



The historical jeddah city in Saudi Arabia

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Abstract

The author visited the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia three times. The first visit took place from April 20 to April 28, 2008, when, as a member of the delegation of the University of Sarajevo, in the capacity of dean of the Faculty of Architecture, he visited a large number of universities and public institutions related to universities and the general scientific and cultural life in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The second part of the visit was devoted to the possibility of obtaining financial support for the implementation of the project of the University Library in the University of Sarajevo Campus, for which the Faculty of Architecture in Sarajevo had prepared a conceptual solution. This visit to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia was organized at a high level, according to the VIP protocol. In Riyadh, the delegation of the University of Sarajevo officially visited the following institutions: King Saud University, Islamic University, Al Yamamah College, King Abdulaziz Library and National Museum of The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. In their free time, the delegation visited some newly built centers in Riyadh. The visit to the city of Mecca (via Jeddah) was special. As the delegation was supposed to visit the holy place Kaaba (Mesjidul-Haram) in Mecca, the trip to Mecca was arranged according to the "departure of the Hajj" procedure, so the members of the delegation already in the hotel in Rijeka dressed in "hajj clothes" which consisted of only two robes of white cotton linen. As there were sandstorms in Jeddah in those days (which is not a rare occurrence for this city), the delegation toured the city by driving in cars, and then headed towards Mecca. We knew that we had arrived near Mecca by our encounter with the "Qur'an Gate", a specially designed gate on the Jeddah-Mecca highway, near Mecca. Immediately after arriving in Mecca, after settling in the hotel, the delegation visited the Kaaba (Masjidul-Haram). According to the instructions received earlier, the members of the delegation went through all the procedures of the Kaaba pilgrimage (tour of the holy temple, walking/running from Safa to Marwa and back, "hajj haircut"), after which the further visit to Mecca proceeded according to the "ordinary civil procedure", in civil suits. On the same day, the delegation visited the locality of Minu, also known as Tent City, a place in the plain about 5 km from the Kaaba towards the road to Mount Arafat. On the second day of their visit to the city of Mecca, the delegation visited Umm Al-Qura University. The visit to the College of Engineering and Islamic Architecture was particularly important for the author. After this visit, the delegation from the University of Sarajevo visited the Hajj Research Institute, where members of the delegation learned about the history of the Hajj and the renovations and expansions of the Kaaba complex, from the earliest days to the present day. In the late afternoon, the delegation of the University of Sarajevo returned to Riyadh via the airport in Jeddah. The author's second visit (March 6-7, 2010) to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia was related to his participation in the work of the Scientific Committee of The First International Conference on Urban and Architectural Heritage in Islamic Countries (FCUAHIC), Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, 23-28 May 2010. The author's third visit (May 23-28, 2010) to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia was related to his participation in The First International Conference on Urban and Architectural Heritage in Islamic Countries (FCUAHIC), Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, 23-28 May 2010, where he presented his work entitled "Vernacular Architecture in Bosnia and Herzegovina".

Keywords: Saudi Arabia, Jeddah, Synergy of natural environment, social environment and man

1. Introduction

The author visited the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia three times. The first visit took place from April 20 to April 28, 2008, when, as a member of the delegation of the University of Sarajevo, in the capacity of dean of the Faculty of Architecture, he visited a large number of universities and public institutions related to universities and the general scientific and cultural life in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (Figure 1).



Source: Hadrovic, A. (2018). Architecture in the travelogues of an architect. Book 3: The Asia, Faculty of Architecture, University of Sarajevo, Sarajevo, pp. 17 – 41 (in Bosnian)

Fig 1: Map of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. (The places the author visited are marked with red squares)

The author's second visit (March 6-7, 2010) to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia was related to his participation in the work of the Scientific Committee of The First International Conference on Urban and Architectural Heritage in Islamic Countries (FCUAHIC), Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, 23-28 May 2010. The author's third visit (May 23-28, 2010) to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia was related to his participation in The First International Conference on Urban and Architectural Heritage in Islamic Countries (FCUAHIC), Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, 23-28 May 2010, where he presented his work entitled "Vernacular Architecture in Bosnia and Herzegovina" [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14]

