasty. It is one of the finest surviving examples of a small coral stone mosque with *Dhaala* but over the period of time the original mosque has been extended from all sides. The old mosque is no longer visible from outside. The cemetery has coral stone tombstones with some of the finest designs and carvings with rare patterns. The mosque has got potential to be restored to its original state and regain its position as the best coral stone mosque in the north of Maldives.

Island background

Ihavandhu island is located in the northern most atoll of Haa Alifu, 314 km north of Male'. The area of the island is 60.5 Ha with a population of approximately 2700. The economy of the island is based mainly on fisheries. The history of the island is linked to the Dhiyamili dynasty and to the family of Utheemu Boduthakurufaanu, the Maldivian hero who defeated the Portuguese in Maldives. The mother of Boduthakurufaan was believed to be an Ihavandhu lady. Its folklore also relates to a religious man who came from 'Habush' (present day Ethiopia). The old harbor of the island had historical importance to the early travel of the region.

Description

The mosque complex consists of the mosque building, a short minaret, octagonal water well, a mausoleum and cemetery with fine tombstones. A new boundary wall surrounds the mosque with three entrances.

The mosque building consists of the old original mosque and the new extension. Both the old and the new can clearly be distinguished visibly. The old mosque building is a typical small mosque with the prayer hall and '*Dhaalas*' or verandah like antechambers on three sides except the *Mihrab* side. There is no *Mihrab* chamber and the *Mimbar* is located in the corner of the *Mihrab* wall. There are no columns in this mosque. With its fine carvings, entrance steps, carved wooden doors, lacquer calligraphy and decoration, the quality of workmanship is among the best found outside Male'. The old mosque building has been extended on all sides to protect the old mosque and to cope with the growing worshippers. The new extensions are made from modern masonry and aluminum lattice windows. The roof is made from metal profile sheet but the roof structure and the original shape has been maintained.

Historical development

1701 - The mosque was completed in 16 December 1701 and bears the symbol of Sultan Ibrahim Muzahiruddin.

1950s - During the 50s roofing was changed from coconut thatching to Indian clay roofing tiles and the '*Dhaala*' was extended and timber lattice (Jaali) windows were added. The floor was layered with lime mortar.

2005 - The roof was changed from clay roofing tiles to metal profile sheets. The '*Dhaala*' was further extended with a perimeter wall and aluminium windows. The floor was changed to ceramic tiles.

Significance

The significance of Ihavandhu Old Friday mosque is as the finest surviving example of a small coral stone mosque with '*Dhaala*'. It is also the best mosque in the northern atolls of Maldives in terms of quality of construction, fine carvings, calligraphy and workmanship.

Present condition

Over the period of time the mosque has been extended many times but the separation of the old mosque and the new extensions are very visible and the condition of the old mosque is very good. The mosque has got potential to be restored to gain its heritage value.

Address: Miskiyy Magu, Ihavandhu, Haa Alif Atoll, Maldives.

Geographic coordinates: 6° 57' 17.33" N and 72° 55' 38.33"

2. KELAA OLD FRIDAY MOSQUE

Kelaa Old Friday mosque in the island of Kelaa was built between 1692-1701 and continues its use till today. It is an example of a small coral stone mosque with *Dhaala* but over the period of time extensive remodelling has compromised its originality. The minaret is in ruins but the cemetery has coral stone tombstones of exceptional quality. It is not possible to restore to its original state since most of the coral mouldings have been removed but still it can be protected as an example of a coral stone mosque.

Island background

Kelaa island is located in the northern most atoll of Haa Alif and is about 308 km north of Male'. The island is a prominent agricultural island with a population of approximately 2200. The island had a British military staging post during the world wars and the ruins are still present. According to oral history of the island there was a very large Kelaa (Sandalwood) tree.

Description

The mosque complex consists of the mosque building, a square coral stone water well, and the cemetery with coral stone tombstones. A new structure for ablution and storage has been added to the mosque complex and a plastered coral masonry boundary wall surrounds the mosque with two entrances.

- The mosque building consists of the old original mosque and the new extension.

- The old mosque building is a typical small mosque with the prayer hall. The original '*Dhaalas*' are not visible since they have been modified. There is no *Mihrab* chamber and the *Mimbar* is located in the corner of the *Mihrab* wall.
- The old mosque building has been extended on all sides to protect the old mosque and to cope with the growing worshippers. The new extensions are made from modern masonry and the roof is made from modern profile sheet.
- The mosque complex still has a lot of old trees. Frangipani, Jasmine and other plants are still common.

Historical development of the mosque

1692-1701 - The exact date of the construction of the mosque is not clear but it bears the symbol of Sultan Mohamed Muhiddheen.

1940s - The mosque was probably extended during this period. Dhaala was added and timber lattice (Jaali) windows were added. The roofing was changed to clay tiles during this period.

1996 - The changes remained without further changes until about 1996. In around 1996 the roof was changed from clay roofing tiles to metal profile sheets. The 'Dhaala' was further extended with a perimeter wall and the floor was changed to ceramic tiles. The original form has become compromised severely after the changes and the main component of the original mosque, which is the coral structure and the decorative timber ceiling survives in poor condition.

Significance

Among the coral stone mosques of Maldives the significance of Kela Old Friday mosque is as a surviving example of a small coral stone mosque with 'Dhaala'. It is a mosque in the northern atolls of Maldives fine carvings, calligraphy and workmanship. The ancient coral stone tombstones have got some of the finest designs and carvings with rare patterns.

Present condition

Over the period of time the mosque has been refurbished and extended and its originality has been compromised. The old timber structure is in dilapidated condition and required preservation.

Address: Miskiyy Magu, Kela, and Haa Alif Atoll, Maldives.

Geographic coordinates: 6° 57' 35" N, 73° 12' 46" E

3. NOLHIVARAM OLD FRIDAY MOSQUE

Nolhivaram Old Friday mosque in the island of Nolhivaram was built in 1699 and continues its use as a mosque till today. It is an example of a small coral stone mosque with *Dhaala* but over the period of time the mosque has been refurbished and extended and its originality has been compromised. The old timber structure is in dilapidated condition and required preservation. It is not possible to restore to its original state because much of the coral mouldings and the coral platform has been removed. It is not possible to restore to its original state since most of the coral mouldings have been removed but still it can be protected as an example of a coral stone mosque.

