

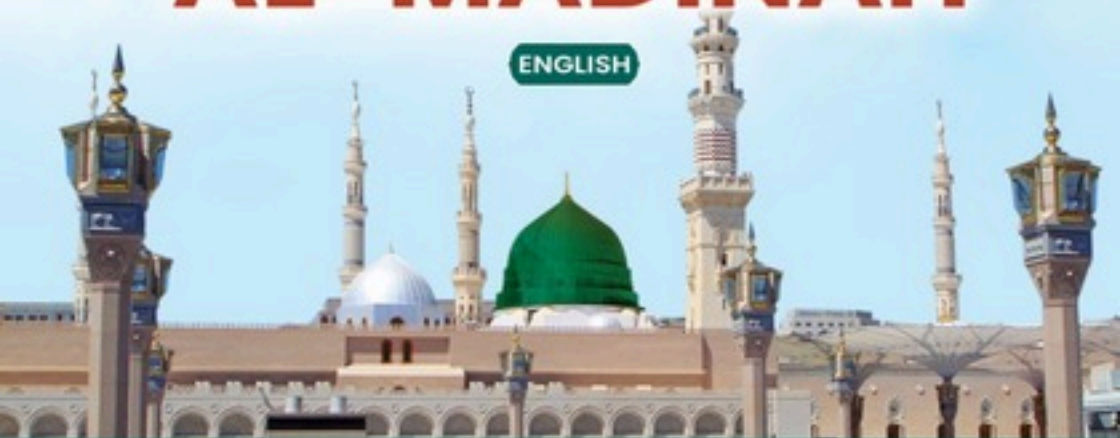
WEEKLY BOOKLET: 354

An episode from the book of Ameer Ahi al-Sunnah
130 Parables of Devotees of Rasool



MASAJID AL-MADINAH

ENGLISH



Masjid al-Shaykhayn

Al-Faruq al-A'zam
and Masjid Quba

Masjid al-Minaratayn

Masjid al-Sajdah

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Masājid al-Madinah

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Masājid al-Madinah



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الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ وَالصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَى خَاتَمِ النَّبِيِّينَ
أَتَابَعْدُ فَأَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Du‘ā' for reading this book

Recite the following du‘ā' before you read a religious book or begin an Islamic lesson; you will remember whatever you study **اِنْ شَاءَ اللهُ**.

اللَّهُمَّ افْتَحْ عَلَيْنَا حِكْمَتَكَ وَاذْشُرْ
عَلَيْنَا رَحْمَتَكَ يَا ذَا الْجَلَالِ وَالْإِكْرَامِ

O Allah! Open the doors of knowledge and wisdom for us and have mercy on us! O He Who is the Most Glorious and Honourable! (Al-Mustatraf, vol. 1, p. 40)

Note:

Recite *ṣalāt* upon the Holy Prophet **صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ** once before and after.

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الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ وَالصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَى خَاتَمِ النَّبِيِّينَ
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The content of this book has been taken from *130 Parables of Devotees of Rasūl: including Holy Sites of Makkah and Madinah* (pp. 237 – 258)

Masājid al-Madinah

Supplication of Attar: O generous Lord! Whoever reads or listens to the 26-page booklet *Masājid al-Madinah*, allow him to visit the two holy sanctuaries in a respectful manner, and forgive him and his parents without accountability.

اٰمِيْنُ بِجَاهِ خَاتَمِ النَّبِيِّينَ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ

Excellence of *ṣalāt*

The Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ stated:

When Thursday arrives, Allah Almighty sends the angels with scrolls of silver and pens of gold. They record whoever sends most *ṣalāt* upon me on Thursday and the night of Friday.¹

صَلُّوا عَلَيَّ الْحَبِيبِ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيَّ مُحَمَّدٍ

¹ Kanz al-‘Ummāl, vol. 1, p. 250, hadith 2,174

Masājid al-Madinah

Masājid al-Madinah

There are numerous masjids in and around al-Madinah al-Munawwarah that are associated with the Holy Prophet ﷺ. A few are mentioned here to attain blessings so that visitors can search for them and offer voluntary (*nafl*) salah in them wherever they find them. As for where they cannot find any trace for them, they can view the area with forlorn eyes and gain blessings. They should also supplicate there, as supplications are accepted at every place where the beloved Prophet ﷺ was present. Shaykh ‘Abd al-Ḥaqq Muḥaddith al-Diḥlawī رَحْمَةُ اللهِ عَلَيْهِ has beautifully said in a state of devotion:

