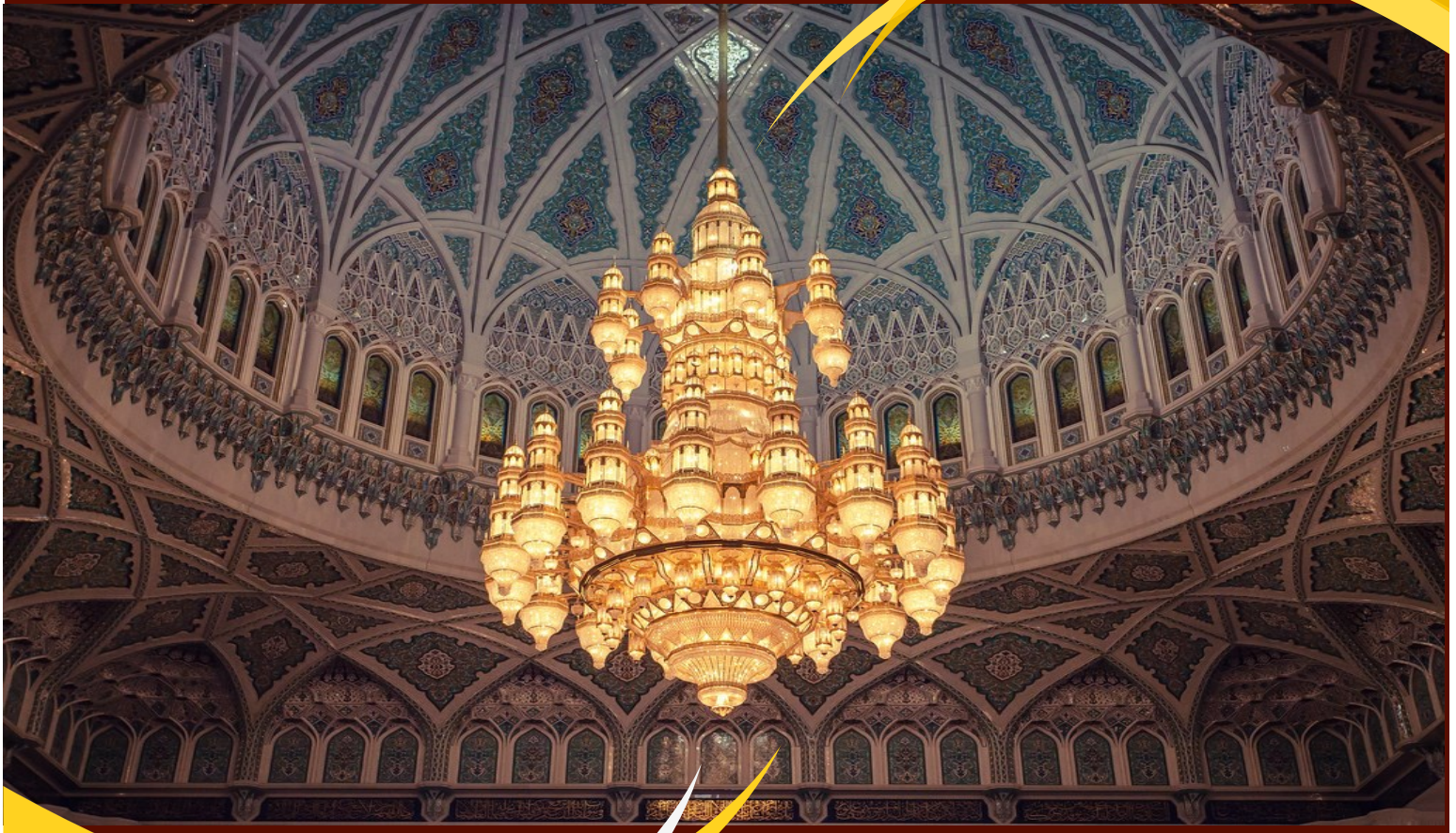


ISLAMIC TOURISM OMAN



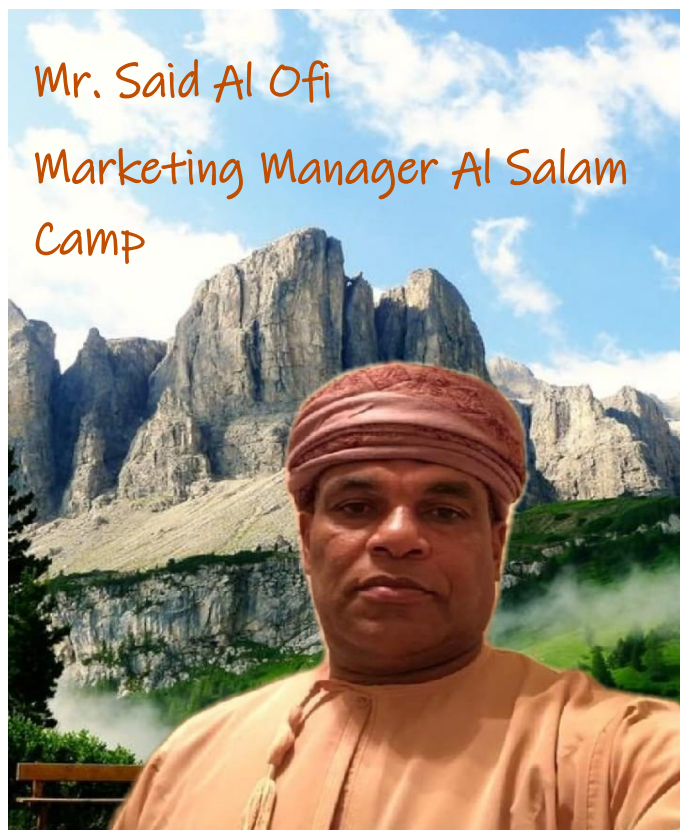
Prophet Ayoub (AS) Grave (Biblical Job)
Prophet Hud (AS) Grave (Biblical Eber)
The Lost City of Ubar, City of Prophet Hud
Place of Queen Balqees, (Biblical Queen of Sheba)
Prophet Saleh (AS)'s Camel Foot Print (Biblical Shelah)
Prophet Imran (AS) Grave (Biblical grand father of Jesus)
Al Baleed Archeological Park
Sumhuram Archeological Park
Oldest Masques in Oman

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Prophet Job (AS) grave is the grave of the popular Muslim and Christian figure. This gravesite is witness to the life of Prophet Job or Ayub (as) whose extraordinary faith is mentioned in the Christian Bible as well as in Muslim's Quran. The grave and the adjacent masjid are located on a hilltop with a wonderful view of Salalah in the far distance. Women should cover their heads when entering the tomb and no shoes are allowed. Photography is not allowed within the tomb and the masjid is closed to non-Muslims. Nabii Ayub's grave is covered with an embroidered shroud on which are written verses from the Holy Koran. When you leave, ask the guard at the door to give you a piece of the cloth covering the tomb and you can pick up white pebbles from the area, a great souvenir of this memorable journey.

Prophet Ayoub (as) Grave (Job in the bible)

The city of Salalah has quite a fascinating history as far as religion is concerned. The city is home to three ancient graves, each of vital importance to the vibrant history of Islam. Grab a lesson in History and spirituality as the green mountain of Dhofar in Salalah comes into view. Here lies the remnant of a Prophet Job (AS) or Prophet Job as mentioned in the Bible. The remains of the holy man can be found enclosed in a well-preserved grave. The sight has been a spiritual hotspot for many religions.

Ibn Kathir narrates the story in the following manner. Prophet Job (AS) was a very rich person with much land and many animals and children, all of which were lost and soon he was struck with the disease as a test from God. He remained steadfast and patient, so God eventually relieved him of the disease

"And [mention] Ayoub, when he called to his Lord, "Indeed, adversity has touched me, and you are the Most Merciful of the merciful." Surat Anbiyaa Aayah 83.

Tradition further recounts that Prophet Job (AS) will be the leader in Heaven of the group of "those who patiently endured.



The tomb of the prophet Hud is located in the Salalah Mountains between hills, valley's, and water springs known as Hiryah, Afileh and Itham.

