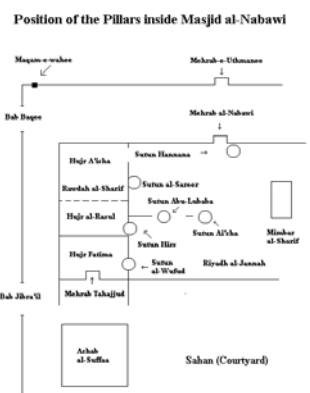



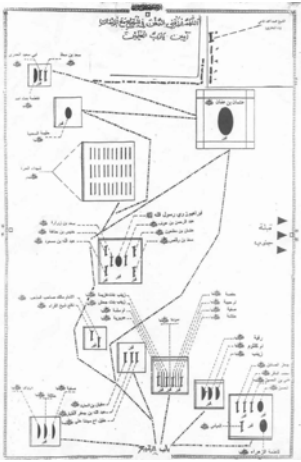









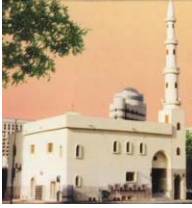











Historical Places in Madinah









Name	Location	Image
<p>1. Important places in Masjid Nabawi</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. 6 pillars in Ravlathul Jannah b. Ustuwanat Ali c. Ustuwanat Al-Tahajjud d. Makam Jibrail e. Library f. Well inside Masjid Nabawi g. Fathima Nayagi Gate h. Aysha Nayagi Gate i. Bab-e-Jibril j. Place where people who tried to take the prophet's body where swallowed by land 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Isthuvana Hannana [pillar cried when prophet changed mimbar; near white marble pillar], Isthuvana Aysha [or Ustuwanat al-Kurah or the Column of Lots], Isthuvana Abu lubaba [Sahabi tied here until forgiven], Isthuvana Sareer [Prophet took rest during I'tiqaf], Isthuvana Haras [Sahaba provide protection for the prophet's house], Isthuvana Ubooth [Meeting of prophet with delegations and giving lectures] b. Ustuwanat Ali notes the spot where the fourth Caliph used to pray and watch near his father-in-law at night. c. Ustuwanat al-Tahajjud now stands where Mohammed, sitting upon his mat, passed the night in prayer d. Makam Jibrail (Gabriel's place), for whose other name, Mirbaat al-Bair. e. Adjacent to old Baab Uthman. 	<p style="text-align: center;">Position of the Pillars inside Masjid al-Nabawi</p> 
<p>2. Fathima Nayagi Gate</p>		
<p>3. Aysha Nayagi Gate</p>	<p>This gate is hidden with mushab racks. This is on the adhaan place in Masjid Nabawi.</p>	
<p>4. Boundary of Masjid Nabawi in 17 A.H.</p>	<p>This is the actual boundary of Masjid Nabawi in 17 A.H.</p>	









<p>5. Jannatul Baqi – Muslims Mothers: Aysa Siddiqa, Saudha, Hafsa binthu Umar Farooq, Ummu Salma, Safiyya, Juvairiyya, Ummu Habeeba, Zainab ibn zahsh (Raliyallahu anhum), Haleema Saadiya (Raliyallahu Anha), Abu Sayeethul Hudri (Raliyallahu anhu), Safiyya bintu Abdul Muthalib (Raliyallahu anha)</p>	<p>Approximately 10,000 sahabah are buried here, including the wives of our Prophet (Peace be upon him) and his daughters. A number of tabaeen and pious people are also buried here. Adjacent to Masjid Nabawi. Graves of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Fathima Nayagi, Abbas Ibn Abdul Muthalib, Hasan Ibn Ali Murtada, Hussain Ibn Ali, Zainul Abdeen Ibn Hussain, Baakir Ibn Zainul Abdeen, Jaafar Sadiq Ibn Baakir (Raliyallahu Anhum) Prophet (Peace be upon him)’s daughters Ummu Qulthoom, Rukaiyya, Zainab (Raliyallahu Anhum) Akeel ibn abi talib, Abdullah ibn jafar thaiyar, saad ibn abi waqqas, Malik ibn anas, Nabiu moula Abdullah ibn Umar, abdur rahman ibn awuf, abu umaama, asath ibn jaraara, kais ibn khutaba, Fatima ibn asath [Hazrath Ali’s mother], Uthuman bin Affan (Raliyallahu Anhum) Osman bin Maz’un (Raliyallahu Anhu) Ibrahim (Raliyallahu Anhu), son of our Prophet (Peace be upon him) 	
<p>6. Prophet (Peace be upon him) Hijrath Path</p>	<p>Hijrah way is the part from Masjid Jumah till the end of the road extending north till “Almadinah International Market”.</p>	
<p>7. Abu Ayyub Al-ansari House</p>	<p>When Prophet(Peace be upon him) made hijrah, his camel stopped near the house of Abu ayyub al Ansari (Raliallahu anhu)</p>	
<p>8. Masjid Ubai Ibn Kahf</p>	<p>Adjacent to Jannatul Baqi; House of Ubai Ibn Kahf (Raliyallahu Anhu). Allah asked our Prophet (Peace be upon him) to recite Holy Quran to thi sahabi.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">UNKNOWN</p>
<p>9. Masjid Banu Lafar or Masjid Pukla or MasjidBaghalah or Masjid Pangla or Masjid Bani Bami Zafar or Masjid Bani Zafar بني ظفر</p>	<p>It is on the boundary of Harrah Waqim (Sharkiyyah) to the east of Baqi on the right side of king abdul aziz road. The Banu Zafar used to live there. A stone near the mosque bears the mark of the hoof of the mare of the Prophet. When Abdullah ibn masood (raliallahu anhu) recited Quran ayath 4:41, Prophet (peace be upon him) told him to stop reciting and tears started to flow from his eyes. A stone with inspiration of Prophet (Peace be upon him) is present.</p>	
<p>10. Masjid Ghomamah or Masjid Musalla or Masjid Ghamama الغمامة</p>	<p>Near Masjid Nabawi; Prophet (peace be upon him) prayed eid prayers there. Clouds hide the sun rays from falling over our Prophet (Peace be upon him)</p>	








11. Masjid Abu Bakr	335m from Masjid Nabawi and 40m from Masjid Ghamama; Prophet (Peace be upon him) & Abu backer (Raliallahu Anhu) has performed Eid prayers there. Prophet (Peace be upon him) did conduct funeral prayer over the Negus of Abyssinia.	
12. Masjid Umar Faoq	Near Masjid Nabawi; 455m from Masjid Nabawi and 133m from Masjid Ghamama.	
13. Masjid Ali	290m from Masjid Nabawi & 122m from Masjid Ghamama. Prophet (Peace be upon him) prayed eid prayers there.	
14. Masjid Sabaq	Old Saptco Bus Station (DESTROYED); 520m North-west of Masjid Nabawi. During Prophet (Peace be upon him) at this place, horses and horsemen would be trained for the purpose of jihad.	
15. Masjid Imaam Bukhari	From Masjid Nabawi towards Masjid Abi Zar.	
16. Masjid Abu Zar Kifari أبي ذر OR Masjid Sajadah OR Masjid Faheera OR Masjid Buhair OR Masjid Tareekushafiyya	Near Masjid Nabawi [about 900 metres from Nabawi shareef] while going towards bustaan buhari or basadeen sadaqa; Prophet (Peace be upon him) prayed two rakaaths with long sajdah and gave glad tidins that Angel Jibrael came with a message from Allah “Whosoever sends Durood and Salaam to upon you (Prophet), then Allah shall shower his mercy upon such a person”.	
17. Bani Saqeehah [Biah Garden]	Situated at 206m west of Masjid Nabawi, Close to King Abdul Aziz Library. Prophet (Peace be upon him) prayed here, rested and drank water. Sahabas accept Abu Bakkar Siddique (Raliallahu Anhu) as the first caliph.	
18. Masjid Uthman bin Affan	Located on Qurban Road.	