The people of inner insight know that the beauty and perfection of the beloved and blessed Prophet ﷺ have greatly illuminated the mountains and valleys [of Makkah and Madinah]. Indeed, the reason for it is that the Beloved Prophet ﷺ must have glanced at each and every particle of these places, honouring them to behold him.¹

صَلُّوا عَلَى الْحَبِيبِ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ

1. Masjid Qubā'

About three kilometres southwest of Madinah al-Munawwarah lies an ancient village called Qubā', which is

¹ Jadhb al-Qulūb, p. 148

where this blessed masjid is situated. The virtues of this masjid have been mentioned in the noble Quran and authentic hadith. One can reach Masjid Qubā' from al-Masjid al-Nabawī in approximately 40 minutes by walking at a medium pace. It is stated in *Ṣaḥīḥ al-Bukharī* that the Prophet ﷺ used to come to Masjid Qubā' every Saturday, walking or riding.¹

Reward of umrah

Two blessed sayings of the Greatest Prophet ﷺ:

1. Praying salah in Masjid Qubā' is equivalent to an umrah.²
2. For the one who performs wudu at his home and then comes to Masjid Qubā' and offers salah therein, is the reward like umrah.³

Al-Fārūq al-A'zam رضى الله عنه and Masjid Qubā'

The second Caliph of the Muslims Sayyidunā 'Umar b. al-Khaṭṭāb رضى الله عنه entered Masjid Qubā' and said:

By Allah! Offering one salah in this masjid is more beloved to me than offering one salah in Bayt al-Muqaddas followed by four more units. If this masjid was situated in some far-flung area, we would still exhaust our

¹ *Ṣaḥīḥ al-Bukharī*, vol. 1, p. 402, hadith 1,193

² *Sunan al-Tirmidhī*, vol. 1, p. 348, hadith 324

³ *Sunan Ibn Mājah*, vol. 2, p. 175, hadith 1,412

Masājid al-Madinah

camels to visit it.¹

‘Abdullāh b. ‘Umar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا and Masjid Qubā’

Sayyidunā ‘Abdullāh b. ‘Umar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا would visit Masjid Qubā’ every Saturday.²

صَلُّوا عَلَى الْحَبِيبِ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ

2. Masjid al-Faḍīkh

This masjid is situated one-kilometre eastwards from Masjid Qubā’. When the Islamic army laid siege to Banū Naḍīr, the camp of the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ was set up here, and he صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ offered salah here for six days.³ This masjid was built in remembrance of it. Some people mistakenly call it Masjid al-Shams.

صَلُّوا عَلَى الْحَبِيبِ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ

3. Khamsah (or Sab‘ah) Masājid

In the north-western side of Madinah, near the mountain of Sela, there are five masājid in close proximity to each other. In actual fact, there were previously seven masājid at this place. In

¹ *Kanz al-Ummāl*, vol. 7, p. 62, hadith 38,174

² *Saḥīḥ Muslim*, p. 724, hadith 1,399

³ *Wafā’ al-Wafā’*, vol. 2, p. 821

Arabic, سَبْعٌ means seven. Hence, this area used to be called Sab‘ah Masājid. Now only five masājid remain. In Arabic, خَمْسَةٌ means five. Hence, this area gradually became famous as Khamsah Masājid. One of these masājid is situated upon a hill, which can be accessed using the stairs that have been built; this masjid is called Masjid al-Fath. During the Battle of the Confederates, the Greatest Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ supplicated for the victory of Muslims at this very spot for three consecutive days: Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. On the third day, he صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ was given the good news of victory between the time of Zuhr and ‘Aṣr. This was such an emphatic victory that the disbelievers continuously remained suppressed/neutralised/dominated/confined after it.

Sayyidunā Jābir رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ said, “Whenever I face a difficulty, I go to Masjid al-Fath and supplicate, and my problem gets resolved.”

The names of the other six masājid besides Masjid al-Fath are as follows:

- (1) Masjid Abū Bakr رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ (It is actually Masjid ‘Alī b. Abī Ṭālib رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ).
- (2) Masjid ‘Umar b. al-Khaṭṭāb رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ.
- (3) Masjid ‘Alī رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ. In the recent past, it was known as Masjid Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ.

Masājid al-Madinah

(4) Masjid Fāṭimah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا (This masjid did not exist in the era of the Companions عَلَيْهِمُ الرِّضْوَانُ. Its history is not found in narrations. It is said that it was built after 1329 AH (1911 C.E.)

(5) Masjid Salmān al-Fārisī رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ.

(6) Masjid Abū Dharr al-Ghifārī رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ.