Jeddah is a port city (with about 4,000,000 inhabitants) [15] located on the coast of the Red Sea, in the Hijaz Tihamah region, in Krakljevena, Saudi Arabia. It is the second largest city (after Riyadh) in this kingdom. The city developed as a seaport and airport of the city of Mecca, for the reception of pilgrims visiting Mecca (the Hajj) and Medina, but also as a cargo port, the largest on the Red Sea. The seaport in Jeddah is known for the transit of rare and valuable goods related to the sea and this climate (pearls, shells, sea turtle shells, incense, spices...). There are several versions about the origin of the name of the city of Jeddah. According to one version, the city was named after Jeddah Ibn Al-Qudaa'iy, the leader of the Quda'a tribe. According to another version, the city got its name from the word "jaddah" (Arabic: جدة) meaning "grandmother/nana", i.e. the belief that the grave of Eve/Eve (the first woman on Earth according to the Holy Books) is located there. Archaeological finds confirm that in the area of today's Jeddah there was (around 522 BC) a fishing settlement founded by the Yemeni tribe of Quda'a [16]. Also, archaeological finds in the area of Jeddah ("Thamoudian" writings in Wadi Breiman east of Jeddah and Wadi Boiba north-east of Jeddah) confirm the presence of people around 500 BC, where their settlements existed. Alexander the Great (356-323 BC) also passed through the area of today's city of Jeddah. The port of Jeddah was founded (687) by the third caliph, Osman ibn Affan (Arabic: عثمان بن عفان, 579-656) as the main port on the trade route that led from Mecca to the Indian Ocean as well as for the needs of pilgrims to the Kaaba in Mecca. For a short time Jeddah was ruled by the Kingdom of Axum (founded on the territory of present-day Ethiopia and Eritrea, existed in the period 100-900). In the period (661-750), Jeddah was under the rule of the Umayyad

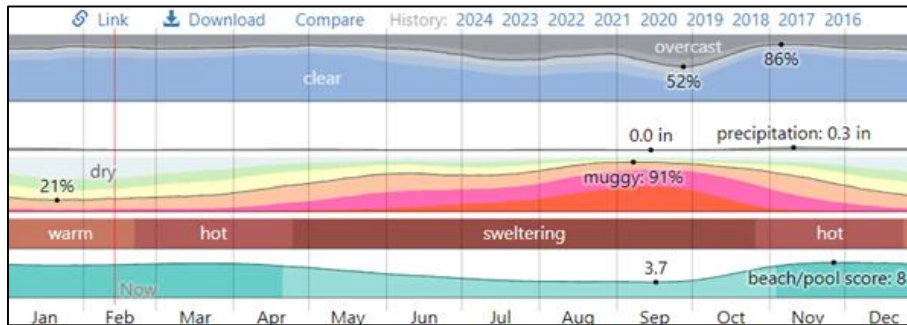
dynasty, with the basic importance previously assigned to it by Caliph Osman ibn Affan. Its importance and role did not change even during the Abbasid dynasty (750-935), the Ikhshidid dynasty (935-969), the Fatimid dynasty (969-1177), who extended trade even to China (the reign of the Song dynasty), the Ayyubid dynasty (1177-1254), of the Mameluke Sultanate (1254-1517). At the end of the 15th and the beginning of the 16th century, fortifications were built in Jeddah to defend against attackers, such as the Portuguese at that time, who had built several trading bases along the African coast of the Red Sea. After the Ottomans occupied (1517) Egypt, Jeddah became part of the Ottoman Empire, when the city was additionally fortified (1525), after the Ottoman victory in the Red Sea over the Portuguese forces led by Lopo Soares de Albergari. In the city of Jeddah itself, the Ottomans built Qishla, a barracks for soldiers. For a short time (1802-1813) the Arabs took control of Mecca and Jeddah (the time of the First Saudi State). The then Ottoman sultan Mahmud II (1785-1839) ordered the vizier in Egypt, Muhammad Ali Pasha (1769-1849), to militarily recover Jeddah and other regions that the Arabs had occupied, which he did by defeating (1813) the Arab army in the battle of Jeddah. During World War I, Sharif Hussein bin Ali (1854-1931) raised a rebellion against the Ottomans, demanding Arab independence and the formation of their own state that would stretch from Aleppo (Aleppo) in Syria to Aden in Yemen. King Hussein proclaimed the Kingdom of Hijaz (which included Jeddah, Mecca and Medina), but soon came into conflict with Ibn Saud (1875-1953), Sultan of Nejd (Arabic: نجد), in the area east of the newly formed Kingdom of Hijaz. In that conflict, Ibn Saud captured Mecca (1924), and King Hussein abdicated in favor of his son, Sharif Ali bin Hussein (1879-1935). After the aforementioned inter-Arab conflicts, the dual kingdom of "Al-Hijaz and Nejd and the attached areas" was proclaimed (1927), which Great Britain recognized as independent in the same year. The conquest of Asir (1927-1928) established (1932) a new state, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The city of Jeddah especially expanded during the 20th century. In Jeddah there are consulates of 67 countries around the world, among which are the consulates of the USA, Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia... Here is the headquarters of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, OIC (Arabic: منظمة التعاون الإسلامي) and the headquarters of the Arab League, (الجامعة العربية).