19. Masjid Bilaal	Located on Qurban Road.	
20. Masjid Quba قباء	<p>Located South-west 2 miles away from Masjid Nabawi. Hadith Says: “The person who performs ablution at his house, comes to Masjid Quba and performs prayer will get the reward of Umrah.” Visiting this mosque on Saturday is highly rewarded. Has two houses:</p> <p>a. Qul thoom Ibn Hatham (Raliyallahu Anhu): Prophet stayed.</p> <p>b. Sa’ath Ibn Hadeema (Raliyallahu Anhu): People meet our Prophet (Peace be upon him).</p>	
21. Bir ???	Inside Quba Mosque [Just outside the male entrance into prayer area]	
22. Place where Madinah people waited for Prophet (Peace be upon him)	Near Masjid Quba.	
23. Al-Ghars well غرس	Located next to Al Shawi School at a distance of 1Km north of Masjid Quba. From Awali to Qurba, near Madhrasa Al-Hijrah. Situated in the village Qurban about four furlongs from Masjid Quba to the north east. Prophet (Peace be upon him) drank from it and he was bathed with its water after his demise.	
24. Bir al-Nabi or Bir Ghars		
25. Sand of cure [Sifa Ke Mitti]	Near Al-Ghars well; Currently playground and sewage canal	
26. Bir Aris or Bir Khatim الخاتم أريس	East of Quba; As the ring fell during Caliph Uthuman period, the well is called as “Well of Seal”. At the end of 14 th century hijri, it was buried in view of plans to widen the road. Now it is part of Masjid Quba.	DESTROYED
27. Bir Urays	To the west of Masjid Quba	UNKNOWN








28. Masjid Ianat al-Naqjar	Located in the street passing to Quba Mosque to the left.	UNKNOWN
29. Masjid Qiblatain القبلتين	Mosque where prophet prayed towards Baithul Muqaddas and Ayath came about facing Kaaba. It is situated near Wadi Al-Aqeeq and on Khalid bin Walid Road.	
30. Bir Rumaah or Bir Uthman رومة	Large well with a spring at the bottom, dug in the Wady Aqeeq; 1Km Northeast of qiblatain mosque; Well of Uthuman (Raliyallahu Anhu). About three miles away from Madinah in a desert at the edge of the valley Aqiq to the north-west of Madinah. Near Madrasah Manahil.	
31. Khandaq [Saba Masajid] الخندق	Seven Masjids are there. A Trench was dug on the idea of Salman Al Farsi (Raliyallahu Anhu). Prophet (Peace be upon him) prayed at Masjid Fateh for three days [Mon, Tue & Wed].	
32. Saba Masajid [Jabl Sal'aa] سلع	Masjid Fateh [Also called as Masjid Ahjaab or Fatah or Al-Aa'la], Masjid Salman Farsi(Raliyallahu Anhu), Masjid Umar (Raliyallahu Anhu), Masjid Fathima (Raliyallahu Anha), Masjid Ali (Raliyallahu Anhu), Masjid Abu backer (Raliyallahu Anhu), Masjid Saad bin Muaz (Raliyallahu Anhu).	 
33. Jabl Salh & Masjid Bani Haraam بني حرام	To the right side of Jabl Salh, on the way to Masjid Fateh; Situated on the western side of mount salaa and southern side of masjid sabah. Prophet stayed in a cave here during trench war; Someone called upon Khaf ibn Malik (Raliyallahu Anhu) and said his thoubah (repentance) has been accepted and deportation issue is stopped. Near this mosque there is a cave where revelation came to our prophet (Peace be upon him). Located near the house of Jabir ibn abdallah (Raliyallahu anhu)'s house, where the food he had prepared to feed the Prophet and a few companions during battle of trench was miraculously increased by Prophet to feed the whole army.	 
34. Ambariya Mosque	Opposite to Railway Station	






35. Railway station (Old Hijaz Railway)	Ambariya Square.	
36. Masjid Al-Suqya سقيا	Inside Ambariya Railway Station. Prophet (Peace be upon him) prayed here while going for badr war. He did make dua towards barakath for people of medinah. Umar (Raliallahu Anhu) prayed Istisqa (prayer for rain) here.	
37. As-Suqya well	Southeast of the railway station 100 metres from Ambariya square. Well is located south of Masjid Suqya, just outside the boundary wall of railway station. On his way to Battle of Badr, Prophet (Peace be upon him) performed ablution with its and water was drawn from here for him to drink.	Inside Masjid Al-Suqya
38. Masjid Jummah or Masjid Waati or Masjid Aadila الجمعة	East of Masjid Quba. Prophet (Peace be upon him) prayed first jummah prayer here. Group of Banu Salim lived here.	
39. Masjid Zeraar	Rubble in front of Masjid Jummah, built by hypocrites.	EMPTY SPACE
40. Masjid Mustareeh or Bani Haritha Mosque or Masjid Mustarah المستراح	Between Masjid Nabawi and Uhud [Tareeq Suhada], on Sayyid Al-Shuhada Road. Prophet (Peace be upon him) rested at this place upon his return from Ghaqwa-e-Uhud. Banu Haritha Tribe lived near this place. Yazid ibn Muawiyah's army entered Madina through this area.	
41. Places in Uhud a. Prophet's teeth fell [Kubbat al-Sanaya] b. Prophet took rest	Behind Hamza (Raliyallahu Anhu) grave. 	
42. Shuhuda Uhud	Hamza, Abdullah Ibn Jahsh & Mushab ibn Ameer (Raliyallahu Anhum) grave.	
43. Hamza Mosque or Masjid Seyed Suhada	Near Hamza (Raliyallahu Anhu) grave.	

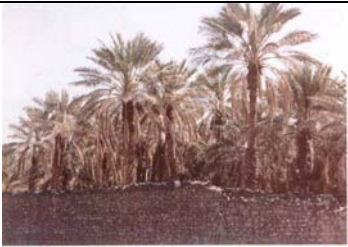



<p>44. Jabl Rumah or Jabl Aynain الرممة</p>	<p>In front of Hamza (Raliyallahu Anhu) grave. Small red mountain to the south of the graves of the martyrs beside Qanaat Valley. Prophet (Peace be upon him) ordered 50 sahabas under Abdullah bin Jubair (Raliallahu anhu) to guard from this place during the battle of Uhud.</p>	
<p>45. Masjid Dubaab</p>	<p>Near Uhud; Dead body was found fresh when people tried to build a house there.</p>	
<p>46. Kabaa</p>	<p>Trees opposite to Masjid Dubaab.</p>	
<p>47. Masjid Shajarah OR Zulkulaifah or Al-Maa'ras or Masjid Meeqat or Masjid Al Mahram الميقات</p>	<p>Near it, there is a place named "Ibarae Ali". It is 12Km away from Madinah. When Prophet (Peace be upon him) went to Makkah, he used to offer prayer in the mosque at Ash-shajarah; on his return, he used to offer prayer at Dhul-Hulaiifa in the middle of the valley, and pass the night there till morning.</p>	
<p>48. Masjid Near Bir-e-Ali</p>	<p>Ali (Raliallahu Anhu) split on this well and the water became sweet and in abundance.</p>	
<p>49. Bir-e-Ali</p>	<p>Near Masjid Shajarah (Miqat).</p>	
<p>50. Waadi Mubarak</p>	<p>Behind Bir-e-Ali.</p>	
<p>51. Jabl Saur or Jabl Thowr</p>	<p>Hill somewhat beyond Uhod.</p>	








