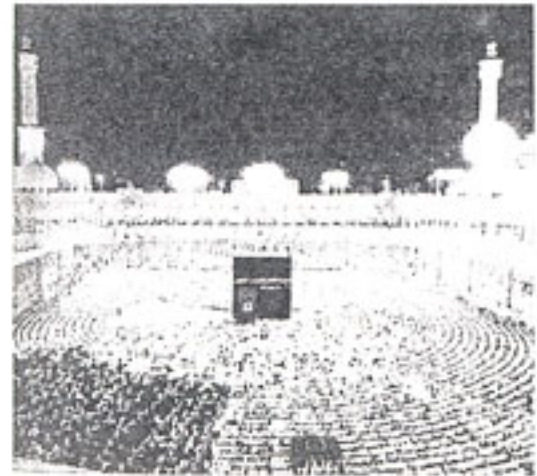


# Ziyarat



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## ITEMS RECOMMENDED TO TAKE ON THE JOURNEY

1. Prayer mat, mohr, tasbih
2. Book of Duas, Ziyarat and small Quran
3. First aid box- containing panadol, imodium, orovite etc.
4. Thermos Flask, Plastic mug
5. A pair of rubber slippers
6. Dry eatables (e.g. Biscuits)
7. One box of tea bags, coffee
8. A few tin of evaporated milk and powdered milk
9. Travel washing liquid
10. Alarm Clock
11. International travel plug
12. Travellers Kettle
13. Four to five pairs of clothing each including jumpers
14. Strong suitcase
15. Salt, Pepper, Chilli (if required)
16. Two 500 ml bottles of mineral water
17. Sufficient cash in US Dollars (AT LEAST \$250)
18. Compass
19. Air freshener
20. Disinfectant
21. Bed Sheet
22. Travel Pillow
23. Sleeping bag
24. Toilet Paper

## TRAVELLING SUPPLICATION

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

سُبْحَانَ الَّذِي سَخَّرْنَا هَذَا وَمَا كُنَّا لَهُ مُقْرِنِينَ ﴿١٣﴾

وَإِنَّا إِلَىٰ آسَاءٍ لَّمُنْقَلِبُونَ ﴿١٤﴾

اللَّهُمَّ إِنَّا نَسْأَلُكَ فِي سَفَرِنَا هَذَا الْبِرَّ وَالتَّقْوَىٰ وَمِنَ  
الْعَمَلِ مَا تَرْضَىٰ، اللَّهُمَّ هَوِّنْ عَلَيْنَا سَفَرِنَا وَأَطْوِ عَنَّا  
بَعْدَهُ، اللَّهُمَّ أَنْتَ الصَّاحِبَ فِي السَّفَرِ وَالْخَلِيفَةَ فِي  
الْأَهْلِ اللَّهُمَّ إِنَّا نَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنْ وَعْثَاءِ السَّفَرِ وَكَآبَةِ الْمُنْظَرِ  
وَسُوءِ الْمُنْقَلَبِ فِي الْمَالِ وَالْأَهْلِ.

## ZIYARA'A - A RELIGIOUS VISITATION

It has been strongly recommended to visit the graves of the Holy Prophet and his pure family (p.b.u.t.). The reward for ziyara'a is immense besides the happiness, faith and confidence it gives to a faithful pilgrim.

Numerous traditions state the following benefits of ziyara'a:-

- (a) Acceptance of requests made to Allah.
- (b) Long, healthy and meaningful life.
- (c) Availability of sufficient means of livelihood.
- (d) Respect in this world and abode near to the Holy Prophet and his progeny (p.b.u.t.) in paradise in the hereafter.
- (e) Protection from hardships and sorrows.

Not to make sincere efforts to go to the tombs of the Ahlul Bayt shows one's lack of love and faith in the Holy Prophet and his progeny (p.b.u.t.).

## RECOMMENDED PREPARATIONS FOR ZIYARA'A

- 1) To fast for three consecutive days before leaving.
- 2) On the day of departure to have a bath and do ghusl.
- 3) Pray a two-raka'ah salaah.
- 4) To recite Ayatul Kursi and Suratul Fatcha.
- 5) Recite salawat.
- 6) To recite the following dua: -

O Allah, as a trust, I today give myself, my family, my property, and my children in Thy charge. And those who are doing the same as I am doing, whether my fellow travellers or travelling separately.

O Allah, protect us along with our faith, and keep a watch over us.

O Allah let us remain covered by Thy mercy, do not withdraw Thy favours from us as we are anxiously longing for Thee.

O Allah, we take refuge with thee from the inconveniences of the journey, sad return, and witnessing any untoward sight harmful to our family, property and children, in this world and in the Hereafter.

O Allah, I direct myself towards thee in this journey for obtaining Thy pleasure and for seeking Thy nearness.

O Allah, therefore, let me accomplish that which I desire and expect from Thee and Thy friends,

O the Most Merciful of all who show mercy!

- 7) Say farewell to relations and friends.

Stand on the doorstep and:-  
8) Recite Tasbih -e-Fatimah Az-Zahrah.

9) Recite Ayatul Kursi and Suratul Fatcha in three directions (front, right and left).

10) Recite the following supplication: -

O Allah, I turn my face towards Thee and leave behind (under Thy care) my family and property and that which Thou has bestowed unto me. I have full confidence in Thee. So, do not dissappoint me, O He who does not let anyone suffer a loss when one turns to Him, nor let anything go waste when it is given under His care. O Allah, send blessings upon Muhammad and on his children, and take care of me under the circumstances wherein I am away from that which is associated with me; and do not leave me alone on my own, O the Most Merciful of all who show mercy.

## MANNERS OF VISITING THE SHRINES

- 1) Enter with your right foot.
- 2) Kiss the door of the Haram (you can do Sajdah -e- Shukr on the doorstep, but it is HARAM to do sajadah to the graves).
- 3) When doing niyyah for ziyara'a remember friends and family.
- 4) It is recommended to recite two-raka'a salaah after ziyara'a.
- 5) Ask for forgiveness of sins and for your desires.
- 6) Remember to read the Holy Qur'an in the Haram.

## ENTERING THE HARAM

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي رَوَيْتُ عَلَى بَابِ مِنْ أَبْوَابِ بَيْتِكَ  
سَأَلْتُكَ عَلَيْهِ قَوْلَهُ وَقَدَّمْتَنِي النَّاسِرَانَ بِدُخُولِي  
إِلَّا بِإِذْنِكَ قُلْتُ يَا أَيُّهَا الْكَذِبُ اسْأَلُوا لِمَنْ سَأَلُوا بِيُوتِ  
الشَّيْءُ لِأَنَّ بُيُوتَكُمْ لَكُمْ اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَعْتَقِدُ خَيْرَ مَا صَاحِبِ  
هَذَا الشَّهِيدِ الشَّرِيفِ فِي عَيْنِيهِمْ كَمَا أَعْتَقِدُ هَاهُنَا حَضْرَتِهِ  
وَأَعْلَمُ أَنَّ رَسُولَكَ وَمُخَلَّفَاتِكَ عَلَيْهِمُ السَّلَامُ

أَخْبَانِي عِنْدَكَ  
بُرْدُونَ بَرُونَ مَفَارِجَ بَيْتِي كَلَامِي  
وَاللَّهِ بِكَ الْمُؤَكَّلِينَ هَذَا الْبَيْتِ الْمُبَارَكِ  
ثُمَّ لِيَأْتِيَ أَدْخُلُ بِرَسُولِ اللَّهِ  
مَا أَدْخُلُ بِالسُّجْدَةِ اللَّهُ أَنْزَلَ  
بِأَمْرٍ لَكُمْ اللَّهُ الْمُعْرَبِينَ الْعُضْبِينَ فِي هَذَا الْمَسْجِدِ فَأَذِنَ لِي

بِأَمْرٍ لِي فِي الدُّخُولِ أَفْضَلَ مَا أَدْرَيْتُ لِاحْتِمَاءِ بَابِكَ  
فَإِنْ لَمْ أَكُنْ أَهْلًا لِهَذَا فَآتَى أَهْلًا لِهَذَا  
بِنِهَاةِ اللَّهِ وَبِإِذْنِهِ فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ وَعَلَى  
وَمَا يُرْسَلُ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَبِإِذْنِ اللَّهِ غَفِرَ لِي  
أَرْجُوهُ نَبِيَّ عَلَيَّ أَنْتَ التَّوَكَّلُ الرَّحِيمُ

At the entrance of the Haram one should recite the 'Dukhoof' - Permission to enter.

O Allah, I stand still at one of the doors of the houses of Thy Prophet (Thy blessings be on him and his children), because people are not allowed to enter without his permission. So Thou said: "O you who believe! Enter not the dwellings of the Prophet unless permission be granted you."

O Allah, I hold (as an article of faith) this honoured place of pilgrimage as sacred, in his invisibility just as I was certain and sure of his sanctity in his presence.

I know that Thy Messenger and Thy Representatives (p.b.u.t.) are alive, by Thy leave, and are preserving, seeing my place of halting, hearing my words and answering my 'Salamm'.

Although Thou hast shut off their speech from my hearing but has unbolted the door of my understanding, because of my delightful recitation of their merits.

First I ask for Thy permission O my Lord, and then seek Thy Messenger's leave (Blessings of Allah be on him and his children), and take permission from Thy representative, obedience unto whom has been made obligatory on me, ..... (Mention the name of the Holy person whose ziyara'a you are performing along with his father's name, e.g. Husayn ibne Ali or Ali ibne Musa) and also from the angels, appointed as guardians of this blessed precinct.

May I enter O Messenger of Allah?

May I enter O Hujjatullah (proof of Allah)?

May I enter of favourite angels, quartered in this place of pilgrimage? Give me permission to enter O my Mawlaa (master), a most cordial welcome that is extended to any of your closest friends; may be I do not deserve it, but you are known to do this.

## BAGHDAD

- 1) Mazaar of Hadhrat Uthman bin Saeed (A.R.)
- 2) Mazaar of Hadhrat Mohammed bin Uthman (A.R.)
- 3) Mazaar of Husayn bin Rooli (A.R.)
- 4) Mazaar of Ali bin Mohammed (A.R.)
- 5) Mazaar of Hadhrat Qamber (A.R.)
- 6) Mazaar of Hadhrat Haafiz Muhammed bin Yaqub Al-Kulayni (A.R.)
- 7) Masjid-e Borasa. (On the way to Baghdad from Kadhimain)
- 8) Grave of Bahlool Dana
- 9) Grave of Yousha Bin Noon
- 10) Grave of Prophet Dhil Kifl

### Uthman Bin Saeed (A.R.)

He was the first of the Chief deputies of the 12th Imam who were in contact with him. He was also a close companion of both the 10th and 11th Imam.

### Mohammed bin Uthman (A.R.)

He was the chief deputy after his father died, and served the 12th Imam for about 50 years.

### Husayn bin Rooli (A.R.)

He was the third appointed deputy of the 12th Imam and was a very learned man.

### Ali bin Mohammed (A.R.) (samara)

He was the last of the deputies and received a letter of the 12th Imam before he died telling him that there would be no more deputies after him.

### Janabe Qambar (A.R.)

He was Imam Ali (A.S.) slave and was a very good man. After sometime Imam Ali (A.S.) made him Azad- Free. Janabe Qamber told Imam Ali (A.S.) I will be free only if you promise that as long as I live I will be living at your house and helping you and Ahul Bait.

### Janabe Hafiz Mohammed bin Yaqub Qulayni (A.R.)

He was the famous narrator (teller) of traditions (hadith).



### **Bahloul Dana**

Bahloul was originally called Wahab. He was the son of Umroo. He was a student of Imam Ja'ffer-e-Sadiq (P.B.U.H.) but also lived in the time of Imam Musa Al-Kadhim (P.B.U.H.) He was from the tribe of Bani A'aman.

Once Haroon Rasheed (The caliph) was misled into thinking that Imam Musa Al-Kadhim and his companions were going to rise up against him. Imam Musa Al-Kadhim wrote in a letter to his companions in a code form. He wrote one letter jeem. Different companions interpreted it differently. Some interpreted it as jihad (holy war) others interpreted it as jalawatan (migration). Bahloul interpreted this as janoon. He started acting insane (janoon) and was named Bahloul Al majnoon.

## **MADAYAN**

- 1) Shrine of Salman Farsi (A.R.)
- 2) Shrine of Huzaiifa Yamani (A.R.)
- 3) Shrine of Jabir bin Abdullah Ansari (A.R.)
- 4) Masjid-e Juma'a
- 5) Taq-i-Kisra

### **Hadhrat Salman Farsi (A.R.)**

He was from Persia (Iran) and was called Rozaba. The prophet changed his name to Salman. The prophet called Salman "the first gift of Iran to Islam". It was he who advised to dig a ditch around Medina in the battle of Khandaq (ditch). Imam Ali (A.S.) made Salman governor of Madayan but he died within a few weeks of his arrival there. He was 88 years old.

### **Hadhrat Huzaiifa e Yamani (A.R.)**

He was one of the companions of the Holy Prophet. When he was reciting Munajats, Angels used to come to listen from Heaven. The Prophet has said that Hazaifa was the man who always spoke the truth.

### **Hadhrat Jabir bin Abdallah Ansari (A.R.)**

He was a close companion of the Holy Prophet who lived a long life. The Holy Prophet had told him that he would see the 5th Imam Mohammed Baqir (A.S.) and to give him his salaams. He was the first visitor to the graves of Shohada-e-Kerbala. When he went to visit the grave of Imam Husein (A.S.) he did Ghushl in Nehre Furat and wore Ehram. In 1934, the then Shah of Iraq was Shah Faisal. His vazir was Nuripasha. Nuripasha saw the dream for three days wherein Jabir told him that water was coming in his grave and in Hozaiifa's grave is too much dampness, and to please transfer them to another grave. It was the water of River Tigris. He told Shah Faisal about the dream. Shah had also seen the same dream. Soon after the Hajj, on 20th Zihajj, 26th March 1934 they decided to transfer the bodies. It was announced in the PTI News Agency worldwide. Also some Germans came to witness the transfer of the bodies from the graves. The bodies, when they were taken out of the graves were intact with same Kafan and even the eyes were wide open with so much Noor and the hair of beard looked like as if it was given Ghushl then. It was wet. Namaz-e-Mayyat was prayed again. The army saluted and the bodies were transferred to another graves to a new site at "Salman Pak" near the grave of Hadhrat Salman-e-Farsi

(A.R.). Many Germans, upon seeing this, accepted Islam. In 1994, the shrine with all the graves in it is being built.

### Taq-i-Kisra

This was the palace of Nausherwaan built about 1700 years ago. It is said that when the Holy Prophet (S.A.W.) was born a famous arch in it (The arch of Catesiphon) developed cracks in it.

## SAMARRAH

- 1) Imam Ali Naqi (A.S.)
- 2) Imam Hasan Askeri (A.S.)
- 3) Imam Muhammed Mehdi (A.S.)
- 4) Bibi Hakima Khatun (sister of Imam Ali Naqi (A.S.))
- 5) Bibi Nargis Khatun (A.S.) (mother of 12th Imam)
- 6) Basement of 12th Imam (place where he went into Ghaibat from)
- 7) Masjid e Jamia
- 8) In BALAD (a place between Kadhmain and Samarrah) is the shrine of Syed Mohammed bin Ali Naqi (AS.)

### Imam Ali Naqi (A.S.)

He is our 10th Imam and he was the one who completed the rules of Taqlid to prepare believers for the GHAIBAT of the 12th Imam. He encouraged the majalis of Imam Husayn (A.S.).

## Ziarat of Imam Ali Naqi

السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا أَبَا الْحَسَنِ عَلِيِّ بْنِ مُحَمَّدٍ الرَّحْمِيِّ<sup>(١)</sup> الرَّاشِدِ النَّوَّارِ النَّاقِبِ<sup>(٢)</sup>  
وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا صَفِيَّ اللَّهِ<sup>(٣)</sup> السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا سِرَّ اللَّهِ السَّلَامُ  
عَلَيْكَ يَا حَبْلَ اللَّهِ<sup>(٤)</sup> السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا أَمَّ اللَّهِ<sup>(٥)</sup> السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا خَيْرَةَ اللَّهِ<sup>(٦)</sup> السَّلَامُ  
عَلَيْكَ يَا صَفْوَةَ اللَّهِ<sup>(٧)</sup> السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا أَمِينَ اللَّهِ السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا حَقَّ اللَّهِ ، السَّلَامُ  
عَلَيْكَ يَا حَبِيبَ اللَّهِ ، السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا نُورَ الْأَنْوَارِ ، السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا زَيْنَ الْأَبْرَارِ<sup>(٨)</sup>  
السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا سَلِيلَ<sup>(٩)</sup> الْأَخْيَارِ السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا عُضْرَ الْأَطْهَارِ السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا حُجَّةَ  
الرَّحْمَنِ السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا رُحْمَانَ الْإِنْسَانِ السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا مَوْلَى<sup>(١٠)</sup> الْمُؤْمِنِينَ السَّلَامُ  
عَلَيْكَ يَا وَلِيَّ الصَّالِحِينَ السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا عَلَمَ الْهَدَى السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا حَلِيفَ التَّقَى<sup>(١١)</sup>  
السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا عَمُودَ الدِّينِ السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا بَنَ خَاتَمِ النَّبِيِّينَ السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا بَنَ سَيِّدِ



الْوَصِيِّينَ السَّلَامَ عَلَيْكَ يَا بَابَنَ فَاطِمَةَ الرَّهْرَاءِ سَيِّدَةَ نِسَاءِ الْعَالَمِينَ السَّلَامَ عَلَيْكَ أَيُّهَا  
 الْأَبِينُ الْوَجِيهُ السَّلَامَ عَلَيْكَ أَيُّهَا الْعَلَمُ الرَّضِيُّ السَّلَامَ عَلَيْكَ أَيُّهَا الرَّاهِدُ<sup>(44)</sup> النَّصِيُّ  
 السَّلَامَ عَلَيْكَ أَيُّهَا الْحُجَّةُ عَلَى الْخَلْقِ أَجْمَعِينَ السَّلَامَ عَلَيْكَ أَيُّهَا الثَّالِي<sup>(45)</sup> لِلْفِرَّانِ  
 السَّلَامَ عَلَيْكَ أَيُّهَا الْمُبِينُ لِلْحَلَالِ مِنَ الْحَرَامِ السَّلَامَ عَلَيْكَ أَيُّهَا الْوَلِيُّ الْأَنْصَحِ السَّلَامَ  
 عَلَيْكَ أَيُّهَا الطَّرِيقُ الْوَاضِحُ السَّلَامَ عَلَيْكَ أَيُّهَا النَّجْمُ الْأَلَانُحُ<sup>(46)</sup> أَشْهَدُ يَا مَوْلَايَ يَا أبا  
 الْحَسَنِ أَنَّكَ حُجَّةُ اللَّهِ عَلَى خَلْقِهِ وَخَلِيفَتُهُ فِي بَرِّيَّتِهِ<sup>(47)</sup> وَأَمِينُهُ فِي بِلَادِهِ وَشَاهِدُهُ عَلَى  
 عِبَادِهِ وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّكَ كَلِمَةُ النَّفْثَى وَبَابُ الْهُدَى وَالْعُرْوَةُ الْوُثْقَى وَالْحُجَّةُ عَلَى مَنْ فَوْقَ  
 الْأَرْضِ وَمَنْ تَحْتَ السَّمَاءِ<sup>(48)</sup> وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّكَ الْمُنْظَرُ مِنَ الذُّنُوبِ الْمُبْرَأُ مِنَ الْعُيُوبِ  
 وَالْمُخْتَصُّ بِكَرَامَةِ اللَّهِ وَالْمُخْبَوُّ بِحُجَّةِ اللَّهِ<sup>(49)</sup> وَالْمَوْهُوبُ لَهُ كَلِمَةُ اللَّهِ وَالرُّكْنُ الَّذِي  
 يَلْجَأُ إِلَيْهِ الْعِبَادُ وَتُحْصَى بِهِ الْبِلَادُ وَأَشْهَدُ يَا مَوْلَايَ أَنِّي بِكَ وَبِأَبَائِكَ وَأَبْنَائِكَ مُوقِنٌ  
 مُفْرٍ<sup>(50)</sup> وَلَكُمْ تَابِعٌ فِي ذَاتِ نَفْسِي وَسَرَائِعِ دِينِي وَخَانِمَةَ عَمَلِي وَمُنْقَلَبِي وَمَنْوَايَ<sup>(51)</sup>  
 وَأَنْبِيَّ وَلِيَّ لِسَانِي وَالْأَكْثَمَ وَعَدُوَّ لِمَنْ غَادَاكُمْ مُؤْمِنٌ بِسِرِّكُمْ وَعَلَانِيَتِكُمْ وَأَوْلَكُمْ وَأَجْرَكُمْ  
 بِأَبِي آتَتْ وَأُمِّي وَالسَّلَامَ عَلَيْكَ وَرَحْمَةَ اللَّهِ وَبَرَكَاتَهُ .

