

Weekly Booklet

An episode from Ameer Ahl al-Sunnah's book
130 Parables of Devotees of Rasool

Masjids of Mecca



11 places the Prophet ﷺ offered salah in Masjid al-Harām

The home of Lady Khadijat al-Kubrā رضي الله عنها

The Beloved's birthplace

Resting place of Lady Maymūna رضي الله عنها

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مکہ مکرمہ کی مساجد

Masjids of Mecca

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Masjids of Mecca



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

Supplication for reading this book

Recite the following supplication before you read a religious book or begin an Islamic lesson; you will remember whatever you study **ان شاء الله**.

اللَّهُمَّ افْتَحْ عَلَيْنَا حِكْمَتَكَ وَأَنْشُرْ
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 Prophet **صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ** once before and after.

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أَلْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ وَالصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَى خَاتَمِ النَّبِيِّينَ
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Masjids of Mecca¹

Attar's prayer

O Allah! Whoever reads or listens to the **19** page booklet *Masjids of Mecca*; grant them the honour of performing ḥajj and 'umrah. Also, bestow upon their parents and family entry into Jannat al-Firdaws without accountability.

أَمِيرُنْ بِجَاهِ خَاتَمِ النَّبِيِّينَ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ

The excellences of sending ṣalāt upon the Prophet ﷺ

The final Prophet صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ declared:

Whoever sends ṣalāt upon me once has ten mercies sent upon them by Allah.

Whoever sends ṣalāt upon me ten times has Allah send a hundred mercies upon them.

Whoever sends ṣalāt upon me a hundred times; Allah

¹ This subject matter has been extracted from the Amir of Ahl al-Sunnah's book, 130 Parables of Devotees of Rasool, pp. 180-188

Masjids of Mecca

will write between their eyes that they are free from hypocrisy and the Fire of Hell, and He will place them among the martyrs on the Day of Judgement.¹

صَلُّوا عَلَى الْحَبِيبِ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ

Masjid al-Ḥarām

The most well-known masjid of Mecca is Masjid al-Ḥarām, where the Ka'ba is located. As stated in many hadith, offering one salah in Masjid al-Ḥarām is like offering 100,000 in any other masjid. It has been mentioned many times in the Quran. For example:

سُبْحَانَ الَّذِي أَمْرِي بِعَبْدِهِ لَيْلًا مِّنَ الْمَسْجِدِ الْحَرَامِ إِلَى الْمَسْجِدِ الْأَقْصَا

*Pure is He who took His chosen one during part of the night from
Al-Masjid Al-Ḥarām to Al-Masjid Al-Aqṣā²*

Resting places of 70 prophets in Masjid al-Ḥarām

Imam Aḥmad Razā Khān رَحْمَةُ اللهِ عَلَيْهِ writes on pages 303 to 304 of volume 7 of *Fatāwā Riḍāwiyya*:

¹ Al-Mu'jam al-Awsaṭ: Hadith 2735

² Al-Quran, Banī Isra'īl, verse 1; translation from Kanz al-'Irfān

There is no harm in constructing a masjid near a prophet or saint and offering salah near their resting place, without these two intentions (i.e., neither intending honouring of the grave through salah, nor of facing towards the grave). Rather, one should hope to receive their aid and to attain perfection in worship through the blessings of their proximity.

As narrations explain, that the resting place of Prophet Ismā'il عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام is in the Ḥaṭīm beneath Mizāb al-Raḥma, and there are the graves of 70 prophets عَلَيْهِمُ الصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَام in the Ḥaṭīm between the Black Stone and the Zamzam well. Yet, nobody has ever prevented people from offering salah there.¹

11 places the Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ offered salah in Masjid al-Ḥarām

- (1) Inside the Ka'ba.
- (2) Behind Maqām Ibrāhīm.
- (3) At the edge of the Maṭāf in line with the Black Stone.
- (4) Between the Ḥaṭīm and the door of the Ka'ba, near Rukn al-'Irāqī.

¹ Lama'āt al-Tanqīh, vol. 3, p. 52

Masjids of Mecca

(5) Maqām Ḥufra, located at the base of the wall of the Ka‘ba, between the door and the Ḥaṭīm. This is also known as Maqām Imāmat Jibrā‘īl.

Angel Jibrā‘īl عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام had the honour of leading the Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ in five salah here. At this sacred place, Prophet Ibrāhīm عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام mixed building materials during the construction of the Ka‘ba.

(6) Whilst facing the door of the Ka‘ba (offering salah before the door of the Ka‘ba is superior to all other sides)¹

(7) While facing Mīzāb al-Raḥma (it is said that the Prophet’s blessed face faces this direction, from his sanctified resting place).