52. Masjid Al-Muarras	Present in Waadi Al-Aqeeq. This is where Prophet (Peace be upon him) spent the night on his return from his journeys.	 <p>مسجد المورس</p>
53. Jabl Ayr	Mountain that goes to hell.	
54. Aqabah		
55. Masjid Dubbab or Masjid Rayah or Masjid Zubaab الرابية	As one gets down Thaniah al-Wada' on the road to Jabl Uhad, the Jabal Zubab is on the left side. Approximately 200m from north-western corner of Masjid Nabawi and located at the beginning of Al-Uyoon road on the northern side of mount sal'a. That's where the mosque is located. A tent was fixed for our prophet during the trench war. The large, unbreakable rock found during the excavation of trench was situated on the north side of mount zubab. It was a miracle of Prophet (Peace be upon him) that upon his striking of the rock it was reduced to pieces and glad tidings of defeat of places of Qaisar and Kisra were given.	 <p>مسجد الرابية</p>
56. Waadi Aqeeq العقيق	Starts at Taif and passes through Madinah and comes to an end at Ghabah (Khulail) where it merges with the valleys of But'haan and Qanaat. It has two plains in Madinah: In smaller plain lies the well of Uthman and the Islamic University of Madinah, whereas in the larger plain lies Abyar Ali, the well of urwa and its surrounding areas.	
57. House of Abu Huraira (Raliyallahu Anhu)	Houses of his children in Waadi Aqeeq. He was one of the most prolific hadith narrators.	 <p>منازل أبي هريرة</p>
58. Waadi Bahtaan بطحان	Enters Madinah through the eastern region of Quba and comes to Masjid Ghamamah then it carries on to Mount Sal'a passing in front of Masaajid Sabah going towards Ghabab (Khulail). Water from this was used during battle of khandaq.	
59. Waadi Muzainib مذيئب	Branches off from the But'haan valley. It begins at a distance of 10 Km to the south-east of Madinah and ends at Ghabah (Khulail). Banu Nadheer resided on its	UNKNOWN




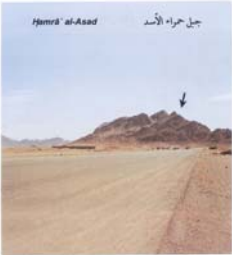
	banks.	
60. Waadi Mahzoor رمهزو	Valley begins to the east of Madinah and splits into many smaller streams that come together again at Awali and then joins Muzainib valley. Banu Quraidhah tribe resided on the banks of Mahzoor valley in Awali.	UNKNOWN
61. Waadi Qanaat or Waadi Shazah قنأة	Runs from Taif through to Aaqool near Madinah and then enters Madinah from the north eastern district and passes near mount Rumah and flows towards Ghabah (Khulail). Tribes of Banu Haarithah and Banu Abdal Ash'hal populated its southern banks just east of the plains of Uhud.	UNKNOWN
62. House of Ummul Mu'mineen Mariya Qibtiya	Masraba-ummu-Ibrahim [Garden of mother of Ibrahim (Raliyallahu Anhu), son of Prophet (Peace be upon him)]; Awali – Hala Sarkiyyah.	
63. Masjid Ummu Ibrahim	Close to Hala Sarkiyyah in Awali. Right of Masjid Bani Quraidah; Birth place of Prophet's son Ibrahim (Raliyallahu Anhu).	House of Ummul Mu'mineen Mariya Qibtiya
64. Urwa bin Zubair palace		
65. Bir Al-Khaleel or Bir Al-Khulail	25 Kilometres outside Madinah. Tabuk Road; Prophet (peace be upon him)'s camel drank water here.	
66. Masjid Faleeh or Masjid Shams or Masjid Nakhl or Masjid Faziekh or Masjid Bani Nazeer [Nadheer النضير]or Masjid Fadheikh الفضيخ	Awali, 0.75 miles from Quba; Prophet (peace be upon him) prayed here during the control of Bani Nulaira group. Banu Nazeer were sieged for 6 days. Abu ayyub al-ansari and his friends (Raliyallahu Anhum) throw liquor here when liquor was banned.	
67. Masjid Bani Quraidah بني قريظة	Awali – Near garden of Salman Farsi (Raliyallahu Anhu). To the east of Masjid Fadheikh between watani and Zahra hospital. Located to the east of Al Fadeekh Mosque and far from it, near the eastern stony area at the entrance of a garden known by the name Hajizah used as an endowment for poor. Prophet (Peace be upon him) laid under siege to the jews of Bani Quraidhah.	
68. Masjid "Radd ash-Shams"	Pray for the Sun to revert so that they may pray Salatul Asr.	UNKNOWN

69. Masjid Fadheek	Awali - Hid wine in the well here.	
70. Garden of Fathima	Behind Masjid Fadheek.	UNKNOWN
71. Masjid Banu Muawiya	Mubahala between ahlul bayt and Christians of najran.	UNKNOWN
72. Two minarets Mosque [Masjid Al-Manaratain]	Located in Al Aqeeq big road, at the right hand side of the person who is coming from Al Aqeeq, at the top of Al Zuqaqeen. It is a known Mosque located to the right of the road leading to Jeddah before the fuel station at Al Jarboua'.	
73. Masjid Manaratain	Named due to being near two mountains called "Manratain". Situated on the old road to Makkah between second ring and Masjid Al-Ambariah and at a distance of 100 metres from petrol station. Situated on the way south from Madina to Aqeeq Valley.	
74. Masjid Al Nur or Masjid Al-tawba or Masjid Al-Usba	This mosque belongs to Bani Jahjaba tribe. It is located in the area called al-Usba, where the well of al-Hajim exists. Prophet (Peace be upon him) prayed here.	
75. Well of Irwah or Urwah عروة	Outside Ambariah; In Aqeeq; Near Masjid Al-Manaratain. It is an approximate distance of 3.5Km from Masjid Nabawi. On leaving Madinah towards Dhul Hulaifah on the old Makkah road, it is located on the left hand side of the road near the bridge of Aqeeq Valley. Next to it is the Palace of Urwa.	
76. Masjid Irwah or Masjid Urwah	Near Well of Irwah	
77. Masjid Al-Magsalah or Masjid Bani Dinaar or Masjid Ghassalain or Masjid Banu Dinar بني دينار	Mosque of Dinar Bin Al Najar; Inside the garden behind the military school it is surrounded by houses from all sides in the center of the area known as Al Malha. Situated behind the old passport office [Al-Mughaisalah Area]. Prophet (Peace be upon him) prayed in their mosque at their request so that they could pray there after him. Abu bakr (Raliyallahu anhu) had a wife in the vicinity and once when he was ill the Prophet visited him there.	