صَلُّوا عَلَى الْحَبِيبِ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ

4. Masjid al-Ghamāmah

When travelling from Makkah or Jeddah to Madinah, you may see a beautiful masjid on the way to al-Masjid al-Nabawī with high domes. This is Masjid al-Ghamāmah. In 2 AH, our beloved Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ offered Eid al-Fiṭr and Eid al-Aḍḥā salah for the first time at this place in an open area. Furthermore, he صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ also prayed for rain here. Immediately, clouds appeared, and it began to rain. The Arabic word for cloud is غَمَامَةٌ, hence why this masjid is called Masjid al-Ghamāmah. This was an open area. Sayyiduna ‘Umar b. ‘Abd al-‘Azīz رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ, who was the reviver of Islam in the first Hijrī century and the caliph of the Muslims, had a masjid constructed here.

صَلُّوا عَلَى الْحَبِيبِ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ

5. Masjid al-Ijābah

This masjid is one of the nine oldest masājid of Madinah. It is

located on Shāri‘ Malik Faisal (previously called Shāri‘ Sittīn), north-east of al-Baqī‘ Cemetery (on the left side of the intersection of Shāri‘ Sittīn and Shāri‘ Malik ‘Abd al-‘Azīz). Once, the Holy Prophet ﷺ offered two units of salah at this place and made three supplications; two were accepted, whereas one was prevented. The three supplications are as follow:

1. O Allah! May my Ummah not be destroyed by drought. (accepted)
2. O Allah! May my Ummah not be annihilated by drowning. (accepted)
3. O Allah! May my Ummah not fight each other. (This supplication was prevented.)¹

صَلُّوا عَلَى الْحَبِيبِ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ

6. Masjid al-Suqyā

This masjid is located near a museum within the precincts of the railway station of Madinah. It was built on the historical spot where the Greatest Prophet ﷺ supplicated for the dwellers of Madinah. The fourth Caliph of Islam Sayyidunā ‘Alī al-Murtaḍā رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ said:

¹ *Ṣaḥīḥ Muslim*, p. 1544, Hadith 2890

We departed in the company of the Messenger of Allah ﷺ. When we came near Ḥarrat al-Suqyā, which belonged to Sa‘d b. Abī Waqqāṣ, the Messenger of Allah ﷺ asked for water to perform wudu. So, he performed wudu, stood facing the Qiblah, and then said [whilst supplicating for the people of Madinah]:

“O Allah! Ibrāhīm was Your servant and friend; he supplicated for blessing for the residents of Makkah. I am Your servant and Messenger; I supplicate to You for the people of Madinah to bestow two-fold blessing in their *mudd* and *ṣā‘* [two measures] as compared to the inhabitants of Makkah.”¹

صَلُّوا عَلَى الْحَبِيبِ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ

7. Masjid al-Sajdah

This masjid is situated at a sacred place where a famous incident occurred. It is stated in the book *Jannat Mayn Lay Jaanay Walay A‘maal* (pg. 496):

Sayyiduna ‘Abd al-Raḥmān b. ‘Awf رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ has narrated that on one occasion, he followed the Beloved Prophet ﷺ when he went out. The Holy Prophet ﷺ entered a date-palm orchard and

¹ *Sunan al-Tirmidhī*, vol. 5, p. 482, hadith 3,940

prostrated so long that Sayyidunā ‘Abd al-Raḥmān b. ‘Awf رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ feared that he had passed away. Therefore, he got closer and looked carefully. The Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ lifted his head and said, “O ‘Abd al-Raḥmān! What is the matter?”

‘Abd al-Raḥmān b. ‘Awf رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ mentioned what he feared to have happened. In response, the Greatest Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ stated that Jibrīl عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام addressed him saying does it not bring him صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ happiness that Allah Almighty stated He will bestow mercy upon whoever recites ṣalāt upon him صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ, and that He will grant safety to whoever sends salaam upon him صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ.¹

In remembrance of it, Masjid al-Sajdah was built at this place. This masjid has now been constructed anew. It still exists, but with a different name: Masjid Abū Dhar.