(8) In the entire Ḥaṭīm, particularly beneath Mīzāb al-Raḥma.

(9) Between Rukn al-Aswad and al-Rukn al-Yamānī

(10) Near al-Rukn al-Shāmī, where Bāb al-‘Umrah would be behind him. This could either be inside the Ḥaṭīm or outside.

(11) The place where Prophet Ādam عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام offered salah, which is either to the right or left of Rukn al-Yamānī. The most apparent opinion specifies this to be at the Mustajār.²

¹ It is said Pakistan and India are in the direction of the Ka‘ba’s door.

² Kitāb al-Ḥajj, p. 274

صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ صَلُّوا عَلَى الْحَبِيبِ

Masjid al-Jinn

This is located near Jannat al-Ma'la. It is here that a group of jinn heard the Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ reciting the Quran in Fajr salah and then accepted Islam.

An aged jinn

Sahl b. 'Abdullāh رَحْمَةُ اللهِ عَلَيْهِ once saw an aged jinn wearing beautiful and expensive clothes, offering salah in the direction of the Ka'ba. When it finished, he greeted the jinn with salam. It replied to his greeting and explained:

Are you amazed at this clothing? It has been in my possession for 700 years. It is in this garment that I saw Prophet 'Īsā عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام and the Prophet Muhammad صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ. I am also from the group of jinn regarding whom Sūrat al-Jinn was revealed.¹

صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ صَلُّوا عَلَى الْحَبِيبِ

Masjid al-Rāyah

¹ Šafwat al-Šafwa, vol. 4, p. 357; Balad al-Amīn, p. 128

Masjids of Mecca

This is near Masjid al-Jinn, towards the latter's right side. In Arabic, *rāya* means flag. This is the historical place where the Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ planted his flag during the Conquest of Makkah.

صَلُّوا عَلَى الْحَبِيبِ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ

Masjid al-Khayf

This is in Mina. In his farewell ḥajj, the Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ offered salah here. He also explained:

صَلَّى فِي مَسْجِدِ الْخَيْفِ سَبْعُونَ نَبِيًّا

70 prophets offered salah in Masjid al-Khayf.¹

In another hadith:

فِي مَسْجِدِ الْخَيْفِ قَبْرِ سَبْعِينَ نَبِيًّا

The graves of 70 prophets are in Masjid al-Khayf.²

This masjid has been expanded vastly, and the graves cannot be seen. Those who go here should visit with utmost devotion and respect.

One should present their salam to the prophets عَلَيْهِمُ السَّلَامُ and the salām with these words: اَلسَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ يَا اَنْبِيَاءَ اللهِ وَرَحْمَةُ اللهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ.

¹ Al-Mu'jam al-Awsaṭ: Hadith 5407

² Al-Mu'jam al-Kabīr: Hadith 13525

One should then convey reward to their souls and supplicate.

صَلُّوا عَلَى الْحَبِيبِ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ

Masjid al-Ji‘rāna

This masjid is located approximately 26 km from Mecca in the direction of Taif. One should tie the iḥrām of ‘umrah from here too, as the Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ did so here after returning from conquering Taif, following the Conquest of Mecca.

Yūsuf b. Māhak رَحْمَةُ اللهِ عَلَيْهِ mentions: “300 prophets tied the iḥrām of ‘umrah at Masjid al-Ji‘rāna. The Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ planted his staff at al-Ji‘rāna, causing a stream of the most cold and sweet water to spring forth.”¹

It is famously said there is a well there. Ibn ‘Abbās رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا recalls:

The Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ stopped here on his way back from Taif and distributed goods acquired from war.

On the 28th of Shawwāl, he tied the iḥrām of ‘umrah there.²

¹ Balad al-Amīn, p. 221; Akhbār Makka, vol. 5, pp. 62-69

² Balad al-Amīn, pp. 220-221

Masjids of Mecca

This place is named after a woman of the Quraysh who had the title Ji‘rāna.¹

This is an exceedingly beautiful location. Shaykh ‘Abd al-Ḥaqq al-Dihlawī رَحْمَةُ اللهِ عَلَيْهِ writes in *Akhhbār al-Akhyār*:

My shaykh, ‘Abd al-Wahhāb Muttaqī, impressed upon me that, “If you have the opportunity, you should enter the iḥrām of ‘umrah at Ji‘rāna. Such is its blessings, that in just a small part of the night, I saw the Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ in my dream more than a hundred times
الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ عَلَى إِحْسَانِهِ.”