#### Imam Hasan Askari (A.S.)

He is our 11<sup>th</sup> Imam and was kept under house arrest for a very long time because the rulers of the time did not want the 12<sup>th</sup> Imam to be born. With Allah's help, he was freed for a little while although his movements were still watched. He was married to Bibi Nargis Khatun (A.S.).

## Ziarat of Imam Hasan Askari

السَّلَامَ عَلَيْكَ يَا مَوْلَايَ يَا أبا مُحَمَّدٍ الْحَسَنَ بْنِ عَلِيِّ الْهَادِي الْمُهْتَدِي وَرَحْمَةَ  
 اللَّهِ وَبَرَكَاتَهُ السَّلَامَ عَلَيْكَ يَا وَلِيَّ اللَّهِ<sup>(52)</sup> وَأَبْنَ أَوْلِيَائِهِ السَّلَامَ عَلَيْكَ يَا حُجَّةَ اللَّهِ<sup>(53)</sup>

وَأَبْنَ حُجَّجِهِ السَّلَامَ عَلَيْكَ يَا صَفِيَّ اللَّهِ<sup>(54)</sup> وَأَبْنَ أَصْفِيَانِهِ السَّلَامَ عَلَيْكَ يَا خَلِيفَةَ اللَّهِ  
 وَأَبْنَ خُلَفَائِهِ وَأَبَا خَلِيفَتِهِ السَّلَامَ عَلَيْكَ يَا بَابَنَ خَاتَمِ النَّبِيِّينَ السَّلَامَ عَلَيْكَ يَا بَابَنَ سَيِّدِ  
 الْوَصِيِّينَ السَّلَامَ عَلَيْكَ يَا بَابَنَ أَمِيرِ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ السَّلَامَ عَلَيْكَ يَا بَابَنَ سَيِّدَةِ نِسَاءِ الْعَالَمِينَ  
 السَّلَامَ عَلَيْكَ يَا بَابَنَ الْأَيْمَةِ الْهَادِيْنَ السَّلَامَ عَلَيْكَ يَا بَابَنَ الْأَوْصِيَاءِ الرَّائِدِينَ السَّلَامَ  
 عَلَيْكَ يَا عِصْمَةَ الْمُتَّقِينَ<sup>(55)</sup> السَّلَامَ عَلَيْكَ يَا إِنَامَ الْفَائِزِينَ السَّلَامَ عَلَيْكَ يَا رُكْنَ<sup>(56)</sup>  
 الْمُؤْمِنِينَ السَّلَامَ عَلَيْكَ يَا فَرْجَ الْمَلْهُوفِينَ<sup>(57)</sup> السَّلَامَ عَلَيْكَ يَا وَارِثَ الْأَنْبِيَاءِ  
 الْمُتَنْجِبِينَ<sup>(58)</sup> السَّلَامَ عَلَيْكَ يَا خَارِجَ عِلْمِ وَصِيِّ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ السَّلَامَ عَلَيْكَ أَيُّهَا الدَّاعِي  
 بِحُكْمِ اللَّهِ السَّلَامَ عَلَيْكَ أَيُّهَا النَّاطِقُ بِكِتَابِ اللَّهِ السَّلَامَ عَلَيْكَ يَا حُجَّةَ الْخَلْقِ السَّلَامَ  
 عَلَيْكَ يَا هَادِيَّ الْأُمَمِ السَّلَامَ عَلَيْكَ يَا وَلِيَّ النَّعَمِ<sup>(59)</sup> السَّلَامَ عَلَيْكَ يَا عِيَّةَ الْعِلْمِ السَّلَامَ  
 عَلَيْكَ يَا سَفِيَةَ الْجَلْمِ<sup>(60)</sup> السَّلَامَ عَلَيْكَ يَا أبا الْإِنَامِ الْمُنتَظَرِ الظَّاهِرَةِ لِلْعَاقِلِ حُجَّتُهُ  
 وَالنَّابِئَةِ فِي الْبَيْتِ مَعْرِفَتُهُ الْمُخْتَجِبِ<sup>(61)</sup> عَنِ أَعْيُنِ الظَّالِمِينَ وَالْمُعْتَبِ عَنِ دَوْلَةِ  
 الْفَاسِقِينَ وَالْمُعْبَدِ رَبَّنَا بِهِ الْإِسْلَامُ جَدِيداً بَعْدَ الْأَنْطِمَاسِ<sup>(62)</sup> وَالْقُرْآنَ غَضّاً بَعْدَ  
 الْأَنْدِرَاسِ أَشْهَدُ يَا مَوْلَايَ أَنَّكَ أَقَمْتَ الصَّلَاةَ وَأَتَيْتَ الزَّكَاةَ وَأَمَرْتَ بِالْمَعْرُوفِ وَنَهَيْتَ  
 عَنِ الْمُنْكَرِ وَدَعَوْتَ إِلَى سَبِيلِ رَبِّكَ بِالْحِكْمَةِ وَالْمَوْعِظَةِ الْحَسَنَةِ وَعَبَدْتَ اللَّهَ مُخْلِصاً  
 حَتَّى أَتَاكَ النَّبِيُّ<sup>(63)</sup> أَسْأَلُ اللَّهَ بِالسَّانِ الَّذِي لَكُمْ عِنْدَهُ أَنْ يَتَقَبَّلَ زِيَارَتِي لَكُمْ وَيَشْكُرَ  
 سَعْيِي إِلَيْكُمْ وَيَسْتَجِيبَ دُعَائِي بِكُمْ وَيَجْعَلَنِي مِنْ أَنْصَارِ الْحَقِّ وَأَتْبَاعِهِ وَأَشْبَاعِهِ وَمَوْلَاهِ  
 وَمُجِيبِهِ وَالسَّلَامَ عَلَيْكَ وَرَحْمَةَ اللَّهِ وَبَرَكَاتَهُ .

#### Imam Muhammed Mehdi (A.S.) 12th Imam.

Sahebul Asr - lord of the period of time.

Sahebuz Zamaan - Lord of the age.

Mahdi - Guide

He is the son of the 11<sup>th</sup> Imam and his name is the same as that of the Holy Prophet. He was born in Sammarrah and was under his father's care until his

father was martyred. He became Imam and went into GHAIBAT (hiding). He was only available to his deputies (Naaibs) who were Uthman bin Saeed, then his son Mohammed bin Uthman, then Husayn bin Rooh, and finally Ali bin Muhammed Samarri. When the last of them was to die, Imam wrote to tell him that there would be no more deputies after him and that Imam was going into GHAIBAT until Allah willed him to re-appear.

#### **Bibi Hakima Khatun (A.S.)**

She was very clever and pious (good). She was the one who taught Bibi Nargis Khatun about the rules of religion. She was present when the 12th Imam was born. When 11<sup>th</sup> Imam Hasan Askeri (A.S.) was in jail, Janabe Hakima Khatun used to answer all the masael which the Shia people used to ask her. She was a very learned and pious lady.

#### **Bibi Nargis Khatun (A.S.)**

She was a Roman (Byzantine) princess who became a Muslim after seeing Bibi Fatema Zahra (A.S.) and the Holy Prophet in her dream. She was the mother of 12<sup>th</sup> Imam. After the birth of our 12<sup>th</sup> Imam when our 11<sup>th</sup> Imam told Nargis that the people will enter our house to check whether any child is born, Bibi Nargis told Imam " Please pray for me that I die before they come because I don't want to be their captives and go to court". Bibi Nargis died before our 11th Imam's shahadat.

#### **Basement of 12<sup>th</sup> Imam**

This is in the house of the 11<sup>th</sup> Imam underground where the shrine now stands. Its entrance has been opened from the courtyard. It is said that this was the house of Bibi Nargis and our 12<sup>th</sup> Imam was last seen here.

#### **Masjid-e-Jamia**

It was built by an Abbaside Caliph. It was the largest mosque of its time. It is famous for its 52 metre high spiral.

#### **Sayyed Muhammed (son of Imam Ali Naqi (A.S.)) (BALAD)**

He was very pious and people come here to pray to Allah for their wishes. It is in the Kabrastan (Graveyard) of Shia people. The Shrine of Sayyed Muhammed is in Kabrastan. There was a very big prison here where 50,000 Shias were kept. In the times of Hajjaj bin Yusuf, those Shias who died in prison were buried there. Nobody was allowed out. Many Shias died because of Zulm (torment).

## **KADHMAIN**

- 1) Shrine of Imam Musa Kadhim (A.S.)
- 2) Shrine of Imam Mohammed Taqi (A.S.)
- 3) Grave of Sheikh Mufid (A.R.)
- 4) Grave of Khwaja Nasiruddin Toosi (A.R.)
- 5) Grave of Syed Murtadha (A.R.)
- 6) Grave of Sayed Radhi (A.R.)

#### **Imam Musa Kadhim (A.S.)**

He is our 7<sup>th</sup> Imam and his title is Kadhim which means one who swallows his anger. His other title is Baabul Hawaii (the door to fulfilling needs). Even after he died, people did not turn back in despair from his tomb. He was put in prison by Harun Rashid and was poisoned in prison and his body left on the bridge of Baghdad. The bridge was on River Dajla. Imam's body was kept there for 3 days. His followers then buried the Imam.

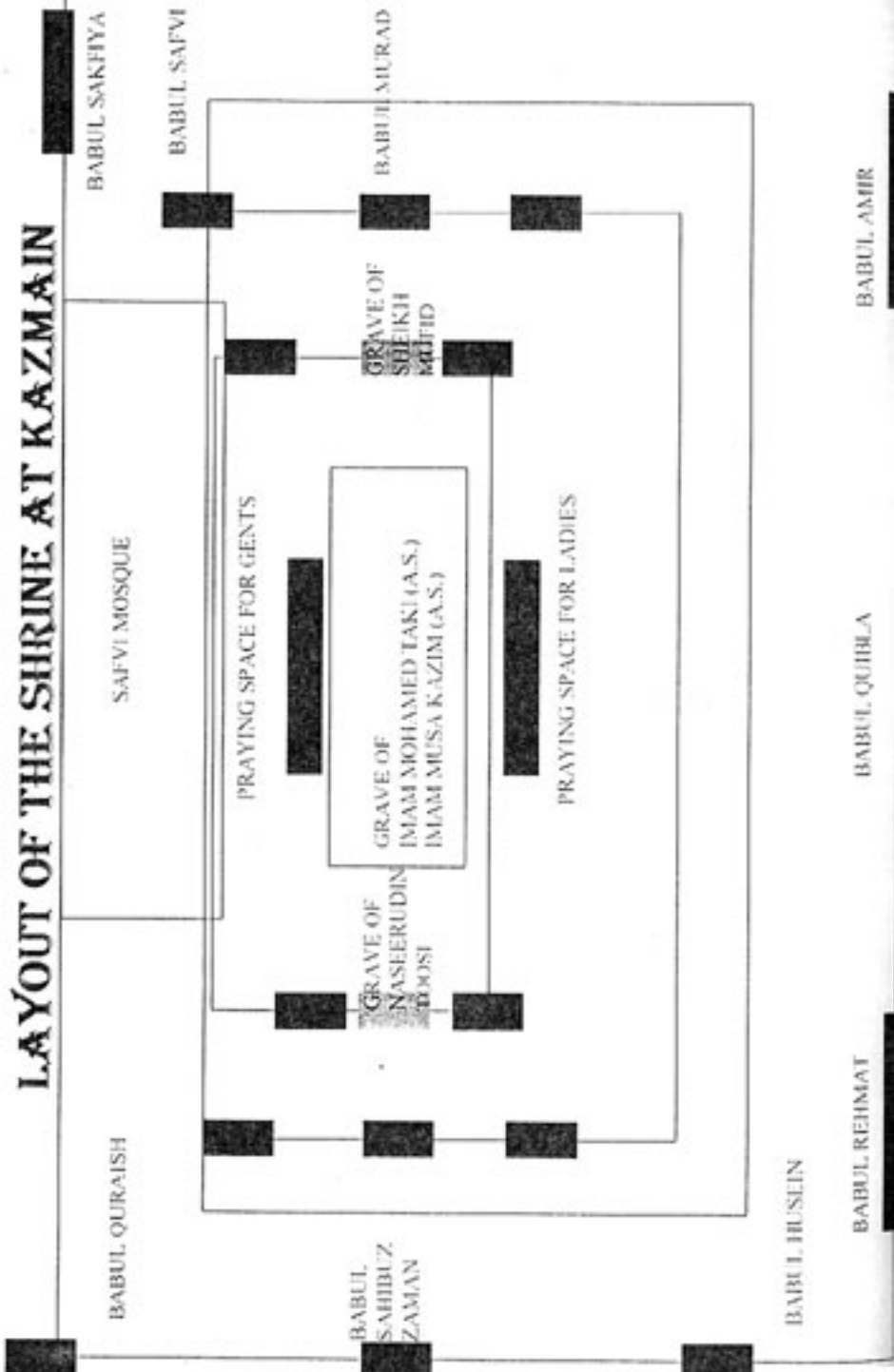
#### **Imam Mohammed Taqi (A.S.)**

He is our 9th Imam and he became Imam when he was only 9 years old. He was the only child of the 8th Imam. Even at a young age he showed his excellence in knowledge understanding by answering all the questions of all (even of the clever men of that time).

## **Ziyarat of the Imams In Kadhmain**

السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا مَوْلَايَ يَا مُوسَى بْنَ جَعْفَرٍ وَرَحْمَةَ اللَّهِ وَبَرَكَاتَهُ أَشْهَدُ أَنَّكَ  
 الْإِمَامُ الْهَادِي وَالْوَلِيُّ الْمُرْتَبِّدُ وَأَنَّكَ مَعْدِنُ النَّزِيلِ<sup>(٨)</sup> وَصَاحِبُ التَّوْبِيلِ<sup>(٩)</sup> وَحَامِلُ  
 السُّورَةِ وَالْإِنْجِيلِ وَالْعَالِمُ الْعَادِلُ وَالصَّادِقُ الْعَامِلُ يَا مَوْلَايَ أَنَا أَبْرَأُ إِلَى اللَّهِ مِنْ  
 أَعْدَانِكَ وَأَتَقَرَّبُ إِلَى اللَّهِ بِمُؤَالَاتِكَ فَصَلِّ عَلَى اللَّهِ عَلَيْكَ وَعَلَى آبَائِكَ وَأَجْدَادِكَ وَأَبْنَائِكَ  
 وَشِبَعَتِكَ وَمُجِيبِكَ وَرَحْمَةَ اللَّهِ وَبَرَكَاتَهُ .

# LAYOUT OF THE SHRINE AT KAZMAIN



## Sheikh Mufid (A.R.)

His real name was Mohammed bin Muhammed bin Numan. Mufid means one who brings benefit. Even the 12<sup>th</sup> Imam called him Mufeed in a letter he wrote to him. He is said to have written over 200 books, one of the most important one being Kitabul-Isra'at which is a life history of the 12 Imams. When Sheikh Mufid (A.R.) died, our 12<sup>th</sup> Imam said Marshia which was written on his grave. And our 12th Imam wrote a letter of condolence to his son.

## Khwaja Nasiruddin Toosi (A.R.)

His real name is Mohammed bin Mohammed bin Hasan. He is the one to whom the 12th Imam taught Dua-e-Tawassul in a dream. He was very clever in all fields of knowledge. It is better to ask Doa for Shifa-e-Mariz at this place.

## Sayed Murtadha (A.R.)

His name is Ali bin Husayn bin Ebrahim bin Musa Kadhim (7th Imam). Imam Ali (A.S.) gave him the name ALAMUL HUDA which means flag of guidance. He was the teacher of Sheikh Toosi (not the same one as Nasiruddin Toosi). He wrote many books and was a student of Sheikh Mufid (A.R.)

## Sayed Radhi (A.R.)

He was the one who compiled (collected) the sermons, sayings and letters of Imam Ali (A.S.) to form what is called Nahjul Balagha. He too was a student of Sheikh Mufid (A.R.)

## KERBALA

Kerbala used to be a small town situated not far from the banks of the River Euphrates (Furat). It is here that the cruel murder of the grandson of the Holy Prophet (p.b.u.h.) - Husayn ibne Ali and his family and friends took place.

- 1) Shrine of Imam Husayn (A.S.) (It contains the raves of Imam Husayn (A.S.) and two of his Sons, Ali Akber and Ali-Asgher (A.S.))
- 2) Ganje-Shohada - Grave of the rest of the martyrs of Kerbala.
- 3) Grave of Habib ibne Mazahir (A.S.)
- 4) Qatal-Ghah (place where martyrdom took place).
- 5) Grave of Hadhrat Ibraheem (A.S.) - son of Imam Musa Kadhim (A.S.)
- 6) Shrine of Hadhrat Abbas (A.S.) - Brother of Imam Husayn (A.S.)
- 7) Tille-Zainabiya
- 8) Khaimagah
- 9) Garden of Imam Jaffer Sadiq (A.S.)
- 10) Garden of Imam Mohammed Mahdi (A.S.)
- 11) Shrine of Hadhrat Hur (A.S.) - 3 miles from Kerbala
- 12) Shrine of Janabe Aun (A.S.) (son of Bibi Zaynab (A.S.))-10 miles from Kerbala
- 13) Shrine of the two sons of Mulsim bin Aqeel (A.S.)-25 miles from Kerbala in MUSAYYAB

### Imam Husayn (A.S.)

He is our third Imam and was killed in Kerbala on Ashura by the army of Yazid. He did not agree to Yazid being leader of the Muslims because Yazid was a bad man who used to drink, gamble, womanise, take people's rights, etc... Because he did not agree to this, Yazid sent an army to fight with him.

Imam Husayn (p.b.u.h.) was born on the 3rd of Sha'ban, four years after Hijra. He was the son of the first Imam, Ali ibne Abi Talib (p.b.u.h.) and Lady Fatimah (p.b.u.h.) and the grandson of the Holy Prophet Muhammad (p.b.u.h.). He was the third Imam after his brother Imam Hasan (p.b.u.h.).

The Holy Prophet (p.b.u.h.) is said to have declared many things about him and his brother:

"Husayn is from me and I am from Husayn"

"Hassan and Husayn are Imams whether they be standing or sitting"

"They are my flowers in the world"

The third Imam's generosity is evidenced in his dealing with an Arab, who in order to get his needs fulfilled, came to the Imam and composed a poem saying.

"None has ever returned empty-handed after he has come to your door in hope and expectation; you are generous and the one to be depended upon; your father was the slayer of the wicked (enemies of Islam); had it not been all we received from your forefathers we would have been overwhelmed by the fire of hell."

When Imam Husayn (p.b.u.h.) heard this he gave the man four thousand dinars, and apologizing he versified.

