

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
 اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى عَلِيٍّ مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ كَمَا صَلَّيْتَ
 عَلَى إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَعَلَى آلِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ إِنَّكَ حَمِيدٌ مَجِيدٌ
 اللَّهُمَّ بَارِكْ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ كَمَا بَارَكْتَ
 عَلَى إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَعَلَى آلِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ إِنَّكَ حَمِيدٌ مَجِيدٌ ☆



The Green Dome of Rowdah of Rasool Allah (Sallalloho Alaihe Wasallam)

This mosque is located in the Wadi Shoalb which leads up from the Jordan Valley to the city of al-Salt just northwest of Amman in Jordan . The mosque is of modern construction and houses a refurbished Mazar of the prophet Shoalb Alaihissalam.



The **Qabr-e-Anwar of Hazrat Prophet Shoalb** (peace be upon him) in a room to the east of the main mosque and prayer area.



Muwajeh Sharif in Masjid Al Nabawi. During late 90s, the Wahabi scholars in Masjid Al Nabawi changed the metallic calligraphy on these golden grills (Muwajeh sharif) and removed the word YA from Muhammad (Peace be upon him)



Mazar Mubarak of Hazrat Yahya (John) (Peace be upon him) within the Umayyad Mosque in Damascus . Some scholars report that it is only the head of Yahya (Alaihissalam) that was found when the mosque was being refurbished during the Umayyad period. Others claim



The story of **Hazrat Nooh (Noah)** and the flood is found in a number of different passages in the Quran. Muslim scholars say that the Ark came to rest on Mount Judi and that Noah was buried nearby. Some claim that Hazrat Nooh founded a city called al-Thamanin (

that the head of Yahya (John) Peace be upon him, is housed in the crypt below a mosque in the old city of Sebastiya near Nablus, and still others claim the head was buried at Muwakir, site near the Jordan river.

Mazar Mubarak of Hazrat Yahya (John) in Lebanon. Some other scholars say that the Mazar of Hazrat Nooh can be in Jordan OR Lebanon OR Iraq. Allah knows the best.

i.e. "the Eighty" because there were 80 people on the Ark. Many scholars say that the first city founded by Hazrat Nooh, and where he was buried, was called "Karak."



The **Mazar of Hazrat Yousuf (Joseph)** is located in the city of Nablus or Shechem. The older, Ottoman-era tomb was replaced by Israeli authorities, and the Israeli site was attacked by Palestinians during the Intifada.



This sign marks the Maqam (where he prayed) OR the Qabr-e-Anwar of the **Prophet Hud (Peace be upon him) in Damascus**. It is located in the Qiblah wall of the Umayyad mosque in the center of the old city. Some older traditions claim that this is actually the Mazar of Hazrat Hud, that he was buried inside this wall when the mosque was constructed in the early Umayyad period. The mosque also contains a well which is called the "Well of Hud." (Peace be upon him)



Qabr Salih

This black and white photograph was taken by W.H. Ingrams in the early twentieth century and published in the account of his travels to visit the tombs (Qabr) of **Hazrat Salih** (peace be upon him) and Hazrat Hud (peace be upon him) in the Hadhramawt. Ingrams reports that this tomb (Qabr) is 64 feet long. See: W.H. Ingrams, "Hadhramaut: A Journey to the Sei'ar Country and Through the Wadi Maseila," *Geographic Journal* 88 (1936): 524-51, esp. p. 535.



According to some traditions, these are the **Mazarat of brothers of Hazrat Yousuf (Joseph) (Peace be upon him)**. Only the main dome is now intact. Beneath it is a triple mihrab surrounded with Fatimid-style calligraphy and decoration. Some evidence of a burial site is extant just to the west of the dome. The site is located in the Southern Cemetery in Cairo just north of the Lu'lu' Mosque.



Maqam Hazrat Salih in Sinai. According to some scholars, Hazrat Salih (Peace be upon him) stayed and prayed here.



The Mazar of Hazrat Salih (peace be upon him) is said to be located in Mada'in Salih, in Hijaz, or in the Hadhramawt. According to the local people in the Hadhramawt, Salih was the father of the prophet Hud, corresponding to the biblical Shelah father of Eber. Both Hud and Salih are said to have been giants, thus accounting for the extraordinary length of their tombs. According some scholars this is the Mazar of Hazrat Salih at Hasik.



The cave of Hazrat Loot (Lot) (Peace be upon him) is located just above the eastern edge of the Dead Sea . Some traditions refer to this cave as the burial place of Hazrat Loot (Lot).

The prophet Lot (Lut) is mentioned by name 27 times in the Quran in several long passages that relate how he was sent to the people of Sodom . The cities destroyed by God include Sodom , Zeboiyim [Sab'ah], Zoar



The Mount Nebo (Jabal Nebo) in the mountains on the east side of the Jordan Valley opposite the city of Jericho . The site is also revered by Muslims as one of the possible places for the Mazar of Hazrat Musa (Moses) (Peace be upon him) also known as the "Red Mound" [Ar. al-kathib al-ahmar].



Mazar Hazrat Yusha' bin Noon (Joshua b. Nun) (Peace be upon him) in the town of Zayy near the city of al-Salt in Jordan . The tomb itself is roughly 10 meters in length. Some scholars and travelers claim that this is actually the Mazar of the prophet Hosea [Ar. Hoshu'a] (Peace be upon him). Hazrat Prophet Joshua (Peace be upon him) is not mentioned by name in the Quran but Muslim scholars say that he is the "companion" of Hazrat Musa (peace be upon him)

[Sa'rah], Gomorrah [Amarah], and Admah [Duma]. Q 51:33-34 mentions stones of clay marked by God which were caused to rain down upon the people of Lot (Peace be upon him) as punishment for their sins.

mentioned in the holy Qur'an (18:60-65) and he became prophet after Hazrat Musa (Peace be upon him). Scholars on the narratives in the Quran referring to the Israelites' conquest of the Holy Land detail the stories associated with Joshua b. Nun. Ibn Kathir reports that Joshua was a great warrior and lived for 127 years.