AL (Arabic: جامعة الدول الـعربي). In 2005, Jeddah had 849 public and private schools for boys and 1179 schools for girls [17]. In addition to Arabic, classes are also taught in English. In addition to Saudi schools, there are also Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi and Filipino schools [17]. There are twenty-one universities in Jeddah.

2. Natural resources and sights

Jeddah has a dry climate (tio BWh, according to the Köppen climate classification) with tropical temperatures [18]. Unlike most cities in Saudi Arabia, winter temperatures in Jeddah are

relatively high (from 15 °C to 28 °C). The lowest air temperature ever measured (recorded on February 10, 1993) in Jeddah is 9.8 °C. Summer temperatures are high (daytime temperatures up to 43 °C) with high air humidity, so the temperature of the dew point of moisture in the air is high (around 27 °C in September), but rains are rare. The highest air temperature ever recorded (June 22, 2010) in Jeddah was 52 °C (Figure 2).



Source: Climate and Average Weather Year Round in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia <https://weatherspark.com/y/101171/Average-Weather-in-Jeddah-Saudi-Arabia-Year-Round>, Accessed: February 13, 2024.

Fig 2: Jeddah weather by month

The biggest and most important natural resource of Jeddah is its geographical location. Located on the northeastern coast of the Red Sea, Jeddah was destined to be an important sea port through which the trade of its wide land hinterland took place with the countries around the Red Sea, and further with the countries connected by the Indian Ocean and the world sea in general. The fact that Mecca with the Kaaba, the most

important holy place for Muslims in the world, is located nearby, the importance of Jeddah as a seaport, and later as an airport, was further increased. In the Red Sea, along the coast, there are many coral reefs with well-preserved marine fauna. The Jeddah Seaport is the 40th busiest seaport in the world, serving the commercial needs of most of Saudi Arabia [19] (Figures 3, 4).



Source: Author (April 25, 2008.)

Fig 3: Sandstorm in Jeddah



Source: <https://www.arabianbusiness.com/saudi-stop-shipping-ports--362304.html>, Accessed: February 13, 2024.

Source: <https://www.vesselfinder.com/ports/JEDDAH-SAUDI-ARABIA-1062>, Accessed: February 13, 2024.

Fig 4: Jeddah Islamic Port

3. Architectural cultural and historical heritage

Jeddah is a city with over 1300 mosques. Since the 7th century, Jeddah has hosted many pilgrims who come from all over the world to perform the pilgrimage (hajj) to the Kaaba (in the city of Makkah). As much as this is an important source of income for Saudi Arabia, the Hajj season also brings many risks, from health to security.

King Abdullah Street (Arabic: *عبد الله الملك شارع*) is one of the most significant streets in the city of Jeddah that stretches from the Red Sea coast (King Fahd Coast) to the eastern edge of the city (Figure 5). The offices of domestic and international corporations, the main railway station connecting Jeddah with Mecca and Medina, and the commercial city of King Abdullah are located in this street.



Source: <http://abunayyantrading.com/en/casestudy/what-we-do/case-studies/development-of-kingabdullah-king-abdulaziz-road.html>

Accessed: February 13, 2024.

Source: <https://www.skyscrapercity.com/showthread.php?t=524561&page=20>, Accessed: February 13, 2024.

Fig 5: King Abdullah Street in Jeddah

Tahlija Street (Prince Mohammad bin Abdul Aziz Road. Arabic: *العزيز بن محمد الامير تريق*) has been developed in the center of Jeddah as a shopping and fashion

street, with many department stores and boutiques of luxury goods as well as restaurants and cafés (Figure 6).