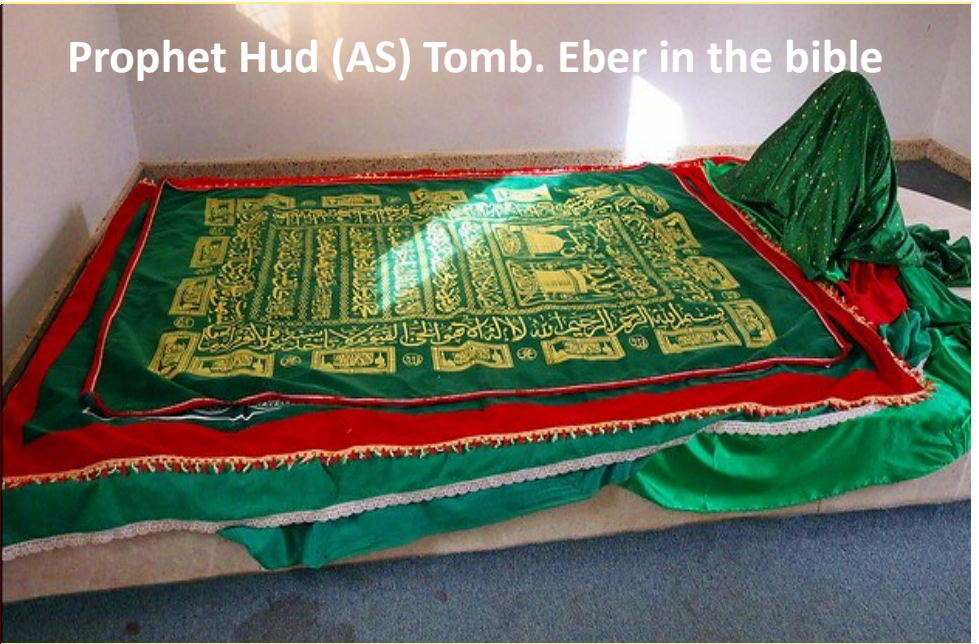
The three of them flow through the valley where the grave is situated. Prophet Hud was cited 7 times in the Holy Qur'an. He was sent to the Aad tribe in the Al Ahqaf region.

Arabic referenced defiant Al Ahqaf. Al Tabary said:"Al Ahqaf, plural of Haqf, Means sands creeping until they form a dune." 'Ata' Said that Al Ahqaf is in the sands of Al Shahr land. Ibn Khaldoon said that Al Shahr, the Land of the frankincense where amber is found on its coast, is situated between Oman and Hadramout.

According to Ibn Kathir: "Al Ahqaf is the plural of Haqf, meaning the dune of sand, the land of the Aad tribe, their area dwellings near the sea were called Al Shahr and their fertile land is situated between Oman and Hadramout."

It is also said that Al Shahr is one of the numerous of ancient Salalah.

Prophet Hud (AS) Tomb. Eber in the bible



Salalah's shoreline is dotted with the various graves and shrines of ancient Islamic history. A bunch of these falls over the landscape of Salalah. A few miles from Jerash among the hills and valleys of Dhofar in Salalah lies the grave of Prophet Hud (AS) a revered Islamic figure who as history recollects was sent to preach redemption to the ancient city of Aad. The mausoleum is 3 meters long and 1.5 meters high. The prophet is cited nearly seven times in the Holy book of Quran.



"The lost city" of Ubar, an ancient site which has been populated from about 2800 B.C. to about 300 A.D, an important trading center for frankincense before it was buried in the rising dunes

Ubar is located in the desert of Empty Quarters in Salalah. The city is called out in the Quran as a wicked, many-towered city that God caused to be swallowed up in a massive sand storm.

Ubar is the name given to the city which is known as "Iram" in the Quran, the city of the people of "Ad" to whom the prophet Hud was sent. The archaeological site is dated to a time which would make it contemporary to when the people of "Ad" would have lived according to the evidence provided by Quran exegetes.



Ubar, City of Prophet Hud (as)



Palace of Queen Balqees, Queen of Sheba

Welcome to thousands of historical years. We talk about thousands of years before common era. Welcome to explore the character of the Queen of Sheba (Saba), and the significance of her relationship with King Solomon - both personally and politically.