Background

Nolhivaram island is a large located in Haa Dhaalu and is about 277 km north of the capital island Male'. The island is an agricultural island with a population of approximately 2100.

Description

The mosque complex consists of the mosque building and two water wells only. The original mosque complex has been shrunk and the cemetery with coral tombstones removed. A coral masonry boundary wall surrounds the mosque with two entrances. The coral masonry wall has been built using the broken coral tombstones.

The present mosque building consists of parts of the old original mosque and the new extension.

- The old mosque building was a typical small mosque with the prayer hall. There were '*Dhaalas*' or verandah like antechambers on three sides except the *Mihrab* side. There was no *Mihrab* chamber. The roof structure and ceiling was constructed in timber.
- The new extensions are made from modern masonry with timber windows and the roof is made from modern profile metal sheet. The floor is finished with ceramic tiles. The mosque form has been modified and the original mosque shape and roof shape is no longer visible.

Historical development of the mosque

1699 - Completed in 1699 the original mosque was constructed using cut coral stone blocks and timber. The original roofing material was assumed to be of coconut thatch and the floor was finished with woven reed mats.

1950s - According to oral history the original mosque was built in coral stone and it was remodelled during the 1950. It has gone through many phases of changes since then and has gone through phases when the roof was in coconut thatch and clay tiles. During the 1950s the cemetery in the mosque complex has been completely destroyed and the tombstones were used to build a boundary wall.

1990s - The last changes were brought during the 1990s when roof was changed to metal profile sheets. The 'Dhaala' was further extended with a perimeter wall and the floor was changed to ceramic tiles. The original form has become compromised severely after the changes and the few remains of the original structure such as the decorative timber ceiling survives in poor condition.

Significance

Present Nolhivaram Old Friday mosque is significant only as a place where there are visual elements of a high quality small coral stone mosque with 'Dhaala'. It is still significant because it is still one of the 21 locations in the country where you can see such structures. These mosques represents the design and technology that developed during the early 18th century but at the same time it represents evolution of a mosque that has been in continuous use.

Present condition

Over the period of time the mosque has been changed so much that its originality has been compromised. The mosque has been extended and modified so much that very little of the original mosque remains now.

Address: Miskiyy Magu, Nolhivaram, and Haa Dhaalu Atoll, Maldives.

Geographic coordinates: 6° 39' 48" N, 73° 4' 51" E

4. MEEDHU OLD FRIDAY MOSQUE

Meedhu Old Friday mosque in the island of Meedhu, Raa Atoll is believed to be 300 years old and estimated that it was built around 1705 continues its use as a mosque till today.

It is an example of a coral stone mosque with *Dhaalas* and *Mihrab* chamber. The quality of coral workmanship and interior calligraphy is not as high as many other mosques but it is a very well maintained mosque with few changes since the 1950s. It is also the only remaining mosque with Indian clay roofing tiles of the 1950s. The cemetery has a collection of coral stone tombs with high standard of carvings and workmanship. The mosque has great heritage value and should be protected as a coral stone mosque.

Island background

Meedhu island is a small island located in Raa Atoll and is about 154.3 km north of the capital island Male'. The island is a predominantly fisheries island with a population of approximately 1716.

Description

The mosque complex consists of the mosque building, a water well and boundary wall. The mosque complex used to have a cemetery but it have been separated by dividing walls. Both the existing mosque complex and the cemetery with tombstones and mausoleums remain intact and in good condition with large Frangipani trees. The mosque building is one of the few mosques in the country which has few changes brought to it. It is a typical small mosque with the prayer hall, Mihrab chamber and side Dhaalas or verandah like antechambers on three sides. The mosque has one entrance and is built on a coral stone platform and coral stonewalls. This is the only coral stone mosque remaining with early Indian clay tile roofing. The coral stonework does not have the carvings and fineness of other similar mosques but the moldings and form are similar. The coral well remain intact and in good condition. A coral masonry boundary wall surrounds the mosque with two entrances. Trees such as Franjipani, coconut palms and other plants are present within the complex.

Historical development of the mosque

1705 - The beginning of the construction of the mosque is not clear but it was constructed using cut coral stone blocks and timber. The original roofing material was assumed to be coconut thatch and the floor finished with woven reed mats. 1950s - The roofing must have changed from coconut thatching to Indian clay roofing tiles and the 'Dhaala' fitted with timber lattice (Jaali) windows during the 50s. Even though the roofing was changed and 'Dhaala' extended, the coral structure and the decorative timber ceiling of the mosque remained without any change. According to the Muzzin of the mosque there used to be an attachment to the mosque, a cemetery and two coral wells. The mosque complex was divided to separate the cemetery.

Significance

Meedhu Old Friday mosque represents the skills and craftsmanship of the people of the early 18th century and 1950s. Among the coral stone mosques of Maldives the significance of this mosque is as the only surviving example with clay tile roofing. The ancient coral stone tombstones also displays the have got high standard of workmanship and carvings.

Present condition

The mosque and its complex is a very well maintained and well-used.

Address: ... Magu, Meedhu, Raa Atoll, Maldives.

Geographic coordinates: 5° 27' 27.80" N, 72° 57' 16.41"E

5. HURAA OLD MOSQUE MADE BY DHONBANDAARA

Huraa Old Friday mosque, in the island of Huraa is a small mosque without *Dhaala* or *Mihrab* chambers which has been modified beyond recognition as a coral stone mosque. The exact period it was built is unclear but it is believed the original mosque was built by '*Dhon Bandaara*' or Sultan Ghazi Hassan Izzuddin (1759-69) and continues its use as a mosque till today. The present mosque building is basically a modern structure in traditional mosque form and has no evidence of coral stone construction. It cannot be classified as a coral stone mosque any longer. Nevertheless the complex still has historic value.

Island background

Hura island is an island located in Kaafu Atoll near the capital island Male'. It is 850m long, 300m wide and is 21.2km from of the capital island Male'. The island economy is a predominantly based on tourism and fisheries with a population of approximately 748.

Description

The mosque complex consists of the mosque building, an old coral well, a cemetery with few coral stone tombstones and a boundary wall. Many coral tombstones were destroyed during the 2004 Tsunami. The mosque complex has many large trees including some rare plants. The present mosque building is a new building in traditional form. The mosque is lime plastered with sign of coral construction. It is a typical small mosque with only a prayer hall with no *Dhaala* or verandah like antechambers. The mosque has one entrance and is not built on a platform. It has two columns but does not have intricate fine decoration of most traditional mosques. It has a modern plywood ceiling.