"Take these, and excuse me; be assured that I sympathize with you. Had we possessed wealth then our clouds would have poured upon you;(if the power of the Islamic State would have been in our hands, we would have bestowed upon you more) but the times have betrayed us and my hands hold but little."

The third Imam was brutally murdered by the army of the Caliph, Yazid ibne Muawiyah with his companions on the 10th of Muharram, sixty-one years after Hijrah. This day is known as Ashura.

## Ziarat Of Imam Husein

السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا وَارِثَ آدَمَ صِفْوَةَ اللَّهِ<sup>(1)</sup> السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا وَارِثَ نُوحٍ نَبِيَّ اللَّهِ  
السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا وَارِثَ إِبْرَاهِيمَ خَلِيلِ اللَّهِ<sup>(2)</sup> السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا وَارِثَ مُوسَى كَلِيمِ اللَّهِ  
السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا وَارِثَ عِيسَى رُوحِ اللَّهِ<sup>(3)</sup> السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا وَارِثَ مُحَمَّدٍ حَبِيبِ اللَّهِ  
السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا وَارِثَ أَمِيرِ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ (ولي الله (خ) السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا بَيْنَ  
مُحَمَّدٍ الْمُصْطَفَى السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا بَيْنَ عَلِيِّ الْمُرْتَضَى السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا بَيْنَ فَاطِمَةَ الزَّهْرَاءِ  
السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا بَيْنَ خَدِيجَةَ الْكُبْرَى السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا نَارَ اللَّهِ<sup>(4)</sup> يَا نَارَهُ وَالْوَنُورَ  
الْمُنُورَ<sup>(5)</sup> أَشْهَدُ أَنَّكَ قَدْ أَقَمْتَ الصَّلَاةَ وَأَتَيْتَ الزَّكَاةَ وَأَمَرْتَ بِالْمَعْرُوفِ وَنَهَيْتَ عَنِ  
الْمُنْكَرِ وَأَطَعْتَ اللَّهَ وَرَسُولَهُ حَتَّى أَتَاكَ الْيَقِينُ<sup>(6)</sup> فَلَعَنَ اللَّهُ أُمَّةً قَتَلَتْكَ وَلَعَنَ اللَّهُ أُمَّةً  
ظَلَمَتْكَ وَلَعَنَ اللَّهُ أُمَّةً سَمِعَتْ بِذَلِكَ فَرَضِيَتْ بِهِ يَا مَوْلَايَ يَا أَبَا عَبْدِ اللَّهِ أَشْهَدُ أَنَّكَ  
كُنْتَ نُورًا فِي الْأَصْلَابِ السَّامِيَةِ<sup>(7)</sup> وَالْأَرْحَامِ الْمُطَهَّرَةِ لَمْ تَنْجَسْكَ الْجَاهِلِيَّةُ  
بِاتِّجَاسِهَا وَلَمْ تُلْبَسْكَ مِنْ مَذَلِّمَاتِ ثِيَابِهَا<sup>(8)</sup> وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّكَ مِنْ دَعَائِمِ الدِّينِ<sup>(9)</sup> وَأَرْكَانِ  
الْمُؤْمِنِينَ وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّكَ الْإِمَامُ الْبَرُّ النَّقِيُّ الرَّضِيُّ الرَّكْبِيُّ الْهَادِي الْمَهْدِيُّ وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ  
الْأَيْمَةَ مِنْ وَلَدِكَ كَلِمَةَ التَّقْوَى وَأَعْلَامَ الْهُدَى وَالْعُرْوَةَ الْوُثْقَى وَالْحُجَّةَ عَلَى أَهْلِ الدُّنْيَا  
وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ اللَّهَ وَمَلَائِكَتَهُ وَأَنْبِيََاءَهُ وَرُسُلَهُ أَنِّي بِكُمْ مُؤْمِنٌ وَبِأَبَائِكُمْ<sup>(10)</sup> مُوقِنٌ بِشَرَائِعِ دِينِي  
وَخَوَاتِيمِ عَمَلِي<sup>(11)</sup> وَقَلْبِي لِقَلْبِكُمْ سَلَمٌ وَأَمْرِي لِأَمْرِكُمْ مُتَّبِعٌ صَلَوَاتِ اللَّهِ عَلَيْكُمْ  
وَعَلَى أَرْوَاحِكُمْ وَعَلَى أَجْسَادِكُمْ وَعَلَى أَسْمَائِكُمْ وَعَلَى شَاهِدِكُمْ وَعَلَى غَائِبِكُمْ وَعَلَى  
ظَاهِرِكُمْ وَعَلَى بَاطِنِكُمْ .

Peace be upon you, O successor of Muhammad, the Beloved of Allah!  
Peace be upon you, O successor of Ali, Commander of the Faithful,  
Peace be upon him, Peace be upon you, O son of Muhammad Mustafal!  
Peace be upon you, O son of Ali Murtadha!  
Peace be upon you, O son of Fatimah Zahra!  
Peace be upon you, O son of Khadijatul Kubra!

Peace be upon you, O Martyr, for whose blood Allah claims compensation! O  
the one who was assassinated whose assassination and the assassination of his  
relatives and friends could not be avenged! I testify that you kept up the prayer,  
and paid the poor rate and ordered good actions and forbade sinful actions, and  
obeyed Allah and His last Messenger till the last breathe! So, may Allah curse  
those who assassinated you, and may Allah curse the people who oppressed  
you, and may Allah curse the people who heard of it and were pleased with it,  
O my Master! O Aba Abdillah! I bear witness that you were light before and  
during conception. The impurities of the Pre-Islamic age could not touch you,  
nor its uncleanness affected you.

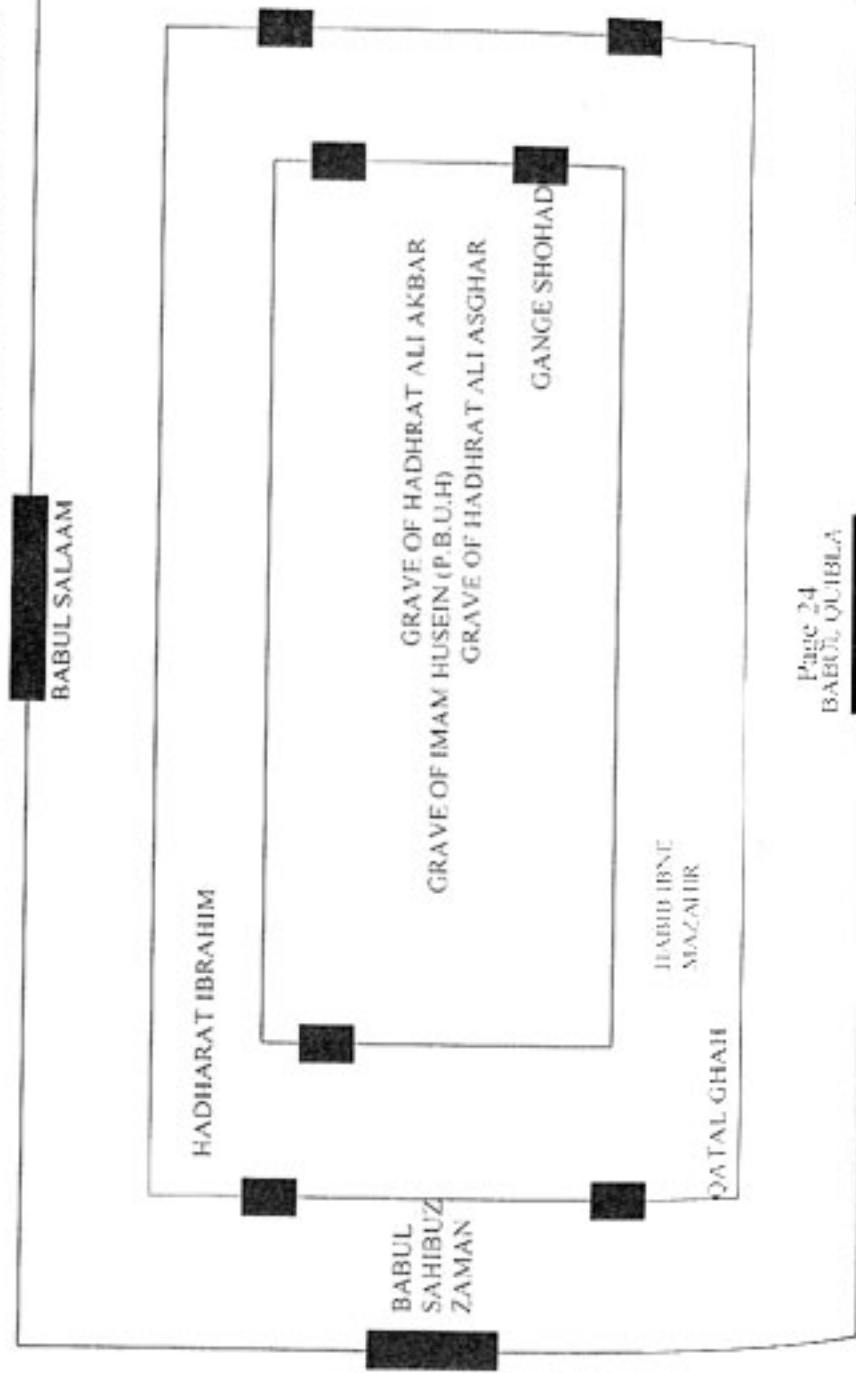
I bear witness that verily, you are the pillar of our religion and leader of the  
faithful, I bear witness that you are Imam, virtuous, that you guarded yourself  
against sin, that you were pleased to resign to the will of Allah, that you are  
pure, that you guided aright and that you are divinely guided.

And I bear witness that verily the Imams that are your progeny are the essence  
of abstinence, the signs of guidance, the strong rope of religion and the proofs  
of Allah for the people of the world. And I make Allah, His angels, His  
Prophets and His Messengers, the witness that I believe in him and in his return  
and in the laws of Allah and in the consequences of human actions. I sincerely  
submit to him and follow his commands. May Allah bless them and their souls  
and their bodies, and what is visible and what is unseen, and what is apparant  
and what is hidden.

Peace be upon you, O successor of Adam, the choice of Allah!  
Peace be upon you, O successor of Nuh, the Prophet of Allah!  
Peace be upon you, O successor of Ibrahim, the Friend of Allah!  
Peace be upon you, O successor of Musa, the conversed with Allah!  
Peace be upon you, O successor of Isa, the Spirit of Allah!



# LAYOUT OF THE SHRINE OF IMAM HUSEIN (P.B.U.H.)



Page 24  
BABUL QUIBLA

Ali Akbar (A.S.)

Of the many people who were martyred with Imam Husayn (p.b.u.h.) in Karbala, there were 18 members of his family. One of them was Ali his son, more commonly known as Ali Akbar. His mother's name was Laila binte Abu Marra; she was actually the first cousin of Yazid. Ali Akbar was only 19 years old on the day of Aashura. He was a handsome and graceful youth, who was very dear to all the members of the Bani Hasham, because of his great resemblance to the Holy Prophet (p.b.u.h.). Ali Akbar fought bravely on the battlefield in Karbala. His war cry was,

"I am Ali, son of Husayn and grandson of Ali. By the Lord of Ka'aba, we have the best claim to succeed His Prophet. By God! The progeny of one of the illegitimate birth cannot decide matters about us. I will strike you with a blow of a Hashimi, a Quraishi!"

After heavy fighting on Ali Akbar's part, he was hit on the chest with a lance by Marra bin Munqidh. As he fell the enemies surrounded him, and cut him with their swords. Imam Husayn (p.b.u.h.) saw the plight of his son, and stumbled towards him. As he wept he said, "My son, my son, there will only be dust on the world after you."

## Ziyara'a of Ali Akbar (p.b.u.h.)

السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا بْنَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا بْنَ نَبِيِّ اللَّهِ السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا بْنَ  
 أَمِيرِ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا بْنَ الْمُحْسِنِينَ السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ أَيُّهَا الشَّهِيدُ السَّلَامُ  
 عَلَيْكَ أَيُّهَا الْمَظْلُومُ وَيَا بْنَ الْمَظْلُومِ نَعَنَّ اللَّهُ أُمَّةً قَتَلَتْكَ وَنَعَنَّ اللَّهُ أُمَّةً ظَلَمَتْكَ وَنَعَنَّ اللَّهُ  
 أُمَّةً سَمِعَتْ بِذَلِكَ فَارْضَيْتْ بِهِ .

Peace be upon you, O son of the Messenger of Allah!  
 Peace be upon you, O son of the Commander of the Faithful!  
 Peace be upon you, O son of Husayn, The Martyr!  
 Peace be upon you, O Martyr!  
 Peace be upon you, oppressed, the son of the oppressed!  
 May Allah curse the people who assassinated you!  
 May Allah curse the people who oppressed you!  
 May Allah curse the people who heard of it, and were pleased with it!



He was Imam Husayn (A.S.) 6-month-old baby. Imam took him to the army of Yazid asking them to give the baby some water but instead he was killed by an arrow through his neck while in his father's arms.

## Ziyara'a of the Shohadah of Kerbala

السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ يَا أَوْلِيَاءَ اللَّهِ وَأَجْبَاءَهُ السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ يَا أَصْفِيَاءَ اللَّهِ (٣) وَأَوْدَاءَهُ  
السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ يَا أَنْصَارَ دِينِ اللَّهِ السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ يَا أَنْصَارَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ يَا  
أَنْصَارَ أَمِيرِ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ يَا أَنْصَارَ فَاطِمَةَ سَيِّدَةِ نِسَاءِ الْعَالَمِينَ السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ  
يَا أَنْصَارَ أَبِي مُحَمَّدٍ الْحَسَنِ بْنِ عَلِيٍّ الْوَلِيِّ النَّاصِحِ (٤) السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ يَا أَنْصَارَ أَبِي عَبْدِ  
اللَّهِ بِأَبِي أَنْتُمْ وَأُمِّي طِبْتُمْ وَطَابَتِ الْأَرْضُ الَّتِي فِيهَا دُفِنْتُمْ وَفُزْتُمْ فَوْزًا عَظِيمًا يَا لَيْتَنِي  
كُنْتُ مَعَكُمْ فَأَفُوزَ مَعَكُمْ .

Peace be upon you, O friends of Allah and His beloved!  
Peace be upon you, O choice of Allah and His special slaves!  
Peace be upon you, O helpers of the Messenger of Allah!  
Peace be upon you, O helpers of the Commander of the Faithful!  
Peace be upon you, O helpers of Fatimah Zahra, the leader of the women of the worlds!  
Peace be upon you, O helpers of Abi Muhammad Al-Hassan bin Ali, the friend of Allah and the advisor of the people!  
Peace be upon you, O helpers of Abi Abdillah (Husayn)!

May our fathers and Mothers be sacrificed on you! You are holy and clean!  
And all of you became successful and achieved tremendous success! I wish I had been with you and shared in your success!

He was Imam Husayn (A.S.) stepbrother. His mother was Ummulbanin who Imam Ali (A.S.) named after Bibi Fatema Zehra (A.S.) had died. He was very brave and strong. He went to get some water for the children on the day of Ashura but was killed near the river and could not get the water to the children. It is said and it is true that H. Abbas still has the authority on Nehre Alkama. It is in riwayat (narration) that many years before Imam Husayn's Shahadat, one king named Alkama passed through Kerbala. He stopped for a night with his army at Kerbala. But King Alkama was very upset and could not eat or drink. He asked the fortune-tellers (Najumi), "What is wrong with this land? Why am I so upset?" Najumi told him that the grandson of our Prophet will be martyred here without any water. The King felt so much that he ordered to dig a river to Kerbala from Furat. So he waited there until the river was dug and the water was connected from River Furat. This new river was called Nehre Alkama. The King was happy to say that at least he tried to make facilities for water. This Nehre is still under the shrine of Hadhrat Abbas (A.S.)

## Ziarat of Hadhrat Abbas (p.b.u.h.)

سَلَامُ اللَّهِ وَسَلَامُ مَلَائِكَتِهِ الْمُقَرَّبِينَ وَأَنْبِيَائِهِ الْمُرْسَلِينَ وَعِبَادِهِ الصَّالِحِينَ وَجَبَّحَ  
الشَّهَادَةَ وَالصَّدِيقِينَ وَالرَّاكِبَاتِ (٣) الطَّيِّبَاتِ فِيمَا تَعْتَدِي وَتَرُوحُ (٤) عَلَيْكَ يَا بْنَ أَمِيرِ  
الْمُؤْمِنِينَ أَشْهَدُ لَكَ بِالسَّلِيمِ (٥) وَالْكَصْدِيِّ وَالْوَفَاءِ وَالنَّصِيحَةِ لِخَلْفِ النَّبِيِّ (٦) صَلَّى  
اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ الْمُرْسَلِ وَالسَّبِطِ (٧) الْمُتَّجِبِ (٨) وَالذَّلِيلِ الْعَالِمِ وَالْوَصِيِّ الْمُبْلَغِ  
وَالْمَنْظُومِ الْمُهْتَضَمِ (٩) فَجَزَاكَ اللَّهُ عَنْ رَسُولِهِ وَعَنْ أَمِيرِ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ وَعَنْ الْحَسَنِ  
وَالْحُسَيْنِ صَلَوَاتُ اللَّهِ عَلَيْهِمْ أَفْضَلَ الْجَزَاءِ بِمَا صَبَرْتَ وَأَحْسَنَتْ (١٠) وَأَعْتَتْ (١١)  
فِينِمْ عُنُقِي الدَّارِ (١٢) لَعَنَ اللَّهُ مَنْ فَتَكَ مِنْ فَتَكَ وَلَعَنَ اللَّهُ مَنْ جَهَلَ حَقَّكَ وَأَسْتَحَفَّ بِحَرَمِيكَ  
وَلَعَنَ اللَّهُ مَنْ حَالَ بَيْنَكَ وَبَيْنَ مَاءِ الْفُرَاتِ أَشْهَدُ أَنَّكَ قُتِلْتَ مَظْلُومًا وَأَنَّ اللَّهَ مُنْجِرٌ لَكُمْ  
مَا وَعَدَكُمْ جَنَّكَ يَا بْنَ أَمِيرِ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ وَإِنْدَا إِلَيْكُمْ وَقَلْبِي مُسَلَّمٌ لَكُمْ وَنَائِعٌ وَأَنَا لَكُمْ نَائِعٌ

وَنُصِرْتِي لَكُمْ مُعَدَّةً حَتَّىٰ بِحُكْمِ اللَّهِ وَهُوَ خَيْرُ الْحَاكِمِينَ فَمَعَكُمْ مَعَكُمْ لَا مَعَ عَدُوِّكُمْ  
 إِنِّي بِكُمْ وَبِأَبَائِكُمْ مِنَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ وَيَمَنُ خَالَفَكُمْ وَقَتَلَكُمْ مِنَ الْكَافِرِينَ قَتَلَ اللَّهُ أُمَّةً  
 فَتَلَّكُمْ بِالْأَيْدِي وَالْأَلْسِنِ .

