

التذكرة THE REMINDER

Al-Madinah Al-Munawwarah, Part 4

By Shaykh Sajid Ibrahim Sufi



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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

“ The purpose of these travel magazines is to revive the Seerah of our beloved Prophet ﷺ 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 ”.

أَمِينَ يَا رَبَّ الْعَالَمِينَ

Sajid Ibrahim Sufi



لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُوْلُهُ



SAUDI ARABIA



بئر الفقير

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Al-Faqir Well



بئر الفقير من التفقير وهو حفر الأرض لغرس فسائل النخل، وتسمى أيضا بئر الميثب وبئر سلمان الفارسي رضي الله عنه. وهي بئر تاريخية أثرية قديمة تقع بين مزارع عالية المدينة المنورة؛ يعود تاريخها إلى مرحلة ما قبل الإسلام، ولها ارتباط بالسيرة النبوية؛ حيث كان يعمل فيها الصحابي الجليل سلمان الفارسي - رضي الله عنه-، وقد غرس النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم نخلاً بجوارها مقابل أن يُعتقَ سلمان، فكانت معجزة نبوية حيث أثمرت كلها من قابل. وقد حُوفِظَ على البئر عبر العصور، وشهدت عنايةً واهتماماً منذ مطلع العهد السعودي الزاهر حتى تم ترميمها وتأهيل موقعها في عهد خادم الحرمين الشريفين الملك سلمان بن عبدالعزيز آل سعود .

The Well of Al-Faqir derives its name from the word 'tafkeer' which refers to an area dug-up for planting palm seedlings. It is also known as the Well of Al-Mithab or the Well of Salman Al-Farsi (May Allah be pleased with him).

It is situated around the 'Al-Aliya' orchards of Madinah and traces its history back to the period before the advent of Islam and is linked to the life of the Prophet Muhammad (Peace be upon him) where Salman Al-Farsi (May Allah be pleased with him), a companion of the Prophet Muhammad (Peace be upon him), used to work. The Prophet Muhammad (Peace be upon him) planted palm trees beside the well in order to free Salman (May Allah be pleased with him) from slavery, and it was here where a prophetic miracle occurred; as all the trees bore fruit the following year, significantly earlier than expected. The well has been preserved throughout history and has been subject to meticulous care and preservation since the establishment of the Saudi state. Throughout the reign of King Salman bin Abdul Aziz, significant efforts have been made to restore the well and revive the area, making it accessible to visitors.







السبيل

AL-SABEEL



Well water for the visitors



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Date garden of Salman al-Farsi رضي الله عنه













The Prophet ﷺ said:

“When I die, then wash me with seven buckets from my Well, the Well of Ghars.”

(Sunan Ibn Majah)



On a particular occasion, the Prophet ﷺ visited the Well when it ran low on water. He took a bucket of water from the Well, performed ablution using its water, and blessed it with his saliva before pouring it back into the Well. The Well has never run dry since that day.



Masjid al-Qiblatayn



There is uncertainty as to when and where in al-Madinah al-Munawwarah, the revelation came to the Prophet ﷺ for the change in Qiblah, from Baitul Maqdis to Baitullah (Kabah).

Historical narrations (Tarikhi Riwaayaat) say that the change of Qiblah occurred during Zohr salah in Masjid al-Qiblatayn, where two rakats were performed towards Baitul Maqdis, and two rakats were performed towards Baitullah (Kabah) but this cannot be said for certain as other narrations give different accounts.

According to the narration of Bukhari, the first complete salah performed towards Baitullah (Kabah) by the Prophet ﷺ was in al-Masjid al-Nabwi, which was Asr salah.













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**Hijaz Railway constructed during the rule of
the Ottoman Sultan, Abdul Hamid II**



**Sultan built the Hijaz Railway to connect
Damascus with Madinah.**

Garden of Saqifah Banu Sa'idah



- The Prophet ﷺ would regularly visit this place, he would sit and take shade under its roofed structure, drink water from the Well of Buda'ah, and establish salah.

Garden of Saqifah Banu Sa'idah, currently under construction.



- It is also here that the Sahabah رضي الله عنهم gathered to pledge their allegiance to Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه (the first Caliph) after the demise of Prophet ﷺ



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Masjid al-Minaratayn



Historical records recount that the Prophet ﷺ offered prayers at the location where Masjid al-Minaratayn stands today.

The Martyrs of Uhud – Cemetery



The beloved Uncle of the Prophet ﷺ, Hamzah ibn Abd al-Muttalib رضي الله عنه was martyred in the battle of Uhud.