It was the practice of Shaykh ‘Abd al-Wahhāb Muttaqī to fast and then walk to Ji‘rāna, to enter the iḥrām of ‘umrah.²

صَلُّوا عَلَى الْحَبِيبِ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ

Masjid al-Tan‘īm

This grand masjid is located around 7 kilometres from Masjid al-Ḥarām, outside the Ḥaram boundaries It is also known as Masjid ‘Āisha. Many fortunate pilgrims tie their ‘umrah iḥrāms here.

¹ Ibid, p.127

² Akhhbār al-Akhyār, p. 278 (summarized)

In the 9th year after hijra, when the Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ set out for ḥajj, Lady ‘Āisha رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا accompanied him. Due to experiencing her monthly cycle, she was unable to complete her ṭawāf. When the Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ arrived and found her sad, he declared, “O ‘Āisha! Do not worry. This is something that has been decreed for the daughters of Ādam (i.e. women).”

The Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ then instructed her brother, ‘Abd al-Raḥmān b. Abī Bakr رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا, “Take ‘Āisha to enter iḥrām at Tan‘īm and then perform ‘umrah.”¹

The graves of Abū Lahab and his wife

Ibn Jubayr writes the following in his travel log:

At some distance from Tan‘īm, the graves of Abū Lahab and his wife Umm Jamīl are found.

Their graves have piles of stones upon them, as people still come here to stone them.²

It is not known today whether these graves can still be seen; perhaps they have sunk into the earth or are buried under some building. In any case, these are not places to be visited, they have only been mentioned here for us to take heed.

Construction of Masjid al-Tan‘īm

¹ Ṣaḥīḥ al-Bukhārī: hadith 317; Balad al-Amīn, p. 138

² Balad al-Amīn, p. 138; Tarīkh Makka, p. 445

Masjids of Mecca

Muhammad b. ‘Alī al-Shāfi‘ī رَحْمَةُ اللهِ عَلَيْهِ was the first person to build a masjid in this historic area of Tan‘īm. Abū al-‘Abbās, the amīr of Mecca, then had a dome constructed. Sometime later, an elderly woman had a beautiful masjid built.¹

صَلُّوا عَلَى الْحَبِيبِ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ

Masjid al-Namira

This is located on the west side of Arafa. It is also known as Masjid ‘Arafa and Masjid Ibrāhīm.

صَلُّوا عَلَى الْحَبِيبِ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ

Masjid Dhī Ṭuwā

This is located on the path when travelling from Masjid al-Ḥarām towards Tan‘īm. The Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ spent a night in this blessed masjid on his journey to ‘umrah or ḥajj. Following this example, ‘Abdullāh b. ‘Umar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ did the same during his travels.²

صَلُّوا عَلَى الْحَبِيبِ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ

Masjid al-Kabsh

¹ Balad al-Amīn, pp. 138-139

² Balad al-Amīn, p. 143; Ṣaḥīḥ al-Bukhārī, vol. 1, p. 236

Masjid al-Kabsh is parallel to Mount Thabīr. This is where Prophet Ibrāhīm was addressed:

قَدْ صَدَّقْتَ الرُّءْيَا إِنَّا كَذَلِكَ نَجْزِي الْمُحْسِنِينَ ﴿١٠٥﴾

*You have certainly fulfilled the dream; thus We reward the virtuous.*¹⁻²

It is said this is where Prophet Ismā'īl was made to lay down to be sacrificed, and where the ram sent from Paradise was sacrificed instead. It is a place where supplications are accepted, but it is not possible to visit the masjid now. When travelling from Mecca, this masjid can be found around 70 to 80 steps towards the right side of al-Jamarat al-‘Aqaba.

صَلُّوا عَلَى الْحَبِيبِ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ

Cave of Mursalāt

The cave of Mursalāt is situated on a mountain to the north of Masjid al-Khayf in Mina. This mountain will be on one's right when travelling from Arafat to Mina. Sūrat al-Mursalāt was revealed to the Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ here.