Source: <https://omrania.com/project/princemohammed-bin-abdulaziz-street-tahlia/>, Accessed: February 13, 2024

Fig 6: Tahlija Street in Jeddah

City Street (Arabic: *المنورة المدينة تريق* = Madinah Road) is a historically significant street in Jeddah that connects the southern and northern parts of the city. The offices and salons

of some important companies are located in this street. In the northern part of the street there is a connection with the street that leads to the airport "King Abdul Aziz" (Figure 7).



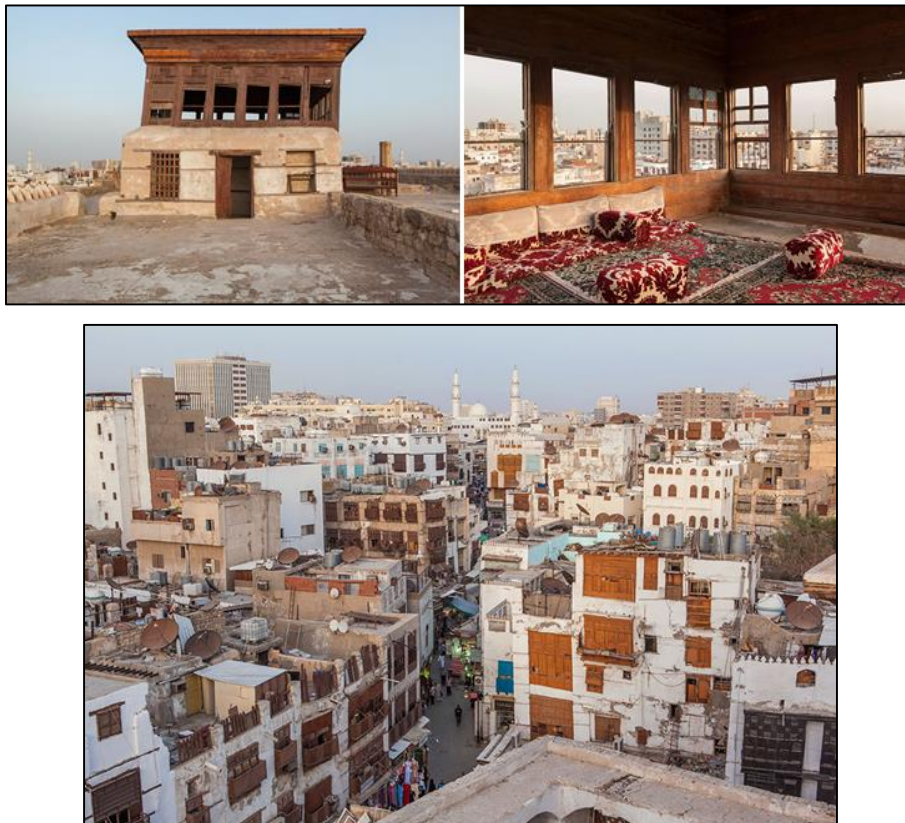
Source:

https://www.reddit.com/r/saudi Arabia/comments/k05m4z/madinah_al_munawarah_rd_jeddah_home/, Accessed: February 13, 2024.

Fig 7: Madinah Road

The old city of Jeddah (Al-Balad) is the historical core of the city of Jeddah, where many buildings of traditional architecture that preserve the identity of Arab culture are located (and preserved as architectural cultural and historical

heritage). Among these buildings are a large number of houses (dyran or beuit) of old families and mosques dating from the 7th century (Figure 8).



Source: <http://www.richardwilding.com/portfolioitem/al-balad-jeddah/>, Accessed: February 13, 2024

Fig 8: Old City of Jeddah (Al-Balad)

In the district of Harrat Al-Mathloum, which is located in the north-eastern part of Jeddah, there are particularly famous individual buildings-houses: Dar Al-Qabil, Dar Al-Ba'ashin and Dar Al-Sheikh. In this district there is also a mosque from

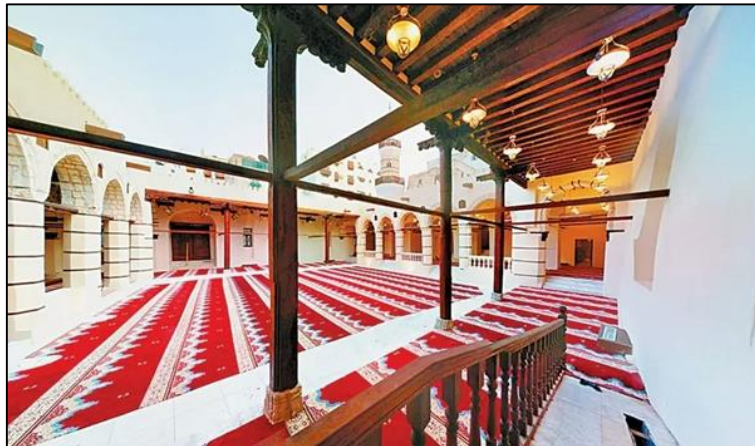
the 13th century, the Al-Shafi'I Mosque (Figure 9). Next to this mosque, the Uthman bin Affan Mosque (or Ebony Mosque, after its two pillars made of ebony) and the Al-Mia'mar Mosque (built in the 17th century) are known. Souq

