

Al-Madinah Al-Munawwarah, Part 3



By Shaykh Sajid Ibrahim Sufi





"The purpose of these travel magazines is to Revive the Seerah of our beloved Prophet in our younger generation and to Educate our Youth on Islamic History.

May Allah The Almighty grant us Sincerity in our works and grant it Acceptance".



Sajid Ibrahim Sufi







Masjid Al-Musallah (Al-Ghamamah) Information board outside the Masjid

Al-Musalla refers to the square located on the southwest side of Al-Masjid Al-Nabawi, and it was previously known as Al-Manakhah which is Madinah Souq. In several places in this square, the Prophet (peace be upon him) performed Eid Al-Fitr, Eid Al-Adha, and the prayer for rain (salat al-istisga). In addition, the prophet (peace be upon him) also performed the Absentee funeral prayer for Najashi, King of Abyssinia. Masjid Al-Musalla (Al-Ghamamah) is the last place proven that the Prophet, peace be upon him, performed Eid prayer before he passed away, it is also called "Masjid Al-Ghamamah" because it was reported that a cloud "Ghamamah" blocked the sun rays above the Messenger of Allah, peace be upon him, to protect him during the prayer for rain in this place. Masjid Al-Musalla was constructed in the Umayyad era when Omar bin Abdul Aziz ruled. Madinah (87-93 AH). During the Saudi era, the Masjid received increased care by maintenance of its historical architectural style. It was also renovated and maintained during the reigns of King Saud bin Abdul Aziz Al Saud in 1373 AH, King Fahd bin Abdul Aziz in 1411 AH and King Abdullah bin Abdul Aziz in 1434 AH. The Masjid was also rehabilitated during the reign of King Salman bin Abdul Aziz.









مسجد أبي بكر الصديق Masjid Abi Bakr Al-Siddiq

ولعل تسميته بذلك لأن أب بكر الصديق رضي الله عنه صلى العيد في موضعه أثناء خلافته اقتداء برسول الله عنه صلى العيد في موضعه أثناء خلافته اقتداء برسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم. ويُرجَح أن أول بناء للمسجد كان في عصر الدولة الأموية، أثناء ولاية عمر بن عبد العزيز للمدينة المنورة (87-93 هـ).

ويعود البناء القائم للمسجد اليوم للقرن الثالث عشر الهجري. وفي العصر السعودي تم الحفاظ على الطراز المعماري التاريخي للمسجد وشهد عدة أعمال من الترميم والصيانة، حيث تم ترميمه عام 1411 هـ في عهد خادم الحرمين الشريفين الملك فهد بن عبد العزيز، وعام 1434 هـ في عهد خادم الحرمين الشريفين الملك عبد الله بن عبد العزيز، كما تمت صيانته في عهد خادم الحرمين الشريفين الملك عبد الحرمين الشريفين الملك عبد العزيز، كما تمت صيانته في عهد خادم الحرمين الشريفين الملك سلمان بن عبد العزيز ضمن مشروع العناية بالمساجد والمواقع التاريخية في المدينة المنورة.

It is one of the mosques in Al-Musalla area. It is so named because during his caliphate, Abi Bakr Al-Siddiq (may Allah be pleased with him) performed Eid prayer in the area where the Masjid now stands, following the Prophet's (peace be upon him) tradition. The Masjid was likely built for the first time during the Umayyad era when Omar bin Abdul Aziz ruled Madinah (87-93 AH).

The masjid's current structure dates back to the 13th century AH. The historical architectural style of the Masjid was preserved during the Saudi era. The Masjid was regularly maintained and restored. It was repaired during the reigns of King Fahd bin Abdul Aziz in 1411 AH and King Abdullah bin Abdul Aziz in 1434 AH. During the reign of King Salman bin Abdul Aziz, the Masjid was also maintained as part of Madinah's mosques and historic sites' care project.