Historical development of the mosque

1759-67 The original period of construction is unclear but it is believed that Sultan Ghazi Hassan Izzuddin between 1759-67 constructed the original mosque in coral stone.

1970s The mosque must have gone through many changes but it is noted that during this period it was remodelled and reconstructed. The old *Kathib* of the island notes that during the remodelling of the structure they found ancient copper scrolls.

Significance

Huraa Old Friday mosque is now a modern structure in traditional form. Its significance as a traditional building or a coral stone structure is lost but Huraa mosque complex has significance as site of historic importance and where a traditional mosque complex arrangement is still visible. The mosque represents a mosque that has been in continuous use and it is still recommended to protect the site at a national level.

Present condition

The mosque building is maintained well as it is still in continuous use, but the site including the old/rare trees and tombstones needs preservation.

Address: Huraa, Kaafu Atoll, Maldives.

Geographic coordinates: 4° 19' 54.8"N, 73° 36' 41"E

6. MALE' OLD FRIDAY MOSQUE, MINARET AND CEMETERY

Male' Old Friday mosque or Male' Hukuru Miskiy, located in the capital island Male', was built in 1658 replacing the original mosque built in 1153 by the first Muslim Sultan of Maldives. The mosque complex has the mosque building, a large minaret, coral stone wells, a sundial and a cemetery with mausoleums and tombs of past kings and dignitaries of the country.

It is the most important heritage site in the country with continuous use from the time of its construction, the biggest and one of the finest coral stone buildings in the world. In 2008 UNESCO included Male' Hukuru Miskiy and its complex in Tentative World Heritage List. The mosque building and the existing structures in the complex have been maintained well and are in very good condition. The only substantial changes to the structure is its roofing.

Island background

Male' is capital of Maldives and is about 2sq km. It is one of the most dense and smallest capital cities.

Description

The mosque complex has the mosque building, a large minaret, coral stone wells, a sundial and a cemetery surrounded by a boundary wall. The complex does not have any old trees or special trees anymore. The mosque building has a hypostyle layout with the two prayer halls with '*Dhaalas*' or verandah like antechambers on three sides. There is a *Mihrab* chamber and the *Mimbar* is located in the corner of the chamber. It has three entrances with rising steps. The mosque is built on a highly decorated coral stone platform with coral stonewalls and timber roof structure. The roof is three tiered with a modern metal roofing finish. It has a highly decorated coffered ceiling with stepped recesses. The columns are made from coral stone. With its fine carvings, entrance steps, carved wooden doors, lacquer calligraphy and decoration, the quality of workmanship is among the best in Maldives. The mosque complex has a large unique drum-like minaret made from plastered coral stone and tied with metal bands. It is painted in white with decorative calligraphy and metal bands. The complex has many coral stone mausoleums, and tombs stone that are the finest and the biggest collection in the country. It also has high quality coral wells and a sundial.

Historical development of the mosque

1153 - The original mosque was constructed during the reign of the first Muslim Sultan, Sultan Mohamed Bin Abdullah. It was renovated 1338 during the reign of Sultan Ahmed Shahaabuddin.

1658 - The present mosque was constructed during the reign of Sultan Ibrahim Iskandhar. It was built by master carpenters; Mahmood and Ali.

1675-6 - The minaret and the main gateway was constructed.

1914 - The minaret was renovated and roofing changed from thatch to corrugated iron sheets.

1940s - New structures were added to the complex to accommodate the increasing number of worshippers and the roof was repaired.

1964 - The gateway was demolished and the roofing changed to Aluminium sheets. The roof structure was modified during this period.

1980s - The 1940s structures were removed, mosque boundary adjusted and mosque complex landscaped.

1988 - Scientific restoration work carried out for the first time in Maldives.

Significance

Male' Hukuru Miskiy is the most important heritage site of the country. It is built on the site of the first mosque in the country and continues its use as one of the most important places of worship in the country. It is also the biggest and one of the finest examples of coral stone architecture with coral carvings and detailed lacquer work quality not seen in any part of the world.

Present condition

This is the best-maintained heritage building in the country.

Address: Fareedhee Magu, Male', Kaafu Atoll, Maldives.

Geographic coordinates: 4° 10' 40.77" N, 73° 30' 44.57" E

7. 'MALE' EID MISKIY

Male' Eid Miskiy, located in capital island Male' was built in 1815 by Sultan Mohamed Muinuddin replacing an older mosque built during the reign of Sultan Imaduddin (1620-1648) and continues its use as a mosque till today. The present mosque complex has been reduced to the mosque building and a coral stone well.

It is the last of the coral stone mosque and has the best ornamentation and craftsmanship of all the mosques in the country. Over the period of time extensions have been added to the mosque but the old mosque building is retained well. The old mosque building is in good condition. It is the best coral stone mosque in Maldives in terms of quality of workmanship and thus recommended that this mosque be restored to its original state.

Island background

Male' is capital of Maldives and is about 2sq km. With a population of over 100 000 it is one of the most dense and smallest capital cities in the world.

Description

The mosque is located in a congested area of Male' and thus due to land constraints the complex has been reduced to the mosque building and a coral stone well. The mosque building has the old mosque attached to a modern extension on three sides. The old mosque building is retained well without damage to the old structure. This building has a hypostyle layout with a prayer hall with '*Dhaalas*' or verandah like antechambers on three sides. There is no Mihrab chamber and the '*Mimbar*' is located in the prayer hall. There is only one entrance with rising steps. The mosques it is built on a highly decorated coral stone platform with coral stonewalls and timber roof structure. The roof is two tiered with a modern metal roofing finish. It has a highly decorated coffered ceiling with a stepped recess. The columns are made from coral stone. With its fine carvings, entrance steps, carved wooden doors, lacquer calligraphy and decoration, the quality of workmanship is the finest in the country.

Historical development of the mosque

1815 - The mosque was constructed during the regn of Sultan Mohamed Muinuddin replacing an older mosque built during the reign of Sultan Imaduddin (1620-1648).

1940s - There is photographic evidence that the mosque had clay-roofing tiles commonly used in prestigious buildings during this period.

1970s - The mosque was extended and the mosque compound reduced.

2004 - Scientific restoration work was carried on to protect the old building from deterioration.