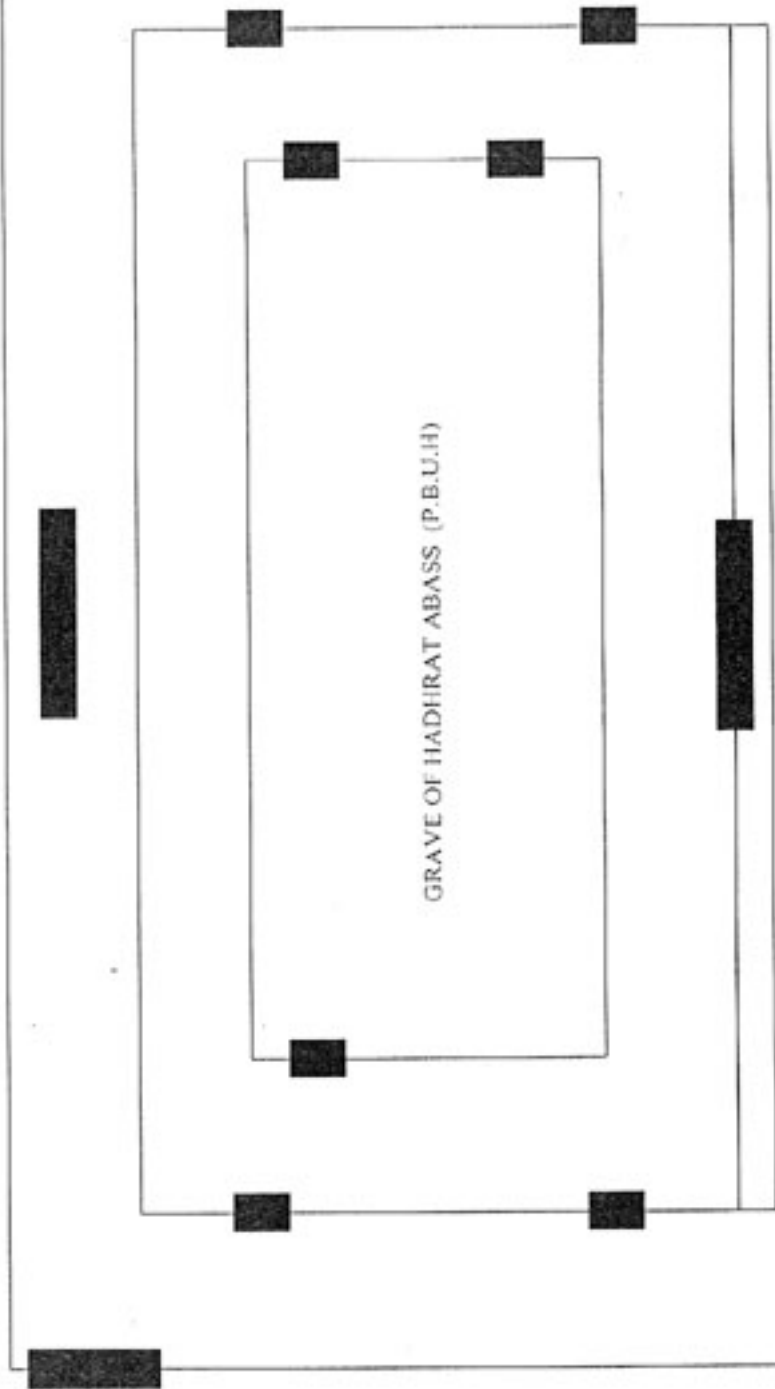
Peace be upon you, O righteous man, O obedient to Allah, His apostle, and to the Commander of the Faithful and to Al-Hassan and Al-Husayn, peace be upon them. Peace be upon you and may Allah's mercy, His forgiveness, His grace be with your soul. I bear witness and I make Allah as my witness that you have followed the footsteps of the fighters of Badr and the rest of fighters for Allah, who did their best in fighting His enemies, supporting His loyal men and protecting His true lovers.

May Allah grant you the reward of those who fulfilled their oath of allegiance and responded to His call and obeyed His trustees on Earth. I bear witness that you showed sincerity in your support and offered the utmost of your effort. May Allah resurrect you with martyrs and join your soul with the happy souls.

May He grant you from His garden, that which has the wider house and the best rooms. May He make your status high in 'Illiyin' and make you rejoice in the companionship of the prophets, the righteous, the martyrs and the venerable man. And indeed those are the best commands.

I bear witness that you neither showed cowardness nor weakness. You went forward (towards death) with full insight of your mission. In so doing you followed the footsteps of the righteous men and obeyed the prophets. May Allah grant us your companionship of his apostle and the true servants. Indeed He is the Merciful of the Merciful.

LAYOUT OF THE SHRINE OF HADHRAT ABBAS (P.B.U.H.)



### **Hadhrat Habib ibne Mazahir (A.S.)**

He was a childhood friend of Imam Husayn (A.S.) When Imam got to Kerbala, he wrote to Habib telling him where he was and how the army of Yazid surrounded him. Habib came quickly to help Imam and he too was killed on Ashura Day.

### **Ganje Shobada**

This is where all the other martyrs of Kerbala are buried.

### **Tille Zainabiyya**

This is a place where Bibi Zainab (A.S.) stood and admonished (told of Omar Saad - leader of Yazid's army, when Imam was being martyred.

### **Hadhrat Hurr (A.S.)**

He was the leader of Yazid's army who was sent to stop Imam Husayn (A.S.), his family and friends going to Kufa. He and his Army had run out of water. Imam gave them all the water they had. On the night of Ashura he could not sleep after hearing the small children of Imam Husayn (A.S.)'s tent crying for water. In the morning he went to Imam to ask for forgiveness and he fought for Islam and was killed on Ashura Day.

### **Hadhrat Ibraheem bin Musa Kadhim (A.S.)**

He was a brave and noble man who was government of Yemen for a while. He was the great grandfather of Sayyid Murtadha (A.R.). He is a shahid. The Abbaside Khalif martyred him.

### **Janabe Aun (A.S.)**

He was the son of Imam Ali (A.S.) and brother of Hadhrat Abbas (A.S.) who was also killed on the day of Ashura. He was the son of Ummul Banin.

### **Two young sons of Muslim bin Aqeel (A.S.)**

They were Mohammed and Ibraheem who were sent by their father from Kufa to go to Imam Husayn (A.S.) and tell him that he was to be killed. They were caught and were killed by Haris Maloon.

## **NAJAF**

Najaf - It has been said by Imam Jafer Sadiq (A.S.) that there was a huge mountain where Najaf is now. When one of Prophet Nooli (A.S.)'son refused to get in the ark, he got on that mountain thinking it would save him from drowning. Allah asked the mountain if it had enough strength to protect him from punishment. The mountain suddenly fell to pieces and an ocean gushed pass. This ocean was called NAY. After several years the ocean dried up and the place was called NAY-JAFF (dry ocean). With the passage of time it was called NAJAF.

- 1) Shrine of Imam Ali (A.S.) containing three graves:-
  - a) Grave of Imam Ali (A.S.)
  - b) Grave of Prophet Adam (A.S.)
  - c) Grave of Prophet Nooli (A.S.)
- 2) Wadi-us-Salaam (a graveyard on the north east of the city of Najaf) which contains:-
  - a) Shrine of Prophet Hud (A.S.)
  - b) Shrine of Prophet Saleh (A.S.)
  - c) Maqame Imam Jaffer Sadiq (A.S.)
  - d) Maqame of 12th Imam (A.S.)
- 3) Shrine of Hadhrat Komayl (A.R.) - outside Najaf on the way to Kufa
- 4) Shrine of Hadhrat Rushaid Hijri (A.R.) - outside Najaf going to Kufa
- 5) Masjid-e-Hannana
- 6) Prophet Dhul Kifal
- 7) Safi Safaa Al- Yamani
- 8) Makaam Imam Zainul Abideen

### **Imam Ali (A.S.)**

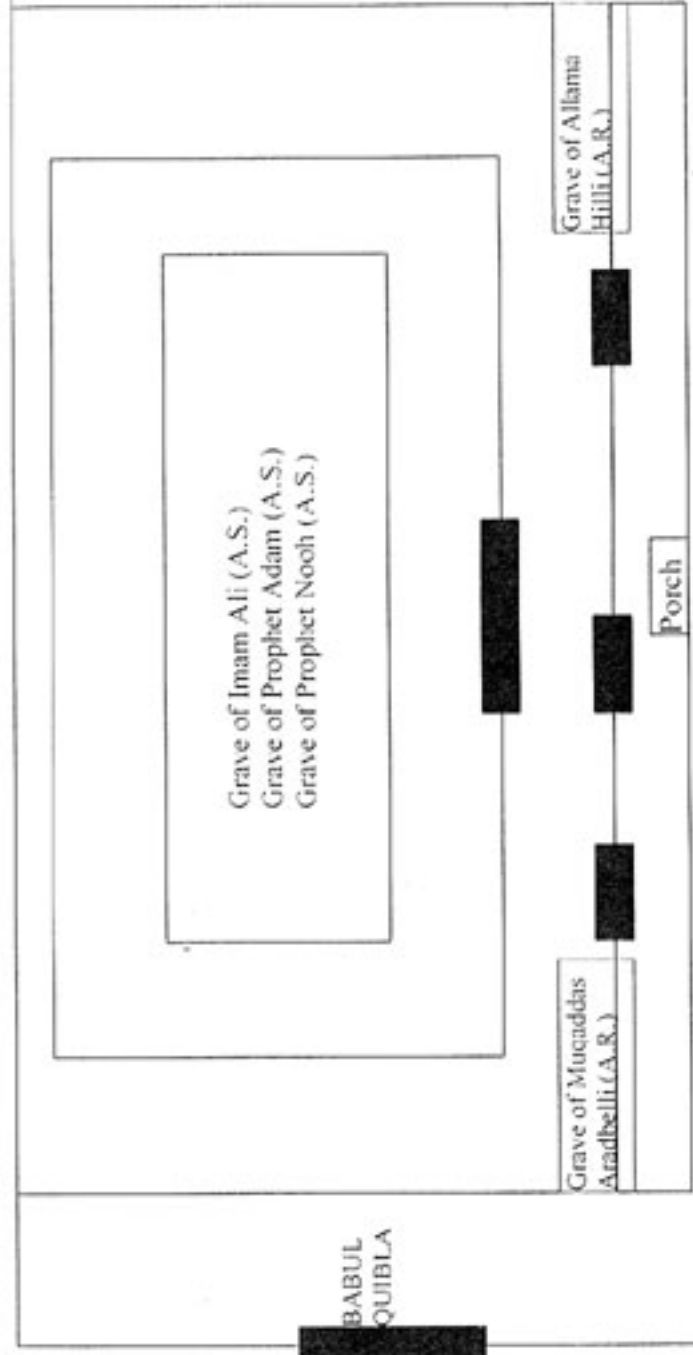
He was the son of Abu Talib and Fatema Binte Asad. He is the only person to be born in the Holy Kaaba. He was brought up by the Holy Prophet (S.A.W.). He is the first man to have accepted Islam after the Holy Prophet. When the people of Mecca wanted to kill the Holy Prophet it was Imam Ali (A.S.) who slept in the Prophet's bed. He was married to the only daughter of the Prophet - Bibi Fatema Zehra (A.S.). He was the hero of all the battles of Islam. The Prophet once said of him "Ali is never separated from the truth and the truth is never separated from Imam Ali (A.S.). On the occasion of Ghadeer the Prophet told all the muslims that Imam Ali (A.S.) was to be the leader of the

muslims after him but they ignored this and chose another leader whilst Imam Ali (A.S.) was busy with the burial of the Prophet. After their third chosen leader was killed they begged Imam Ali (A.S.) to be the ruler. He accepted and ruled with justice and truth in the Islamic way. On the 19th of Ramadhan, in the mosque of Kufa, while he was praying Fajr namaaz, he was struck on the head with a sword by Abdul Rehman ibne Muljim (may Allah curse him). He died two days later.

## Ziarat Of Imam Ali (A.S.)

السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا أَمِينَ اللَّهِ فِي أَرْضِهِ وَحَبِيْبِهِ عَلِيُّ عِيَادِهِ <sup>(١)</sup> السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ  
 يَا أَمِيرَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ أَشْهَدُ أَنَّكَ جَاهَدْتَ فِي اللَّهِ حَقَّ جِهَادِهِ وَعَمِلْتَ بِكِتَابِهِ وَأَتَّبَعْتَ  
 سُنَنَ نَبِيِّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ حَتَّى دَعَاكَ اللَّهُ إِلَى جِوَارِهِ فَقَبَضَكَ إِلَيْهِ بِأَخْتِيَارِهِ  
 وَالرِّزْمَ أَعْدَاكَ الْحُجَّةَ مَعَ مَا لَكَ مِنَ الْحُجَجِ الْبَالِغَةِ <sup>(٢)</sup> عَلَسَ جَمِيعَ خَلْفِيهِ اللَّهُمَّ  
 فَاجْعَلْ نَفْسِي مُطْمَئِنَّةً بِقَدْرِكَ رَاضِيَةً بِقَضَائِكَ مُوَلَّعَةً بِذِكْرِكَ وَدُعَائِكَ مُجَبَّةً لَصَفْوَةِ  
 أَوْلِيَائِكَ مَحْبُوبَةً فِي أَرْضِكَ وَسَمَائِكَ صَابِرَةً عَلَيَّ نَزُولِ بَلَائِكَ شَاكِرَةً لِفَضَائِلِ  
 نِعْمَاتِكَ <sup>(٣)</sup> ذَاكِرَةً لِسَوَابِغِ آيَاتِكَ <sup>(٤)</sup> مُشْتَاقَةً إِلَى فَرَحِهِ لِقَائِكَ مُتَزَوِّدَةً التَّنَوُّيَ لِيَوْمِ  
 جَزَائِكَ مُسْتَنَّةً بِسُنَنِ أَوْلِيَائِكَ مُفَارِقَةً لِأَخْلَاقِ أَعْدَائِكَ مَشْغُولَةً عَنِ الدُّنْيَا بِحَمْدِكَ  
 وَتَنَائِكَ .

## LAYOUT OF THE SHRINE OF IMAM ALI (P.B.U.H.)



### Prophet Adam (A.S.)

Allah made Prophet Adam (A.S.) from special clay and blew his spirit into him. Then he asked all the angels to bow down to him. All of them obeyed except Shaitan. Allah sent Shaitan away from heaven. Adam (A.S.) and his wife Bibi Hawwa (A.S.) were told by Allah to live in Jannah but they were asked not to eat the fruits of one special tree. One day shaitan came and fooled them into eating from the tree. Immediately they realised their mistake. Allah forgave them but they were asked to leave jannah and live on the earth.

## Ziarat Of Prophet Adam (P.B.U.H.)

السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا صَفِيَّ اللَّهَ السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا حَبِيبَ اللَّهَ  
السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا نَبِيَّ اللَّهَ السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا أَمِينَ اللَّهَ السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا  
خَلِيفَةَ اللَّهَ فِي أَرْضِهِ السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا أَبَا الْبَشَرِ السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ<sup>(1)</sup> وَعَلَى  
رُوحِكَ وَبَدَنِكَ وَعَلَى الظَّاهِرِينَ مِنْ وُلْدِكَ وَذُرِّيَّتِكَ وَصَلَّى اللَّهَ عَلَيْكَ  
صَلَاةَ لَا يُحْصِيهَا إِلَّا هُوَ وَرَحْمَةَ اللَّهَ وَبَرَكَاتَهُ .

### Prophet Nooh (A.S.)

He told his people to believe in one God but they only laughed at him. Allah asked him to build an ark (ship) and take into it each kind of animal and the believing people. The bad people were all then drowned by the Flood that Allah sent.

## Ziarat Of Prophet Nooh (P.B.U.H.)

السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا نَبِيَّ اللَّهَ السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا  
صَفِيَّ اللَّهَ السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا وَلِيَّ اللَّهَ السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا حَبِيبَ اللَّهَ السَّلَامُ  
عَلَيْكَ يَا شَيْخَ الْمُرْسَلِينَ السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا أَمِينَ اللَّهَ فِي أَرْضِهِ صَلَوَاتِ  
اللَّهِ وَسَلَامُهُ عَلَيْكَ وَعَلَى رُوحِكَ وَبَدَنِكَ وَعَلَى الظَّاهِرِينَ مِنْ وُلْدِكَ  
وَرَحْمَةَ اللَّهَ وَبَرَكَاتَهُ .

### Prophet Hud (A.S.)

Allah sent him to the people of Aad. They were very strong and rich people who had forgotten who gave them all their wealth and strength and used to

worship idols. Prophet Hud (A.S.) repeatedly warned them but they did not listen. Allah punished them and they were all killed except Prophet Hud (A.S.) and a few who had believed.

### Prophet Saleh (A.S.)

Allah sent him to the people of Thamood. Allah also sent a she-camel as a sign from Him. Prophet Saleh (A.S.) told the people to believe in Allah and also not to kill the she-camel. They did not listen and killed the she-camel. Allah sent an earthquake and fire and the people of Saleh were all killed.

### Hadhrat Komayl (A.R.)

He was a close companion of Imam Ali (A.S.) It was to him that Imam Ali (A.S.) had taught the Dua of Prophet Khizr now known as Dua-e-Komayl.

### Hadhrat Rasheed Hijri (A.R.)

He too was a close companion of Imam Ali (A.S.). Moawiya killed him because of his love of Imam Ali (A.S.). His legs and hands were cut off.

### Masjid-e-Hanman

This masjid is between Kufa and Najaf. When Imam Hasan (A.S.) and Imam Husayn (A.S.) with others were carrying Imam Ali (A.S.)'s 'janaza' from Kufa to Najaf they passed this mosque and the pillars of the mosque inclined for 'Ta'azim'. It was also here that Khuli (may Allah curse him) kept Imam Husayn's (A.S.) head.

### Allama Hilli (A.R.)

He was born in Hilli and was a student of his uncle Mohaqiqe Hilli (A.R.) who was a great "Ulema" of his time. Allama Hilli (A.R.) became a Mujtahid (a very learned person in the laws of Islam and the Qur'an) before he was baligh. He was one of the greatest "Ulema". He died in Hilli but is buried in Najaf.

### Muqaddas Ardebili (A.R.)

Muqaddis means the holy one. He was the one who once went to get water for wudhoo from a well and instead in the bucket came treasures. He put them back in saying he wanted water for wudhoo not treasures. He was a resident of Najaf and died there. His real name was Mulla Ahmed bin Mohammed.

## KUFA

- 1) Masjid-e-Kufa
  - a) Muslim bin Aqeel (A.S.)
  - b) Hani bin Urwah (A.R.)
  - c) Hadhrat Mukhtar (A.R.)
  - d) Prophet Khizr (A.S.)
- 2) House of Imam Ali (A.S.) - behind the house
- 3) Shrine of Khadijatul Kubra (daughter of Imam Ali (A.S.)) near Babus Sawbaan (door of Sawbaan)
- 4) Shrine of Maytham bin Tammar (A.R.)
- 5) Masjid-e-Sahlah
- 6) Hadhrat Idris (A.S.)
- 7) Prophet Ibraheem (A.S.)
- 8) Sa' sa' Ibne Sa'han

### Masjid-e-Kufa

#### Muslim bin Aqeel (A.S.)

He was Imam Husayn (A.S.) cousin. Aqeel was the brother of Imam Ali (A.S.). Imam Husayn (A.S.) had sent Muslim to Kufa as his deputy before him. In Kufa Muslim was killed by Yazid's men.

#### Hani bin Urwah (A.R.)

When Muslim got to Kufa, he stayed at Hani's house. Hani too was then killed by Yazid's men.

#### Hadhrat Mukhtar (A.R.)

He is the one who caught and punished the men of Yazid who took part in the events of Ashura.

#### Prophet Khizr (A.S.)

Khizr literally means green. One of the miracles given to Prophet Khizr was that if he sat leaning on any dry stick it became fresh green. He is a Prophet who is still alive.

#### Maytham bin Tammar (A.R.)

He was a close companion of Imam Ali (A.S.) and also his partner in business of running a date shop. The name Tammar comes from Tamr which means dates. He was killed for his love of Imam Ali (A.S.) as Imam Ali (A.S.) had told him. Few years ago, one very wealthy man from Karachi came to Najaf with his only son. His son had blood cancer. He prayed and cried and did lots of Dua in Imam Ali (A.S.) Zarih. He promised Imam that when his son will be all right, and he will do any work to be done in Shrine of Najaf. It so happened that his son was totally cured within a few days. He went into the Shrine, prayed and did Dua. He asked the people and Mutawalli what type of work is to be done in the shrine. Mutawalli said that they will think and let him know. At night, when he was sleeping he had a dream. Imam Ali told him in his dream, "O Sheikh, do not do any work in my shrine, but build Matham's shrine properly because it is in a terrible state. (The shrine was broken)." So Maytham bin Tammar's shrine is still new, as it has only recently been built.