Masjid Abu Bakr Siddiq





















House, Masjid and Well of Sayyidah Fatimah bint Hussain in Madinah



House of Sayyidah Fatimah, daughter of Hussain



Well of Sayyidah Fatimah, daughter of Hussain 途過



Masjid of Sayyidah Fatimah, daughter of Hussain

Masjid Quba

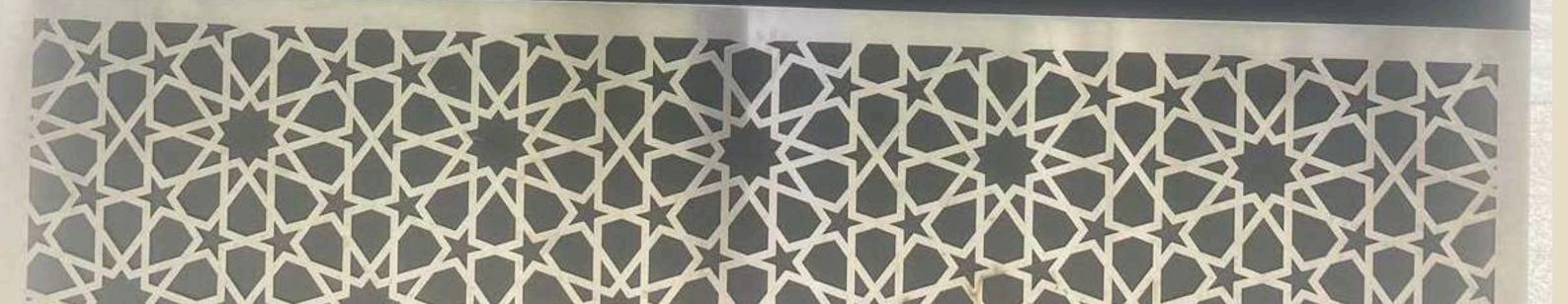
Information board outside the Masjid

مسجد قباء

أول مسجد أسس في الإسلام حين هجرة النبي صل الله عليه وسلم للمدينة المنورة في السنة الأولى من الهجرة ، ذكر في القرآن الكريم في قوله عز وجل: (لَّمَسَجِدُّ أُسِّسَ عَلَى التَّقَوَىٰ مِنَ أَوَّلِ يَوْمٍ أَحَقُّ أَن تَقُومَ فِيهِ ۚ فِيهِ رِجَالٌ يُحِبُّونَ أَن يَتَطَهَّرُوَّا وَاللَّهُ يُحِبُّ اللَّمُطَّبِّرِينَ) ، ووردت في فضله العديد من الأحاديث النبوية التي تحت على الصلاة فيه ، جدد بناء مسجد قباء عدة مرات ، وتمت توسعته في عهد الملك فهد بن عبد العزيز - رحمه الله.

Masjid Quba

It's the First Established Masjid in Islam when the Prophet, May Allah Bless him and Grant Him Peace, Migrated to Medina in the First Year of the Hijra. It was Mentioned in the Holy Qur'an in the Almighty's Saying: {Verily, the mosque whose foundation was laid from the first day on piety is more worthy that you stand therein (to pray). In it are men who love to clean and to purify themselves. And Allah loves those who make themselves clean and pure.} And Many of the Prophet's Hadiths were Narrated in his Grace Urging People to Pray There. Masjid Quba was Rebuilt Several Times, and it was Expanded During the Reign of King Fahd bin Abdulaziz - May Allah Have Mercy on Him.



Virtues of Establishing Salah in Masjid Quba



"The Messenger of Allah said: 'Whoever purifies himself in his house, then comes to the Quba' Masjid and offers one prayer therein, will have a reward like that for 'Umrah."