Significance

Male' Eid Miskiyy is significant as the best examples of coral stone architecture in terms of detailing and quality workmanship with coral carvings and detailed lacquer work quality not seen in any part of the world. The architecture, construction, and accompanying artistry of the mosque and its other structures represent the creative excellence and achievement of the Maldivian people.

Present condition

The old building is in good condition of preservation and is maintained well.

Address; Male', Kaafu Atoll, Maldives.

8. MALE' KALHUVAKARU MISKIY

Male' Kalhuvakaru Miskiy located in the capital island Male' was built in 1789 during the reign of Sultan Hasan Nooraddin and continues its use as a mosque till today. The mosque and the coral stone well have been relocated twice. It is a small coral stone mosque with *Dhaala* and high quality workmanship in coral carving and detailed lacquer work. What makes the mosque exceptional is the use of Ebony as the timber for its construction. The stucture is in good condition and maintained well. It is a fine example of coral stone architecture in the country and recommended to protect it as a National Heritage.

Island background

Male' is capital of Maldives and is about 2sq km. With a population of over 100 000 it is one of the most dense and smallest capital cities in the world.

Description

The mosque building has been relocated twice and the mosque complex is no longer authentic. It contains only the mosque building and a

coral stone well. The mosque is now located in the corner of the national park of Male'. The mosque building has a prayer hall with 'Dhaalas' or verandah like antechambers on three sides. There is no Mihrab chamber and there is only one entrance with rising steps. The mosques it is built on a highly decorated coral stone platform with coral stonewalls and timber roof structure. The roof is two tiered with a modern metal roofing finish. It has a highly decorated coffered ceiling with a stepped recess. The timber used for construction is ebony which one of the hardest and valuable timbers in the world. With its fine carvings, entrance steps, carved wooden doors, lacquer calligraphy and decoration, the quality of workmanship is among the finest in the country.

Historical development of the mosque

1789 - The mosque was constructed during the reign of Sultan Hasan Nooraddin.

1970 - The mosque was reassembled for the first time in Kaafu Furanafushi, which was a tourist resort.

1980 - The mosque was reassembled for the second time in the present location, which is the corner of Sultan Park.

Significance

Male' Kalhuvakaru Miskiyy is significant as the only coral stone mosque in Maldives that uses ebony timber. It is also significant as great examples of coral stone architecture in terms of detailing and quality workmanship with coral carvings and detailed lacquer work quality. It is also one of the few buildings that represent the coral stone mosques of Maldives. The architecture, construction, and accompanying artistry of these mosques represent the creative excellence and achievement of the Maldivian people.

Present condition

The mosque is in a good condition of preservation and is well maintained.

Address... Magu, Male', Kaafu Atoll, Maldives.

Geographic coordinates: 4° 10' 37.12" N, 73° 30'40.49" E

9. FENFUSHI FRIDAY MOSQUE, BATHING TANK AND CEMETERY

Fenfushi Old Friday mosque in the island of Fenfushi was built during the reign of Sultan Mohamed of Dheevadhu (1692-1701) on the site of an earlier mosque built by Kalhukamana and continues its use as a mosque till today. It is one of the finest examples of a coral stone mosque with all its elements in good condition. The mosque complex has the mosque building, a unique coral stone bathing tank, coral stone wells, a sundial and a large cemetery with tombstones of fine quality. The only changes are changes to the roofing of the mosque building and protection shelters. It is highly recommended that this property be protected as a coral stone mosque.

Island background

Fenfushi island is an island located in ADh Atoll and is about 109.5 km south of the capital island Male'. The island economy was traditionally based on coral and sand mining but now it is based on tourism. The island population is approximately 825.

Description

The mosque complex consists of the mosque building, a unique coral bathing tank, coral stone wells, and a sundial a cemetery and a boundary wall. A coral masonry boundary wall surrounds the mosque with two entrances. The mosque building is preserved well without damage to the structure. This building has a hypostyle layout with a prayer hall with no 'Dhaalas' or verandah like antechambers. There is a Mihrab chamber and the 'Mimbar' is located in the prayer hall. There are three entrances with rising steps. The mosques it is built on a highly decorated coral stone platform with coral stonewalls and timber roof structure. The roof is two tiered with a modern metal roofing finish. It has a highly decorated coffered ceiling with a stepped recess. The columns are made from timber. With its fine carvings, entrance steps, carved wooden doors, lacquer calligraphy and decoration, the quality of workmanship is among the finest in the country.

Historical development of the mosque

1692 - 1701 - The mosque was constructed during the reign of Sultan Mohamed of Dheevadhu on the site of an earlier mosque built by Kalhukamana. The original structure has been well preserved and intact and there are no records of any changes. Nevertheless the roofing must have changed many times but again no record is available of these changes. 2000 - 2001 - New protective roofing was added to the mosque building and bathing tank. During this period the mosque was also preserved using scientific method.

Significance

Fenfushi Old Friday mosque is significant as one of the well preserved coral stone mosque complexes with a unique bathing tank. It is also significant as great examples of coral stone architecture in terms of detailing and quality workmanship with coral carvings and detailed lacquer work quality. It is also one of the few buildings that represent the coral stone mosques of Maldives. The architecture, construction, and accompanying artistry of these mosques represent the creative excellence and achievement of the Maldivian people.

Present condition

It is a well-preserved and maintained coral stone mosque complex. The mosque is one of the best in the country.

Address... Magu, Fenfushi, ADh. Atoll, Maldives. **Geographic coordinates;** 3°45'15"N 72°58'35"E

10. VEYVAH OLD FRIDAY MOSQUE AND CEMETERY

Veyvah Old mosque is in the island of Veyvah. The time of construction is not clear but according to locals it is approximately 400 years ago and continues its use as a mosque till today. The mosque is located in a remote part of the island and is an example of a small mosque with a prayer chamber and 'Dhaalas' attached to it later as extensions. The mosque complex does not have

boundary walls but all other elements such as wells, sundial and cemetery exists. All the structures are in poor dilapidated condition without much maintenance. The mosque is very basic and does not have fine ornamentation in terms of carving and there is no evidence of lacquer work. Even though it is not the finest example of a coral stone mosque in Maldives and in poor condition, it is still one of the few surviving coral stone mosques in the country. It is recommended that this property be conserved and protected as National Heritage.

