

Routes Sample:

Title:

Ziyārah Route One – Brief (One Hour Twenty Minutes)

Content:

This route has been designed for those pilgrims who have previously toured the historical landmarks of Madīnah. It is a short route covering the main areas a pilgrim may want to revisit.

The main landmarks on this route include:

1. Masjid Qubā'
2. Garden of Salmān al-Fārisī
3. Masjid al-Mināratayn
4. Masjid al-Qiblatayn
5. Masājid as-Sab'ah
6. Uḥud Mountain

Note – Some of the above sites have other significant historical landmarks at walking distance:

1. Masjid Qubā' – you can visit: 'Adhq Well, Arīs/Khātām Well, Sa'd ibn Khaythamah House, Kulthūm ibn al-Hidm House, and the *mihrāb* of the Prophet g in Qubā'
1. Garden of Salmān al-Fārisī – you can visit: Faqīr Well and 'Ihn Well
2. Masjid al-Mināratayn – you can visit: Masjid as-Suqyā, Suqyā Well, Abū 'Inabah Well and Hījāz Railway
3. Masājid as-Sab'ah – you can visit: the six mosques within the complex and the Khandaq Cemetery
4. Uḥud Mountain – you can visit: Mount 'Aynayn, Uḥud Cemetery, Masjid al-Fash, and Uḥud Cave
5. Masjid al-Qiblatayn – you can visit: The Banū Salimah Neighbourhood and Qiblatayn Cemetery

Link:

<https://turath.co.uk/123>

Sample Place:

Title:

Homes of Abū Bakr ḥ

Content:

Abū Bakr aṣ-Ṣiddīq ḥ^[1], the first to accept Islam, one of the Ten Promised Paradise, endowed with the title 'The Truthful', was the first Caliph of Islam. Abū Bakr ḥ had two homes near the Masjid, one to the West of the Masjid, close to where the *mimbar* is today and the second to the East. The Western house overlooked the Baqī' alley and was approximately five cubits from the homes of 'Uthmān ḥ. It was in this very home where Abū Bakr ḥ passed away, as Ibn Sa'd r narrates that 'Ā'ishah i said, "*Her father fell ill (the illness in which he passed away) in the house which was allocated for him by the Prophet g which was in front of the home of 'Uthmān ḥ.*"^[2] Today the Western house is partly outside door number 38, and most of it is inside the second Saudi expansion.

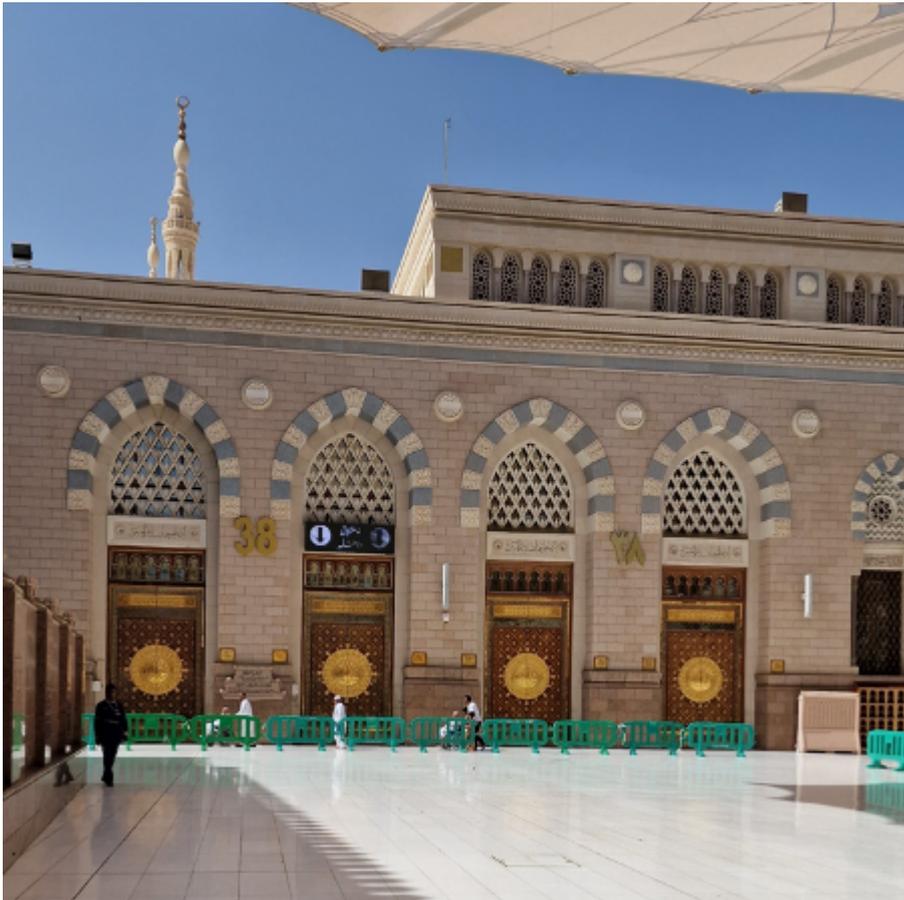
The second house, *Khawkhātu Abī Bakr*, was attached to the Masjid on the Eastern side. Regarding this same house, the Prophet said, "*Close all the small doors in this mosque except that of Abū Bakr.*"^[3] The house had an external entrance into the Masjid and internal access. When 'Umar ḥ expanded the Masjid on the Eastern side, the house was included within the Masjid, and a door was positioned in line with the original house. When the first Saudi expansion took place, Bāb Abū Bakr was inaugurated, which aligns with the house's location.