Sunan Ibn Majah (translation from Sunnah.com)







موقع بئر أريس (الخاتم)

Ares Well (Al-khatim)

يعد من الآبار الأثرية التي يعود تاريخها إلى عصر ما قبل الإسلام، تقع غربي مسجد قباء إلى الجنوب قليلاً، وتسمى أيضا ببئر الخاتم، وذلك لسقوط خاتم النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم فيما في عمد الخليفة الراشد عثمان بن عفان رضي الله عنه.

ارتبطت البئر بالسيرة النبوية الشريفة، حيث جلس النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم في القف (حوض الماء الذي بين قرني البئر)، وجلس عن يمينه أبو بكر الصديق رضي الله عنه وعن يساره عمر بن الخطاب رضي الله عنه وجلس عثمان بن عفان رضي الله عنه في الجمة المقابلة لمم، وبشرهم النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم بالجنة.

One of the historical wells dating back to pre-Islamic times. located southwest of Masjid Quba. also known as the Ring Well. where the Prophets ring fell into it during the time of the Rightly Guided Caliph Uthman ibn Affan. may Allah be pleased with him.

The well is associated with the noble Prophetic biography, where the Prophet, peace be upon him, sat in the "qif" (the water basin between the two horns of the well), with Abu Bakr Al-Siddiq on his right. Umar ibn Al-Khattab on his left, and Uthman ibn Affan sitting opposite to them. The Prophet, peace be upon him, gave them glad tidings of Paradise.





موقع دار الصحابي سعد بن خيثمة رضي الله عنه House of The Companion Saad bin Khaythamah

تنسب هذه الدار إلى الصحابي الجليل سعد بن خيثمة رضي الله عنـه مـن بنـي السـلم مـن الأوس وهـو مـن شـهداء عزوة بدر.

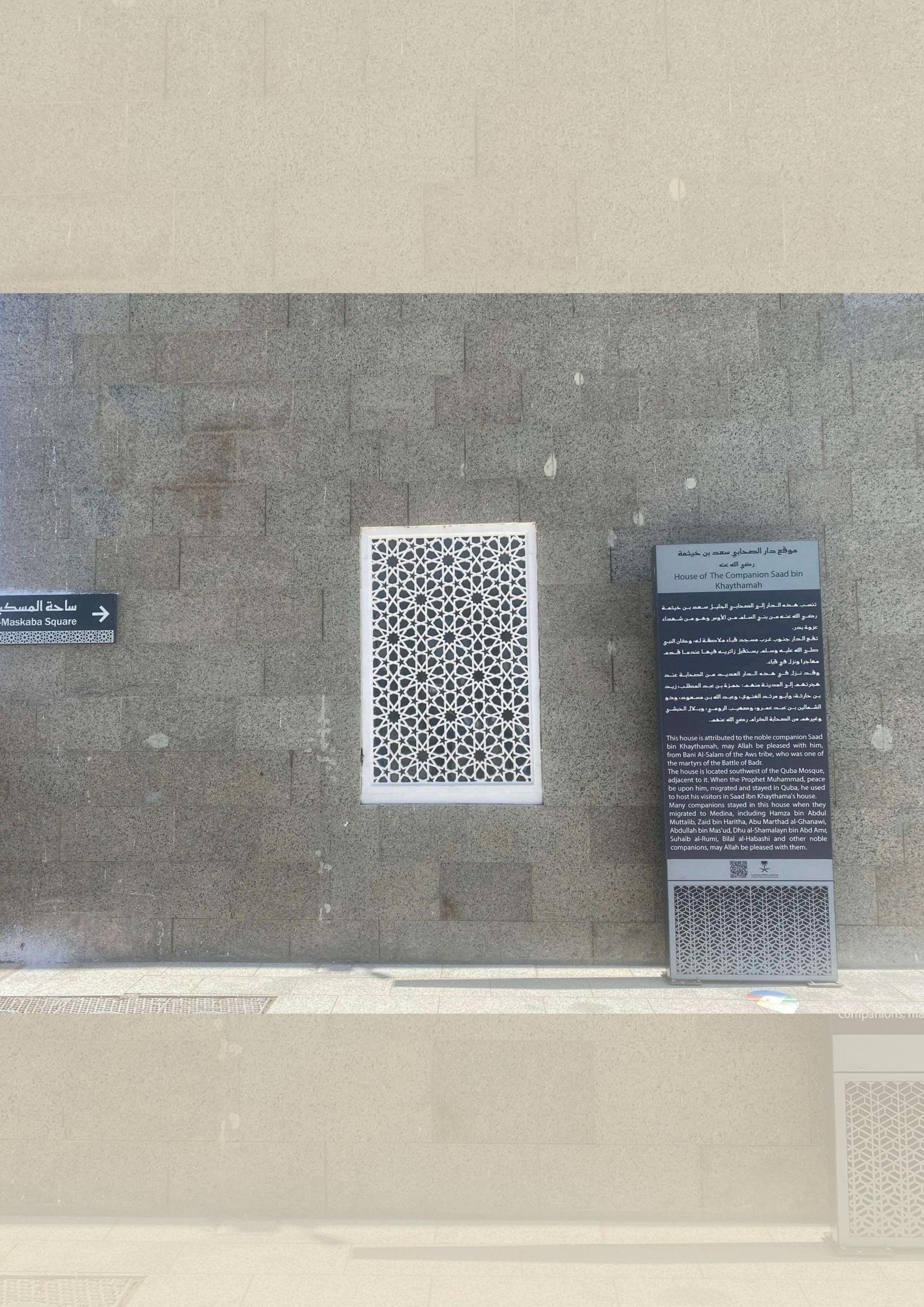
تقع الدار جنوب غرب مسجد قباء ملاصقة له، وكان النبي صلى الله عليـه وسـلم يسـتقبل زائريـه فيمـا عندمـا قـدمـ مهاجرا ونزل في قباء.