### Masjid-e-Sahlah

Every Tuesday night the 12th Imam (A.S.) visits this masjid and prays his Maghrib and Isha prayers here.

### Hadhrat Idris (A.S.)

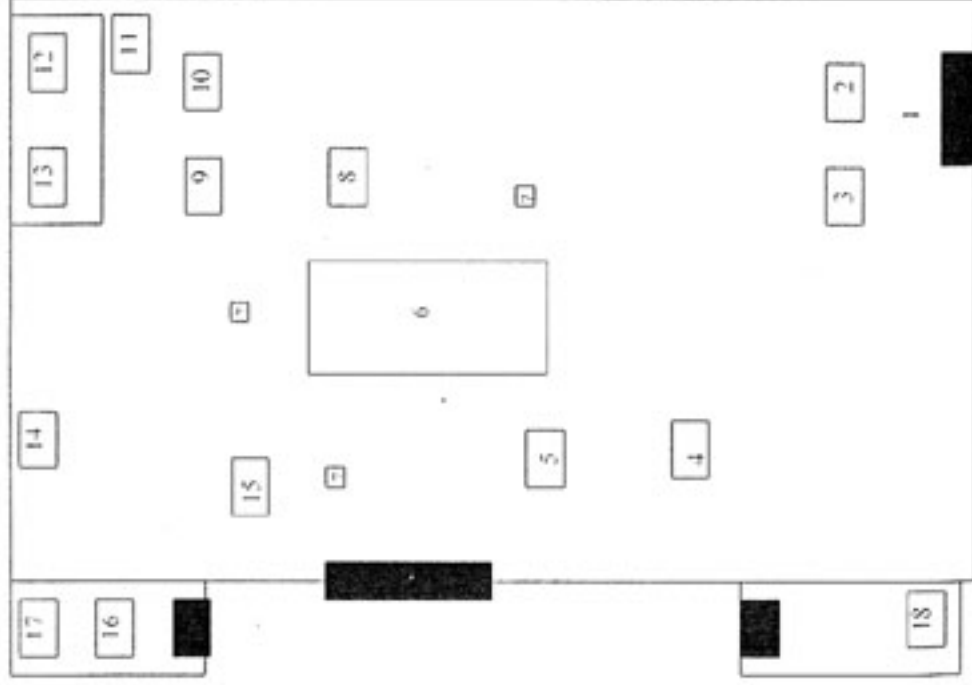
He is one of the Prophets who is still alive. He was called Idris because he used to teach about the wisdom of Allah. It has been stated that he introduced the art of tailoring (stitching). He was the first man to make weapons. It is said by the 6th Imam that Prophet Idris used to live in a mosque in Sahlah where he used to stitch and pray to Allah.

### Prophet Ibraheem (A.S.)

He was the Prophet who with his son Ismaeel built the Kaaba. It is for his sacrifice that we celebrate Idd-ul-Hajj by sacrificing an animal. He was sacrificing his son for Allah when Allah accepted his deed and he saw that instead of Ismaeel, there was a sheep in its place.

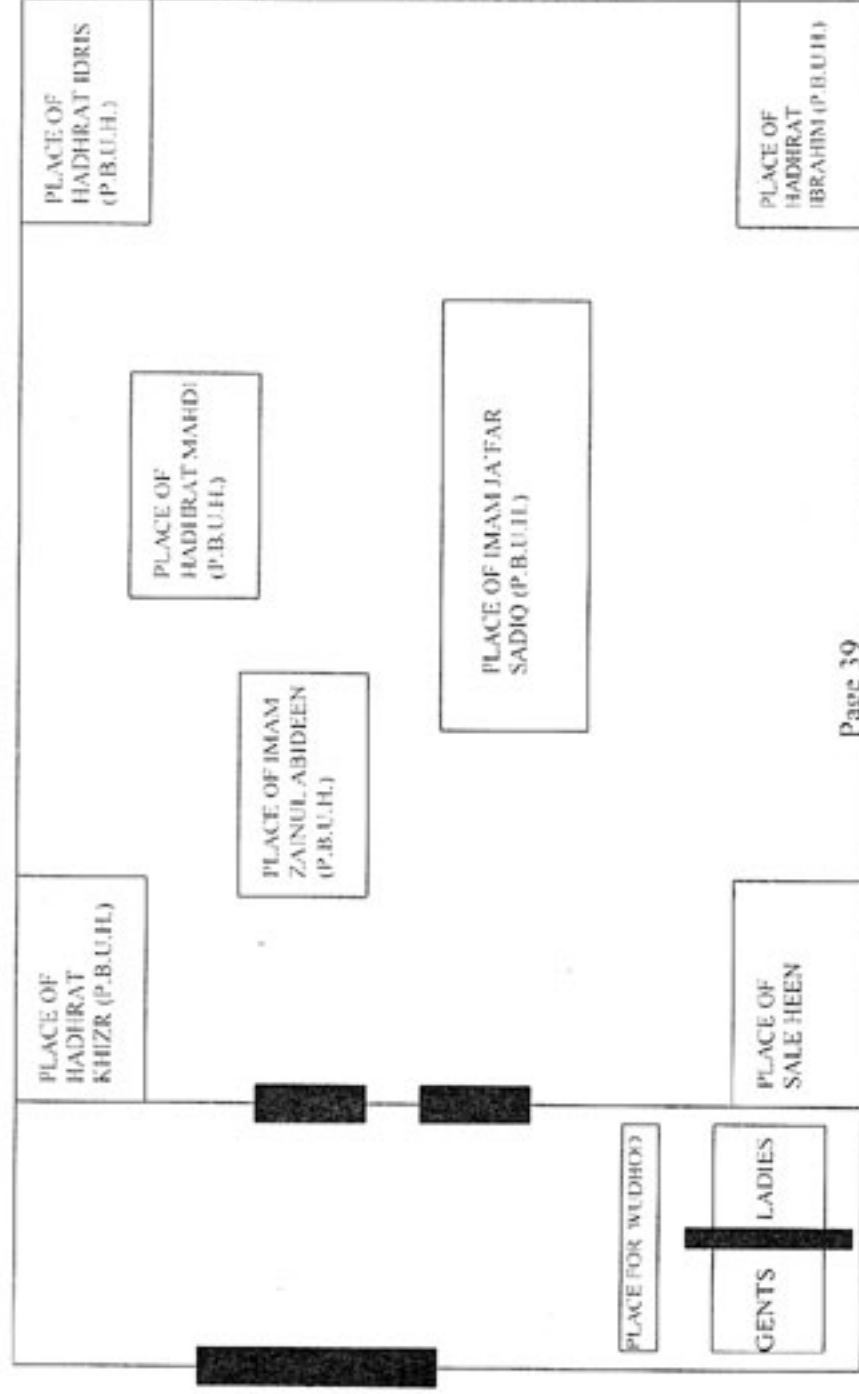


# MASJIDE KUFÄ



1. MAIN ENTRANCE
2. PLACE OF HADHRAT IBRAHIM (P.B.U.H)
3. PLACE OF HADHRAT KHIZR (P.B.U.H)
4. PLACE OF MIRACLE
5. COURT OF HADHRAT ALI (P.B.U.H)
6. WELL OF HADHRAT NOOH (P.B.U.H)
7. ENTRANCE TO THE WELL
8. PLACE OF PROPHET MOHAMMED (P.B.U.H)
9. PLACE OF HADHRAT ADAM (P.B.U.H)
10. PLACE OF JIBRA'EL
11. PLACE OF IMAM JA'FAR SADIQ (P.B.U.H)
12. PLACE OF IMAM ZAINUL ABIDEEN (P.B.U.H)
13. PLACE OF HADHRAT NOOH (P.B.U.H)
14. MARTYRDOM PLACE OF IMAM ALI (P.B.U.H)
15. PLACE WERE IMAM ALI (P.B.U.H) USED TO OFFER NIGHT PRAYERS
16. GRAVE OF HADHRAT MUSLIM IBNE AQEEL (P.B.U.H)
17. GRAVE OF HADHRAT MUKTAR (P.B.U.H)
18. GRAVE OF HANI IBNE URWAH (P.B.U.H)

# LAYOUT OF MASJIDE SAHLÄ



## A'AMAAL OF MASJID-E- SAHLA ACCORDING TO MAFATIHUL JINAN

It is advisable to reach Masjid-e-Sahla two or three hours before Maghrib in order to be at Makame Imam Ja'far Sadiq (A.S.) for Maghrib prayers.

At the gate of the masjid recite the following dua:

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ وَبِاللَّهِ وَمِنَ اللَّهِ وَإِلَى اللَّهِ وَمَا شَاءَ اللَّهُ وَخَيْرِ الْأَسْمَاءِ لِلَّهِ تَوَكَّلْتُ عَلَى اللَّهِ وَلَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ الْعَلِيِّ الْعَظِيمِ اللَّهُمَّ اجْعَلْنِي مِنْ عُمَّارِ مَسَاجِدِكَ وَيَتِيمِكَ اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي اتَّوَجَّهْتُ إِلَيْكَ بِمُحَمَّدٍ وَآلِ مُحَمَّدٍ وَأَقْدَمْتُهُمْ بَيْنَ يَدَيْ حَوَائِجِي فَأَجْعَلْنِي اللَّهُمَّ بِهِمْ عِنْدَكَ وَجِيهاً<sup>(1)</sup> فِي الدُّنْيَا وَالْآخِرَةِ وَمِنَ الْمُتَقَرَّبِينَ اللَّهُمَّ اجْعَلْ صَلَاتِي بِهِمْ مَقْبُولَةً وَذَنْبِي بِهِمْ مَغْفُوراً وَرِزْقِي بِهِمْ مَسْطُوراً<sup>(2)</sup> وَدُعَائِي بِهِمْ مُسْتَجَاباً وَحَوَائِجِي بِهِمْ مُقْضِيَةً وَأَنْظِرْ لِي بِوَجْهِكَ الْكَرِيمِ نَفْثَةَ رَجِيئَةٍ أَسْتَوْجِبُ بِهَا الْكَرَامَةَ عِنْدَكَ ثُمَّ لَا تُصْرِفْهُ عَنِّي<sup>(3)</sup> أَبَدًا بِرَحْمَتِكَ يَا أَرْحَمَ الرَّاحِمِينَ يَا مُغْلَبَ الْقُلُوبِ وَالْأَبْصَارِ<sup>(4)</sup> نَسْتُ قَلْبِي عَلَى دِينِكَ وَدِينِ نَبِيِّكَ وَوَلِيِّكَ وَلَا تُرْغِ<sup>(5)</sup> قَلْبِي بَعْدَ إِذْ هَدَيْتَنِي وَهَبْ لِي مِنْ لَدُنْكَ<sup>(6)</sup> رَحْمَةً إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ الْكَوْمَلُوبُ<sup>(7)</sup> اللَّهُمَّ إِنَّكَ تَوَجَّهْتُ وَمَرْضَاتِكَ طَلَبْتُ وَتَوَابِكَ ابْتَغَيْتُ<sup>(8)</sup> وَبِكَ أَمْسْتُ وَعَلَيْكَ تَوَكَّلْتُ اللَّهُمَّ فَأَقْبِلْ بِوَجْهِكَ إِلَيَّ وَأَقْبِلْ بِوَجْهِهِ إِلَيْكَ .

After reciting the above dua, it is recommended to recite Ayatul Kursi, Surat ul Falaq and Surat un Naas, followed by 'Tasbihate Arba' seven times.

Then recite the following dua:

اللَّهُمَّ لَكَ الْحَمْدُ عَلَى مَا هَدَيْتَنِي وَلَكَ الْحَمْدُ عَلَى مَا فَضَّلْتَنِي وَلَكَ الْحَمْدُ عَلَى مَا شَرَّفْتَنِي وَلَكَ الْحَمْدُ عَلَى كُلِّ بِلَاءٍ حَسَنٍ ابْتَلَيْتَنِي اللَّهُمَّ ثَقِيلِ صَلَاتِي وَدُعَائِي وَطَهِّرْ قَلْبِي وَأَشْرِخْ لِي صَدْرِي وَتُبْ عَلَيَّ إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ أَكْثَرُ التَّوَابِ الرَّحِيمُ .

Now, from the gate turn towards Makame Saliheen. Here perform two raka'at salaah followed by the Tasbeeh of Bibi Fatima (A.S.) and the dua below:

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَسْأَلُكَ بِاسْمِكَ يَا اللَّهُ أَنْ تُصَلِّيَ عَلَيَّ مُحَمَّدٍ وَآلِ مُحَمَّدٍ وَأَنْ تُجْعَلَ خَيْرَ عَمْرِي آخِرَهُ وَخَيْرَ أَعْمَالِي خَوَائِمِهَا<sup>(1)</sup> وَخَيْرَ أَيَّامِي يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ فِيهِ إِنَّكَ عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ اللَّهُمَّ ثَقِيلِ دُعَائِي وَأَسْمَعِ نَجْوَائِي<sup>(2)</sup> يَا عَلِيُّ يَا عَظِيمُ يَا قَادِرُ يَا فَاهِرُ يَا حَيَّا<sup>(3)</sup> لَا يَمُوتُ صَلَّى عَلَيَّ مُحَمَّدٍ وَآلِ مُحَمَّدٍ وَأَغْفِرْ لِي الذُّنُوبَ الَّتِي بَيْنِي وَبَيْنَكَ وَلَا تَقْضِخْنِي عَلَى رُؤُوسِ الْأَشْهَادِ<sup>(4)</sup> وَأَخْرُسْنِي بِعَيْنِكَ الَّتِي لَا تَنَامُ وَأَرْحَمْنِي بِقُدْرَتِكَ عَلَيَّ يَا أَرْحَمَ الرَّاحِمِينَ وَصَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيَّ سَيِّدِنَا مُحَمَّدٍ وَآلِهِ الطَّاهِرِينَ يَا رَبَّ الْعَالَمِينَ .

From here proceed to Makame Hadharat Ibrahim (S.A.W). Perform two raka'at salaah followed by the tasbeeh of Bibi Fatima and then recite the dua below:

اللَّهُمَّ بِحَقِّ هَذِهِ الْبَيْعَةِ الشَّرِيفَةِ وَبِحَقِّ مَنْ نَعَيْدُ لَكَ فِيهَا قَدْ عَلِمْتَ حَوَائِجِي فَصَلِّ عَلَيَّ مُحَمَّدٍ وَآلِ مُحَمَّدٍ وَأَقْبِلْهَا وَقَدْ أَحْصَيْتُ ذُنُوبِي فَصَلِّ عَلَيَّ مُحَمَّدٍ وَآلِ مُحَمَّدٍ وَأَغْفِرْهَا اللَّهُمَّ أَحْيِي مَا كَانَتْ أَحْيَاؤُهُ خَيْرًا لِي وَأَبْسِي إِذَا كَانَتْ الْوَفَاةَ خَيْرًا لِي عَلَيَّ مُوَالَاةَ أَوْلِيَائِكَ وَمُعَاذَةَ أَعْدَائِكَ وَأَفْعَلْ بِي مَا أَنْتَ أَعْلَمُ يَا أَرْحَمَ الرَّاحِمِينَ .

At this point, proceed to Makame Hadharat Idris (S.A.W.). Perform two raka'at salaah followed by the Tasbeeh of Bibi Fatima and then recite this dua:

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي صَلَّيْتُ هَذِهِ الصَّلَاةَ اتِّبَاعاً<sup>(1)</sup> مَرْضَاتِكَ وَطَلَبَ نَائِلِكَ<sup>(2)</sup> وَرِجَاءَ رِفْدِكَ<sup>(3)</sup> وَجَوَائِزِكَ<sup>(4)</sup> فَصَلِّ عَلَيَّ مُحَمَّدٍ وَآلِ مُحَمَّدٍ وَتَقَبَّلْهَا مِنِّي بِأَحْسَنِ قَبُولٍ وَتَلْغَمِي بِرَحْمَتِكَ الْمَأْمُولِ<sup>(5)</sup> وَأَفْعَلْ بِي مَا أَنْتَ أَعْلَمُ يَا أَرْحَمَ الرَّاحِمِينَ .

From here proceed to Makame Hadharat Khizr (S.A.W.). Perform two raka'at salaah followed by the Tasbeeh of Bibi Fatima and then recite the following dua:

اللَّهُمَّ إِنْ كَانَتْ الذُّنُوبُ وَالْخَطَايَا نَدَا أَخْلَقْتَ<sup>(٧٧)</sup> وَجْهِي بِعَدْلِكَ فَلَمْ تَرْفَعْ لِي الْبَيْتَ صَوْنًا وَلَمْ تَسْتَجِبْ لِي دَعْوَةً فَإِنِّي أَسْأَلُكَ بِكَ يَا اللَّهُ فَإِنَّهُ لَيْسَ بِمِثْلِكَ أَحَدٌ وَأَتَوَسَّلُ إِلَيْكَ بِمُحَمَّدٍ وَإِلَيْهِ وَأَسْأَلُكَ أَنْ تُصَلِّيَ عَلَيَّ مُحَمَّدٍ وَإِلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَأَنْ تُفَسِّلَ إِلَيَّ (عَلِيَّ) (ح) [ بِوَجْهِكَ الْكَرِيمِ وَتُقْبِلَ بِوَجْهِهِ إِلَيْكَ وَلَا تُخَيِّبَنِي جِئِنِ ادْعُوكَ وَلَا تُخَمِّمَنِي جِئِنِ ارْجُوكَ يَا أَرْحَمَ الرَّاحِمِينَ .

Now proceed to the Makame of Imam Zainul Abideen (A.S.) Perform two raka'at salaah followed by the Tasbeeh of Bibi Fatima, and then recite the following dua :

يَا مَنْ هُوَ أَقْرَبُ إِلَيَّ مِنْ خَيْلِ الْوَرِيدِ<sup>(٧٨)</sup> يَا فَعَالًا لِمَا يُرِيدُ يَا مَنْ يَحُولُ بَيْنَ الْمَرْءِ وَقَلْبِهِ<sup>(٧٩)</sup> صَلِّ عَلَيَّ مُحَمَّدٍ وَإِلَيْهِ وَحَلِّ<sup>(٨٠)</sup> بَيْتَنَا وَبَيْنَ مَنْ يُؤَدِّبُنَا بِحَوْلِكَ<sup>(٨١)</sup> وَقُوَّتِكَ يَا كَفِيًّا<sup>(٨٢)</sup> مِنْ كُلِّ شَيْءٍ وَلَا يَخِيئُنِي مِتَّةٌ شَيْءٌ أَنْجِنَا اللَّهُمَّ مِنْ أَمْرِ الدُّنْيَا وَالْآخِرَةِ يَا أَرْحَمَ الرَّاحِمِينَ .