78. Masjid Al-Ijabah or Mawijah or Masjid Banu Muaviya	Situated at a distance of 385m from Baqi on the side of sixteen road; in the area of bustan samaan. Located to the north of Al Baqia [close to Bustaan Samaan], on the left side to the person who is coming from the Mosque of Ali Bin Abu Talib, May Allah honor him. Place at which prophet prayed is 2 feet on the right-side of mihrab.	
79. Garden of Salman Al-Farsi (Raliyallahu Anhu)	Near this place is the house of Salman Al-Farsi (Raliyallahu Anhu)	
80. Masjid Musbih or Masjid Banu Unayf or Masjid Banu Unaif بني أنيف	Situated in the south western direction of Masjid Quba. Banu Unaif mad a masjid at the place where Prophet (Peace be upon him) offered prayers while visiting Hazrath Talha Al-Baraa (Raliallahu Anhu).	
81. Masjid Maseeh		UNKNOWN
82. Masjid Shaikhain الشيخين	Right side of Sayyid us Shuhada road when coming towards Madinah. Located 300m south of Masjid Mustarah. Named after its location: Shaikhain. On route to battle of Uhud, Prophet (Peace be upon him) spent a night here and prayed Asar, Maghrib and Isha Prayers, he paraded his forces and sent back the younger companions.	
83. Masjid Fash الفصح	Situated at the foot of mount Uhud under a cave. On the day of battle of Uhud, Prophet (Peace be upon him) prayed Dhuhr prayer here.	
84. Masjid Khaisamah or Dar e-saad bin Khaisamah Mosque	House of Hazrath Saad bin Khaithamah (Raliallahu Anhu) was the centre of Islam before Prophet (Peace be upon him) migrated to madinah. Sahabis at times would offer jummah prayer here. Present south west of Masjid Quba. This Masjid is now included inside Masjid Quba.	
85. Masjid Itban bin Malik عتبان	Prophet (Peace be upon him) led the prayer at the house of Itban bin Malik (Raliallahu Anhu). It is situated on the Southern/Northern side of Masjid Jumah within a walled enclosure. DESTROYED	
86. Masjid Malik Ibn Anas		UNKNOWN
87. Well of Budha'ah or Bir Bedaah بضاعة	Located to the north of Saqifah Banu Saedah. Belonged to the tribe of Banu Saedah. Prophet (Peace be upon him) used it for ablution. Included inside Masjid Nabawi.	DESTROYED
88. Garden of Abu Talha (Raliyallahu Anhu)		UNKNOWN
89. Prophet (Sallahu Alaihi wasallam)'s father's grave		UNKNOWN
90. Bayt al-Huzn (The House of Sorrow) or Darul Ahzan or		UNKNOWN






Baith Al Ahzan		
91. Wadi Safra	Abdur-Rahim al buri.	UNKNOWN
92. Bir Bilaa'	Prophet (Peace be upon him) and the sahabas bathed here. Prophet (Peace be upon him) used to wash his clothes here. DESTROYED	UNKNOWN
93. Bir Ihn or Bir Alyaserah or Bir Yasira or Bir Asira or Bir Aserah	In a large garden east of Kuba. It is one of the Alaliah wells in Alehn Orchard. Its water became one of the freshest wells after Prophet (Peace be upon him) spat in it.	
94. Bir Buza'at	Outside Bab al-Shami or North-western gate of Al-Madinah on the right of the road leading to Uhud.	UNKNOWN
95. Bir Bayruha	Outside the Bab Dar al-Ziyafah, leading to Mount Uhud.	UNKNOWN
96. Bir Bussah or Bir Bassah	Next to Baqi on the road to Quba. On the road to the villages of Quba and Qirban. Located near alawaly gate in Albaqee direction. This well became part of the project of the Ministry of Alhajj and Alawqaf named Albassah and Annasheer Residential and Commercial Compound. Prophet (Peace be upon him) washed his head and threw the water of his head-wash in this well.	
97. Bir Ha	It is opposite Bab Majidi outside the north wall of the city. North of Masjid Nabawi was the Orchard of Abu Talha Al-Ansaari (Raliallahu Anhu), in it was the well of Haa, which was present upto 1994. Its position is a few metres to the left upon entering the mosque from door no. 21.	UNKNOWN
98. Bir Ahnan	It is in Awali to the east of Masjid Quba near Masjid Shams	
99. Bir Buda'ah	In Jamal al-layl next to the Syrian door	UNKNOWN
100. Bir Meshaireb or Bir Alyahoub	Located in That Aljaish area near the highway to Makkah. Travellers to Makkah can see this well clearly on the right. Prophet (Peace be upon him) camped close to this well on their way to Battle of Badr.	
101. Bir Busat	Near Bakia cemetery, on the left of the road leading to Kuba.	UNKNOWN





<p>102. Jabl Sulay</p>	<p>Very small hill where the two tribes of Juhayna and Baliy camped when they came to join the Prophet (Peace be upon him). It used to be the limit of the area designated as marketplace by Prophet (Peace be upon him).</p>	
<p>103. Jabl Abu Ubayda, Jabl Iqab</p>	<p>North west of madinah, south of another small black hill called Irab. Between these were the dwellings of the Bani Ubayda clan of the Bani Salima.</p>	 <p>صورة تين: 1- جبل بني عبيدة 2- جبل إقاب 3- جبل سلع 4- مسجد القباين The picture shows: 1. Jabl 'Ubayda 2. Jabl Iqab 3. Hill of Sulay 4. Masjid al-Qibayn جبل بني عبيدة</p>
<p>104. Jabl Tayab</p>	<p>East of Uhud, in the Naqma valley, near the airport. This is where the tribes of Ghatafan and Bani Asad camped before marching to face the Prophet (Peace be upon him) and his companions at the trench.</p>	
<p>105. Jabl Tudaru, Jabl Umm Khalid, Jabl Juma Al-Aqir</p>	<p>Jabl Tudaru: Prophet (Peace be upon him) said, “The flood comes from Tudaru only on the year when there is string.” Jabl Al-Aqir: Prophet (Peace be upon him) said, “A good place to stay this jumma would have been, were it not for the numerous snakes”. Used by makkan army to attack madina.</p>	 <p>صورة تين: جبل الجحون (1970)، جبل شاة العراج، جبل شاة ام حلاله، جبل شاة العجر The picture shows: the three Jumal s. 1. Jumal 'Umm Khalid 2. Jumal 'Umm Khalid 3. Jumal al-Aqir جبل شاة العراج</p>
<p>106. Jabl Anum</p>	<p>Near Al-Aqeeq Valley.</p>	
<p>107. Jabl Mukaymin</p>	<p>Red in colour, standing to the south west of juma tudaru.</p>	
<p>108. Jabl Bani Quraidha</p>	<p>To the south east of Madinah. It was the southern limit of the Bani Quraidha Jew's territory.</p>	







109. Jabl Al-Haram	From which the Ottomans took the red rocks, which they used to build the Sultan Abdul Majid's renovation of the Prophet's Mosque.	
110. Fort Kaab Ibn Ashraf [Enemy of Allah who said about the muslim victory of Badr as "If I what hear is true, then I would prefer the earth swallow me rather than keep me on this surface".	His fort was south-east of madinah. When going towards the But'haan Dam it is on right hand side of the road. It was made of granite stone. Most of its walls have collapsed but ruins are still visible.	
111. Jurf الجرف	Prophet (Peace be upon him) sent an army under the command of Usama bin Zayd (Raliallahu anhu) to fight the christians of Greater Syria. Upon reaching Jurf they heard the ill health of Prophet (Peace be upon him) and camped there to wait the news of his well being so that they may proceed. Prophet (Peace be upon him) passed away and first caliph dispatched the army to go forth.	Lies beside the valley of Aqeeq to the north west of Madinah. Al-Jameaat road runs through its centre. Has a recreation park "Hadeeqah Al Nakheel"
112. Hafyaa حفياء	During Prophet (Peace be upon him)'s time, rehearsal drills for horse riding would be carried out upto here.	Place outside Madinah close to Ghabah. Located west of Mount Uhud, at an approximate distance of 10 Km from Masjid Nabawi.
113. Banu Zuraiq [Well of Zarwaan where sihr was done for our Prophet (Peace be upon him)] بنو زريق	Historians say that this is where the first recitation of the Holy Quran took place in Madinah.	South of Masjid Nabawi and Masjid Ghamamah, close to the present Shariah Court.
114. Thaniyyatul Wadaa - ثنية الوداع Tala Al Badr Place	Two Thaniyyatul Wadaa are present. 1. In the north, for those travelling towards Khaibar, Tabuk, Syria, etc. Located 750m from north-western corner of Masjid Nabawi. Intersection of sayyid us suhada road and abu bakr road. Masjid Thaniyyatul Wadaa was there. 2. South of Madinah, for those travelling towards Makkah. Somewhere near the Fort of Quba and Masjid Jummah. Prophet (Peace be upon him) was welcomed using 'Tala al-badr'	 Overlooking Abu Bakr Siddiq Road
115. Al-Hamra حمراء الأسد	Flat open area located near Mount Ayr to the south of Madinah at a distance of 16Km. There is a mountain near it named Hamraa al Asad too, which can be clearly seen when leaving the Meeqat of Dhul Hulaifa towards Makkah. Battle of Hamraa Al Asad took place here. Prophet (Peace be upon him) camped three days, having taken his army on the day following Uhud in pursuit of the retreating polytheist army.	
116. Bidaa بيدااء	Revelation of the verse of Tayammum.	South west of Madinah at a distance of Approx 9 Km from Prophet's Mosque is a desert area. Located after Abyar ali and before Thaatul-Jaish.