وقد نزل في هخه الدار العديد من الصحابة عند هجرتهم إلى المدينة منهم: حمزة بن عبد المطلب، زيد بن حارثة، وأبو مرثد الغنوي، وعبد الله بن مسعود، وذو الشـمالين بن عبد عمرو، وصميب الرومي، وبكال الحبشي وغير هم من الصحابة الكرام رضي الله عنهم.

This house is attributed to the noble companion Saad bin Khaythamah, may Allah be pleased with him, from Bani Al-Salam of the Aws tribe, who was one of the martyrs of the Battle of Badr.

The house is located southwest of the Quba Mosque, adjacent to it. When the Prophet Muhammad, peace be upon him, migrated and stayed in Quba, he used to host his visitors in Saad ibn Khaythama's house.

Many companions stayed in this house when they migrated to Medina, including Hamza bin Abdul Muttalib, Zaid bin Haritha, Abu Marthad al-Ghanawi, Abdullah bin Mas'ud, Dhu al-Shamalayn bin Abd Amr, Suhaib al-Rumi, Bilal al-Habashi and other noble companions, may Allah be pleased with them.



موقع دار الصحابي كلثوم بن الهدم رضي الله عنه House of The Companion Kulthum bin Al-Hedm

تنسب هذه الدار إلى الصحابي الجليل كلثوم بن الهدم رضي الله عنه من بني عمرو بن عوف من الأوس، وقد توفي بعد الهجرة النبوية بقليل.

تقع الدار جنوب غرب مسجد قباء وجنوب دار سعد بن خيثمة، وقد نزل النبي صلى الله عليـه وسلم فيمـا عندمـا هاجر إلى المدينة وظل بها طيلة أيام مكثه في قباء. وقـد نـزل فـي هـذه الـدار العديـد مـن الصحابـة عنـد

وقد نزل في هذه الدار العديد من الصحابة عند هجرتهم إلى المدينة منهم: أبو بكر الصديق، علي بن أبي طالب، المقداد بن عمرو، خباب بن الأرت، أبو عبيدة بن الجراح، سعد بن خولة وغيرهم من الصحابة الكرام رضي الله عنهم.