Located in southwest Arabia on the eastern tip of the Red Sea, Sheba occupied 483,000 square miles of mountains, valley and deserts in the area of present day Salalah and Yemen. Some historians claim that Ethiopia, on the western end of the Red Sea, was also part of Sheba's territory. Sheba was a wealthy country rich in gold and other precious stones, as well as incense, and exotic spices sought by neighboring kingdoms, Sheba engaged in a lucrative caravan trade.



Al Baleed Archaeological site

Al Baleed Masjid, which has a size of 1,732 square meters, dates back to the 4th Century AH. The roof of the masjid was supported by 144 columns.

Al Baleed Archaeological Park is a jewel in the landscape of Salalah. The park has been inducted into UNESCO's list of World Heritage Site earning it a prominent place in the itinerary of visitors to the Sultanate of Oman. The park is an open-air archaeological site located off the coast of the Arabian Sea and lies in close proximity to Al Husn Palace and the famous Haffa souq.



SUMHURAM ruins are located on the sea coast, at the mouth of the Wadi Dharbat. The long history of the port, the urban layout, the life of its inhabitants are much clearer today. The port had been active from the 3rd century BC to the 4th century AD and the date of its foundation. Inside the walls, you will find the old residential neighbourhoods, former shops, as well as areas for worship. This was a fortified city, located directly facing the sea to prevent invasions. Feel free to use a tour guide when visiting, so you can fully understand the site.

This is the Queen of Sheba's place.

Sumhuram Archaeological site





Grave of Prophet Saleh (Shelah in the bible)

Prophet Saleh (AS) was called to preach a message to the people of Thamud. people of Thamud were very stubborn in their ways, and refused to accept the message which Saleh was bringing them. They asked him, in fact, not just for any sign, but something quite specific. They pointed at a huge rock that was standing by itself, and proposed to him that he ask his God to create a she-camel out of it. Despite their obstinacy, Saleh did this, on the condition that they would believe in God if he produced the she-camel from the rock, and to this they agreed.

Nine men amongst them, known for their mischief and prompted on by some of the women, went to the camel and its calf at night time, and they killed them both.

Despite their scoffing and scorn for his message, the people were destroyed.

Prophet Saleh (as) was the father of Prophet Hud (as)

Oman may not have the tallest building or largest mosque or anything to do with becoming the first or the best in the world. However, that being said it holds the record for the longest grave in the world. The acclaimed longest cemetery in the world is the resting place of yet another important Islamic character known as Prophet Imran (PBUH).

The grave is nestled in the city of Salalah and is considered to be important by both Muslims and Christians as scholars dispute over the ancestry of the revered spiritual figure. The grave is located in downtown Salalah and hence commuting to the location need not be a trouble. A small mosque has also been constructed nearby with a well-manicured garden that adds to the spirituality and pleasantness of the place. The grave is forty-one feet long and continues to intrigue followers and visitors with its mysterious length.

The Grave is of Prophet Imran (AS). Some say he was the father of Mama Maryam (AS) and the Grandfather of Jesus and some say he was the father of prophet Moses (as). But, the strongest among the two is he was the grandfather of Jesus.

It is a unique privilege for you to visit one of the priceless historic and intrinsic place in the world History

Prophet Imran's (AS) tomb



Grand father of Jesus



Masjid Al Qiblatain in Ibra



Oman not only a land of widely celebrated unique religious history but also hard work is done to preserve many historic locations of intrinsic value. The above is a masjid believed by the people of Ibra to be one of the oldest in the country. The Masjid Al Qiblatain is the only mosque in Oman that still has the original mihrab plus has retained the whole building. Nowhere else in Oman can you enter a mosque that has so many original features still remaining, dating back to the earliest Islamic period.

Below is the first ever masjid in Oman. The First man from Oman who embraced Islam was Mazin Bin Gadhubah Al Sa'di. He was from Samail. As he heard about the Prophet Mohammad (peace be upon him), in Madina, he went to Madinah and embraced Islam. After Coming back to Oman, he introduced Islam to the people of Oman and built the first masjid in Oman in 6 Hijri (About 628 AD) , it is still standing and known as Masjid Al Midhamar. It was rebuilt in 1979.



Masjid Al Midhamar in Samail