Historical Places in Makkah






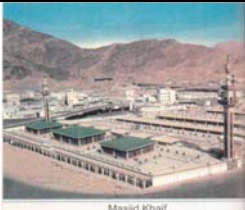
Name	Location	Image
<p>1. Important places in Haram</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Buraaq Pillar in Haram b. Prophet sleeping place in Haram & House of Ummu Haani Nayagi c. Caliph Umar accepted Islam (Protected by Abubacker and Hamza (Raliyallahu Anhum) d. From Dark to bright e. Makkah Victory Pillar f. House of Ali (Raliyallahu Anhu) g. Arqam Sahabi House [Darul Arqam or darul irqam] h. Multazim i. Hajarul Aswad j. Hadeem k. Maqam Ibrahim l. Zamzam Well m. Rukn Yamaani 	<p>From Kaaba,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. If you come via king abdul aziz gate [green board], you will see a circular pillar to the right of this board. After that, there is an orthogonal pillar. The circular pillar in between these two pillars is the buraaq pillar. b. Behind buraaq pillar, there are two gates for basement. The space between the right end of the second basement gate and the orthogonal pillar before is the place where our prophet slept. c. If you come via safa gate [white board], there are two written pillars which indicate the place where Abubacker and Hamza (Raliyallahu Anhum) waited to block Umar (Raliyallahu Anhu) to enter. Umar (Raliyallahu Anhu) entered upon the order of Prophet (Peace be upon him) and embraced Islam. Umar (Raliyallahu Anhu) accepted Islam in Arqam Sahabi's house. d. Place where white carpet is laid behind the prayer place of imam during taraweeh prayer. e. If you come via Fateh gate [blue board], the third circular pillar to the left of the board indicates makkah victory. f. Gate No. 19 <p>Starts from the white circular pillar present on the side of ruknul yemani and hajrul aswad to the start of safa [Bab Darul Arqam (Gate No. 16)].</p>	
2. House of Abbas bin Muttalib (Raliyallahu Anhu)	Now Gate No. 20	
3. Banu Shaybah Gate	Near Maqam Ibrahim [Now Gate No. 26]	
4. Daarun Nadwah	Built 150 years before our Prophet (Peace be upon him)'s birth, by Qusay bin Kilaab. Acted as parliament for Quraysh. Later, leaders and khulafaa stayed there when they performed Hajj and umrah. It was located close to haram. Abbasi khalifah Mutadhid Billah included it with the haram.	
5. Jabl Abi Qubais	Behind Safa; Prophet gave lectures inviting mecca people to Islam; Moon was divided into two on his mountain; Adam (alaihissalam)'s buriyal is present here.	
6. Masjid Abi Qubais	On Mount Abi Qubais. A Valley present in mount abi qubais was the place where our Prophet (Peace be upon him) and Banu haashim people where kept under siege for three years.	UNKNOWN
7. Masjid Bilaal or Masjid Hilaal	Above mount Abi Qubais; This is the place where our Prophet (peace be upon him) split the moon into two. Hazarul Aswad was placed on mount abi qubais. Mount Abi Qubais came out first from the flood during Prophet Noohu (Alaihissalam)	









8. Bani Hashim Muhalla or Soohul Lail	Below Jabl Ali Qubais and close to Prophet's house.	
9. Shuab Bani Hashim or Valley of Banu Hashim or Valley of Abu Taalib or Shuab Nabi Aamir	Homes of Prophet (Peace be upon him)'s family members were situated in this valley. It is situated between Mount Abu Qubays and Mount Khanaadim, close to our Prophet(Peace be upon him)'s birth place. Place of birth of Ali (Raliyallahu Anhu). There was a masjid and madrasa. They were destroyed by 1987/1407H.	
10. Prophet's birth place (Shuab Ali)	Currently library outside Safa Marwa area	
11. House of Ali (Raliyallahu Anhu)	Near Prophet (Peace be upon him) house	Same as Shuab Bani Hashim
12. House of Abu Jahl	Currently toilet outside Safa Marwa	
13. Ayyamul Jaahiliyyah Grave	Hazrath Umer (Raliallahu Anhu) [before he accept Islam] buried his daughter alive here. Sumayya Nayagi is said to be buried here.	
14. Abubacker (Raliyallahu Anhu) house and garden donated for Islam	Present at Masfala [Javaq Suvakeen]. Currently as Masjid Abubacker (Raliyallahu Anhu) inside Makkah Towers Hotel. Hijrath was started from here. There were two stones: 1. One stone said salam to Prophet (Peace be upon him) Other stone was used as a pillow.	
15. House of Hamza (Raliyallahu Anhu)	Currently Masjid Hamza; Close to Masjidil Haraam when we walk via Makkah Towers area.	







<p>16. Masjid Sufyan</p>	<p>Ghazza area; House of Abu Sufyan (Raliyallahu Anhu). During Mecca Victory, Prophet (Peace be upon him) ordered that people who stay at Abu Sufyan house are safe.</p>	
<p>17. House of Khadheeja Nayagi</p>	<p>Near Abu Sufyan House [Currently Masjid Sufyan] – Fathima az-zahra Street. It is said that Fathima Nayagi, Rukaiyya Nayagi, Zainab Nayagi, Ummu Kulthoom Nayagi, Ibrahim, Qasim, Abdullah (Raliyallahu Anhum) were born here. (DESTROYED)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">UNKNOWN</p>
<p>18. Minthaqa Saib Aamir</p>	<p>Prophet (Peace be upon him) was kept on house warrant for preaching Islam</p>	
<p>19. Masjid Haaris or Masjid Haras</p>	<p>Ghazza area – Right side of the road. When jin's made biyaath to our Prophet (Peace be upon him), a sahabi named Abdullah Bin Masud Raliallahu Anhu, waited within a circle in this area.</p>	
<p>20. Masjid Jinn</p>	<p>Ghazza area. Towards Mala district, this masjid is located on one's left, next to a bridge crossing. While our Prophet (Peace be upon him) returned from Taif, Jin's made biyaath to our Prophet (Peace be upon him) at this place.</p>	
<p>21. Masjid Rayaah or Masjid Zandravi or Masjid of the flag</p>	<p>Ghazza area [Area Sulaimaniyyah], on the way towards Jannathul Mualla. During Makkah victory, Prophet fixed green flag here. Hinda did accept Islam at this place.</p>	