After the above dua, go into sujood, first putting your right cheek on the ground and then your left, and read the following dua:

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَسْأَلُكَ يَا مَنْ لَا تَرَاهُ الْعَبِيدُ

Now proceed to Makame Imam Ja'far Sadiq (AS.). Between your Maghrib and Isha prayers, perform two raka'at of Salaat-e-Tahiyate Masjid followed by the Tasbeeh of Bibi Fatima (AS.) On completion recite the following dua:

أَنْتَ اللَّهُ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا أَنْتَ مُبْدِيُ الْخَلْقِ وَمُعِيدُهُمْ وَأَنْتَ اللَّهُ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا أَنْتَ خَالِقُ الْخَلْقِ وَزَارِقُهُمْ وَأَنْتَ اللَّهُ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا أَنْتَ الْقَابِضُ<sup>(٨٣)</sup> الْبَاسِطُ<sup>(٨٤)</sup> وَأَنْتَ اللَّهُ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا أَنْتَ مُدَبِّرُ الْأُمُورِ وَنَاعِثُ مَنْ فِي الْقُبُورِ أَنْتَ وَالرِّثُ الْأَرْضِ وَمَنْ عَلَيْهَا أَسْأَلُكَ بِاسْمِكَ الْمَتَخَرُّوِينَ<sup>(٨٥)</sup> الْمَتَكُونِينَ<sup>(٨٦)</sup> الْخَمِي الْقَيُومِ<sup>(٨٧)</sup> وَأَنْتَ اللَّهُ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا أَنْتَ عَالِمُ السِّرِّ وَالْغُصِيِّ أَسْأَلُكَ بِاسْمِكَ الَّذِي إِذَا دُعِيَ بِهِ أُجِبْتَ وَإِذَا سُئِلَتْ بِهِ أُعْطِيتَ وَأَسْأَلُكَ بِحَقِّكَ عَلَيَّ

مُحَمَّدٍ وَأَهْلِ بَيْتِهِ وَبِحَقِّهِمْ الَّذِي أَوْجِبْتَهُ عَلَيَّ نَفْسِكَ أَنْ تُصَلِّيَ عَلَيَّ مُحَمَّدٍ وَإِلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَأَنْ تُقْضِيَ لِي خَاجَتِي السَّاعَةَ السَّاعَةَ يَا سَامِعَ الدُّعَاءِ يَا سَيِّدَاهُ يَا مَوْلَاهُ يَا عِيَانَاهُ أَسْأَلُكَ بِكُلِّ اسْمٍ سَمَّيْتَ بِهِ نَفْسَكَ أَوْ اسْتَأْتَرْتَ بِهِ<sup>(٨٨)</sup> فِي عِلْمِ الْغَيْبِ بِعَدْلِكَ أَنْ تُصَلِّيَ عَلَيَّ مُحَمَّدٍ وَإِلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَأَنْ تُعْجِلَ فَرَجَنَا السَّاعَةَ يَا مُقَلِّبَ الْقُلُوبِ وَالْأَبْصَارِ يَا سَمِيعَ الدُّعَاءِ .

After reciting this dua, go into sujood and beseech legal desires from almighty Allah. Inshallah your dua's shall be granted. Now perform your Isha prayers.

Now proceed to Makame Hadharat Hujjat (A.S.). Here perform two raka'at salaah followed by Tasbeeh of Bibi Fatima (A.S.) and this dua:

سَلَامٌ لِلَّهِ الْكَامِلِ النَّامِ السَّامِلِ

After the above, recite Dua-e-Istighatha:

اللَّهُمَّ عَظَمَ الْبَلَاءُ وَبَرِحَ الْخَفَاءُ<sup>(٨٩)</sup> وَأَنْكَشَفَ الْبَغْطَاءُ وَضَاقَتِ الْأَرْضُ وَمَنْعَتِ السَّمَاءُ<sup>(٩٠)</sup> وَإِلَيْكَ يَا رَبَّ الْمُسْتَعِثِّ وَعَيْنِكَ الْمُسْتَعِثُّ<sup>(٩١)</sup> فِي الشَّدَةِ وَالرَّخَاءِ اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَيَّ مُحَمَّدٍ وَإِلَيْهِ الَّذِينَ فَرَضْتَ عَلَيْنَا طَاعَتَهُمْ فَمَرُفَتْنَا بِذَلِكَ مَرَّتَهُمْ فَرَجْنَا بِحَقِّهِمْ فَرَجًا عَاجِلًا كَلِمَاحِ الْبَصَرِ أَوْ هُوَ أَقْرَبُ مِنْ ذَلِكَ يَا مُحَمَّدُ يَا عَلِيُّ يَا عَلِيُّ يَا مُحَمَّدُ أَنْصِرَانِي فَإِنَّكُمَا نَاصِرَانِي وَأَكْفِيَانِي فَإِنَّكُمَا كَافِيَانِي يَا مَوْلَايَ يَا صَاحِبَ الزَّمَانِ الْغَوَاثِ الْغَوَاثِ أَنْصِرَانِي أَنْصِرَانِي أَنْصِرَانِي أَنْصِرَانِي أَنْصِرَانِي أَنْصِرَانِي .

## HILLA

- 1) Hadhrat Hamza (A.S.) - great grandson of H. Abbas (A.S.)
- 2) Hadhrat Qasim bin Musa Kadhim (A.S.)
- 3) Maqam of 12th Imam (A.S.)

### Hadhrat Hamza (A.S.)

Hadhrat Abbas (A.S.) had three sons. Two of them were killed in Kerbala. Only one whose name was Ubaydullah remained in Medina with his grandmother. He was a great scholar of his age and left a son called Hasan. Hasan too was a great scholar and he left 5 sons, all of whom were similarly learned. One of these sons was Hadhrat Hamza (A.S.).

President Ali Baker used to suffer from cancer. After praying here, he became cured. In 1975 he built the present Haram.

Hadhrat Ayub A.S.

**This is situated between Hilla & Najaf**

## DAMASCUS

The Arabic and more common name for Damascus is Shaam. In the early days of Islam, during the Khalifat of Muawiyah and Yazid, Shaam was the capital of the Muslim Empire. Today it is visited by hundreds of thousands of Shiite Muslim pilgrims from around the world for Ziyara'a of some of the most important characters of the history of Islam who are buried in this city. Places recommended to visit include:

1. Grave of Lady Zaynab (p.b.u.h.) - the grand-daughter of the Holy Prophet.
2. Grave of Lady Ruqqayah (p.b.u.h.) - the daughter of Imam Husayn sometimes known as Sakina.
3. Bagh-e-Sagheer - grave yard where many companions of the Ahul-Bayt are buried.
4. Hajar bin Oudai (p.b.u.h.) - companion of Imam Ali
5. Grave of Lady Sakina (p.b.u.h.) - daughter of Imam Ali
6. Zindan -e- Shaam
7. Grave of the Prophet Habil (p.b.u.h.)
8. The cave of 'As-habul-Kahf'
9. Makaam -e- Arbaceen
10. Sook Hamidiya
11. Masjid -e- Ummayad

### Lady Zaynab (p.b.u.h.)

Lady Zaynab (p.b.u.h.) was one of the most important women in the history of Islam. From her mother Lady Fatimah (p.b.u.h.) she inherited many great qualities that singled her out as a remarkable and blessed woman. Her character is a role model for all Muslim women today. Her courage, forbearance and submission to Allah continue till today, to inspire all that hear her story.

She was born in Medina on 1<sup>st</sup> Shabaan in the year 6 AH and she died in the year 62 AH. When she was born, the Holy Prophet (Saw) gave her the name of 'Zainab' by the order of the Almighty Allah (SWT). Bibi Zainab A. S. was a very clever, intelligent and pious lady. She devoted her whole life in spreading and saving Islam. She used to teach Quraan with the meanings to the ladies of Kufa. Imam Zainul Abedeen A. S. 's mother died when he was very young and Bibi Zainab A. S. used to take care of him. In the year 60 A. H. she went with Imam Hussein A.S. to Kerbala. On every occasion in Kerbala, Imam Hussein A. S. used to take the advice of Bibi Zainab A. S. On the day of Ashura, her

two sons, Ibrahim and Aun Mohammed sacrificed their lives for the sake of Islam. On the 11 th Muharram, 60 A. H. they were taken captives and marched through the towns of Kufa and Shaam.

For one year they stayed captives in Damascus. Bibi Zainab A. S. faced Yazid after the Tragedy of Kerbala and told him of the wrongs he had done. She also gave very good lectures whenever she got a chance; she therefore enabled the people to know the principles and practices of Islam and the wrong and merciless killings of the followers of Imam Hussein A. S. in Kerbala by Yazid and his army. Due to her honesty, bravery and truthfulness, Islam spread through Shaam. When they were released from prison, she, along with the rest of the members of Ahlul Bayt went to Medina. Even in Medina, she continued preaching. Islam spread rapidly. The governor of Medina became very frightened and wrote to Yazid that Bibi Zainab A. S. was in Medina and was spreading Islam quickly and that she would break his empire. Yazid gave orders that Bibi Zainab A. S. should leave Medina and settle in a village outside Medina. Later on from there she was sent to a town called Misar which is in Egypt. She continued spreading Islam there as well. Yazid became very scared so he once again ordered that she be taken prisoner and brought to Shaam. When she arrived at a small village on the boundary of Shaam, she remembered where Imam Hussein A. S. head had been kept on a farm under a tree.

When she found the tree, she started crying. A man of Shaam, who was a follower and friend of Yazid, saw her and hit her with a spade on her head. She collapsed and died. Imam Zainul Abedeen A. S. buried her there. That is how this small town came to be known as As- Syed Zainab. According to historians, Bibi Zainab's A. S. husband - Abdullah Ibne Jaffar - e- Tayyar was a very rich man. He bought the surrounding land and made the Shrine especially in the name of Bib Zainab A. S. In the town of Misar in Egypt, there is another Ziyarat of Bibi Zainab and the place is known as Masjid- e- Zainabia. This Bibi Zainab is the daughter of Yahya, Yahya binte Zayed, Zayed Binte Zainul Abedeen. She is the great granddaughter of our 4 th Imam Zainul Abedeen A. S. The Bohoras go to Cairo to the Ziyarat of this Bibi Zainab.

## Ziyara'a of Lady Zaynab (p.b.u.h.)

السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا بِنْتَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا بِنْتَ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ الْمُطَّلِبِ  
 سَيِّدِ الْأَنْبِيَاءِ وَالْمُرْسَلِينَ السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا بِنْتَ وَلِيِّ اللَّهِ السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا بِنْتَ مَوْلَى  
 الْمُرْتَضَى السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا بِنْتَ سَيِّدِ الْأَوْصِيَاءِ الْقَصِيْدِيْنَ السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا بِنْتَ  
 فَاطِمَةَ الزَّهْرَاءِ أَوْ سَيِّدَةَ نِسَاءِ الْعَالَمِينَ السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا أُخْتَ الْحُسَيْنِ وَالْحُسَيْنِ  
 سَيِّدَى شَبَابِ أَهْلِ الْجَنَّةِ أَجْمَعِينَ السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا بِنْتَ الرَّكِيْبَةِ السَّلَامُ  
 عَلَيْكَ يَا بِنْتَ الدَّاعِيَةِ الْحَقِيْقَةِ السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا بِنْتَ النَّبِيَّةِ السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا بِنْتَ  
 الرَّضِيَّةِ الْمَرْضِيَّةِ السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا بِنْتَ الْعَالِمَةِ الْغَيْرِ الْمَعْلُومَةِ السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ  
 يَا بِنْتَ الْعَهِيْمَةِ الْغَيْرِ الْمُنْمَهِنَةِ السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا بِنْتَ الْمَظْلُومَةِ السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا بِنْتَ  
 الْمَهْمُومَةِ السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا بِنْتَ الْمَعْمُومَةِ السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا بِنْتَ الْقَابِرَةِ السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ  
 يَا بِنْتَ الْمَأْسُورَةِ السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا بِنْتَ الْعَصِيْبَةِ السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا صَاحِبَةَ  
 الْمَعِيْبَةِ الْعَظِيْمِ السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا ذِيْنَ الْكَبْرِى السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا بِنْتَ الْعِصْمَةِ  
 الْعُغْرَى السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا أَهْلَ بَيْتِ النَّبُوَّةِ وَتَحْتَلِفُ الْمَلَائِكَةُ وَمَهْبِطُ الرُّوحِ  
 وَالشَّيْرُيْلِ جَمِيْعًا وَرَحِمَةُ اللَّهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ ۝

### Bagh-e-Sagheer

Bagh-e-Sagheer is a graveyard in which many important figures from the history of Islam are buried. They include:-

1. Grave of Lady Salma (p.b.u.h.) and Lady Ume Habiba (p.b.u.h.), wives of the Holy Prophet.
2. Grave of Lady Maymunah (p.b.u.h.), the daughter of Imam Hassan.
3. Grave of Lady Asma, wife of Ja'far -e- Tayyar.
4. Grave of Abdullah, son of Imam Ja'far As-Sadiq.



5. Grave of Lady Fizza (p.b.u.h.), the lady-in-waiting of Lady Fatimah and Lady Zaynab.
6. Grave of Abdallah son of Umme Maktoom, the muezzin.
7. Grave of Obay son of Kaab, the husband of Halima Khatoon, the wet nurse of the Holy Prophet.
8. Tomb of Lady Sughra, the daughter of Imam Husayn.
9. Grave of Lady Hamida, daughter of Ones.
10. Grave of Bilal -e- Habashi, the muezzin of the Holy Prophet.
11. Grave of Abdullah, son of Ja'far-e-Tayyar. (Also the husband of Lady Zaynab (p.b.u.h.)).

#### **Shrine of Bibi Kulthum A.S.**

She was the sister of Imam Hussein A. S. She was born in 7 A. H. and died in 62 (A.H.) She was the youngest daughter of Bibi Fatema (A.S.) She was also taken prisoner and brought to Shaam along with the others. When Bibi Zainab A. S. was martyred, Bibi Kulthum (A.S.) was with her in Shaam. She used to live in Shaam and it is here that she passed away and is buried. Her husband's name was Mohamed Ibne Jaffer- e- Tayyar who was the brother of the husband of Bibi Zainab (A.S.), but he passed away before the incident of Kerbala.

#### **Shrine Of Bibi Umm- E- Salma**

Wife of our prophet of islam (SAW) She was the wife of the Holy Prophet (SAW). She used to love the children of Bibi Fatema A. S. The Holy Prophet (SAW) had already told her about the death of Imam Hussein A. S and the incident of Kerbala. When Imam Hussein A. S. was killed in Kerbala, Umm- e- Salma saw the Holy Prophet in her dream and she told him that his grandson, Imam Hussein A. S. had been martyred. The first majlis of Imam Hussein A. S. (and his sacrifice) was conducted by Umm- e- Salma in Medina. She used to cry a lot when recalling the incident of Kerbala and one year later she passed away. In Makkah, when Bibi Khadija A. S. passed away, the Holy Prophet (SAW) kept her with Bibi Fatema A. S. Umm- e- Salma used to say that Bibi Fatema A. S. had a lot of knowledge and did not need to learn anything but instead Umm- e- Salma learned a lot from her.

#### **Shrine Of Bibi Fizza**

She was the daughter of a king in Ethiopia. She left her father and went to work as a maid of Janab- e- Fatema Zehra A. S. She was only 11 years of age when she came to serve Bibi Fatema A. S. It is believed that she knew how to make gold and she also knew the Holy Quran by heart. Once she invited the Ahlul Bayt for dinner and with her dua, the food was sent to her from Heaven

by the order of Allah (SWT). After the death of Bibi Fatema A. S. she continued to stay with the Ahlul Bayt, even though she had sons who were very rich. Imam Hussein A. S. even took her to Kerbala. On every occasion in Kerbala, she was with Bibi Zainab A. S. Imam Hussein A. S. respected her very much. She died in Shaam and is buried there. It is said that when Yazid was misbehaving in the Darbar of Shaam against the Ahlul Bayt A. S. When she stood in front of Bibi Zainab A. S. Yazid gave orders that Bibi Fizza should be whipped. Bibi Fizza came forward and gave a daring speech addressing the African slaves who were the bodyguards. She told them it was a shame on them that in their presence Yazid was ordering her to be whipped. The slaves were very much affected by her speech and they immediately turned towards Yazid and told him that if Bibi Fizza was whipped they would attack with their swords already drawn. Yazid ordered the slaves to stop.

#### **Shrine Of Janab- E- Abdullah**

Ibne jaffar- e- tayyar (A.R.) He was the son of Janabe Jaffer- e- Tayyar and the grandson of Janabe Abu Talib and Bibi Fatema Binte Asad. He was the husband of Bibi Zainab A. S. he was a very rich and a successful businessman. He used to help the poor and needy from far and wide. Everyday, he used to have guests at his place. After the death of Bibi Zainab A. S. he continued living in Shaam and it is here that he passed away.

#### **Shrine Of Obais Ibne Kaab**

He was the husband of Bibi Halima and was a resident of Makkah. When the Holy Prophet (SAW) was five years old, he stayed in Makkah with Obais. Later he came with the Holy Prophet (SAW) to Medina and embraced Islam. At that time, He used to live in Shaam and passed away here. This Shrine has since been closed.

#### **Shrine of Hadhrat Bilal (A.R.)**

He was a MOAZZIN and a resident of Ethiopia. He was a slave when he first came to Makkah. The Holy Prophet (SAW) bought him and then freed him from slavery. The Prophet of Islam used to love him very much and used to treat him like a brother. In Medina in the year 1 A. H., they built the Masjid and called it Masjid- e- Nabawee and Hazrat Bilal used to give Adhaan there. In the year 8 A. H. he was ordered by the Prophet of Islam to climb on the top of Khan- e- Ka'aba and give Adhaan. Hazrat Bilal used to love the Prophet (SAW) very much so after the death of the Prophet of Islam he migrated to Shaam. One night Hazrat Bilal saw the Prophet of Allah (SAW) in his dream. The Prophet asked Bilal "why did you leave our home"? So Hazrat Bilal



returned to Medina. He went to pay his respect to Bibi Fatema A. S. who asked him to please recite Adhaan. Bilal agreed at once and as soon as he started the Adhaan, Bibi Fatema A. S. fainted. She remembered her father, the Prophet of Islam. Bibi Fizza went immediately to Hazrat Bilal and asked him to stop the Adhaan because Bibi Fatema A. S. had fainted.

He returned to Shaam because the people of Medina used to bother Hazrat Ali A. S. and Bibi Fatema A. S. and Hazrat Bilal felt very badly. Bilal passed away in Shaam.

#### Lady Ruqqayah (p.b.u.h.)

Lady Ruqqayah (p.b.u.h.) is commonly known as Sakina. She was the daughter of Imam Husayn (p.b.u.h.) and Lady Rubab (p.b.u.h.). In Karbala she was only four years old, but along with all the members of the caravan of Bani Hasham, she too was deprived of food and drink from the seventh to the tenth of Muharram by the army of Yazid. After the martyrdom of her father, her aunt Zaynab and her mother looked after her during the imprisonment of the women and children of Bani Hasham by Yazid. Often, in the prison she would remember her father and she would cry uncontrollably, that it used to disturb Yazid who slept in the palace nearby. Lady Ruqqayah died in the prison in Shaam and is buried not far from the centre of the town.

السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا بِنْتَ  
رَسُولِ اللَّهِ السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا بِنْتَ نَاطِمَةَ  
وَخَدِيجَةَ السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا بِنْتَ أَمِيرِ  
الْمُؤْمِنِينَ السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا بِنْتَ  
الْحُسَيْنِ بْنِ عَلِيٍّ عَلَيْهِمَا السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ  
يَا بِنْتَ وَلِيِّ اللَّهِ السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا أُخْتَ وَلِيِّ  
اللَّهِ السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا عَمَّةَ وَلِيِّ اللَّهِ السَّلَامُ  
عَلَيْكَ يَا بِنْتَ أَبِي عَبْدِ اللَّهِ الْحُسَيْنِ وَرَحْمَةُ

اللَّهُ وَبَرَكَاتِهِ السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ أَيَّتُهَا  
الصُّدَيْقَةُ الشَّهِيدَةُ السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ أَيَّتُهَا  
الرُّضِيَّةُ الْمَرْضِيَّةُ السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ أَيَّتُهَا  
التَّقِيَّةُ النَّقِيَّةُ السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ أَيَّتُهَا الرُّزْكِيَّةُ  
الْفَاضِلَةُ السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ أَيَّتُهَا الْمَظْلُومَةُ  
الْبَهِيَّةُ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْكَ وَعَلَى رُوحِكَ  
وَبَدَنِكَ وَجَعَلَ اللَّهُ مَنْزِلَكَ وَمَأْوَاكَ الْجَنَّةَ  
مَعَ آبَائِكَ وَأَجْدَادِكَ الطَّيِّبِينَ الطَّاهِرِينَ  
الْمَعْصُومِينَ السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ بِمَا صَبَرْتُمْ  
فَنِعْمَ عُقْبَى الدَّارِ وَعَلَى الْمَلَائِكَةِ الْحَافِينَ  
حَوْلَ حَرَمِكَ الشَّرِيفِ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ  
وَبَرَكَاتُهُ .