It is mentioned that when the Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ entered this cave, his blessed head touched a rock above him. This

¹ Al-Quran, Al-Şaffāt, verse 105; translation from Kanz al-‘Irfān

² Balad al-Amīn, p. 144

caused the rock to become soft and left an imprint of his blessed head upon it. To gain blessings, devotees place their own heads on this holy imprint.¹

صَلُّوا عَلَی الْحَبِیْبِ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَی مُحَمَّدٍ

The Beloved's birthplace

Shaykh Quṭb al-Dīn رَحْمَةُ اللهِ عَلَيْهِ writes: “Supplications are accepted at the birthplace of the Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ.”²

An easy way of locating this is to exit any of the doors near Marwa. You will see a large area that has been designated for worshippers. On the far side of this area, one will see this hallowed place. إِنَّ شَأَةَ اللهُ. One will be able to see it from a distance. Hārūn al-Rashīd's mother رَحْمَةُ اللهُ عَلَيْهَا had a masjid built here. Nowadays, a library is situated in this blessed place with a board that reads, “Maktaba Makka al-Mukarrama”

Mount Abū Qubays

This is the world's first mountain. It is outside Masjid al-Ḥarām, near Safa and Marwa. Supplications are accepted on this mountain, and the people of Mecca would make supplications upon it during times of drought.

¹ Balad al-Amīn, p. 215; Kitāb al-Ḥajj, p. 297

² Balad al-Amīn, p. 201

It is mentioned in hadith that the Black Stone descended from Paradise upon this mountain.¹

It is also referred to as “al-Amīn”, as the Black Stone remained protected here during the Flood of Nūḥ. According to one narration, when Prophet Ibrāhīm عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام was constructing the Ka’ba, this mountain called out to him, saying, “The Black Stone is here.”²

It is narrated our Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ split the moon in half whilst on this mountain.

As Mecca is surrounded by mountains, people would go out to sight the moon on this mountain. As the moon of the first (second and third) night is known as *hilāl*, Masjid al-Hilāl was constructed here as a reminder. Some refer to this as Masjid Bilāl رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ.

وَاللَّهُ وَرَسُولُهُ أَحَقُّ

Today, a royal palace can be found here, and the masjid can no longer be visited. During the ḥajj season in 1409 AH, explosions took place this palace, which resulted in the martyrdom of many pilgrims and lead to strict security measures. To protect the

¹ Al-Targhīb wa al-Tarhib: Hadith 20

² Balad al-Amīn, p. 204

Masjids of Mecca

palace, wudu areas that were built in the tunnels of this mountain were also removed.

According to one opinion, Prophet Ādam عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام is buried in the cave of Kanz, which is located on this Mount Abū Qubays. Another reliable narration suggests that he is buried in Masjid al-Khayf, which is in Mina. وَاللَّهُ أَعْلَمُ وَرَسُولُهُ أَعْلَمُ

صَلُّوا عَلَيَّ الْحَبِيبِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيَّ مُحَمَّدٍ

The home of Lady Khadija al-Kubrā رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا

As long as the Prophet صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ lived in Mecca, he stayed in this blessed home. Except for Ibrāhīm رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ, all his children were born here.

Angel Jibrā'il visited the Prophet صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ here many times. Revelation also came to the Prophet صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ on numerous occasions here. After Masjid al-Ḥarām, there is no place more superior to this in Mecca.

After exiting Bāb al-Marwa near Mount Marwa, with eyes full of regret, one can look towards the left at the area where this home was once situated.

صَلُّوا عَلَيَّ الْحَبِيبِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيَّ مُحَمَّدٍ

The Cave of Mount Thawr

This is located on Mount Thawr, around 4 km towards the right side of Mecca, towards Masfalah. This blessed cave has been referenced in the Quran. During hijra, the Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ spent three nights in this cave with his dearest Companion, Abū Bakr al-Ṣiddīq رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ.

When enemies came to the opening of the cave in search of them, Abū Bakr al-Ṣiddīq was saddened and said, “O Messenger of Allah! Enemies have come so close, that if they were to look towards their feet, they will see us.”

Consoling him, the Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ said:

لَا تَحْزَنَنَّ إِنَّ اللَّهَ مَعَنَا

“Do not grieve, indeed Allah is with us.”¹

It was on this same Mount Thawr that Qābīl martyred Hābīl رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ.

صَلُّوا عَلَيَّ الْحَبِيبِ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيَّ مُحَمَّدٍ

The Cave of Ḥirā

Before announcing his prophethood, the Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ would spend time here in thought and contemplation. It is in

¹ Al-Quran, al-Tawba, verse 40; translation from Kanz al-‘Irfān

Masjids of Mecca

the direction of the qibla. The first revelation also came to the Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ in this cave, which were five verses from **مَا لَمْ يَعْلَمْ** to **إِقْرَأْ بِاسْمِ رَبِّكَ الَّذِي خَلَقَ**. This cave is situated on Mount Ḥirā, which is towards the East, around 3 miles from Masjid al-Ḥarām. It is also known as Mount Nūr (Jabal Nūr).