<p>22. Ulya Well</p>	<p>Ghazza area – Near Masjid Rayaah. Well of Jubair bin Muhim Raliallahu Anhu, Prophet (Peace be upon him) bathed from this well. This well provides water for Makkah.</p>	
<p>23. Bir Tuwa & Masjid Bir Tuwa</p>	<p>Near Masjid Rayaah (On the way towards Masjid Tanyeem); Prophet (Peace be upon him) stayed here in Ihram state. Prophet (peace be upon him) bathed at this place during mecca victory. Shareeh Jabl Kaaba.</p>	
<p>24. Fort of Khadheeja Nayagi (on Jabl Ajyad)</p>	<p>Opposite to King Fahd Gate in Haram. (DESTROYED)</p>	
<p>25. Masjid Hijrah</p>	<p>Misfalah road. This is the first step of buraaq from holy kaaba.</p>	
<p>26. Hamzah (Raliyallahu Anhu) House</p>	<p>Currently Hamza Mosque. Misfalah road, Tareekh Ibrahim Khaleel. Hamza (Raliyallahu Anhu) was born here.</p>	
<p>27. House of Khalid bin Walid (Raliyallahu Anhu)</p>	<p>Currently Masjid Khalid bin Walid. Shareeh Khalid bin Walid; Mintaqa Subaiqah. This si the place where Khalid bin Walid (Raliyallahu Anhu) defeated Ikrima ibn abu jahl, safvaan ibn umayya, saheel ibn amr during the entry towards mecca victory.</p>	







28. Masjid Sajarah	Ghazza – Opposite to post office. Prophet (Peace be upon him) summoned a tree and it responded.	
29. Masjid from where Abdur Rahman (Raliyallahu Anhu) took Asyha (Raliyallahu Anha) towards Masjid Tanyeem for umrah	Ghazza - Mosque opposite to the markets present behind Fire engine station [Near Post office]. Falak area.	
30. Well of Sihr	Close to Masjid from where Abdur Rahman (Raliyallahu Anhu) Asyha (Raliyallahu Anha) towards Masjid Tanyeem for umrah	
31. Jannathul Mualla	Ummul Mumineen Katheeja Nayagi is buried here. Prophet (Peace be upon him)'s sons Abdullah and Kasim (Raliallahu anhum) & Abu bakr Siddique (Raliallahu anhu)'s son Abdur Rahman (Raliallahu anhu) are buried here.	
32. Masjid Sulaiman (Alaihissalam)	Facing the gate of jannathul Mualla	
33. Mount Quayqa'aan	Lies north west of Masjid Haram and stretches from Haaratul Baab to Shaamiya. Near Jannathul Mualla, it is called Mount Sulaymaaniya; In west, it is called Mount Ibaadi; In south, it is called Mount Hindi; In the region of Qaraarah and Falaq, it is called as Mount Qaraarah; In Dihla region, it is called Mount Sudan.	
34. Masjid Istiharah or Masjid Istiraaha	Ma'abda; Prophet prayed dhuhr and asr pray on 13 th dhul hijjah and took rest there. Shareeh As-siqaaq.	
35. Jabl Ganam	Ma'abda, Near Masjid Istiharah	



<p>36. Masjid Ejabah or Masjid Anam or الإجابة</p>	<p>Opposite to Masjid Istiharah. Raya Zahir. Prophet (Peace be upon him) said “I made three duas to Allah from which two were accepted. One that my ummah will not be destroyed by drought, secondly they may not be drowned.” Thirdly that my ummah will not fight amongst each other, which was not accepted.</p>	
<p>37. Jabl Thoor [Ghar Thaur] or Jabl Thowr – 458m above ground and 858m above sea level; South-east of Makkah. Hazrath Abu Backer (Raliyallahu Anhu) lifted our Prophet (Peace be upon him) and claimed this mount.</p>	<p>A statue of a lady [Masqootah] stood until 1986, then it was destroyed. When Prophet (Peace be upon him) hide in this mount, kuffar went on search for him. A lady who stood on the mount showed the kuffars the way our Prophet (Peace be upon him) claimed the mount. Following that way, kuffars could not find our Prophet (Peace be upon him). Kuffars returned back to ask this lady about the route. Allah made her a statue before they could reach her to ask for more clarifications.</p>	
<p>38. Jabl Noor [Ghar Hira] – 281m above ground</p>	<p>Surah Iqra was revealed here. To the north of this mount, we have the route to Taif.</p>	
<p>39. Well near Jabl Noor</p>		<p>UNKNOWN</p>
<p>40. Masjid Abdul Qadir Jailani (Raliyallahu Anhu)</p>	<p>Near Madhrasa Arafat. Ghazza area. Shareeh Assalaam. Muhiyadeen Abdul Qadir Jailani (Raliyallahu Anhu) wished to know tawab separately and thus he waited here to find a time to get that opportunity.</p>	
<p>41. Mina</p>	<p>This is the place Hajj pilgrims stay at this place for three days. 6 Kms from Makkah.</p>	
<p>42. Masjid Khayf OR Khaif</p>	<p>In Mina; 70 prophets are buried there.</p>	

43. Masjid Biah or Masjid Uqbah	In Mina – Near Jamarat. People of madinah invited Prophet (Peace be upon him) to madinah for hijrath.	
44. Cave Mursalat	Behind Masjid Khayf in Mina on the side of the mountain that faces Yemen (Lies South); Surah Mursalat came down here. It is located on the mountain immediately beside the Masjid Khayf. At this cave, a snake came and our Prophet (Peace be upon him) ordered the sahabas to kill the snake. But, the snake escaped.	
45. Masjid Muhassab & Waadi Muhassab or Khayf or Abtah	Between mountains in Mina. After mecca victory, Prophet (Peace be upon him) came here with sahabas. This place was once a venue for Mushrikeen to display their enmity for Islam, later became a venue for the Muslims to display their strength and supremacy.	
46. Muztalifa	Situated in between Mina and Arafat.	
47. Masjid Masharul Haraam	In Muztalifa, it is located on road 5. This masjid stands on the place where our Prophet (Peace be upon him) stayed in muztalifa.	
48. Waadi Muhassar	Between Mina and Muztalifa; End of muztalifa and towards mina; Abraha's troop was destroyed here.	
49. Nahr Aynul Zubaida (Canal of Zubaida) or Canal of Zubaydah	Can be seen between Muztalifa and Arafat. Built by Zubaydah who was the wife of Abbaasi Khalifah Haaron Ar Rasheed. It is located 36Km from Makkah in Hunayn Valley.	
50. Arafat	13Kms from Mina. Hajj Pilgrims stay here during Dhul Hajj 9.	



51. Waadi Urana	Font of Namirah Mosque in Arafat; Prophet (Peace be upon him) delivered his last sermon here.	
52. Jabl Rahmah or Ilaal or Naabit or Qurayn	In Arafat, it is located between road 17 and 8.	
53. Masjid Sakrah	Near Jabalur Rahmah; On the right foot of Jabalur Rahmah; Prophet (Peace be upon him) tied the camel and prayed.	UNKNOWN
54. Masjid Numrah or Masjid Nimrah	Present at one corner of Arafat.	
55. Bathanae Arafā	Close to Arafat	UNKNOWN
56. Maqame Muttaii		UNKNOWN
57. Jabal Ilal	Mount of wrestling in prayer (Arafat)	UNKNOWN
58. Masjid Shahban	On Old Jeddah Road; Prophet (Peace be upon him) delivered a lecture on Nisfu Shabaan. On the way to Kiswatul Kaaba. 8 Kms from Sumaisi.	
59. Kiswatul Kaaba	The kiswa or cover for Holy Kaaba is being knitted here.	Building next to “Monuments of Kaaba”
60. Monuments of Kaaba	Various old monuments of Hijaz area are placed in this museum.	
61. House of Uthuman (Raliyallahu Anhu)	Near Sharih Jabl Kaaba, Thaiser Street. Area named Bir Tuwa. Currently it is a municipality building.	