#### Hajar bin Oudai

Hajar bin Oudai was one of the most faithful companions of Imam Ali and Prophet Muhammad (p.b.u.h.). He was commander in chief of Imam Ali's army during the battle of Siffin. He is buried along with his son in a place called Makam -e- Adra, forty kilometres from Damascus.

Muawiyah killed him along with other companions of Imam Ali (p.b.u.h.). History books have given a full account of how he was killed. He, together with his sons and other people, was sent by Imam Ali A. S. to see Moaviya on a special project. At the border he was recognized and was arrested along with his people including his two sons. Moaviya asked them to renounce their allegiance to Imam Ali A. S., but they refused and stood steadfast in their faith.

for Imam Ali A. S., They were killed. He witnessed his two sons being killed. They are buried here.

Lady Zaynab (p.b.u.h.) has said that whoever comes to do her Ziyara'a must also go to do Ziyara'a of Hajar bin Oudai in order for his or her Ziyara'a to be complete.

#### **Grave of Lady Sakina (p.b.u.h.)**

Note: this is Lady Sakina daughter of Imam Ali. Her grave was recently discovered in Daraya, 12 kilometres from Damascus. The building of a mosque is presently in progress. A few miracles have said to occur near her grave.

#### **Masjid -e- Ummayad**

The Ummayad Mosque as it is referred to as today was the court of Yazid in the early days of Islam. As you enter the mosque (from the main entrance) and head towards the court yard you will notice two tomb-like structures. One of the tomb-like structures represents where Lady Zaynab (p.b.u.h.) stood while she was giving her sermon, and the other represents where Imam Ali Zaynul Aabideen (p.b.u.h.) stood. Before you reach the courtyard, turn right and enter the mosque.

You will notice that even today the mosque's architecture suggests that even in the early days of Islam the court was quite big and grand. Going forward, towards your left you will see a balcony on which the wives of Yazid sat. Towards your right you will see a raised platform where the captives were made to stand. There is also a pulpit on which our fourth Imam attempted to give a sermon, until he stopped after Yazid ordered seven muezzins (prayer callers) to give adhan. Infact the tradition of seven muezzins reciting the adhan is carried out till today.

Also in this mosque is the grave of Hadharat Yahya son of Hadhrat Zakariyah.(buried in Halab)

#### **Well of Prophet Hood.**

Prophet Hood A. S. was the next Prophet after Hazrat Nuh A. S. He was a very handsome man. He was 6 feet tall. He preached for many years but the people of that time were very wild. They refused to listen to him and to believe in Allah. At last Allah (SWT) punished them. All the mountains turned into sand. The people turned into stones and were buried beneath the sand. After thousands of years by the order of Mansur Dawaniki, during the time of our 7th Imam, a well was dug in this place. But instead of water, they found stones in the shape of human beings. Mansur Dawaniki and the other people were very surprised. They went to our 7th Imam, Imam Musa- e- Kadhim A. S. and

asked him about this. Our Imam revealed that these are the people of Hood and because they disobeyed Allah (SWT), He punished them by turning them into stones.

#### **Zindan -e- Shaam**

Zindan -e- Shaam is an area, which is today situated at the back of the Ummayad Mosque. The area can be divided into two very small rooms. In these two rooms Yazid imprisoned the women and children of Bani Hasham for one year.

In the first room there is a tomb-like structure that near the entrance that marks the place in the prison where are fourth Imam, Imam Ali Zaynul Aabideen (p.b.u.h.) used to sit in worship. Toward the end of the first room there is an aperture in the wall (made of red stained marble) where the head of Imam Husayn (p.b.u.h.) was kept. It is a very emotional site.

In the second room there is a wooden tomb in which some Hadith say that the head of Imam Husayn (p.b.u.h.) was buried along with two hairs of the Holy Prophet himself. You are recommended to recite Ziyara'a, followed by two rakaat Salaah.

#### **Grave of Prophet Habil (p.b.u.h.)**

Prophet Habil's grave is the first grave on Earth. It is situated on a mountaintop some distance from Damascus. The grave of Prophet Habil is seventeen feet long.

#### **The Cave of 'As-habul Kahf'**

The cave you will visit is said to be the same in which a great miracle occurred in the year 249A.D. At the time Christianity was still quite a new religion, and many Christians were persecuted. The story of 'the People of the Cave' is that of a small number of faithful Christians who fled their native country, because it had been taken over by a neighbouring king who used to persecute Christians. The believers fled, and took refuge in a cave where Allah made them fall into a deep sleep that lasted for a total of 309 years. The full story is available in Suratul Kahf, surah number eighteen.

The inhabitants in the cave are:-

- |               |                   |
|---------------|-------------------|
| 1. Yamlikha   | 5. Dabamosh       |
| 2. Maksalmina | 6. Shaznosh       |
| 3. Maslina    | 7. Kafshat-tayush |
| 4. Marnosh    | 8. Kutmir         |

"Or, do you think that the Fellows of the Cave and the Inscription were of Our wonderful signs? When the youths sought refuge in the cave, they said: Our Lord! Grant us mercy from Thee, and provide for us a right course in our affair. So We prevented them from hearing in the cave for a number of years. Then We raised them up that We might know which of the two parties was best able to compute the time for which they remained. We relate to you their story with the truth; surely they were youths who believed in their Lord and We increased them in guidance. And We strengthened their hearts with patience, when they stood up and said: Our Lord is the Lord of the heavens and the earth; we will by no means call upon any god besides Him, for then indeed we should have said an extravagant thing."

THE HOLY QUR'AN  
Suratul Kalif 18: 9-14

#### **Makam -e- Arbaeen**

This place is situated on the side of a mountain not far from the centre of Damascus. It is the place where the first murder on Earth took place. It is where Kabil murdered his brother Habil out of jealousy. When the murder took place, it is said that the mountain cried, and its impression has been left behind. Today, it is possible to see the shape of the mouth of the mountain, in which a tongue, teeth sockets and the throat can be seen. Also visible in the stone are fingerprints of the Angel Gibra'eel and water can be seen dripping from the stone. It is also known that forty prophets visited the place and prayed here, and the impression of their heads has been left in the stone. Above, there are forty mussalats of the prophets.

#### **Sook Hamidiya**

'Sook' translated into English means market. Sook Hamidiya is the oldest market of Damascus. It was through this very market that the imprisoned women and children from the Bani Hashim, along with Imam Ali Zaynul Aabideen (p.b.u.h.) were paraded through. Towards the end of the market there is an old pillar, which is given the name 'Babus Saa'n'. The distance from this pillar to the court of Yazid is between seventy and eighty steps. History has recorded that it took the family of the Holy Prophet 36 hours to walk this distance because of the number of stones that were being thrown at them.

## **HALAB**

The English name for 'Halab' is Aleppo. It is situated 400 kilometres from Damascus. There are three important places to visit:

- (a) Grave of Mohsin (p.b.u.h.) - son of Imam Husayn and Lady Rubab
- (b) Church where Imam Husayn's head was kept.
- (c) Grave of the Prophet Zakariya

#### **Grave of Mohsin (p.b.u.h.)**

At the time of the tragedy of Karbala, Lady Rubab (p.b.u.h.) (one of the wives of Imam Husayn (p.b.u.h.)) was carrying a child in her womb. Due to the great difficulties endured by the family of the Holy Prophet Lady Rubab (p.b.u.h.) suffered a miscarriage. Mohsin ibne Imam Husayn (p.b.u.h.) remind one of Mohsin ibne Imam Ali (p.b.u.h.) who was killed when a door was pushed onto the womb of Lady Fatimah (p.b.u.h.).

The Church where Imam Husayn's Head was Kept It is well known that many miracles occurred during the journey from Kufa to Shaam. One such miracle occurred in a church where Imam Husayn's head had been placed during the night. The priest of the church prayed for a miracle, and today signs of blood can be seen on the marble on which Imam Husayn's head was placed. Today, the church has been converted into a mosque.

#### **Masjid -e- Zakariyah**

Masjid -e- Zakariyah is a mosque in which the Prophet is buried. In the courtyard of the mosque a pillar can be seen, in which place there was a tree from which the Prophet Zakariyah was hanged. He is the father of Hadhrat Yahya

#### **Hadrat Zacharia & Hadhrat Yahya A.S.**

The events connected with the life of Imam Hussein A.S. are similar to those of Nabyullah Yahya A.S. or John the Baptist.

1. Imam Hussain A.S. during his long journey to Karbala frequently remembered Hadrat Yahya A.S.
2. Like H. Yahya, Imam Hussain A.S. was born after six months.
3. Imam Hussain's name was peculiar as was the name of H. Yahya A.S. Nobody had been given these names before.

4. Imam Hussain was martyred for opposing the tyrant Yazid as was Hadhrat Yahya for declaring that what the king had done was wrong.
5. The heavens only mourned for Yahya & Imam Hussain A.S. for 40 days – the sun would rise & set extraordinarily red.
6. The murderers of both Hussain & Yahya were of illegitimate birth.
7. The head of Yahya was presented to one of the prostitutes of the Israelites as was the head of Hussain to the sons of the prostitutes.

Whenever Hadhrat Zacharia prayed to Allah SWT, his prayer never went unheard.

He prayed to Allah for an heir so that after his death his relatives would not be lead astray as there would be no guide for them... (Sura Maryam 19:7-11)

Allah responded to his prayer and said " O' Zacharia, we give you glad news of a son whose name will be Yahya ( derived from hayat or life) & we have not given this name to anyone before".

It is said that the name Yahya was given to him for he was born of a barren woman, who was over 80 years old.

When Zacharia was given the Prophecy about his having a son, he was surprised as his wife was old. The angel in reply to his surprise said it was easy for Allah to do what is impossible under the usual law of nature – for he created Zacharia from nothing. The word Yahya in Hebrew is Johanan, meaning Johava (God) has been gracious. The word Hannan means kindness or tenderness.

He never sinned nor marry. Nobody was born of a woman in the advanced age of 80. From a very young age, Yahya wore simple clothes made from jute and ate the simplest food of dried leaves.

Allah gave him wisdom from a young age and he was always with priests and scholars of religion.

It is said that when Yahya was yet a young boy, when other boys used to call him to play with them, he used to tell them "Men are not born to play away their lives."

Yahya was very tender hearted that he could not bear the mention of punishments in hell

### **Yahya's assassination**

The wife of the king of the area had a beautiful daughter by her previous husband. As the king's wife had become old and lost the attraction of womanhood for the king, she intended her young and beautiful daughter to engage the attention of the king. The king consulted Yahya about taking his step daughter as his wife. Yahya told him that this was forbidden in sharia and therefore the king gave up this idea. However this displeased the king's wife.

When once the king was fully drunk, his wife sent her daughter fully adorned or attractively dressed up. The king in his drunk state went to take hold of the girl, but the mother said that this was only possible if the king presented the head of Yahya to her as dowry. The king immediately ordered to bring Yahya's head before him.

When the scholars of faith heard about the king's order, they told the king that if Yahya's blood was shed on earth, not even grass would grow on it.

It was suggested that since Zacharias prayer was always heard by Allah, he should

be killed first so that he might not curse the king for Yahya's assassination.

The two prophets were engaged in prayers when the king's man came. Yahya was captured but Zacharia escaped. While he was being chased, he ordered a tree in front of him to split and he entered it. The tree returned to its original form.

It is said that shatan in the form of a man lead the king's men to the tree and suggested that the tree be cut into two with a saw and thus kill Zacharia. As he was being cut, a voice came saying, "o' Zacharia if you raise your voice in complaint, your name will be removed from the list of the patient ones". Thus Zacharia was cut into two. Yahya was beheaded as the king had ordered and his blood was thrown into a well and his head brought to the king. The well began to flow out blood so much that however much it was filled with earth, the blood did not stop gushing out.

### **Ras al Hussein**

The place formally consisted of two rooms called Mart Ruita Monastery before the appearance of Islam. The Caravan of prisoners stopped in Aleppo at this monastery on the way to Sham. The monk from the ministry noticed a brilliant light emitting from the head. On finding that the head belonged to Imam Hussein, he asked the soldiers to give him the head for the night in

return for a large amount of money. He put the head on the stone. During the night, a few drops of blood fell onto the stone from the blessed head. The Monk soon became a Muslim.

The stone had been kept here since 61 AH, and passed on from one monk to the other, till the year 333 AH. In 333 AH, King Hamadani, a Shiite, made Aleppo his Capitol, and used to visit this holy place and help the people there. He later built a monument here. Later the present shrine was built, and the shrine was named Mashad Al Noglite, The Shrine Of The Blood Drop.

During the Ottoman rule, people were prevented from coming here, and the place was used as an ammunition depot. The Allies attacked Aleppo. On the 20th Muharram the place exploded and the building was ruined. However the bloodstone remained surrounded by some large stones, until some religious people collected it and took it to the Zakariyah Mosque.

The stone kept moving so it was put on a horse and let free. The horse went to this demolished place and on to the shrine of mohsin bin husein where he was miscarried.

## **RAKKA**

Rakaa is a small town situated 200 kilometres from Halab, and 600 kilometres from Damascus. It was in this town that the Battle of Siffeen took place. There are three important personalities buried here:

(a) Ammar ibne Yassir (b) Weskarnee (c) Uhaid ibne Kaab

### **Ammar ibne Yassir**

Ammar ibne Yassir was a faithful companion of both the Holy Prophet (p.b.u.h.) and Imam Ali (p.b.u.h.). He was killed in the Battle of Siffeen. It is said that the Holy Prophet once said that a "Rebellious group will kill Ammar".

### **Weskarnee**

Weskarnee was a faithful companion of the Holy Prophet. Plans to build a mosque to house the graves of these important personalities were made five years ago, and today a mosque has been built in honour of these companions.

### **Jabal Imam Zainal Abideen A.S**

It is situated 130 km from Halab, where Imam stopped and prayed after the tragedy of kerbala.



## **ZIYARAT OUTSIDE THE HARAM BUT INSIDE-MAKKAH CITY**

### **The House Of Umm Haani.**

This is now inside the Haram Sharri' area. Umm Haani is the sister of H.Ameer-ul-Momeneen (AS).

According to one tradition, on the night of Me'raj the Prophet (S) slept in this house as her guest. When H. Jibra'il (AS) came with Buraak, the Prophet (S) rode on Buraak to Masjid-e-Aqsa and then to the seven heavens. He was returned to the House of Umm Haani.

The Prophet (S) said that it is a holy consecrated place. During the victory of Makkah the Prophet (S) declared the Holy Kabbah (including the house of Umm Haani) as a safe and secure place for all. He said that whoever goes to Kabbah or to the house of Umm Haani will be safe-guarded and protected.

### **Khoh-E-Abu Qubais.**

On the left of Umm Haani 's house is a mountainous range called Khoh-e-Abu Qubais. This was the first and the biggest mountain range of those days. The ark of Prophet Nuh (AS) landed and passed here. Prophet Adam (AS) is also buried here, it is also the place where the Prophet (S) stood when he first declared his Prophethood. Another tradition says he declared the Prophethood from Mount Saffa. He gathered the Makkans and asked, "if I tell you that behind this mountain is the army of the enemy awaiting to attack you, would you believe me?" The Makkans replied that they would, without doubt, believe him, as they had always found him to be true and trustworthy. The Prophet (S) then said, "I have come with a Message that will give you a better life in this world and save you from perdition in the hereafter." Abu Lahab got angry and cursed the Prophet (S) saying, "May your hands perish, you have wasted our time with such a trifling thing." At that moment the following ayah came down: "may the hands of Abu Lahab perish and he himself perish. (Al-Qur'an: III).

### **Masjid-E-Bilal Or Hilal**

Masjide Bilal is also situated on Khoh-e-Abu Qubais. There is a 'riwayah' which says that after 'Fath-e-Makkah' (Victory of Makkah), for as long as the Prophet (S) stayed in Makkah, he would ask Bilal to climb up the mountain of Abu Qubais and call out the Adhan from there. A masjid was built here, which came to be known as Masjid-e-Bilal.

Some historians say that this was Masjid-e-Hilal and not Masjid-e-Bilal. 'Hilal' in Arabic means moon. As Makkah is situated in a valley, it is difficult to sight the moon; thus the Makkans used to climb the mountain of Abu Qubais for this purpose.

### **Makam-E-Shak-Ul-Qamar**

This is situated just a bit further from Masjid-e-Bilal or Hilal. The Makkans used to believe that no matter how great a magician was, his magic was limited to the earth only; and could not possibly work in the skies. So, one day Abu Jahl said to the Prophet (S),

"O' The orphan of 'Abdullah we will only believe in you as a Prophet, if you show us some miracle in the sky." The Prophet (S) asked what it was that they would like to see? Their eyes fell upon the full moon: it was the night of the fourteenth of the month. They, with the other Makkans climbed the Mountain of Abu Qubais, and Abu Jahl asked the Prophet (S) to show them a miracle on the full moon. The Prophet (S) pointed to the moon, it broke into two separate parts, and then joined together again. This is the miracle of Shak-ul-Qamar.

This is the miracle that the Qur'an has also quoted, but those who do not want to believe will never believe; no matter how great a miracle you show them. Abu Jahl said, "O' The orphan of 'Abdullah you have become such a magician that your magic also works in the skies", and with this he climbed down the mountain, but did not bring faith in Islam.

### **House Of Abu Jahl**

The mountain range behind Khoh-e-Abu Qubais stretches to that of Mina. This is called the Range of Jihad, and the area is called 'Mahallaa-e-Jihad' When the Prophet (S) was young, he used to shepherd his uncle's cattle on the range of Jihad, when he stayed with his uncle Abu Talib, father of Imam 'Ali



(AS). On the left of this mountain range are the public baths and toilets. This is where the house of Abu Jahl once was.

#### **House Of Khadija-E-Kubra**

On the left of the toilets is SUK-UL-LAIL or the Bazaar of Abu Sufyan. In Suk-ul-lail there was a brown house, which was demolished some 4 to 5 years ago, and now only a framework remains. There is a board, which indicates: 'Sha'ara-e-Fatimah Zahrah (AS)'. This was the house of Khadija-tul-Kubra. After Khana-e-Kalbah this was the next most renowned place in Makkah; and is of great significance as many historical events occurred here: -

It is the house where the Prophet (S) came to live after his marriage. He stayed there until he left Makkah for Hijrah to Madinah, i.e. from the age of 25 years to 53 years. (Before his marriage he lived in a house near that of H. Abu Talib).

Both H. Fatimah Zahrah (AS) and Qasim the eldest son of the Prophet (S) were born here. Some say that all four of the Prophet's (S) children were born here except for Ibrahim. But Fatimah (AS) and Qasim were definitely born here. The Prophet (S) rested here after coming from the cave of Hira. 'Ali (AS) slept on the Prophet's (S) bed; then later left Makkah for Hijrah to Madinah. Before he left he picked up some earth and recited the part of Sura Yasin "And we have made before them a barrier and a barrier behind them, then we have covered them over so that they do not see." (36:9). He threw this earth over the enemies, who were unable to see him leave the house. Hijrah started from this house. This is the house where Khadija (AS) died.

Quite a distance behind the House of Khadija-e-Kubra was a pink two storied building. This was the location of the house of Abdullah and Amina, the Prophets parents, and the birthplace of the Prophet (S) on the 17<sup>th</sup> Rabiul-Awaal. Now it has been converted into a local library for the city of Makkah.