This house is attributed to the noble companion Kulthum bin Al-Hedm, may Allah be pleased with him, from Banu Amr bin Awf of the Aws tribe. He passed away shortly after the Prophet's migration.

The house is located southwest of the Quba Mosque and south of Saad bin Khaithamah's house. The Prophet, peace be upon him, stayed in this house when he migrated to Medina and remained there throughout his stay in Quba.

Many companions stayed in this house when they migrated to Medina, including: Abu Bakr Al-Siddiq, Ali bin Abi Talib, Al-Miqdad bin Amr, Khabab bin Al-Aratt, Abu Ubaidah bin Al-Jarrah, Saad bin Khawla and other noble companions, may Allah be pleased with them.

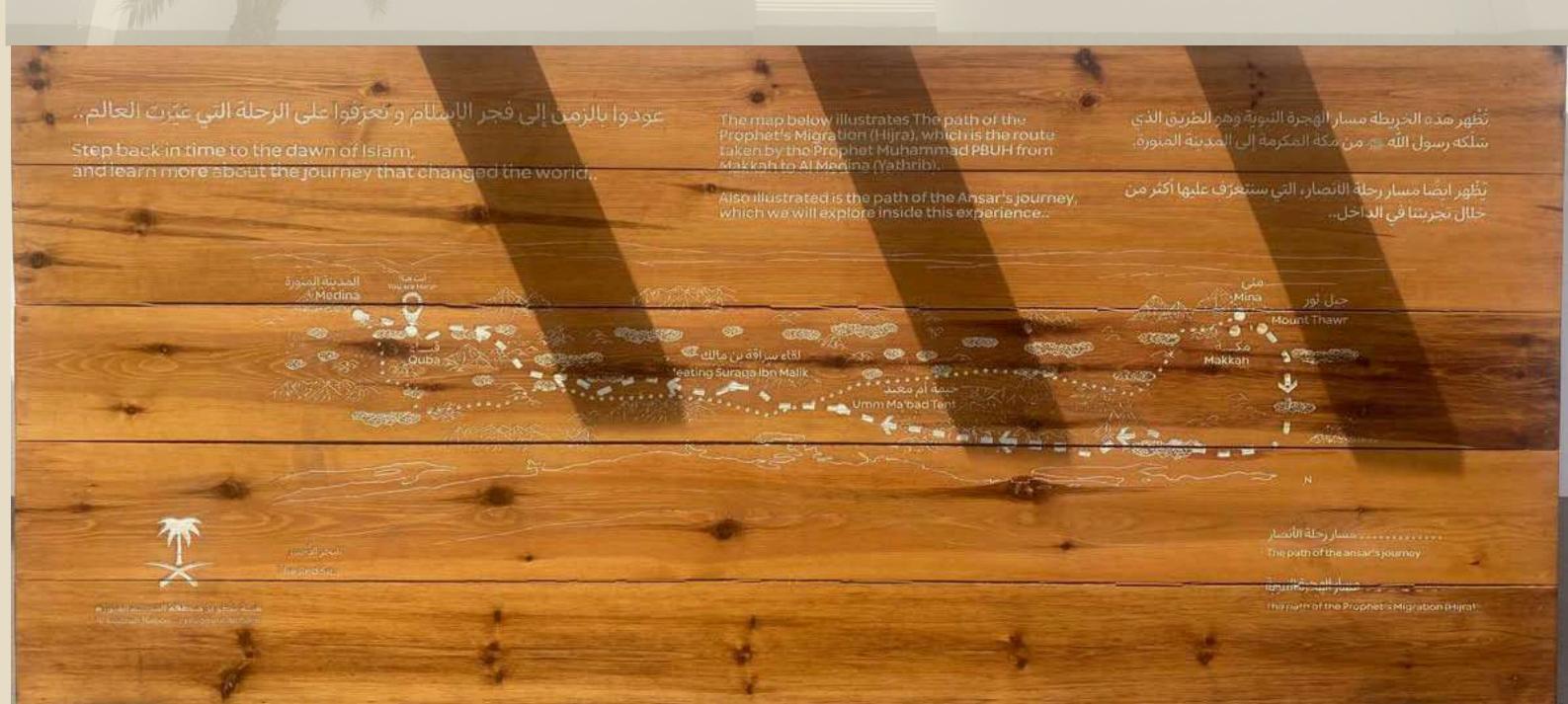




The Al-Mustadhal orchard is where the Ansar greeted the Prophet when he migrated from Makkah to Madinah. It is currently under construction.

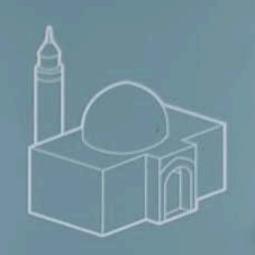


The map below illustrates the path of the Prophet's Migration (Hijra), which is the route taken by the Prophet Muhammad from Makkah to Madinah (Yathrib).