Al-Jama is one of the oldest markets in the city.



View of the mosque (1850)

View of the mosque today

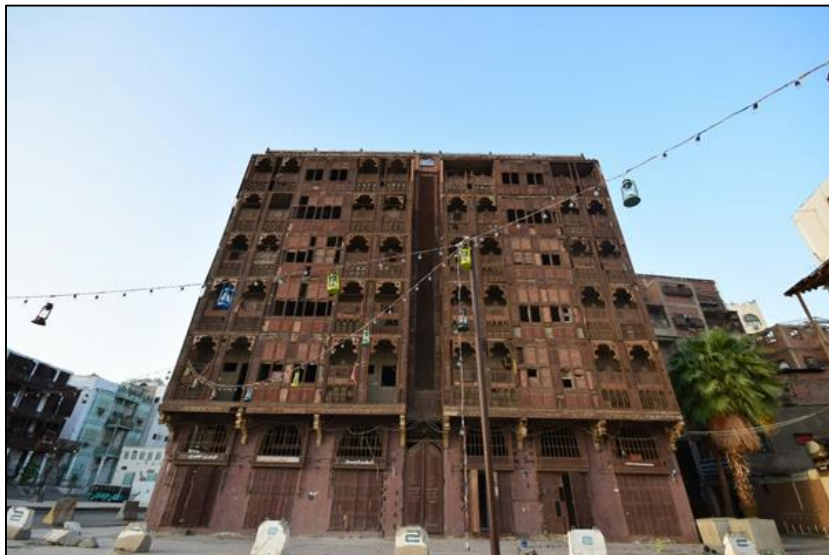


Source: <http://english.alarabiya.net/en/variety/2017/02/01/PHOTOS-The-history-of-the-ancientmosque-in-Jeddah.html>
 Accessed: February 13, 2024

Fig 9: Al-Shafi'i Mosque

In the district of Harrat Al-Sham, which is located in the northern part of the city, there are particularly well-known individual buildings-houses: Dar Al-Serti, Dar Al-Zahid, Dar

Al-Banajah (Figure 10) and Al-Basha Mosque, which he built (1735). Bakr Basha, then mayor of Jeddah.



Source: https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/9/95/Beit_Bajanaid.jpg
 Accessed: February 13, 2024.

Fig 10: Dar Al-Banajah

In the district of Harrat Al-Yemen (which is a Yemeni quarter in Jeddah) which is located in the southern part of Jeddah, the most famous individual buildings are: Beit Nasseef (the house built (1881) by Omar Nassif Efendi (Figure 11), then

mayor of Jeddah), Beit Bajanaid, Dar Al-Jamjom, Dar Al-Sha'araoui, Dar Al-Abdulsamad, Dar Al-Kayal, Beit Al-Matbouli, Beit Al-Joghadar.



Source: <http://youvictours.com/saudi-arabia/jeddahold-city/>, Accessed: February 13, 2024

Fig 11: Beit Nasseef

The Harrat Al-Bahar district is located in the coastal part of Jeddah, where the most famous individual buildings are: Dar Al-Radwan, Dar Al-Nimr, Abdul Raouf Khalil Museum

(founded in 1996 by Sheikh Abdul Raouf Khalil) whose exhibits testify to the history of the city of Jeddah from its earliest days to the present (Figure 12).



Source: <https://www.pinterest.com/pin/529735974910236308/>, Accessed: February 13, 2024

Fig 12: Abdul Raouf Khalil Museum

The Islamic Development Bank (Arabic: **الأمم بك ال بنك** (دعامة)) is a multilateral institution for financing and supporting the development of Islamic countries. The bank

was founded (1973) by the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC, now the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), and began operating in 1975 (Figure 13).



Source: <http://www.worldbulletin.net/economy/195175/islamic-development-bank-d-8-inkcooperation-deal>, Accessed: February 13, 2024.