Island background

Veyvah is an island located in Meemu Atoll and is about 136 km south of the capital island Male'. The island population is approximately 295.

Description

The mosque is located in a remote area of the island and the complex consists of the mosque building water wells, sundial and cemetery with coral tombstones. The mosque complex does not have a boundary wall and the cemetery with coral tombstones is not well maintained.

The present mosque building consists of a prayer hall and 'Dhaalas' that have been added as extensions. The old mosque is a small single prayer hall built on a simple coral stone platform with coral stonewalls and timber roof structure. The roof is a simple structure with a coffered ceiling and carved stepped ceiling recess in the center. The coral carvings and lacquer work present in most mosques are not present in this mosque.

Historical development of the mosque

Details of the historical development is not available but it is clear that the mosques is still in use and an extension to the original mosque was made during the 1980s.

Significance

Veyvah Old Friday mosque is significant as one of the few surviving coral stone mosques and specially a mosque located in a remote area of an island. Sometimes such small mosques are located in remote areas and are used for I'thikaf.

Present condition

The mosque building is in poor dilapidated condition. Because of the poor quality coconut timber roof structure there is a lot of rotting.

Address: Veyvah, Meemu Atoll, Maldives.

Geographic coordinates: 2° 57' 20" N, 73° 36' 0" E

11. BILEDDHU MASJID ZIKRAA'

Bileddhu old Mosque named Masjid Zikra' in the island of Faafu Bileddhu. The time of construction is not clear but it is an old coral stone mosque that continues its use as a mosque till today. The mosque complex has the mosque building, coral stone well and few large coral tombstones. It is an example of a small coral stone mosque with a simple prayer hall with 'Dhaalas' attached to it later as extensions. The mosque has been remodelled extensively compromising its integrity. The mosque is not a high quality mosque in terms of coral stone architecture and does not have fine ornamentation in terms of coral carvings. Although there is evidence of carvings in the timberworks, there is no evidence of lacquer work. Even though it is not the finest example of a coral stone mosque in Maldives, it is still one of the few surviving coral stone mosques in the country. It is recommended that this property be conserved and protected as National Heritage.

Island background

The island of Bileddhu is located in Faafu Atoll and is about 129.5 km south of the capital island Male' with a population of 1074.

Description

The mosque complex consists of the mosque building, a coral water wells and few coral tombstones. The original mosque complex and the cemetery with coral tombstones have been remodelled and reduced at some point of time and at present coral masonry boundary wall surrounds the mosque.

The present mosque building consists of a prayer hall and 'Dhaalas' that have been added as extensions. The old mosque is a single prayer hall built on a simple coral stone platform with coral stonewalls and timber roof structure. The roof is a simple structure with a coffered ceiling and carved stepped ceiling recess in the center.

Historical development of the mosque

Details of the historical development is not available but it is clear that the mosques is still in use and extensive remodelling has been done during the 1980s.

Significance

Bileddhu Old Mosque is significant as one of the few surviving coral stone mosques. They are not the best coral stone mosques in the country nevertheless they are among of the few buildings that represent the coral stone mosques of Maldives.

The architecture, construction, and accompanying artistry of these mosques represent the creative excellence and achievement of the Maldivian people.

Present condition

The present mosque is maintained in good condition though it has been remodelled extensively.

Address: Biledhdhu, Faafu Atoll, Maldives.

Geographic coordinates: 3° 7' 5" N, 72° 59' 10" E

12. NILANDHU OLD MOSQUE WITH PREISLAMIC PERIOD GATE

It is believed that, Nilandhu Old Mosque located in the island of Nilandhu, was originally built by the first Muslim Sultan of Maldives (1153-1165). It was built over the ruins of a Buddhist monastery. The mosque complex has the mosque building, an old gateway from the Buddhist period, fine coral stone wells, and a cemetery with high quality coral tombstones. The old gateway of the mosque complex is believed to be more than 1000 years old and between the two oldest surviving structures in the country. The old mosque has been remodeled extensively but has been in continues use till today. It is an example of a coral stone mosque with 'Dhaala' and 'Mihrab' chamber. The mosque does not have fine ornamentation in terms of carving and there is no evidence of lacquer work. Even though it is not the finest example of a coral stone mosque in Maldives it is still one of the few surviving coral stone mosques in the country. It is recommended that this property be conserved and protected as National Heritage.

Island background

Nilandhu island is located in Faafu Atoll and is about 140.79 km south of the capital island Male'. The population is approximately 1560.

Description

The mosque complex has the mosque building, an old gateway from the Buddhist period, coral stone wells, and a cemetery with high quality coral tombstones. The old gateway of the mosque complex is believed to be more than 1000 years old and is among the two oldest surviving structures in the country. Some of the coral carvings found in the tombstones are of high quality and not found in any part of the country. The mosque complex has a modern toilet and ablution block.

The old mosque building consists of a prayer hall, 'Dhaalas' and a 'Mihrab' chamber and the present mosque has been extended with another layer of verandahs outside the Dhaalas. The old mosque is built on a simple coral stone platform with coral stonewalls and timber roof structure. The roof is a simple structure with a coffered ceiling and carved stepped ceiling recess in the center. The coral carvings and lacquer work present in most mosques are not present in this mosque.

Historical development of the mosque

The historical development of the mosque is not clear but is it clear that the mosque still in use has had many extensions and remodelling over the period of time.

Significance

Nilandhu Old Mosque is significant as one of the few surviving coral stone mosques with one of the oldest surviving structures in the country. The mosque building is not among the best coral stone mosques in the country nevertheless it represent the coral stone mosques of Maldives. This mosque represents evolution of a mosque that has been in continuous use from the time of coming of Islam to Maldives.

Present condition

The present mosque is maintained in good condition though it has been remodelled extensively.

Address: Nilandhu, Faafu Atoll, Maldives.

Geographic coordinates: 3° 3' 20" N, 72° 53' 28" E

13. KUDAHUVADHU OLD FRIDAY MOSQUE WITH PREISLAMIC PERIOD GATE

Kudahuvadhu Old Friday Mosque located in the island of Kudahuvadhu, was built during the reign of Sultan Mohamed of Dhevavadhu (1692-1701) replacing the original mosque built by the first Muslim Sultan of Maldives (1153-1165). The mosque complex has the mosque building, an old gateway from the Buddhist period, fine coral stone wells, and a cemetery with high quality coral tombstones. The old gateway of the mosque complex is believed to be more than 1000 years old and between the two oldest surviving structures in the country. The old mosque has been remodeled extensively but has been in continues use till today. It is an example of a coral stone mosque with *Dhaala* and *Mihrab* chamber. Even though it has been remodelled extensively it is still one of the few surviving coral stone mosques in the country. It is recommended that this property be conserved and protected as National Heritage.