BANI ANIF MOSQUE



سمّي بمسجد بني أُنَيْف لوقوعه في قرية بني أُنَيْف (بالتصغير) وهم حي من بلَى؛ دارهم بين بني عمرو بن عوف بقباء وبين العصبة. ويقع هذا المسجد جنوب غربي مسجد قباء، على يمين القادم إلى المدينة المنورة عن طريق الهجرة.

يتكون البناء الحالي للمسجد من بناء من حجر غير مسقوف؛ وقد تم ترميم المسجد كغيره من المساجد التاريخية. وكان أثر المسجد واضحاً على مرتفع من الأرض، وقد بقي من جدرانه نحو مترين قبل تجديده وهو مبني من الحجر البازلتي، وأثر المحراب واضح فيه، ومدخله في الجهة الشمالية.

It was given this name because it is located in the village of Bani Anif, a Bali people who lived between Bani Amr bin Awf in Quba and Al-Osbah. This mosque is on the right side of the Hijra Route leading to Madinah, southwest of Quba Mosque.

The mosque's current structure is an unroofed stone structure; it has been restored like other historical mosques. The mosque's footprint was visible on high ground, and about two meters of its walls remained before renovation. It was built of basalt stone, with a trace of the Mihrab visible in it, and its entrance was built on the north side.