Source: <https://www.nikken.jp/en/projects/global/saudi-arabia/islamic-development-bankheadquarters.html>, Accessed: February 13, 2024.

Fig 13: Islamic Development Bank

The National Commercial Bank/NCB Tower (Arabic: **البنك التجاري الأهلي**) was built (1983) according to the American project of architect Gordon Bunshaft (SOM). The facility has

a usable area of 57,400 m² developed through 27 floors and a height of 126 m (Figure 14).



Source: <https://archnet.org/sites/483/publications/732>, Accessed: February 13, 2024

Source: <http://www.somdar.com/project/nationalcommercial-bank/>, Accessed: February 13, 2024

Fig 14: National Commercial Bank/NCB Tower

King Fahd's Fountain (Arabic: **فهد الملك نافورة**) was built (1985) as a gift from King Fahd bin Abdul Aziz (1921-2005)

to the city of Jeddah. Its water jet (312 m high) is the highest jet of a fountain in the world (Figure 15).



Source: <https://destinationksa.com/7-facts-about-the-king-fahd-fountain-that-you-didnt-knowabout/>, Accessed: February 13, 2024

Fig 15: King Fahd's Fountain

Al-Rahma Mosque (Arabic: **الرحمة مسجد**), which, due to its location above the water, is also called the "floating mosque")

was built (1985) in a mixture of traditional and modern architecture of Saudi Arabia (Figure 16).



Source: <https://www.halaltrip.com/attractiondetails/416/masjid-al-rahma-floating-mosque/>, Accessed: February 13, 2024.

Fig 16: Al-Rahma Mosque

The King Saud Mosque (Arabic: مسجد الملك سعود = Masjid al-malik al-Sa'ūd) is the largest mosque in Jeddah, built (1987) in the Jeddah Al-Sharafeyyah district of Jeddah,

according to the design of the Egyptian architect Abdel-Wahed El-Wakil (1943-), (Figure 17).

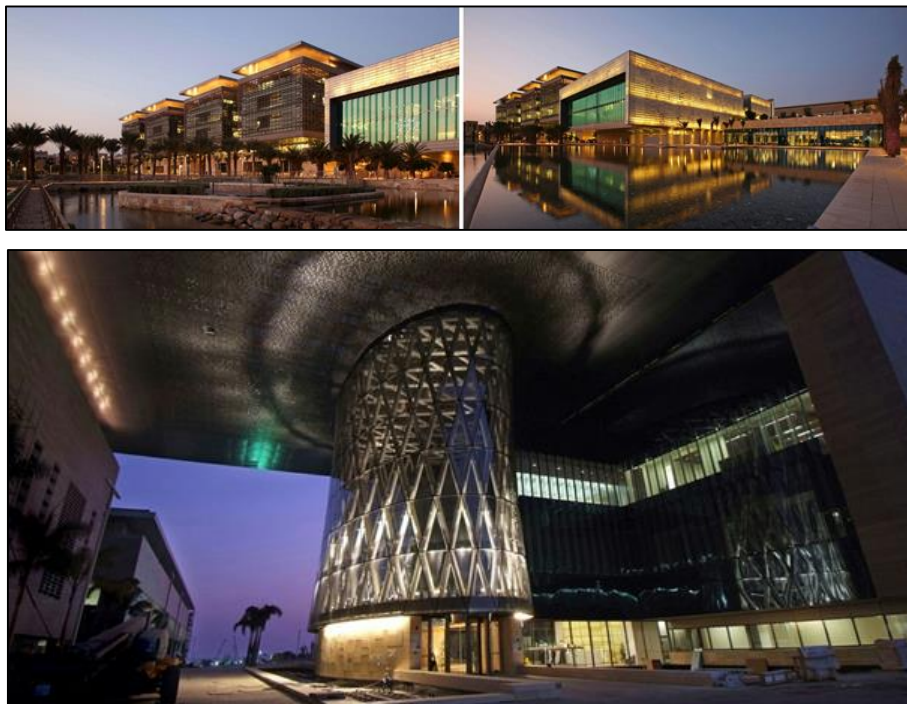


Source: <https://placesmap.net/SA/King-Saud-Mosque-593588/>, Accessed: February 13, 2024

Fig 17: King Saud Mosque

King Abdullah University of Science and Technology (Arabic: الجامعة والأكاديمية للعلوم والتقنية = Jāmi'at al-malik'abd al-Lāh li-l-'ulūm wa-t-teqniyya) was founded (2009) as a private research university where classes are held

at English language. The university (2016) ranked 19th in the world of the fastest growing universities (taking into account the reference international citation of its researchers), (Figure 18).