Island background

Kudahuvadhu is an island located in Dhaalu Atoll and is about 180 km south of the capital island Male'. Approximate population is 1562.

Description

The mosque complex has the mosque building, an old gateway from the Buddhist period, coral stone wells, and a cemetery with coral tombstones. The old gateway of the mosque complex is believed to be more than 1000 years old and is among the two oldest surviving structures in the country. Some of the coral carvings found in the tombstones are of high quality and not found in any part of the country. The mosque complex has a modern toilet and ablution block.

The old mosque building consists of a prayer hall, 'Dhaalas' and a 'Mihrab' chamber and the present mosque has been modified extensively. The old mosque is built on a simple coral stone platform with coral stonewalls and timber roof structure. The roof is a simple structure with a coffered ceiling and carved stepped ceiling recess in the center. The coral carvings and lacquer work are not of very high quality.

Historical development of the mosque

The historical development of the mosque is not very clear but it is clear that the mosque still in use has had many extensions and remodelling over the period of time. It is also clear that the present mosque was built during the reign of Sultan Mohamed of Dheevadhu (1692-1701) replacing the original mosque built by the first Muslim Sultan of Maldives (1153-1165) and during 2000 there was extensive remodeling.

Significance

Kudahuvadhu Old Friday Mosque is significant as one of the few surviving coral stone mosques with one of the oldest surviving structures in the country. The mosque building is not among the best coral stone mosques in the country nevertheless it represent the coral stone mosques of Maldives.

This mosque represents evolution of a mosque that has been in continuous use from the time of coming of Islam to Maldives.

Present condition

The present mosque is maintained in good condition though it has been remodelled extensively.

Address: Kudahuvadhu, Dhaalu Atoll, Maldives.

Geographic coordinates: 2° 40' 0" N, 72° 54' 0" E

14. GURAIIDHU ZIYAARAIY MISKIY

It is believed that Guraidhu Ziyaaraiyy Miskiyy in the island of Guraidhu was built in 1400s. The mosque complex has the mosque building; the mausoleum of Sultan Usman of Fehendhu (1388) and with a modern toilet block continues its use as a mosque till today. It is an example of a small coral stone mosque with *Dhaala* but over the period of time it's integrity has been compromised by extensive remodelling. The mosque does not have fine coral carvings but the timberwork is of fine standard. The timberwork and lacquer work are in a dilapidated condition. The coral tombstones are also eroded and in dilapidated condition. Even though it is not the finest example of a coral stone mosque in Maldives, it is still one of the few surviving coral stone mosques in the country and has historic significance. It is recommended that this property be conserved and protected as National Heritage.

Island background

Guraidhu is an island located in Thaa Atoll and is about 206 km north of Male'. With a population of approximately 2000 the island economy is predominantly based on fisheries and trading.

Description

The mosque complex consists of the mosque building, the mausoleum, a well and a modern toilet block. A coral masonry boundary wall surrounds the mosque complex and the original complex and the cemetery with coral tombstones has been at some stage reduced to the present size. The present mosque building consists of a prayer hall and 'Dhaalas' that have been added as extensions. The old mosque is a single prayer hall built on a simple coral stone platform with coral stonewalls and timber roof structure. The roof is a simple structure with a coffered ceiling and carved stepped ceiling recess in the center. The coral base is not decorated with carvings but still has moldings typical to such mosques. The timberwork is of good quality with lacquer calligraphy.

Historical development of the mosque

Details of the historical development is not available but it is clear that the mosques is still in use and extensive remodelling has been done during the 1980s.

Significance

This mosque is significant as one of the few surviving coral stone mosques. They are not the best coral stone mosques in the country nevertheless they are among of the few buildings that represent the coral stone mosques of Maldives. It also has historical significance with the mausoleum of Sultan Usman of Fehendhu

The architecture, construction, and accompanying artistry of these mosques represent the creative excellence and achievement of the Maldivian people.

Present condition

Present condition is poor. The timber and lacquer decorations are in dilapidated condition and many beyond repair and restoration.

Address: Guraidhu, Thaa Atoll, Maldives.

Geographic coordinates: 2° 19' 25" N, 73° 19' 0" E

15. FONADHU OLD FRIDAY MOSQUE

Fonadhu Old Friday Mosque is in the island of Laamu Fonadhi. The time of construction is not clear but it is an old coral stone mosque that continues its use as a mosque till today. It is an example of a coral stone mosque with a simple prayer hall, 'Dhaala' and 'Mihrab' chamber. The mosque complex has the mosque building, coral stone well and few coral tombstones. The mosque has been remodelled extensively compromising its integrity and does not have fine ornamentation in terms of coral carvings. Although there is evidence of decoration in the timberworks, there is no lacquer work. The mosque is not a high quality mosque in terms of coral stone architecture but the present mosque is maintained and in reasonable condition. Even though it is not the finest example of a coral stone mosque in Maldives, it is still one of the few surviving coral stone mosques in the country. It is recommended that this property be conserved and protected as National Heritage.

Island background

Fonadhu is a large island located in Laamu Atoll and is about 256.7 km south of the capital island Male'. The population of the island is approximately 1770.

Description

The mosque complex consists of the mosque building, a coral water wells and few coral tombstones. The original mosque complex and the cemetery with coral tombstones have been remodelled and reduced at some point of time and at present coral masonry boundary wall surrounds the mosque.

The present mosque building consists of a prayer hall, 'Dhaalas' and a Mihrab chamber. Another verandah has been added outside the 'Dhaala' to accommodate more worshippers. The old mosque is built on a simple coral stone platform with coral stonewalls and timber roof structure. The walls of the inner-mosque are coral stone and the walls of the 'Dhaala' are in coral rubble masonry. The roof is a simple structure with a coffered ceiling and carved stepped ceiling recess in the center. The panels of the ceiling are missing and the roof structure is exposed.

Historical development of the mosque

The historical development of the mosque is not very clear but it is clear that the mosque still in use has had many extensions and remodelling over the period of time. The mosque could be built during the reign of Sultan Mohamed of Dheevadhu (1692-1701) with remodeling and addition of 'Dhaala' during the 1940s and the last additions during 2009s.