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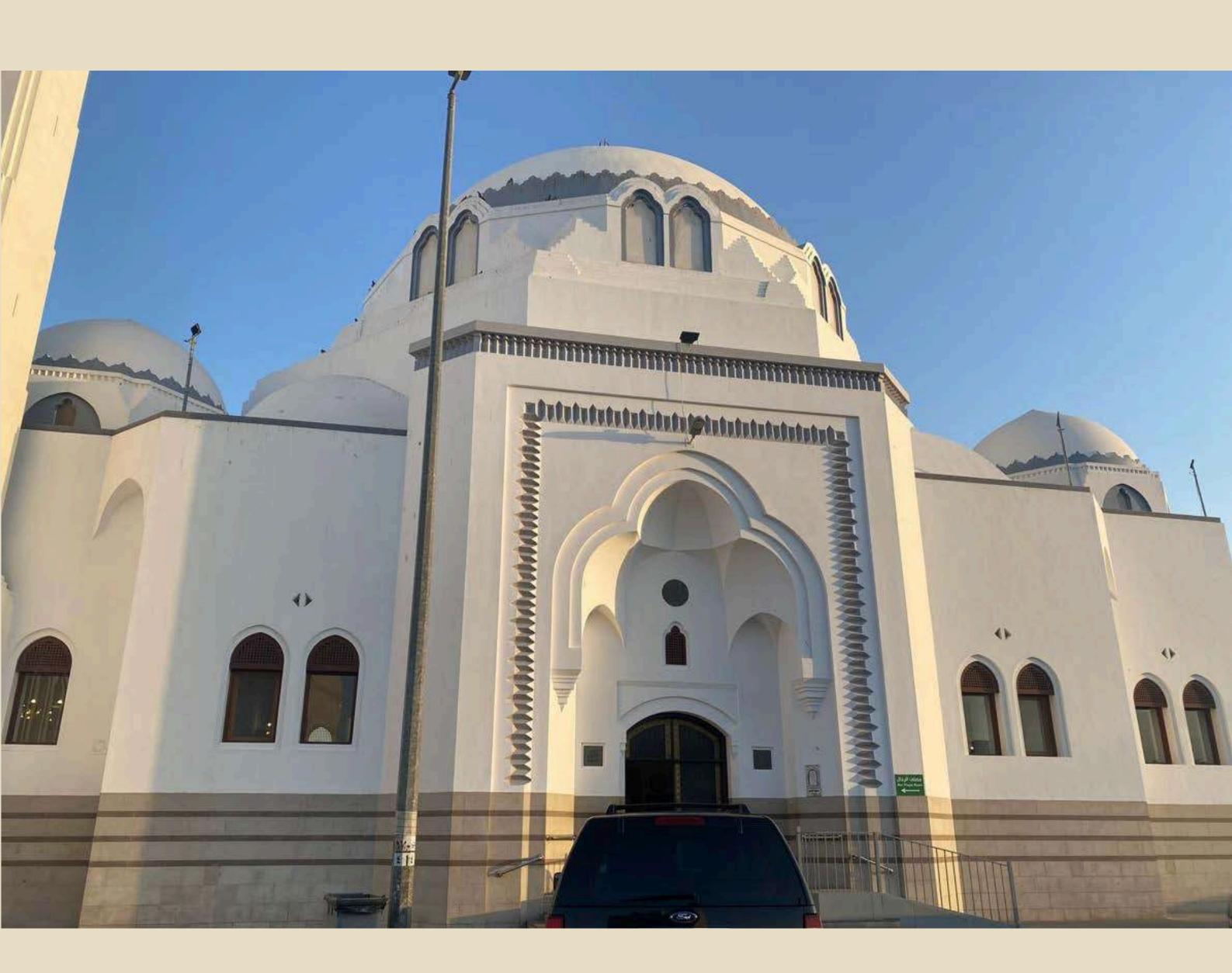


- The Prophet initially arrived to the village of Banu Unayf when he came to al-Madinah al-Munawwarah. The Prophet setablished his Fajr salah in this vicinity.
- The Prophet led the funeral prayer of Talha ibn al-Bara at the very spot where the Masjid now stands.





Masjid Al-Jumu'ah



The first Jumu'ah led by the Prophet in upon leaving Quba.