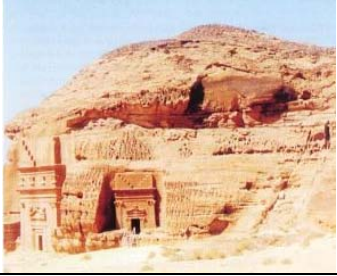
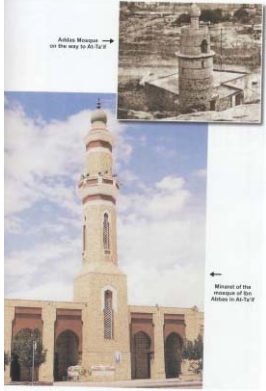
62. Ibrahim Ibn Adham (Raliyallahu Anhu) grave	Near the House of Uthuman (Raliyallahu Anhu)	
63. Masjid Tanyeem [Masjid Aysha] or Masjid Umrah	Situated South of Makkah. From Makkah to Madinah; Madba Area (Near Waadi Muhassab). Aysha (Raliyallahu Anha) performed Umrah from here	 <small>Masjid Tan'eem (Masjid A'isha)</small>
64. Hadhrat Khubayb (Raliyallahu Anhu) was martyred	Approximately 200 metres south of Masjid Tanyeem in an area falling under the 'hil' (non-haram area), the sahabi was martyred. A small tower has been erected to denote the spot where the sahabi was martyred. This was demolished by 1377AH.	DESTROYED
65. Makkah Suhada	Near Masjid Tanyeem [Close to Saudi Airlines Office]. Near Tower Suhada [Barj Suhada]	
66. Abdullah Ibn Umar (Raliyallahu Anhu) grave [Muhaddath A'lam]	Opposite to Makkah Suhada. It is present in muhalla suhada area.	
67. Maimoona Nayagi Ziyarath	Navariyah; From Makkah to Madinah [further away from Masjid Tanweem]. It was her house, place at which our Prophet (Peace be upon him) married her, Place where our Prophet (Peace be upon him) was given protection.	
68. Sumayya Nayagi, Yasir (Raliyallahu Anhu), Ammar bin Yasir (Raliyallahu Anhu) Ziyarath	Navariyah; Opposite to Maimoona Nayagi Ziyarath. Sumaiya Nayagi was the first shaheed of Islam.	
69. Hudaibiyah [Also called as Shumaysi]	Lies outside the boundary of Haram on the old highway between Makkah and Jeddah. 24Km away from Masjid Haram and 2 Km from Haram Boundary. Pledge of Ridwaan took place at this place in 6 AH.	

70. Haraam Boundary (Sumaisi)	Sumaisi; Old Jeddah Road; 22 Kms from Haram.	
71. Nakhlah or Nakhlah Shaami or Madeeq	Lies between Makkah and Taif. Northern and eastern boundaries of Haram. 45Km from Makkah. Famous Idol UZZA was stationed here.	UNKNOWN
72. Adhaatu Laban or Uqayshiyah	16Km from Masjid Haram and marks the southern boundary of the Haram.	
73. Miqaats	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dhul Hulayfah or Abyaar Ali: For Madinah residents. 2. Qarnul Manaazil: For people of Najd. [Angel Jibrael meet our Prophet (Peace be upon him) after the incidents of Taif] 3. Masjid Sayl Kabeer: North east. 4. Masjid Waadi Muhrim: South of Sayl Kabeer. 5. Dhaatu Iraq: For people of Iraq 6. Yalamlam: For people of Yemen. 7. Juhfa: For people of Syria and Egypt 	
74. Waadi Fatima	On the route from Makkah to Madinah [Makkah-Medinah Express highway].	
75. Waadi Kabeer or Waadi Katheer	On the route from Makkah to Madinah. Leg of Suraka's horse got engulfed by sand.	UNKNOWN
76. Jabl Hind	In "Sharih Jabl Kaaba", We have to go out from gate no. 45 and cross "Golden Seasons Hotel"	
77. Jabl Kaaba	In "Sharih Jabl Kaaba", We have to go out from gate no. 45 and cross "Golden Seasons Hotel". Ibrahim (Alaihissalam) built Kaaba with these stones. Jarwal area.	
78. Bada Umrah [Masjid Jeeranah]	Jeeranah; Towards Taif; Prophet (Peace be upon him) split into a salty water well and the water became sweet. The booty collected from the battle of Hunayn was distributed at this place, by our Prophet (Peace be upon him). You could go to this place and enter the start of Ihram to perform umrah. Water present here is good for stones in our kidney.	 

79. Makkah Museum	Near Ummul Qura University [Ladies section], Al-Zahir	
80. Masjid Fatah at Jamoom	Jamoom; Abu Sufyan (Raliallahu Anhu) became muslim here. Located on the road to Madinah (Tareeq Hijrah), 25Km north of Makkah and 18Km from Masjid Aysha.	
81. Jafar as-Sadiq (Raliyallahu Anhu) House	Near Jabl Umar	UNKNOWN
82. Barh Ali	Hazrath Ali (Raliallahu Anhu) & Fathima (Raliallahu Anha) bathed there. Misfalah area; Shareeh Ibrahim Khaleel; Greenland.	
83. Bir El Bint		UNKNOWN
84. Bir Barud	5 miles north-east of Makkah, gap in mountains to store valley.	UNKNOWN
85. Masjid Dar-un-nahr	In Mina, near Jamarat Awwal.	UNKNOWN
86. Valley of Martyrs	Beyond Jarwal.	UNKNOWN
87. Masjid Kabash	Ibrahim (alaihissalam) tried to do qurban with Ismail (alihissalam). This Masjid was first built by Hazrath Muawiya (Raliyallahu Anhu)	UNKNOWN

Other Historical Places

1. Aameena Nayagi's grave	Abwa [From Makkah], 2kms after masturah take a turn and travel 22kms]	
2. Badr	In the old route from Makkah to Madinah. It is around 150Km from Madinah and 300Km from Makkah. Masjid Areesh, Bir Ruha.	
3. Wasta [Al-Wasita]	Between Badr and Madinah. 80 Kms from Madinah. Prophet (peace be upon him) took rest here.	
4. Ibar		
5. Bir Tafla	Osfan – 60Km from Makkah towards Madinah. Prophet (Peace be upon him) spilt on the well there and water became like zamzam.	

6. Shayh Hasan Al-Marabit's Tomb	Al-Wijh	
7. Khaibar		
8. Madain Saleh		
9. Miraat El Haremein El Sharifein	Rifaat	
10. Al-Ghadir / Basin <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Battle of Buas ii. Bir Rashid iii. Dome of Ali Al-Urays 	c. Descendant of Zayn al-abdin.	
11. Taif place: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Ali ibn abitalib (Raliyallahu Anhu) mosque. b. Abdullah ibn Al-Abbas (Raliyallahu Anhu) Mosque c. Place where a lady poured dirt over Prophet (peace be upon him). d. Place where a big stone is stopped via a small stone. This stone was to planned to fall on Prophet (Peace be upon him) 		
12. Hawwa (Alaihissalam)'s grave in Jeddah	Jeddah	
13. Graves of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Seyyidina Jafar ibn Abi talib. b. Seyyidina Abdullah ibn ravaha. c. Seyyidina Zaid ibn Haritha. d. Seyyidina Abu Ubaidah e. Seyyidina Amr Ibn Jarrah f. Seyyidina Aamir ibn abi waqqas g. Seyyidina Surah beed ibn hasanah h. Seyyidina Muad ibn Jabl 	The graves (a,b,c) are present in Muattah [Beside Al-Karak] in Jordan. From Ammam, it might take around 150 riyals to reach there by car. The graves (d,e,f,g,h) are present at al-agvar, Jordan.	
14.		