Significance

Fonadhu Old Friday Mosque is significant as one of the few surviving coral stone mosques. They are not the best coral stone mosques in the country nevertheless they are among of the few buildings that represent the coral stone mosques of Maldives.

Present condition

The present mosque is maintained in good condition but over the years it has been remodelled extensively and the originality of the mosque is compromised.

Address: Fonadhu, Laamu Atoll, Maldives.

Geographic coordinates: 1° 50' 0" N, 73° 30' 0" E

16. ISDHU OLD MOSQUE

Isdhu Old Friday mosque in the island of Isdhu was built in 1701 during the reign of Sultan Ali VII and continues its use as a mosque till today. This is the mosque where the royal copper chronicles; 'Isdhu Loamaafaanu' was kept. The mosque complex has the mosque building, old well and a cemetery with tombstones. This mosque is located in a remote part of the island and there are no boundary walls. It is one of the finest surviving examples of a small coral stone mosque with *Dhaala* and has been maintained with minimal changes and in good condition. The mosque has historic significance and it has got potential to be restored. It is highly recommended that this mosque be restored to its original state and be protected as a National Heritage.

Island background

Isdhu is large island located in Laamu Atoll and is about 224 km south of the capital island Male'. The island population is approximately 2040.

Description

The mosque complex consists of the mosque building; water well, a small cemetery without a boundary wall. The tombstones in the cemetery are badly damaged and in poor condition.

This mosque building is preserved well without damage to the structure. This building has a hypostyle layout with a prayer hall with 'Dhaalas' or verandah like antechambers on three sides and the Mihrab chamber. There is only one entrance with rising steps.

The mosque is built on a decorated coral stone platform with coral stonewalls and timber roof structure. The coral stone platform is decorated with molding and does not have fine carvings. The roof is two tiered with a modern metal roofing finish. It has a decorated coffered ceiling with a stepped recess. The columns are made from coral stone. With its fine carvings, entrance steps, carved wooden doors, lacquer calligraphy and decoration, the quality of workmanship among the finest in the country.

Historical development of the mosque

1701 - Built during this time the mosque has survived well without much change.

Study of old photos show that over the period of time roofing has changed from coconut thatching to Asbestos roofing sheet to modern metal sheets. It has been restored many times replacing the deteriorating timber works and the last records of restoration was in 2003.

Significance

Isdhu Old Mosque is significant as one of the best-preserved coral stone mosques in the country and it is also among of the few buildings that represent the coral stone mosques of Maldives.

Present condition

The mosque building is in good condition of preservation and is maintained well but the condition of the mosque complex, specially the coral tombstones is poor and in need of protection.

Address: Isdhu, Laamu Atoll, Maldives.

Geographic coordinates: 2° 7' 10" N, 73° 34' 10" E

17. KONDEY OLD MOSQUE

Kondey Old mosque in the island of Kondey is believed to be built by the two master carpenters (Mahmood and Ali Maavadikaleyfaanu) of Male' Hukuru Miskiy using its leftover material. It must have been built after 1658 during the reign of Sultan Ibrahim Iskandhar and continues its use as a mosque till today. The present mosque building been extensively remodelled and is basically a modern structure in traditional mosque form. The cemetery has been damaged with hardly any standing coral tombstones. The coral tombstones lying on the complex display high quality workmanship. With some evidence of coral stone construction it is a poor example of a coral stone mosque but the complex still has historic value. It is recommended that this site be protected as National Heritage.

Island background

Kondey is a large island located in Gaafu Alifu Atoll and is about 207 km south of the capital island Male'. The island population is approximately 438.

Description

The mosque complex consists of the mosque building, an old water well and a cemetery without boundary wall. Most of the tombstones have been destroyed but the tombstone lying on the ground display quality workmanship. It is located in a remote part of the island. The present mosque building is practically a new building in traditional form. The mosque is lime plastered with only few signs of coral construction. It is a typical small mosque with only a prayer hall with a front *Dhaala* or verandah like antechambers. The mosque has one entrance and is not built on a platform. It does not have fine decoration seen in most traditional mosques. It also has a modern plywood ceiling.

Historical development of the mosque

Details of the historical development is not available but it is clear that the mosques is still in use and an extension to the original mosque was made during the 1990s.

Significance

This mosque is now a modern structure in traditional form. It's significance as a traditional building or a coral stone structure is lost and has significance only as site where a traditional mosque complex arrangement is still visible.

The mosque represent a mosque that has been in continuous use and it is still recommended to protect the site at a national level.

Present condition

The mosque building is maintained properly and is still in continuous use. But the building has been remodelled beyond recognition the site including the coral tombstones damaged severely.

Address: Kondey, Gaafu Alifu Atoll, Maldives.

Geographic coordinates: 0° 29' 55" N, 73° 32' 55" E

18. VADHU OLD FRIDAY MOSQUE AND CEMETERY

Vadhu Old Friday mosque located in the island of Vadhu was built in built around 1736 during the reign of Sultan Ibrahim Iskandhar II and continues its use as a mosque till today. The site consists of the mausoleum of Vadhu Dhanna Kaleyfaanu who settled in Vadhu and made it an important centre of religious learning during the reign of Sultan Gazhi Mohamed Thakurufaan. The mosque complex has the mosque building, stone wells, sundial and a large cemetery with mausoleums and tombstones of royalty and important people. The mosque building is the second largest coral stone mosque in Maldives. The original mosque is of high quality and without much changes but it is neglected and in a poor dilapidated condition. It is one of the finest coral stone mosques in Maldives and it is recommended that this mosque be restored urgently to it's original state and be nominated as a World Heritage site.

Island background

Vadhu island located in Gaafu Dhaalu Atoll and is about 438 km south of the capital island Male'. The island population is approximately 1376.

Description

The mosque complex has the mosque building, stone wells, sundial and a large cemetery with mausoleums and tombstones of high quality. Some of the designs are of exceptional quality and not seen in any other part of the country. The mosque building has a hypostyle layout with the two prayer halls with 'Dhaalas' or verandah like antechambers on three sides. There is large *Mihrab* chamber and the *Mimbar* is located in the corner of the *Mihrab* chamber. The mosque has one main entrance with rising steps and four smaller side entrances. The mosque is built on a coral stone platform with coral stonewalls and timber roof structure. The roof is two tiered with a modern metal roofing finish. It has a highly decorated coffered ceiling with six decorated stepped recesses. With its fine carvings, entrance steps, carved wooden doors, lacquer calligraphy and decoration, the quality of workmanship is among the best in Maldives.