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Mount Uhud



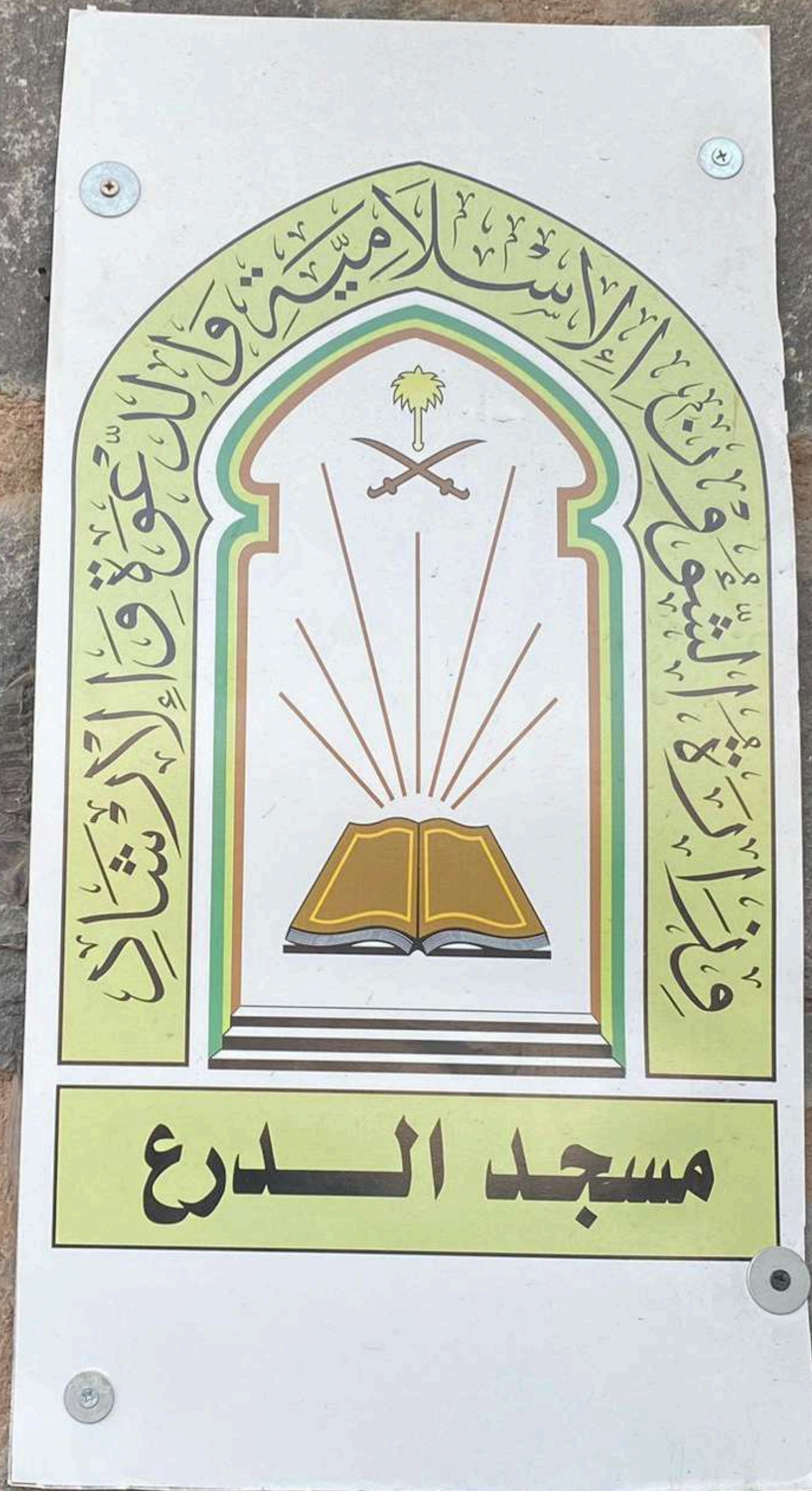


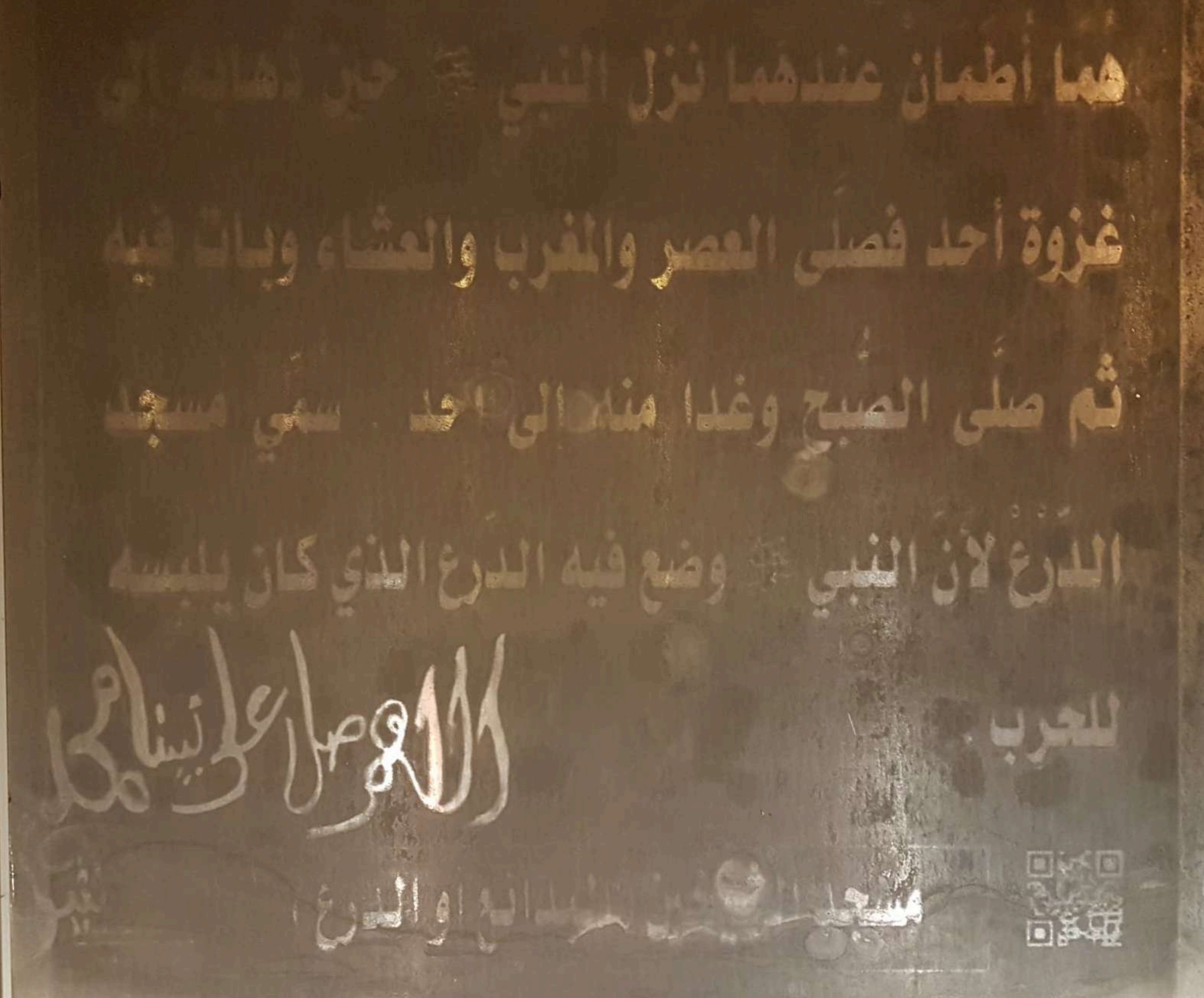
Jabal Rumat – Archers Mount



During the Battle of Uhud, the Prophet ﷺ strategically positioned 50 archers on Jabal Rumat.

Masjid Dir





Our beloved Prophet ﷺ stopped here whilst going to Uhud. He offered Asr, Maghrib and Isha Salāh, after spending the night, he offered Fajr Salāh, and proceeded to Uhud.

It is named Masjid ad-Dir' (armour) because it was here that our beloved Prophet ﷺ put on his armour which he used to wear in battle.





Masjid of Banu Harithah





هو مسجد بني حارثة ، جلس في موضعه
الرسول ﷺ للاستراحة من التعب الذي
حصل له من طول الطريق حين رجوعه من
غزوة أحد .

جدد في عهد خادم الحرمين الشريفين
الملك فهد رحمه الله .

مسجد (بني حارثة)



Masjid of Banu Harithah'

Prophet ﷺ sat in this place to rest because of the exhaustion which overcame him, due to the lengthy journey, during his return from the expedition of Uhud.











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The Well of Uthman رضي الله عنه - The Well of Rumah

When the early Muslims migrated to Madinah, Uthman رضي الله عنه purchased this well for the Muslims (Waqf) from a Jewish man, due to limited water supply, as sweet and clean water was limited. The non-Muslim owners would charge unreasonably high prices.

Until today the well is Waqf (free use for the public) and the produce from the plantation is given in charity.

We were informed by our local Arab friend that a bank account still exists today in the name of Uthman رضي الله عنه, from which the money is spent in charity.

Rumah Well – Water for the public



Water Dispenser on the street for public use

There is no access to the Well as the site is currently under construction