Description:

Masraba-ummu-Ibrahim	Turn from Sharih Ali ibn Abitalib
Bir al-Nabi	A well in the Kuba gardens, Bir al-Ghurbal, and Bir al-Fukayyir, where the Prophet, together with Salman the Persian and others of his companions, planted date trees.
Bir al-Aris	The Bir al-Aris has already been described. The Bir al-Ghars, Gharas or Ghurs, so called, it is said, from the place where it was sunk, about half a mile N.E. of the Kuba Mosque, is a large well with an abundance of water. Mohammed used to perform ablution on its brink, and

	directed Ali to wash his corpse with seven skins full of the water.
Bir Rumah	The Bir Rumah is a large well with a spring at the bottom, dug in the Wady al-Akik, to the north of the Mosque Al-Kiblatayn. It is called "Kalib Mazni" (the old well of Mazni), in this tradition; "the best of old wells is the old well of Mazni." And ancient it must be if the legend say true, that when Abu Karb besieged Al-Madinah (A.D. 495), he was relieved of sickness by drinking its produce. Some assert that it afforded the only sweet water in Al-Madinah when the Prophet arrived there. The town becoming crowded by an influx of visitors, this water was sold by its owner, a man of the Benu Ghaffar tribe, or according to others, by one Mazni, a Jew. Osman at last bought it by paying upwards of 100 camels.
Bir Buza'at	The Bir Buza'at, or Biza'at, or Bisa'at, is in the Nakhil or palm plantations, outside the Bab al-Shami or North-western gate of Al-Madinah on the right of the road leading to Ohod. Whoever washes in its waters three times shall be healed.
Bir Busat	The Bir Busat is near the Bakia cemetery, on the left of the road leading to Kuba. The Prophet used to bathe in the water, and he declared it healthy to the skin.
Bir Bayruha	The Bir Bayruha, under whose trees the Prophet was fond of sitting, lies outside the Bab Dar al-Ziyafah, leading to Mount Ohod. The Kamus gives the word "Bayruha upon the measure of Fayluha." Some authorities upon the subject of Ziyarat, write Bayruha, "Bir Ha,"-the well of Ha, and variously suppose "Ha" to be the name of a man, a woman, or a place. Yahut mentions other pronunciations: "Bariha," "Bariha," "Bayriha,
Bir Ihn	The Bir Ihn is in a large garden East of Kuba. Little is said in books about this well, and the people of Al-Madinah do not know the name.

Bir Tafla:

- Osfan - 60 Km from Makkah.
- People complained to our prophet (Peace be upon him) that they have only very little water. Prophet (peace be upon him) spilled into this well and water became in abundance.

Bir Al-Khaleel: Camel of our prophet (Peace be upon him) drank water here. This happened on its way back from badr.

Masjid Sajarah: In Ghazza area, opposite to the post office [bareed].

Masjid from where Abdur Rahman (Raliyallahu Anhu) Asyha (Raliyallahu Anha) towards Masjid Tanyeem for umrah: Ghazza - Mosque opposite to the markets present behind Fire engine station.

Well of Sihr:

- Close to the masjid from where Abdur Rahman (Raliyallahu Anhu) Asyha (Raliyallahu Anha) towards Masjid Tanyeem for umrah.
- Things which were used to do sihr for Prophet (Peace be upon him) where hidden here.

Masjid Sakrah:

- Right foot of jabalur rahmah
- Prophet (Peace be upon him) tied the camel and prayed there.

Waadi Urnah:

- Front of Namirah mosque, Arafat.
- Prophet (Peace be upon him) gave last sermon here.

Hira Cave: 281m from ground level.

Thowr Cave: 458m from ground level.

Masjid Muhassab: Between mountains leading to mina

Masjid Fatah at Jamoom: Abu Sufyan (Raliyallahu Anhu) accepted Islam here.

Cave Mursalat: Behind Masjid Khayf on the side of mountain that face Yemen [lies south]

Waadi Muhassar: Abraha killed between Mina and Muztalifa.

Abwa:

- Distance between Abwa and Badr is approximately 60Km.
- After masturah, you will see a signboard indicating that abwa is about 2km from there [road to take for Abwa]. There is a small masjid near the corner of the road, which you have to take to reach abwa.
- Mountains within which the grave is present is on one side of the road. On the other side of the road, there are certain houses built by the government.

Masjid Maseeh:

When using liquor was banned (I think in Hijri 8) in Islam, one among the Sahaabiyah was not able to leave that born habit immediately, so he was taking liquor and hiding that in well. One day Hazrath Muhammad Sallallahu Alaihiwasallam was received a complain about that Sahabi who was using Liquor, so Prophet Sallallahu Alaihiwasallam was send a group to trace that, meantime the Sahabi got message about the group toward his home to check...that time he Did Real Thoubah to Ar-Rahman Allah and take oath that Ya Allah don't put me in shame I will not touch the Liquor here after, Allah accept his Dua and Oath.

The group was arrived his home- start checking, when they came to the well where the Sahabi was hide the Liquor - the group checking the Liquor pots but Subhanallah...the Liquor in those pots turned to Sweet Water. I heard the well and area near to Masjid Maseeh (In Quran Allah Quotes: if a real Muslim take Oath with the Name of Allah - it will be accepted) Note: this is the message from Qur-aan that I heard - not the exact meaning of Qur-aan Verse.

Masjid Suqya:

- Prophet (Peace be upon him) prayed for barakah for madinah similar to the pray of prophet Ibrahim (alaihissalam) for makkah.
- Prophet (Peace be upon him) said “ O Allah, Ibraheem was your servant and your friend, he asked you to bless Makkah people, and I am your servant and your Messenger, I ask you to bless for Al Madinah people their mudd and their saa’ as you have blessed for Makkah people, and I ask you for a two blessing in one”.

Masjid Ijabah (Madinah):

Prophet (Peace be upon him) asked Allah for three matters, HE gave our prophet two and prevented our prophet one, Prophet (Peace be upon him) asked not to destruct his community by drought, ALLAH answered this for our prophet, Prophet (Peace be upon him) asked not to destruct his community by drown, ALLAH answered this for our prophet, Prophet (Peace be upon him) asked not to make their intrepidity among them against each other. Then Allah didn't answered this for our prophet.

Quraamata: Hajarul Aswad broken.

Hijr ismail: 3m of it is inside kaaba and the next 2.46m is not within kaaba.

During Prophet (Peace be upon him)'s time prayer was held only of the kaaba's gate side.

Bab al-Shami, or " Syrian Gate," in the North-West side of the enceinte, leads towards Jabal Ohod, Hamzah's burial-place, and the mountains. In the Eastern wall, the Bab al-Jum'ah, or Friday Gate, opens upon the Nijd road and the cemetery, Al-Bakia. Between the Shami and the Jum'ah gates, towards the North, is the Bab al-Ziyafah (of Hospitality); and Westwards the Bab al-Misri (Egyptian) opens upon the plain called the Barr al-Manakhah

Darul Arqam: Prophet (peace be upon him) and his companions prayed before nubuvvath. Umar (Raliyallahu Anhu) accepted Islam here.

Masjid Jinn: Jinns accepted Islam while our prophet (peace be upon him) recited Quran when we was returning from Taif.

Reference:

1. History of Madinah Munawwarah (Holy Mosques) – Muhammad Ilyas Abdul Gani.
2. Pictorial History of Madinah Munawwarah - Muhammad Ilyas Abdul Gani.
3. The History of Makkah Mukarramah - Muhammad Ilyas Abdul Gani.
4. Hajjum Vumraavum [In Tamil] – Tamil Nadu Hajj Committee.
5. Hajj Valikaatti 2005 [In Tamil] – Indian Hajj Committee.
6. Memories of the luminous city.
7. The pictorial Collection of the Most Peculiar Places in AlMadinah AlMunawwarah – Abdulaziz Kaki.