Source: <https://www.hok.com/design/service/sustainability-consulting/king-abdullah-university-of-science-and-technology/> Accessed: February 13, 2024.

Fig 18: King Abdullah University of Science and Technology

King Road Tower (Arabic: برج ترقيق الملك) is a modern commercial and business building built (2011) according to the highest technical and technological standards of contemporary architecture. In terms of its area (9850 m²), the

world's largest media facade with more than five million LEDs has been applied to the building. During the day, high-quality daylighting is provided in the offices of the building. At the top of the building is a helipad (Figure 19).



Source: <http://www.citiled.com/portfolio/kings-roadtower-jeddah/>, Accessed: February 13, 2024

Fig 19: King Road Tower

King Abdullah Sports City (Arabic: مدينة الملك عبد الله الرياضية), Al-Jawhara Stadium (Arabic: المشعة الجوهرة = Al-Jawhara Al-Moshe'ah) is a modern construction built (2014) according to the project of Arup Associates in the

northern part of the city of Jeddah as the second largest stadium in Saudi Arabia. The stadium's auditorium has a capacity of 62,241 seats for spectators (Figure 20).



Source: http://stadiumdb.com/stadiums/ksa/king_abdullah_stadium_jeddah, Accessed: February 13, 2024

Source: <https://ourdesignworks.co.uk/photography/king-abdullah-sports-city-national-stadium/>, Accessed: February 13, 2024

Fig 20: King Abdullah Sports City

Al Jawharah Tower (Arabic: الجوهرة برج) is a residential tower built (2014) for the client Zuair Fayeze Partnership,

according to the project of DAMAC Architectures (Figure 21).



Source: <https://skyrisecities.com/database/projects/aljawhara-tower>, Accessed: February 13, 2024.

Fig 21: Al Jawhara Tower

Jeddah Waterfront (Arabic: محرف ية جدة عادة) is a new promenade along the coast of the Red Sea built in 2017 (Figure 22).



Source: Author (April 25, 2008)

Source: <https://susiesbigadventure.blogspot.com/2017/12/the-new-jeddah-waterfront-project.html>, Accessed: February 13, 2024

Fig 22: Promenade along the sea coast in Jeddah/Riva in Jeddah

In the city of Jeddah, a large number of new resorts-resorts with hotels were built for the many tourists who visit this city: Durrat Al-Arus (Figure 23), Al-Nawras Mövenpick on the

Red Sea Corniche, Crystal Resort (Figure 24), Radisson Blu, The Signature Al Murjan Beach Resort, Al Nakheel Village, Sands and Sheraton Abhur.



Source: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0IVTnJLGo78>, Accessed: February 13, 2024

Source: <http://www.durrahbeach.com/>, Accessed: February 13, 2024

Fig 23: Durrat Al-Arus settlement



Source: <https://www.pinterest.com/pin/320177854728290166/>, Accessed: February 13, 2024

Source: <http://www.justluxe.com/travel/spa/feature-1888969.php>, Accessed: February 13, 2024

Fig 24: Crystal Resort

Jeddah Tower (Arabic: برج جدة = Burj Jeddah), formerly known as the Kingdom Tower (Arabic: برج المملكة = Burj al-Mamlaka) is the seat of the administration of the city of Jeddah. The building (also called the Kingdom Tower) is being built by the Governor of Jeddah Province, Al-Waleed

bin Talal. The building will be 1 km high, and when it is completed (was intended for 2019), it will be the tallest building in the world. The project of this building is a radial group of authors of the company Adrian D. Smith, Adrian Smith + Gordon Gill Architecture (Figure 25).



Source: <http://thetowerinfo.com/buildings-list/jeddahtower/>, Accessed: February 13, 2024.

Source: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3vbkVLFMvRI>, Accessed: February 13, 2024.