صَلُّوا عَلَى الْحَبِيبِ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ

8. Masjid al-Dhūbāb (or Masjid al-Rāyah)

When going towards Mount Uḥud from Thaniyyat al-Wadā‘, on the left side and to the north of Madinah, there is a mountain called Dhūbāb. While returning from the Battle of Tabūk, or on

¹ *Musnad Aḥmad*, vol. 1, p. 406, hadith 1,662

Masājid al-Madinah

the occasion of the Battle of Khandaq (as reported in some narrations), the tent of the Beloved Prophet ﷺ was set up on this mountain. It is narrated that the Holy Prophet ﷺ also offered salah at Jabal Dhubāb.¹

In remembrance of this, Sayyidunā ‘Umar b. ‘Abd al-‘Azīz رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ had a masjid built on this mountain. It is called Masjid Dhubāb or Masjid al-Rāyah. In the past, it used to be called Masjid al-Qarīn and Masjid al-Zāwiyah.

صَلُّوا عَلَى الْحَبِيبِ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ

9. Masjid ‘Aynayn

This masjid was constructed on Jabal al-Rumāh, which is located opposite the door of the resting place of Sayyidunā Ḥamzah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ towards the direction of Qiblah. On the day when the battle of Uḥud took place, some archers of the Islamic army stood here. It is said that Sayyidunā Ḥamzah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ was wounded by a spear at the same place. Sayyidunā Jābir رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ has narrated that the Greatest Prophet ﷺ, along with his companions عَلَيْهِمُ الرِّضْوَانُ, offered salah there whilst armed.²

صَلُّوا عَلَى الْحَبِيبِ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ

¹ *Jadhb al-Qulūb*, pp. 136-137; *Wafā' al-Wafā'*, vol. 2, p. 875

² *Wafā' -ul-Wafā'*, vol. 2, pp. 848-849

10. Masjid Mashrabah Umm Ibrāhīm

This blessed masjid was constructed in an orchard of date-palm trees near Ḥarrah Sharqīyyah. Mashrabah means orchard, and Umm Ibrāhīm refers to Lady Māriyah Qibtīyah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا, who was the owner of the orchard. Sayyidunā Ibrāhīm رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ, who was the dear son of the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ, was born in the same orchard. It is also proven that the Greatest Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ offered salah here.¹

These days, this orchard has been converted into a graveyard. In the middle of the graveyard is a small, ancient masjid. In the courtyard of the masjid is a well which lies in a very poor condition. A historian has stated: “Whenever I managed to enter it, I found things for burial in this masjid!” Outside the boundary wall, an old-style masjid without a roof has been constructed. A researcher has declared that this is of no historical significance, as the actual masjid is situated inside the orchard.

صَلُّوا عَلَى الْحَبِيبِ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ

11. Masjid Banī Qurayzah

This masjid was situated between Masjid Faḍīkh and Mashrabah Umm Ibrāhīm near Ḥarrah Sharqīyyah, at a

¹ *Jadhb al-Qulūb*, p. 127

considerable distance from Masjid al-Shams in the east. During the siege of Banū Qurayzah, the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ selected this masjid for salah to take place in.¹ According to another narration, Masjid Banī Qurayzah was built at the site where a canopy was set up for the Beloved Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ in 5 AH (627 AD) during the battle of Banū Qurayzah. According to another narration, nearby was a lady's home where the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ offered salah. Sayyidunā 'Umar b. 'Abd al-'Azīz رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ had this home included in this masjid during its expansion.²

صَلُّوا عَلَى الْحَبِيبِ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ

12. Masjid al-Nūr

Once, Sayyidunā Usayd b. Ḥuḍayr and Sayyidunā 'Abbād b. Bishr رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا went home quite late at night after having spent time with the Greatest Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ. When they were unable to find their way due to darkness, the staff of Sayyidunā Usayd b. Ḥuḍayr رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ suddenly became luminous, and both of them continued to walk in its light. When their ways separated, the staff of Sayyidunā 'Abbād b. Bishr رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ also became luminous. Thus, both of them reached their homes using the light emitted from their staffs.³

¹ *Fatḥ al-Bārī*, vol. 8, p. 106

² *Jadhb al-Qulūb*, p. 126

³ *Musnad Imam Aḥmad*, vol. 4, p. 277, hadith 12,407

Sayyidunā ‘Umar b. ‘Abd al- ‘Azīz رَحِمَهُ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ had Masjid al-Nūr constructed where the two Companions parted, northeast of Masjid al-Nabawī, on the side of al-Baqī‘ Cemetery where Bani ‘Abd al-Ashhal resided.