#### **Mahallaa-E-Banee Hashim.**

The area surrounding the house of 'Abdullah and Amina is called MAHALLAA-E-BANEE HASHIM. It is in the many various houses with this space that all the sons of H. Abu Talib, except H. 'Ali (AS) were born. Somewhere here is the house in which Imam Husayn (AS) stayed, from 3<sup>rd</sup> Sha'ban to 8<sup>th</sup> Dhul Hajja before going to Kerbala.

#### **Masjid-E-Alm (Flag)**

During Fath-e-Makkah the Prophet (S) used this road to enter Makkah city. The boundary of Makkah used to begin from here. The Prophet (S) stood his Alm (flag) in the ground here and prayed

#### **Masjid-E-Jinn**

This is further down from Masjid-e-Alm. Old Makkans used to say that Prophet Sulayman (AS) imprisoned criminal Jinn here. One day the Prophet (S) was reciting the Quran, when a group of Jinn flew past. They were so greatly affected upon hearing these Holy words and they narrated it to the other Jinn of their race.

"And when we turned towards you a party of the jinn who listen to the Qur'an; so when they came to it, they said, 'Be silent'. Then when it was finished, they said 'Oh our people' we have listened to a Book revealed after Moses verifying that which is before it, guiding to the truth and to a right path. Oh our people accept the Divine caller and believe in Him. He will forgive you of your faults and protect you from a painful punishment. And whosoever does not accept the Divine caller he shall not escape in the earth and he shall not have guardians beside him. These are in manifest error." (Al-Quran 46:29-33).

The above verses show that jinn, like men, are a group possessing independence, intelligence, will and duty. They all returned to the Prophet (S), repented and accepted Islam. Their tawba was accepted A masjid was later erected here called Masjid-e-Jinn.

#### **Jannat-Ul-Moulla**

In front of Masjid-e-Jinn is the famous graveyard of Makkah called Jannat-ul-Moulla. This is a huge piece of land divided into two parts. The furthest half is similar to Jannat-ul-Baqee of Madinah, in that it is cordoned off with a railing. It is this half which is more sacred, due to the personalities buried here. The following are some of the Mohsinaan-e-Islam buried here:-

JANAB-E-ABU TALIB - father of Imam 'Ali (AS).  
JANAB-E-KHADJATUL KUBRA - First wife of the Prophet (S).  
JANAB-E-QASIM - eldest son of the Prophet (S) and brother of H. Fatimah Zahrah (AS). The Prophet (S) acquired his title of Abul Qasim from Janab-e-Qasim.  
JANAB-E-'ABDUL MUTTALIB - Prophet's (S) paternal grandfather.  
HAZRAT-E-ABD-E-MANAAF - Prophet's (S) great great grandfather, (his grandfather's grandfather).

As for H. Amina there are two riwayat. Some say she is buried between Makkah and Madinah at a place called Abawa, where she died. According to others, after her death in Abaw her coffin was given to AbdulMuttalib, her father-in-law; and she is buried in Jannat-ul-Mo'alla. So it is mustahab to recite her Ziyara in Makkah.

The Prophet's (S) father, Hazrat Abdullah was buried in Madinah. During the extension of Masjid-e-Nabawi, his grave was dug, the body found intact, and is now buried at some unknown place. Hazrat Hashim, the Prophet's (S) great grandfather is buried in the area surrounding Madinah.

All the tombs in this graveyard, like Baqee, have been raised to the ground.

Apart from these holy personalities, there are many Ulama, Shohadas and relatives of the Prophet (S) buried here. This graveyard existed before the beginning of Islam, and is still present. Even today the deceased Makkans are buried here.

Seven years after 'Bathet' the announcement of Prophethood, the kuffars and mushrikeen of Makkah declared a boycott against the family of Banee Hashim. A notice to this effect was placed on the walls of the Ka'bah, to ensure compliance and also no one could pretend ignorance of the boycott. Abu Talib came to know of this boycott. He took his whole family and left the locality of Banee Hashim. They stayed in Shaibe-Abi Talib, just outside the Makkah city, for three years. The boycott was so intense and complete that even to trade with the family of Abu Talib was forbidden. Abu Sufyan went a step further, and offered to buy out all the goods potentially for sale to Abu Talib, at twice its original price.

For three years both the children and the adults suffered this severe boycott, till red ants came along and chewed up the paper on which the notice of the boycott was written. During these three years the message of Islam spread faster than what could normally have been predicted by the Quraish of Makkah.

This happened because Makkah was both a trading centre and a centre for idol worshippers. Outsiders were deeply moved by the cries of the small, hungry and thirsty children they heard in the night. They would ask what those little hearts had done to deserve such punishment. When told that it was because one of their elders had declared himself a Prophet, then people would inquire further about this declaration. Slowly the population living outside Makkah heard about the message of Islam.

All in all these three years were extremely difficult for the family of Abu Talib. The Prophet (S) is known never to have forgotten this period. Once the boycott was over, the whole family returned to Makkah. However, the support and the guardian of the Prophet (S), that holy personality, and uncle, Abu Talib died. A few days later the second personality and the back-bone of our Prophet (S), his wife H. Khadija (A) also passed away. The Prophet (S) mourned them for the whole year, and called this year 'Aam-ul-Huzn', 'The year of the Mourning'.

It is said that as there was no food in the valley (Shaib-e-Abi Talib), the dwellers were compelled to eat bark, roots and leaves of the trees. They chewed leather to crush their hunger. Some say that Hazrat-e-Khadija, during her stay in Shaib-e- Abi Talib accidentally used poisonous roots, and this led to her death.

#### Ziyarat Outside Makkah City

Cave of Thawr : the three day stay of the Holy Prophet (S) and Abu Bakr during Hijrah.

Cave of Hira on Mount Nur : the Holy Prophet (S) frequently meditated here. First tawbeeh' of Ilqra Bismee' revealed.

Plains of 'Arafat, Muzdalafah and Mina.

### **Cave of Thawr**

During the Hijrah from Makkah to Madinah the Holy Prophet (S) with Abu-Bakr stayed in the cave of Thawr (ghar-e-Thawr) for three days. The miraculous incident of a spider's web and a pigeon laying eggs occurred at the mouth of this cave. This misled the trackers, preventing them from following the Prophet (S).

### **Cave of Hira**

This is on Mount Nur (Jab-al-Nur). Nowadays one finds here a bus depot, for buses going to Madinah. The Prophet (S) used to go to Hira to meditate in the peace and quiet of this cave. This is where the first revelation of 'Iqra Bismee' descended on him. Apart from the above-mentioned two caves, there are three plains: 'Arafat, Muzdalafah and Mina.

### **Arafat**

This is the plain where Hajee gather on the 8<sup>th</sup> of Dhu-ah-Hijjah. It is said that this is the first place where H. Adam (S) and Hawa met for the first time, after they were asked to leave the Jannah. 'Arafat in Arabic means 'to know', and this is the place they met each other for the first time in this world and recognised each other.

### **Muzdalafah**

H. Adam (S) and Hawa met at 'Arafat and started their journey towards Ka'bah but they had to spend a night on the way, for they travel led on foot. They stayed over-night at a place which was later called Muzdalafah, which means a place where night is spent.

### **Mina**

The third plain, nearer to Makkah, is Mina. This is where the three Shaytans are situated; Masjid-e-Kheef is also found in Mina.

## **ZIYARAT-E-MADINAH-E-MUNAWWARA**

The Holy places in Madinah which one could visit for Ziyarat may be divided into three parts:-

1. Ziyarat inside Masjid-e-Nabawee.
2. Ziyarat outside the Masjid but inside the Madina city.
3. Ziyarat outside the Madina city.

### **ZIYARAT INSIDE MASJID-E-NABAWEE**

1. Bab-e-Jibra'il : where Jibra'il came with other business.
2. Maqam -e-Jibrail where Jibra'il came with 'wakee'.
3. Stage of Saffaa where the newly arrived poor Muslims stayed till they found their own shelter.
4. Riyadul Jannah Piece of Paradise, stretching from the 'Idharae' of the Prophet (S) to his mimber.
5. Mamber-e-Rasul and Mehrg-e-Nabawee.
6. Eight outstanding pillars of the Piece of Paradise:-
  - Sutun-e-Hannaana - the Prophet (S) used to lean against a date palm and give khutbas.
  - Sutun-e-Aishah.
  - Sutun-e-Abee Labbaaba - pillar of Tawba.
  - Sutun-e-Sareer - where the Prophet (S) prayed Shah and rested.
  - Sutun-e-Hirs - where Imam 'Ali (AS) patrol led whilst the Prophet (S) rested / slept.
  - Sutun-e-Wufud where the Prophet (S) received delegations from outside Madina.
  - Sutun-e-Tahjud where the Prophet (S) and Jibrail talked about the secrets of the universe. This is opposite Saffaa.
  - Sutun-e-Jibrail completely inside the 'Dharae'.

It is possible to enter the Masjid from three sides. There is no entrance in the north-facing wall, as this is the Qiblah.

It is mustahab to enter the Masjid through BAB-E-JIBRA'IL. Bab-e-Jibra'il is the door which Hazrat-e-Jibrail (AS) used to use when coming to the 'hujral or

chamber of Hazrat-e-Fatimah Zahrah (AS). Entering through Bab-e-Jibra'il we see the hujra of Hazrat-e-Zahrah (AS) right in front of us. Turning left from the Bab (door) and stretching all the way to the north wall, there were the dwellings of our Aema Alayhimus Salaam. These were forcefully confiscated and then demolished when the Masjid was built and later extended. This area is now part of the Masjid.

We have turned left from Bab-e-Jibrail and have passed the area where the houses of our Ahlal Bayt (AS) had once existed. We now come to a wall in the top left-hand corner of which is situated the MAQAM-E-JIBRAIL. The door right under Maqam-e-Jibra'il is BAB-E-BAQEE.

Hazrat-e-Jibra'il (AS) used to enter through Maqam-e-Jibrail when he came with 'wahee' (revelation) to our Prophet (S).

Some Ulama have mentioned the difference between Bab-e-Jibra'il and Maqam-e-Jibrail as being that: H. Jibra'il (AS) entered through Maqam-e-Jibra'il when he came with 'wahee' and used Bab-e-Jibrail when he entered for any other business. Thus we have two riwayat regarding Bab-e-Jibra'il and Maqam-e-Jibrail:-

1. Bab-e-Jibrail was the way or the road which H. Jibra'il (AS) used when he came to the hujra of H. Fatimah Zahrah (AS) Maqam-e-Jibra'il was the way he used when he went to the hujra of Prophet Muhammad (S).
2. Bab-e-Jibra'il was used by Jibra'il (AS) for all other business matters except (wahee) and Maq-Sm-e-Jibrail was used only when 'wahee' was brought to our Prophet (S).

Going straight from Bab-e-Jibra'il and then turning immediately right, is a stage or raised platform which was used by newly arrived poor Muslims to Madinah-e-Munawwara.

The new Muslims who had come to Madinah from different parts of the world were very poor, as they had been disowned by their families on accepting Islam. The Prophet (S) requested for a stage to be built just outside the mosque (now found inside the mosque) where these poor Muslims could stay

till they found means of acquiring their own food and shelter. 'Stage' in Arabic is called 'suffa'. Thus this place got the name of 'Suffa', and the people living here were called 'Ashab-e-Suffa'. As soon as the people of Suffa found means of their own livelihood, they owed away and made space for the other new poor Muslims.

The Ashab-e-Suffa- have quoted many hadith. Because they lived adjacent to the Masjid they frequently met our Prophet (S) and had more opportunity to hear him, than others.

On the left of Suffa there is a grilled railing on the hujra of H. Fatimah Zahrah (AS).

In the present day one finds six sections of grilled railings on three hujras (chambers / compartments). There are two railings -on the hujra of H. Fatimah Zahrah (AS); next to which are two on the hujra of Prophet Muhammad (S); next to these are two railings on the hujra of H. 'Aisha.

Behind the first two railings is the Hujra-e-Fatimah Zahrah (AS). According to different riwayat it is believed that she is buried in one of three different places:-

1. In the hujra of H. Fatimah Zahrah (AS), or
2. She could be buried in Jannat-ul-Baqee; or
3. In the Piece of Paradise : 'Riyadhul Jannah.

The middle two railings cover the chambers of Prophet Muhammad (S) and according to one riwayat the Prophet (S) is buried here. There is a space of one more grave left next to that of Prophet (S) and H. Isa (A) will be buried here after his re-appearance and death after the Daur of the 12<sup>th</sup> Imam.

The last two railings comprise the chambers of H. 'A'ishah and according to the riwayat, H. Abu Bakr and H. Umar are buried here.

RIYADHUL JANNAH is the piece of land between the 'Dhara' of the Prophet (S) to his minbar. There is a difference of opinion between the Ulama about why this is called 'Riyadhul Jannah. According to some



riwayat H. Fatimah Zahrah (AS) is buried here and that the Prophet (S) called it 'Riyadhul Jannah'.

According to some other riwayat believed by all Muslims, the Prophet (S) is heard to have said that this piece of land will be raised to meet Paradise 'Jannah on the Day of Qiyyamah. The same riwayat goes on to say that his mimber is one of the eight gates to Paradise.

The Piece of Paradise in Masjid-e-Nabawee is distinguished by its pillar; (or 'sutun in Arabic). All the pillars here have white 'Sang-e-mur murl in the bottom half and red in the top-half.

Masjid-e-Nabawee has three types of pillars around the Rawdha area. Some are completely red. These were built after the death of the Prophet (S), and are found in the new or extended part of the Masjid.

The others are also completely red but they do have a golden edge on the bottom-half of the pillars. These were put up during the time of the Prophet (S), and are part of the old or the original Masjid built by our Prophet (S).

#### INSIDE THE PIECE OF PARADISE

The Piece of Paradise has red and white pillars. MIMBER-E-RASUL is found inside this piece. It is mustahab to do the ziyara of this mimber. This is the same mimber that Rasul used to give Khutbas from. Remember one of the riwayat that we often hear regarding Hasanayn (AS):-

One day Husayn (AS) came running out of the hujra of Janab-e-Sayyeda (AS) during the Khutba delivered by the Prophet (S) from the mimber. The 'kurta' (shirt) of Husayn (AS) was too long and got caught in his Husayn (AS) was about to trip when the Prophet (S) left the Khutba, rushed down the mimber and saved Husayn (AS) from falling. It is, this particular mimber (pulpit) which is referred to in the above riwayat.

Just before the Mimber is a Mehrab called MEHRAB-E-NABAWEE. There is one Mehrab before the Mimber and one after it. It is the one before the Mimber (Mehrab-e-Nabawee) from which the Prophet (S) used to conduct Namaz-e-Janat. Khalifa of the time has blocked this Mehrab in such a way that anyone who wishes to pray in this Mehrab, now his head falls on the space where the Prophet's(S) feet used to be. This is also the Mehrab where

the Prophet (S) extended his sajdah to 70 subhan whence Imam Husayn (AS) had mounted his back.

#### EIGHT EMINENT AND IMPORTANT PILLARS OF THE PIECE OF PARADISE.

Eight pillars of the Piece of Paradise are worth mentioning here as they have a significant historical background behind them:-

1. Near the Mimber adjoining the Mehrab-e-Nabawee is a pillar (sutun) called ISTEWAANA -E-HANNAANAA. (Hannaanaa is the sound the small of a camel makes when it is separated from its mother).

Before the Mimber was built Rasul (S) used to lean against a date palm and give 'Khutbas'. After the Mimber was built, the Prophet (S) used the mimber for the Khutbas. The date palm complained and cried out of loneliness. The Prophet (S) came down the Mimber and reassured the date tree that it would accompany him in Jannah.

When this date palm dried up, it was buried there, and a pillar was raised in its memory. Now this pillar is called SUTUN-E-HANNAANAA.

2. The third pillar from the grave (or 'Kabr-e-Mubarak') of the Prophet (S) is called SUTUN-E-AISHAH or PILLAR OF AISHAH.

There is a hadith according to some Muslims where the Prophet (S) had said that in his Masjid there is one place, if people came to know the Thawab of praying there, they would make long queues, and would have to take lots to determine who could pray there first. The Prophet (S) had not said where this place was. After his death, 'Aishah pointed out this place and a pillar was raised here called the Pillar of 'Aishah or Sutun-e-'A'ishah.

3. The pillar after Sutun-e-'A'ishah and right in front of the Kabr-e-Mubarak is SUTUN-E-ABEE LABBAABA or THE PILLAR OF TAWBA.

When Muslims first came to Madina they made a Peace Pact with the Jews. However the Jews used to go against this covenant and continuously plot against the Muslims. When this went on beyond the limit, there was an

order from Allah (SWT) to kill Jews. Abu Labbaaba was an old resident of Madina who had accepted Islam, but still had contacts with the Jews. He went and told the Jews about the plan to kill them.

Abu Labbaaba then repented against his traitorous nature and grievous mistake. The sin of giving away the plan of Allah (SWT) and His Prophet (S) was too heavy for him to carry. He came to Masjid-e-Nabiwee, tied himself to a date tree and cried to Allah (SWT) for forgiveness. He cried for days on end and said that he would not leave this place until Al 15h (SWT) would forgive him. There is a riwayat that his daughter used to untie him only for food, Salah and the call of nature; but otherwise he stayed tied to that palm tree day and night and cried continually for forgiveness.

One day the Prophet (S) was resting in the hujra of Umm Salamah when H. Jibra'il (AS) came with the Ayah of the Quran which mentions the forgiveness of Abu Labbaaba. The Prophet (S) smiled, came to Abu Labbaaba, untied him and gave him the good news of Allah's (SWT) forgiveness.

Here a pillar was built called Sutan-e-Abee Labbaaba or Sutine-Tawba. It is recommended to pray two Rakat Namaz here and ask for one's forgiveness.

There is a riwayat which says that the Prophet (S) was heard to have mentioned that had Abu Labbaaba come through me for his forgiveness, his tawba I would have been accepted immediately and he would have saved himself the trouble of so many days. We are advised to ask forgiveness for our sins, through the 'Waseelah' of our Masumeen Alyhimo-. Salaam. There is also an Ayah in the Quran regarding the Waseelah and also ziyarat-e-Rasul ends on this Ayah:-

"When they were unjust to themselves, come to you and ask forgiveness of Allah, and the Apostle had also asked forgiveness for them, they would have found Allah of returning, most merciful." (Al-Quran, 4:64).

There is a confirmed hadith that when Masumeen (AS) came to Masjid-e-Nabiwee they used to pray two Rakat Namaz here.

Apart from these three 'Sutuns', there are three other pillars which are half inside the Dharee and half outside it. These pillars have their names written on top. It is worth pointing out here that all those pillars with historical significance have their names written on the top circle of the pillar inside the golden edging. So the three pillars which are half inside the Dharee and half outside it are:-

SUTUN-E-SAREER : the last one.  
SUTUN-E-HIRS : the middle one.  
SUTUN-E-WUFUD : the first one.

1. SUTUN-E-SAREER is the last one. It is where the Prophet (S) used to pray Namaz-e-Shab and rest. 'Sareer' is Arabic for bed.
2. SUTUN-E-HIRS or SUTUN-E-IALL is the pillar where Imam 'Ali (AS) used to keep guard over the Prophet (S) when he slept in the night. 'Hirs' in Arabic is to guard or patrol.
3. SUTUN-E-WUFUD. When Muslims or non-Muslims from outside Madina came to visit the Prophet (S), he would receive their delegation here. 'Wafd' or 'Wufud' (plural) in Arabic means delegation. Thus the pillar is called Sutan-e-Wufud.
4. SUTUN-E-TAHAJJUD. This is opposite Suffaa at the corner of the chambers of H. Fatimah Zahrah (AS). There is a riwayat that H. Jibra'il-e-Ameen used to come to the Prophet (S) and they would sit at this place and Jibra'il (AS) would impart to the Prophet (S) the secrets of the universe and creation.
5. SUTUN-E-JIBRA'IL. This is completely inside the Dharee.