Masjid Al-Jumu'ah





House of Itban bin Malik





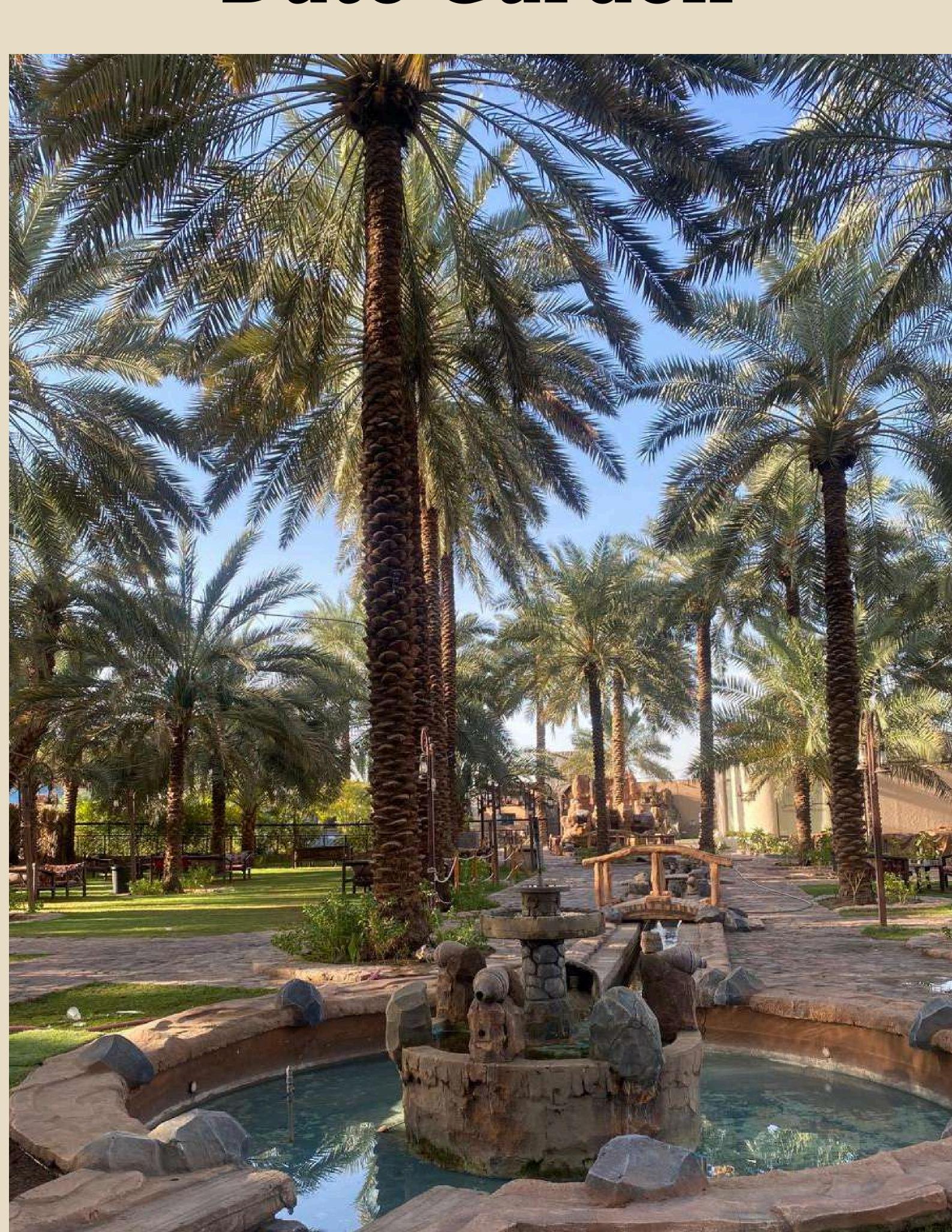
The house is across the road to Masjid Al-Jumu'ah

Part of a lengthy hadith narrated in Sahih al-Bukhari (translation from Sunnah.com)

Mahmud said that he had heard 'Itban bin Malik, who was present with Allah's Messenger in the battle of Badr saying, "I used to lead my people at Bani Salim in the prayer and there was a valley between me and those people. Whenever it rained it used to be difficult for me to cross it to go to their Masjid. So I went to Allah's Messenger sign and said, 'I have weak eyesight and the valley between me and my people flows during the rainy season and it becomes difficult for me to cross it; I wish you would come to my house and pray at a place so that I could take that place as a praying place.' Allah's Messenger said, 'I will do so.' So Allah's Messenger and Abu Bakr came to my house in the (next) morning after the sun had risen high. Allah's Messenger asked my permission to let him in and I admitted him. He did not sit before saying, 'Where do you want us to offer the prayer in your house?' I pointed to the place where I wanted him to pray. So Allah's Messenger stood up for the prayer and started the prayer with Takbir and we aligned in rows behind him. He sign offered two rak`at, and finished them with Taslim (salam), and we also performed Taslim with him.

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Date Garden













Fresh organic camel milk