صَلُّوا عَلَى الْحَبِيبِ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ

13. Masjid al-Fashḥ

There is a small masjid at the foot of Mount Uḥud towards Shi‘b al-Jirār. The renowned young warrior from the Battle of Uḥud Sayyidunā Rāfi رَحِمَهُ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ has narrated that the Greatest Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ offered a few salahs in this masjid.¹ According to al-Maṭarī, the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ offered Ḍuḥr and ‘Aṣr salah here.² Some historians are of the opinion that the wounds which the Beloved Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ received in the battle of Uḥud were washed here. Hence, it was also known as Masjid al-Ghasl. A long time ago, I [the author] عَفَى عَنِّي saw a ruin of a masjid surrounded by barbed wire at this place. Perhaps that was Masjid al-Fashḥ. This is a monument to remind us of where our Greatest Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ prostrated.

صَلُّوا عَلَى الْحَبِيبِ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ

14. Masjid Banī Ḍafar (or Masjid al-Baghlah)

There was a clan called Banī Ḍafar, which was a branch of the

¹ *Tārīkh al-Madinah al-Munawwarah li Ibn Shabah*, vol. 1, p. 57

² *Wafā' al-Wafā'*, vol. 2, p. 848

Masājid al-Madinah

Aws. They inhabited an area towards the east of al-Baqi' Cemetery in the direction of Ḥarrah Sharqiyyah. Masjid Banī Zafar was situated there. It is also called Masjid al-Baghlah. Whilst sat there on a rock, the Beloved Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ listened to the recitation of the noble Quran by Sayyidunā 'Abdullāh b. Mas'ūd رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ and wept so much that his blessed beard got wet with tears.¹

That rock was placed in the masjid as a holy relic. Devotees of the Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ would feast their eyes on it. Some historians have stated that childless women would supplicate sitting on it, resulting in them being blessed with children.² There were also some other relics here, including a stone with the impression of the hoof of the Prophet's mule that he صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ rode. Another stone had the impressions of the Prophet's صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ blessed elbow and fingers.³

صَلُّوا عَلَى الْحَبِيبِ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ

15. Masjid al-Mā'idah

Masjid al-Ma'idah was located near Masjid Banī Zafar. It is narrated that it was constructed at the place the Greatest Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ chose for *mubāhalah* with the Christians of Najrān. Moreover, it is the same place where Sayyidunā Salmān al-Fārisī

¹ *Al-Mu'jam al-Kabīr*, vol. 19, p. 243, hadith 546

² *Jadhb al-Qulūb*, p. 128

³ *Jadhb al-Qulūb*, p. 128

رضي الله عنه made a canopy for the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ by pushing wooden stakes into the ground and tying his shawl to them.

The Beloved Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ went there along with his family members. According to a historic narration, it is here that a meal was sent in five bowls from Paradise for the Greatest Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ and his family members. Hence, it is also known as the Masjid of Five Bowls. In remembrance of it, devotees of the Prophet had domes built here. In 1400 AH, I saw the ruins of this sacred site. There were no more domes there. However, with heavy hearts, visiting and gaining blessings from the atmosphere of that place are still a great honour for devotees. Nonetheless, it is still a great honour to immerse yourself in love for the Greatest Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ by visiting and beholding this place.

صَلُّوا عَلَى الْحَبِيبِ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ

16. Masjid Banī Ḥarām

Sayyidunā ‘Umar b. ‘Abd al-‘Azīz رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ—a true lover of the Beloved Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ—had this masjid built at the site where the house of Sayyidunā Jābir b. ‘Abdullāh رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ was located. Here, three miracles of the Greatest Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ occurred:

Masājid al-Madinah

1. The meat of one goat sufficed for a large number of Companions عَلَيْهِ الرِّضْوَانُ who ate to their fill. (According to one narration, they were 1500 in number).
2. The Greatest Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ placed his blessed hand on the bones and recited something, which brought the goat back to life.
3. The deceased children of Sayyidunā Jābir رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ rose from the dead by virtue of the Beloved Prophet's صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ supplication.

(The details of these faith-enhancing parables can be read on pages 228-231 in volume 1 of *Faizan-e-Sunnat*.)

The Greatest Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ also offered one salah in this blessed house. This sacred masjid is situated near the foot of Saif Mountain in the area called Al-Sih, which is on the right side of the road leading from al-Masjid al-Nabawī to Khamsah Masājid. In 1409 AH, a splendid masjid was built on the foundations of the ancient masjid, but foreign hajj and umrah pilgrims often remain deprived of beholding it because it is difficult to find the masjid inside this populated area.

صَلُّوا عَلَى الْحَبِيبِ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ

17. Masjid al-Shaykhayn

When going from al-Masjid al-Nabawī to the blessed resting place of Sayyidunā Ḥamzah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ, one can behold this masjid from a distance on the left side.