The cave of Ḥirā is superior to the cave of Thawr. The reason for this is that the latter was honoured to kiss the blessed feet of the Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ for 3 nights, whereas the former was granted the honour of being blessed with the Prophet's presence for a longer time.

صَلُّوا عَلَى الْحَبِيبِ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ

Dār al-Arqam

Dār al-Arqam was located near Mount Safā. When the threats of the disbelievers grew in severity, it was here the Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ concealed himself. Many Companions accepted Islam here. For example. Sayyid al-Shuhadā, Ḥamza, and the 2nd Caliph of Islam, ‘Umar b. al-Khaṭṭāb رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا.

The 64th verse of Sūrat al-Anfāl was revealed here:

يَا أَيُّهَا النَّبِيُّ حَسْبُكَ اللَّهُ وَمَنِ اتَّبَعَكَ مِنَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ

Hārūn al-Rashīd's mother had a masjid built here. Over the years, many caliphs decorated it further. This has now been made part of expansions and no sign of it remains.

صَلُّوا عَلَى الْحَبِيبِ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ

Masfala

This is a historical area. This is where Prophet Ibrāhīm once lived. The Companions Abū Bakr, ‘Umar al-Fārūq, and Amīr Ḥamza رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمْ also resided here. This faces the Mustajār.

صَلُّوا عَلَى الْحَبِيبِ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ

Jannat al-Ma‘lā

After Jannat al-Baqī‘, Jannat al-Ma‘lā is the most superior graveyard in the world. Lady Khadija, ‘Abdullāh b. ‘Umar, and many other Companions, Tābi‘īn, and saints are buried here. Their mausoleums and domes have been removed, and paths have been constructed over them. One should not enter and should instead give salam from outside the graveyard in these words:

السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ يَا أَهْلَ الدِّيَارِ مِنَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ وَالْمُسْلِمِينَ وَإِنَّا إِن شَاءَ اللهُ بِكُمْ لَاحْفُوظُونَ نَسْتَعِينُ اللهُ
لَنَا وَكُمُ الْعَافِيَةَ

Masjids of Mecca

Peace be upon you, O believers and Muslims who reside within these graves. **إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ**. We are to meet you. We ask Allah to grant us and you well-being.

Make supplication for your own forgiveness, that of your parents, and the entire Umma. Convey reward to the souls of those in Jannat al-Ma'la. Supplications are accepted here.

صَلِّ اللَّهُ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ صَلُّوا عَلَى الْحَبِيبِ

Resting place of Lady Maymūna

The Prophet **صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ** married Lady Maymūna **رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا** whilst in the state of iḥrām. It is found in Sarif, which is near Nawāriya on Medina Road. Although her resting place is outside Mecca, one can easily visit if they wish. Whilst hoping for blessings and mercy, we will speak about the mausoleum of Lady Maymūna.

After passing Tan'īm, i.e. Masjid 'Ā'ishah, on Medina Road, around 17 kilometres from Masjid al-Ḥarām, the final stop is Nawāriya. Disembark here, turn around, and start walking back down the road towards Mecca. After walking for around 10 or 15 minutes, you will come across a police checkpoint and a point for ḥajj pilgrims to stop at. In the same direction, a little distance ahead of this you will see structure comprising four walls. It is here where the Mother of the Believers, Lady Maymūna is buried.

Her resting place is situated in the middle of the road. People mention that when this road was being constructed, many attempts were made to remove this blessed grave, but the tractor would overturn each time. In the end, four walls were built around it. May salutations be upon this miracle of our beloved mother.

A miracle

The following is an account of a person from the days when the physical door of Lady Maymūna's blessed mausoleum would remain open for visitors:

At midnight, we arrived at Sarif, which is situated on the road from Mecca to Medina. This is where the resting place of Lady Maymūna is found. By coincidence, I had not eaten anything that day, and due to my intense hunger, I had no energy left. I tried hard to find some bread to eat but was unable.

In a state of desperation, I entered the sacred chamber. Standing before the resting place, I gave salam, recited Sūrat al-Fātiḥa and Sūrat al-Ikhlāṣ and sent the reward to her soul. I then pleaded, "O beloved mother! I am your guest. Grant me something to eat and do not deprive me of your generous bounty."

I then sat down, when two bunches of grapes suddenly appeared in my hand from the Absolute Provider, Allah. The astonishing thing was that it was winter, and fresh

grapes were not available anywhere. I was left amazed. I ate one bunch in the mausoleum itself, and then after I exited, I distributed the remaining among my friends.¹

صَلُّوا عَلَی الْحَبِیْبِ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَی مُحَمَّدٍ

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¹ Makhzan-i-Ahmadī, p. 99

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