Fig 25: Jeddah Tower

King Abdulaziz International Airport (Arabic: مطار عبدالعزيز الملك عبد العزيز = Mataar Al-Malik Abdulaziz Ad-Dowaliy) was opened in 1981 after the previous airport (Kandara) became congested with the increased needs of air transportation. The new airport has four passenger terminals, one of which is intended only for pilgrims to Kaaba (Mecca). More than two million passengers-pilgrims pass through this

terminal annually. The southern terminal is used by airlines from Saudi Arabia, while the northern terminal is used by foreign airlines. The fourth terminal (Royal Terminal) is reserved only for VIPs (foreign presidents and kings and the King of Saudi Arabia and his family members). The construction of the new airport is underway (expected completion in 2025), (Figure 26).



The existing terminal for pilgrims (The Hajj Terminal)



New airport (under construction)

Source: <https://omrania.com/inspiration/hajj-terminalwelcomes-pilgrims-saudi-arabia/>, Accessed: February 13, 2024.

Source: <http://www.tradearabia.com/source/2016/03/31/airport.jpg>, Accessed: February 13, 2024.

Fig 26: King Abdulaziz International Airport

4. Conclusion

The author visited the cities of Džed and Makkah from April 20 to April 28, 2008, when, as a member of the delegation of the University of Sarajevo, in the capacity of dean of the Faculty of Architecture, he visited a large number of universities and public institutions connected to universities and general scientific and cultural life in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. This visit to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia was organized at a high level, according to the VIP protocol. In Riyadh, the delegation of the University of Sarajevo officially visited the following institutions: King Saud University, Islamic University, Al Yamamah College, King Abdulaziz Library and National Museum of The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. In their free time, the delegation visited some newly built centers in Riyadh. The visit to the city of Mecca (via Jeddah) was special. As the delegation was supposed to visit the holy place Kaaba (Masjid al-Haram) in Mecca, the trip to Mecca was organized according to the "departure of the Hajj" procedure, so the members of the delegation already in the hotel in Riyadh dressed in "hajj clothes" which consisted of only two robes of white cotton linen. We knew that we had arrived near Mecca by our encounter with the "Qur'an Gate", a specially designed gate on the Jeddah-Mecca highway, near

Mecca. According to the instructions received earlier, the members of the delegation went through all the procedures of the Kaaba pilgrimage (tour of the holy temple, walking/running from Safa to Marwa and back, "hajj haircut"), after which the further visit to Mecca proceeded according to the "ordinary civil procedure", in civil suits. On the same day, the delegation visited the site of Minu, a place in the plain about 5 km from the Kaaba towards the road to Mount Arafat. On the second day of their visit to the city of Mecca, the delegation visited Umm Al-Qura University. The visit to the College of Engineering and Islamic Architecture was particularly important for the author. After this visit, the delegation from the University of Sarajevo visited the Hajj Research Institute, where members of the delegation learned about the history of the Hajj and the renovations and expansions of the Kaaba complex, from the earliest days to the present day. In the late afternoon, the delegation of the University of Sarajevo returned to Riyadh via the airport in Jeddah. The author's second visit (March 6-7, 2010) to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia was related to his participation in the work of the Scientific Committee of The First International Conference on Urban and Architectural Heritage in Islamic Countries (FCUAHIC), Riyadh, Saudi

Arabia, 23-28 May 2010. The author's third visit (May 23-28, 2010) to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia was related to his participation in The First International Conference on Urban and Architectural Heritage in Islamic Countries (FCUAHIC), Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, 23-28 May 2010, where he presented his work entitled "Vernacular Architecture in Bosnia and Herzegovina". At this conference, through a large number of presented works, the author got to know the fascinating cultural heritage of Karljevina, Saudi Arabia (and many countries around the world), which greatly enriched his file on the topic "Defining Architectural Space (ADS)". The author had the distinct honor of being the guest of His Excellency, Sultan ibn Salman al Saud (born June 27, 1956), at his residence (in the oasis), a Saudi prince, the second son of King Salman of Saudi Arabia and grandson of Ibn Saud (1875-1953), founder of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Sultan ibn Salman al Saud is the first Arab to fly into space, and the first Muslim to fly into space, as well as (at 28) the youngest person ever to fly in the Space Shuttle. (From June 17 to June 24, 1985, he flew as a payload specialist on STS-51-G Discovery. As one of the seven-member international crew, which also included American and French astronauts, he represented the Arab Satellite Communications Organization (ARABSAT) in the deployment of its satellite ARABSAT-1B). From 2009 (thus also at the time of the author's visit to Prince Sultan ibn Salman el Saud) until he joined the Space Commission, Sultan ibn Salman el Saud was president and chairman of the Saudi Commission for Tourism and National Heritage (SCTH).

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