Many events occurred here, some of which are mentioned below:

1. Whilst going to the battle of Uḥud, the Greatest Prophet ﷺ first stopped here and spent some part of the night here.
2. The Holy Prophet ﷺ offered one or two salahs here.
3. At the same place, the Beloved Prophet ﷺ put on his armour and carried his weapons.
4. This is the place where preparations for the battle were overseen, the warriors were chosen, and many children were sent back.
5. At the same place, Sayyidunā Rāfi‘ رضي الله عنه, who was still a child, stood on his toes to appear old, and the Holy Prophet ﷺ granted him permission. Seeing this, another child called Samurah b. Jundub رضي الله عنه asserted that he was stronger than Rāfi‘. So, a wrestling match unfolded between both of them, and Samurah won; thus, obtaining permission to go with them.

This masjid is called Masjid al-Shaykhayn because there were two forts here. One was owned by an old blind Jewish man, and the other by an old blind Jewish woman. In the Arabic language, ‘shaykh’ means an old person. Hence, this area was known as Shaykhayn because of those two old people. This masjid has other names as well: (i) Masjid al-Dir‘ (ii) Masjid al-Badā’i‘ (iii)

Masājid al-Madinah

Masjid ‘Adawī. This masjid has now been reconstructed in a modern style by the Awqāf of Madinah and has been named Masjid al-Khayr.

صَلُّوا عَلَى الْحَبِيبِ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ

18. Masjid al-Mustarāḥ

This masjid is situated on the roadside towards Mount Uḥud at a short distance from Masjid al-Shaykhayn. In the early days of Islam, it used to be called Masjid Banī Hārithah as the Banī Hārithah clan (from the Aws tribe) lived there. According to a narration, a Companion (al-Ḥārith b. Sa‘īd b. ‘Ubayd al-Ḥārithī رضي الله عنه) has said that the Beloved Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ offered salah in Masjid Banī Hārithah.¹

The Greatest Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ rested here for a short while on his return from the Battle of Uḥud. Therefore, it is called Masjid al-Mustarāḥ. Nowadays, a splendid masjid has been built here.

صَلُّوا عَلَى الْحَبِيبِ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ

¹ *Wafā' al-Wafā'*, vol. 2, p. 865

19. Masjid al-Misbah or Masjid Banī Unayf

Opposite Masjid Qubā' is a service road with a populated area nearby. Only a very short distance away from **مُسْتَوْدَعَاتُ الْعَسَانِ**, inside the populated area, there were the walls of an unroofed masjid in poor condition with heaps of debris around it. This is Masjid al-Muṣabbiḥ. (Allah Almighty knows what the present condition of the masjid is.) The people of the tribe Banī Unayf lived here. This is the place where the Companions **عَلَيْهِمُ الرِّضْوَانُ** would wait for the Beloved Prophet **صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ** to arrive from Makkah. At last, their wish was fulfilled, and the Greatest Prophet **صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ** migrated to Madinah. This is the place where the Messenger of Allah **صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ** offered the first Fajr salah after the migration.

صَلُّوا عَلَى الْحَبِيبِ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ

20. Masjid Banī Zurayq

Having embraced Islam on the occasion of the first oath of allegiance that took place at al-‘Aqabah, Sayyidunā Rāfi‘ b. Mālīk al-Zurayq **رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ** constructed this masjid even before the Greatest Prophet **صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ** arrived in Madinah. Believers would offer salah there and recite the part of the noble Quran that was revealed until then and taught to Sayyidunā Rāfi‘ b.

Masājīd al-Madinah

Mālīk al-Zuraqī رضي الله عنه by the Holy Prophet صلى الله عليه وآله وسلم. He صلى الله عليه وآله وسلم entered this masjid.¹

Masjid Banī Zurayq was located somewhere between Masjid al-Ghamāmah and the present court. Devotees should behold this area with good intentions, thereby gaining blessings.

صَلُّوا عَلَى الْحَبِيبِ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ

21. Masjid Katībah

The first Anṣārī companion of Madinah, Sayyiduna Rāfi‘ b. Mālīk al-Zuraqī رضي الله عنه, was martyred in the battle of Uḥūd. He رضي الله عنه was laid to rest in his house. Later on, his family members had a masjid constructed on the site of the house whereby his resting place was located in the courtyard. The Sanūsī Sufī spiritual order was initiated by his progeny. The Ottomans had temporary military barracks built near this masjid. In Arabic, كَتَيْبَه means battalion or corps. Hence, the area was called ‘Katībah’, and the masjid became known as Masjid al-Katībah. This masjid, with its ancient minaret, existed until a few years prior to the time of this writing. Salah also used to take place five times a day.