Historical development of the mosque

1730s - Built during this time the mosque has survived without much change. Study of old photos show that over the period of time roofing has changed from coconut thatching to modern metal sheets.

Significance

It is also the second largest coral stone mosque and one of the great examples of coral stone architecture with detailed lacquer work quality not seen in any part of the world.

The architecture, construction, and accompanying artistry of the mosque and its other structures represent the creative excellence and achievement of the Maldivian people.

Present condition

The mosque building has been neglected and is in poor dilapidated condition. The lacquer work is been damaged because of neglect and deteriorating timber works. Timberwork has been exposed to rotting and insect attack.

Address: Vadhu, Gaafu Dhaalu Atoll, Maldives.

Geographic coordinates: 0° 13' 45" N, 73° 16' 30" E

19. HULHUMEEDHU BOADHA MISKIY, KOAGANNU AREA.

Hulhumeedhu Boadha Miskiy Located in the 'Koagannu' area in the island of Hulhumeedhu was probably built around 1403 during the reign of Sultan Hussein I after the visit of Ibn Batuta and continues its use as a mosque till today. 'Koagannu' area is the largest and the oldest cemetery in Maldives with more than 500 coral stone tombs and 15 mausoleums. It has four small mosques including this mosque. The mosque building is a small single space prayer linked to a well with stepping-stones. The building is of plastered coral stone construction and does not have the features of a traditional mosque. It is in a poor state of maintenance and dilapidated state. The mosque cannot be classified as a coral stone mosque nevertheless since it is one of the oldest mosques in the country located in an important heritage sites it is recommended that the mosque be conserved and protected as a National Heritage.

Island background

Hulhumeedhu island located in Addu Atoll and is about 528 km south of the capital island Male' with a population of approximately 6050.

Description

Hulhumeedhu Boadha Miskiyy is one of the four mosques located in 'Koagannu' area. 'Koagannu' area is the largest and the oldest cemetery in Maldives with more than 500 coral stone tombs and 15 mausoleums. The mosque has a well linked with stepping-stones. The present mosque building consists of a simple and small prayer hall with a front verandah. It is not built on a platform nor does it have decorative features displaying the craftsmanship of the people. It does not have the any features of a traditional coral stone mosque. Sometimes small mosques are located in remote areas and are used for *I'thikaf*.

Historical development of the mosque

Detail of historical development of the mosque is not available, but it is clear that the mosque is still in use and modifications to the original structure have been made over the period of time.

Significance

Even though coral stone material is visible in some parts of the mosque this mosque does not have the features of the tradition coral stone mosque and it cannot no longer be classified as a coral stone mosque.

Present condition

The mosque building is in poor dilapidated condition.

Address: Hulhumeedhu, Addu Atoll, Maldives.

20. HULHUMEEDHU FANDIYAARU MISKIY, KOAGANNU AREA

Hulhumeedhu Fandiyaary Miskiy Located in the 'Koagannu' area in the island of Hulhumeedhu was probably built around 1586 during the reign of Sultan Ibrahim III and continues its use as a mosque till today. 'Koagannu' area is the largest and the oldest cemetery in Maldives with more than 500 coral stone tombs and 15 mausoleums. It has four small mosques including this mosque. The mosque building is a small single space prayer linked to a well with stepping-stones. And a small minaret. It is built on a small platform of coral with mouldings and has the features of a traditional mosque. The mosque is very basic and does not have fine ornamentation in terms of carving and there is no evidence of lacquer work. Even though it is not the finest example of a coral stone mosque in Maldives and in poor condition, it is still one of the few surviving coral stone mosques in the country. It is recommended that this property be conserved and protected as National Heritage.

Island background

Hulhumeedhu island located in Addu Atoll and is about 528 km south of the capital island Male' with a population of approximately 6050.

Description

Hulhumeedhu Fandiyaaru Miskiyy is one of the four mosques located in 'Koagannu' area. 'Koagannu' area is the largest and the oldest cemetery in Maldives with more than 500 coral stone tombs and 15 mausoleums. The mosque has a well linked with stepping-stones and a nearby small minaret. The present mosque building consists of a simple and small prayer hall with a front verandah. It is built on a platform with coral stone moldings. It has other features of a traditional coral stone mosque such as a coffered ceiling. Sometimes small mosques are located in remote areas and are used for *I'thikaf*.

Historical development of the mosque

Detail of historical development of the mosque is not available, but it is clear that the mosques is still in use and modifications to the original structure have been made over the period of time.

Significance

Even though it is not the finest example it is one of the few surviving coral stone mosques and specially a mosque located in an important heritage site.

Present condition

The mosque building is reasonable condition.

Address: Hulhumeedhu, Addu Atoll, Maldives.

Geographic coordinates: ... N, ... E

21. MARADHU DHANDIVARU MISKIY

Maradhu Dhandivaru Miskiy is located in the island of Maradhu, Addu City. The present mosque was built in the 1980s over an ancient site and continues its use as a mosque till today. The site has some unique and very old coral tombstones in dilapidated condition. The site also is related to folklore about how Islam first came to the Islands. The present mosque is not constructed in coral stone and does not have any features of the typical coral stone mosque. It cannot be classified as a coral stone mosque. It is recommended only to protect and preserve the coral tombstones.

Island background

Maradhu island is located in Addu City, Seenu Atoll and is about 539 km south of the capital island Male' with an approximate population of 3278.

Description

The mosque complex consists of the mosque building, a well, a new toilet block, old coral tombstones of exceptional quality and coral masonry walls.

The present mosque building is a modern structure built in traditional form and has no heritage value.

Historical development of the mosque

Details of the historical development is not available but it is clear that the mosques is still in use and was reconstructed during the 1980s.

Significance

This mosque no longer represents a coral stone mosque. Even though it represents evolution of a mosque that has been in continuous use, it no longer has any significance as a heritage building. Nevertheless the coral tombstones are unique and should be protected.

Present condition

The mosque is well maintained but the coral tombstones are in dilapidated condition.

Address: Maradhu, Addu City, Seenu Atoll, Maldives.