[1] 'Abdullāh ibn Abī Quḥafah 'Uthmān ibn 'Āmir , commonly known as Abū Bakr As-Ṣiddīq ḥ, was a greatly venerated Companion of the Prophet g and the first Caliph of Islam.

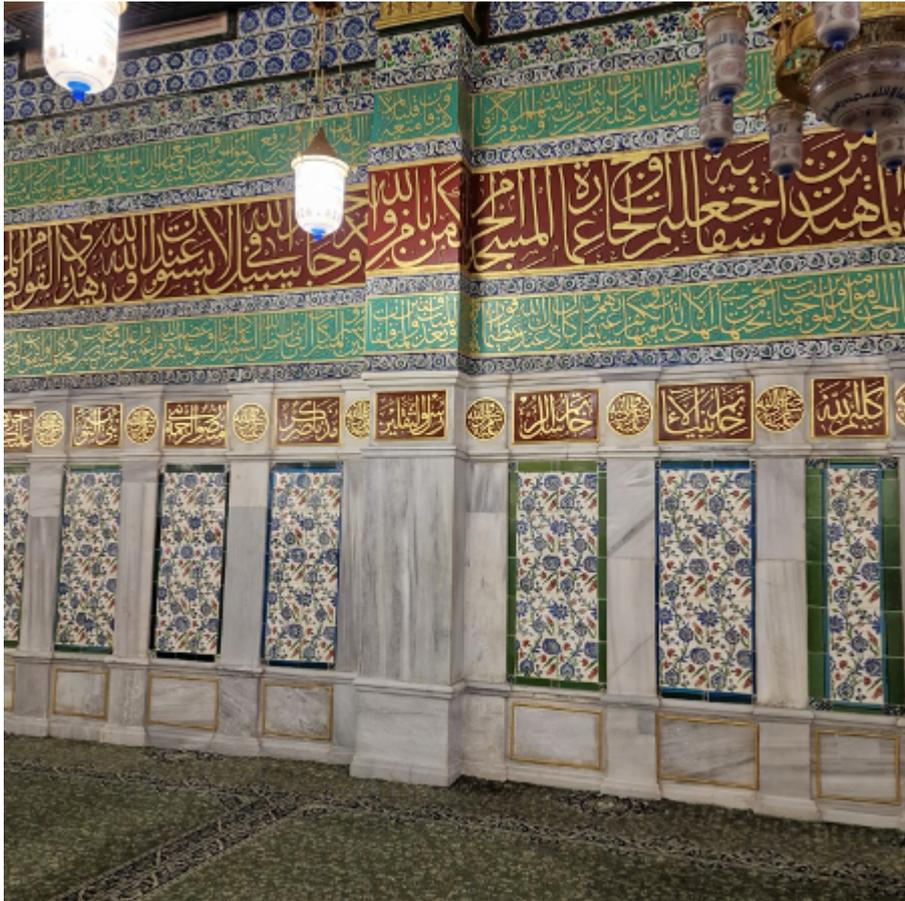
[2] Ṭabaqāt al-Kubrā (3:150)

[3] Bukhārī (467). This incident occurred during the end of the Prophet's life, when he commanded that all those homes which had an access point to the Masjid should have their door closed, except for that of Abū Bakr.

Images:



Abū Bakr's h Western house



Link:

<https://turath.co.uk/1234>

Sample Article (part of the city)

Title:

House of 'Ā'ishah i and the Grave of The Prophet g A Brief History, Including its Constructions and Changes

Content:

The house of 'Ā'ishah i, more commonly known as “*al-Ḥujrah an-Nabawiyyah*”, was the room where the Prophet g resided with his noble wife, 'Ā'ishah i. It is also where the Prophet g passed away and was subsequently buried. It was located Southeast of the Masjid and remained as such during the era of the Prophet g, the Rashidun Caliphate, and the beginning of the Umayyad Caliphate.

The room of 'Ā'ishah i has gone through ten changes throughout history:

1. Construction of the house by the Prophet g – 1 *hijrī*/622 CE

The first house, built alongside the Masjid by the Prophet g when he migrated to Madīnah, comprised of an open yard and a room made of mud bricks and roofed with palm branches. The house had a combined area of 17.75 metres² and a height of two metres. A wooden door on the Northeastern side of the house opened into the courtyard.^[1] The open yard was fenced with palm branches and had an opening on its Northern side, which opened into the alleyway.^[2] The opening was covered with a covering made of black wool.^[3]



The Prophet's g construction of al-Ḥujrah an-Nabawiyyah in 1 hijrī/622 CE

^[1] *Subul al-Huda wa 'r-Rashād fī Sīrati Khayr al- 'Ibād (3:349)*

^[2] There are differing opinions in regard to the location of the door of the courtyard. Some have suggested it opened directly into the Masjid.

^[3] *Al-Madīnah al-Munawwarah (108)*

(it is the same as above except the link).