صَلُّوا عَلَى الْحَبِيبِ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ

¹ *Wafā' al-Wafā'*, vol. 2, p. 857

22. Masjid Banī Dīnār

After the migration, Sayyidunā Abū Bakr al-Ṣiddīq رضي الله عنه married a woman from the family of the Banī Dīnār b. al-Najjār in Madinah. Once, he invited the Greatest Prophet صلى الله عليه واله وسلم to come to his home and offer salah there. His request was granted, and so the Holy Prophet صلى الله عليه واله وسلم went there and offered salah.¹

In remembrance of it, Sayyidunā ‘Umar b. ‘Abd al-‘Azīz رحمته الله عليه had Masjid Banī Dīnār constructed there. Later on, the area was inhabited by washermen. Laundries operated there, and so the area became famous as Ghassālīn, which led to the masjid being referred to as Masjid al-Ghassālīn. Nowadays, this masjid is called Masjid al-Mughaysalah.

The new location of this masjid is located approximately half a kilometre inside the residential area behind Madrasah ‘Askariyyah, Maḥallat al-Māliḥah. A large masjid with modern facilities has been built near this sacred historical masjid, diverting people’s attention from it; its true value is being forgotten.

صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَى الْحَبِيبِ

¹ *Wafā' al-Wafā*, vol. 2, p. 866

23. Masjid al-Mīnāratayn

Sayyidunā Ḥarām b. Sa‘d Bin Muḥayyiṣah رضى الله عنه has narrated that the Greatest Prophet صلى الله عليه وآله وسلم offered salah at this place.¹

In remembrance of it, devotees of the Messenger built Masjid al-Mīnāratayn at the same location. If you go towards the valley of ‘Aqīq from al-Masjid al-Nabawī following Shāri‘ ‘Anbariyyah (formerly called Shāri‘ Makkah), after you have travelled about half a kilometre, you will see a petrol station. Further ahead at a short distance is an open plain on the right side where a very large masjid has now been built. This masjid is referred to as Masjid al-Mīnāratayn.

Dead goat

The Beloved Prophet صلى الله عليه وآله وسلم was once passing through the region of Masjid al-Mīnāratayn along with his Companions عَلَيْهِمُ الرِّضْوَان. On the way, the Messenger of Allah صلى الله عليه وآله وسلم saw a dead goat with a foul smell emanating from it. The Companions عَلَيْهِمُ الرِّضْوَان covered their noses using cloths. The Greatest Prophet صلى الله عليه وآله وسلم said, “What effect do you see this goat having on its owner?”

They replied, “O Messenger of Allah صلى الله عليه وآله وسلم, what effect can it have?”

¹ *Wafā' al-Wafā*, vol. 2, pp. 878-879

The Holy Prophet ﷺ responded, “This world is lowlier to Allah Almighty than this goat is to its owner.”¹

صَلُّوا عَلَى الْحَبِيبِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ

24. Masjid al-Jumu‘ah

This masjid is situated on the right side of the route when travelling from Masjid Qubā' to al-Masjid al-Nabawī. During the migration, after visiting Qubā', the Greatest Prophet ﷺ and his Companions عَلَيْهِمُ الرِّضْوَانُ set out for Madinah. When they reached the area of Bani Sālim, the locals requested them to stop there for a while. Their request was accepted. Meanwhile, the time of Jumu‘ah salah started, so the Holy Prophet ﷺ and his Companions عَلَيْهِمُ الرِّضْوَانُ offered the first Jumu‘ah salah here in congregation. A masjid has been built at the place where this salah was offered.

صَلُّوا عَلَى الْحَبِيبِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ

25. Masjid al-Mu‘arrās

This masjid was situated towards the Qiblah-direction of Dhū al-Ḥulayfah, the *mīqāt* for the dwellers of Madinah. It is here that the Beloved Prophet ﷺ spent a night and rested

¹ *Wafā' al-Wafā*, vol. 2, p. 878

Masājid al-Madinah

after he ﷺ returned from Makkah. This masjid can no longer be seen.

صَلُّوا عَلَيَّ الْحَبِيبِ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيَّ مُحَمَّدٍ

26. Masjid Dhū al-Ḥulayfah

This masjid is situated south-west of al-Masjid al-Nabawī at a distance of approximately nine kilometres. These days, this place is known as Bīr ‘Alī or Abyār ‘Alī, and it is the miqāt for the dwellers of Madinah. The old name of Masjid Dhū al-Ḥulayfah is Masjid al-Shajarah. Sayyidunā ‘Abdullāh b. ‘Umar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا has narrated that the Greatest Prophet ﷺ would go out of Madinah taking the route of al-Shajarah and would enter Madinah taking the route of al-Mu‘arras. When going to Makkah, he ﷺ would offer salah in Masjid al-Shajarah, and upon his return, he ﷺ would offer salah in Dhū al-Ḥulayfah in the middle of the valley. The Beloved Prophet ﷺ would stay there the whole night until morning.¹

Sayyidunā ‘Abdullāh b. ‘Umar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا stated that the Greatest Prophet ﷺ spent a night in Dhū al-Ḥulayfah and offered salah in its masjid.²

¹ *Ṣaḥīḥ al-Bukhari*, vol. 1, p. 516, hadith 1,533

² *Ṣaḥīḥ Muslim*, p. 607, Hadith 1188

When the Beloved Prophet ﷺ set out for Ḥajjat al-Wadā‘ and reached Dhū al-Ḥulayfah, he ﷺ offered two units of salah there in the masjid.¹ Now, a splendid masjid named Masjid Dhū al-Ḥulayfah has been built there.

صَلُّوا عَلَى الْحَبِيبِ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ

27. Masjid al-Qiblatayn

This masjid is located near the plain of al-‘Arṣah in the valley of ‘Aqīq’ in al-Ḥarrat al-Wabarah (al-Ḥarrat al-Gharbiyyah). The Five Masājid are also situated nearby. If travelling from Madinah, Bi’r al-Rūmah (the well of Sayyidunā ‘Uthmān رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ) is located towards the right side of this masjid. The Greatest Prophet ﷺ offered Ḍuhr salah here. It was previously known as Masjid Banī Sulaym because it was inhabited by the Banū Sulaym. On Saturday 15 Rajab 2 AH (January 624 CE)—16 months after the migration—the Greatest Prophet ﷺ had completed just two units of the Ḍuhr salah when the command to change the Qiblah was given. The remaining two units were offered facing the Kaaba. Hence, the masjid became famously known as Masjid al-Qiblatayn (the Masjid of two Qiblahs).

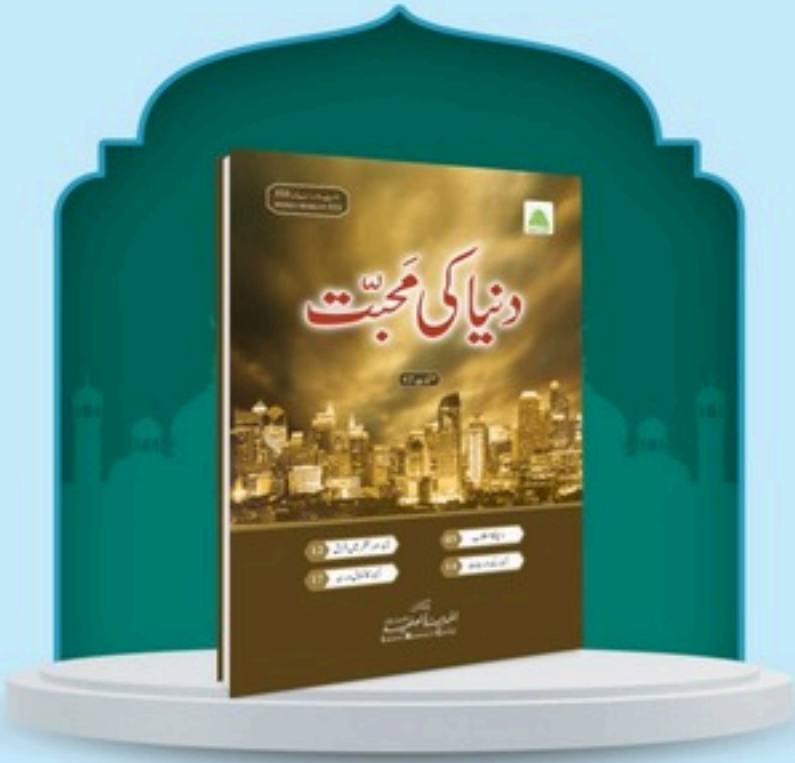
In remembrance of it, devotees of the Prophet marked the Qiblah sign on the wall towards Bayt al-Muqaddas and

¹ *Tārīkh al-Madinah al-Munawwarah*, pp. 501-502

Masājid al-Madinah

inscribed upon it the blessed verse on the changing of the Qiblah. Pilgrims used to touch this mark to gain blessings. That wall has now been removed, and the image of a prayer mat has been inscribed on the wall of the main door, indicating the direction of the first Qiblah.

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