Mazar Mubarak Hazrat Ayyub (Job) (Peace be upon him) in Salalah in the Dhofar region of eastern Oman



Mazar Mubarak Hazrat Ayyub (Job) (Peace be upon him) located on the hills overlooking the coastal city of Salalah in the Dhofar region of eastern Oman . The building containing the Mazar is surrounded by gardens, and the room itself is roughly 6 meters long.



The Mazar of Hazrat Imran is located in downtown Salalah in the Dhofar region of western Oman . Some believe that Hazrat Imran was a local Arab prophet, and others believe that the name is a reference to the father of Mary mother of Jesus (Peace be upon him) mentioned in the Quran, or the father of Hazrat Musa (Peace be upon him) mentioned in the Bible.



These ruins used to be the palace of **Queen Bilqis**, the Queen of Sheba, perhaps one of those supposed to have been built by Prophet Sulaiman (Solomon) (Peace be upon him). These ruins

Mosque containing the Mazar of the prophet Aila (Peace be upon him) on the western slopes of the Lebanon mountains overlooking the Baqa'a Valley in Lebanon .

Some scholars believe that the **Prophet Idris (Peace be upon him)** and prophet Seth (Peace be upon him) to have been buried in the two largest pyramids on the Giza plateau near Cairo . It is also said that Sabaians from Harran made pilgrimage to Giza and offered sacrifices there because they believed the pyramids were the Mazars of these two prophets.

are located on the eastern coast of Oman just west of Salalah in the Dhofar region. It is thought that these ruins are to be identified with the city of Abyssopolis mentioned by the classical Greek geographer Pliny. Arabic sources maintain the city was built by King Aziz II who ruled over the Hadramawt in the first century CE. The city is now named Sumhurum and was excavated a number of times, including by Wendell Philips and the American Foundation for the Study of Man in 1952



The **Seal of Prophet Muhammad** (Peace be upon him) in TopKapy Museum in Turkey



Mazar Mubarak Moazzin-e-Rasool, Hazrat BilalAl Habashy (May Allah be pleased with him) in the Bab al-Saghir Cemetery to the south of the old city in Damascus , Syria .



Mazar of Hazrat Jafar Ibn Abi Talib (May Allah be pleased with him), the cousin of Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) near the city of Mu'tah in southern Jordan .



Mazar of Hazrat Hafsa (May Allah be pleased with her) in the Bab al-Saghir Cemetery south of the old city of Damascus .



Mosque of Imam Husain (May Allah be pleased with him) in central Cairo . According to one narration, the head of Imam Hussain was brought here from Karbala and buried here.



According to some Muslim sources, **the head of Imam Husain (May Allah be pleased with him)** was discovered in Asqalan (Ashkelon) and brought to Cairo where a mosque and Mazar was built to house it.



Sayyida Zaynab (Salamullah-e-Alaiha) Mosque in Cairo , Egypt



Mazar of Hazrat Sayyida Zaynab (May Allah be pleased with her) in Cairo , Egypt .



Mazar and Mosque of Hazrat Nafisa binte Hassan (May Allah be pleased with her) in Cairo , Egypt



A scene of Jannatul Muallah in Makkah before the demolishing by the Wahabi revolution in Saudi Arabia .



Mazar Hazrat Nafisa binte Hassan (May Allah be pleased with her) in Cairo



Mountain where Ameer ul Mo'mineen Imam Ali b. Abi Talib (May Allah be pleased with him) and Hazrat Ameer Muawiyah (May Allah be pleased with him) met to adjudicate an end to their armed conflict over the right to the Caliphate. Located in southern area, near Mutha, of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.



Mazar of great **Sufi Shaikh-e-Akbar Hazrat Muhyuddin Ibn Arabi** encased in glass in the lower level of a mosque at the bottom of Mount Qasyun in Damascus . There are Mazarat of other Aulia Allah.



This is the **Mazar of the mother of Hazrat Bahauddin Naqshband** (May Allah's mercy upon him) located just to the north of the large complex of Mazarat associated with **Hazrat Bahauddin Naqshbandi**. Nearby this Mazar is a tree said to be grown from one of the round beads taken from Hazrat Bahauddin's prayer beads that he brought back from his pilgrimage to Makkah. Also nearby is a reconstruction of the house where it is said that Hazrat Bahauddin grew up with his mother.



Portion of this vast graveyard said to be where close to 10,000 people were buried, among them many of the companions of Prophet Muhammad (Peace be upon him) sent into battle by the Caliph Hazrat Abu Bakr us Siddiq (May Allah be pleased with him) in 633 CE to fight against the false prophets such as Musailma Kazzab and Ansi, etc. This is near Fujaira, in the United Arab Emirates .



Mosque housing the Mazar of Hazrat Abu Ubaydah Ibn Jarah (May Allah be pleased with him) in the town of Abu Ubaydah in the Jordan valley just East of the Jordan River .



Mazar of Hazrat Imam Bukhari (May Allah's blessings' upon him) located inside of the large courtyard of the main shrine complex in Bukhara .



The Qabr (grave) of Hazrat Imam Bukhari (May Allah's blessings upon him) is part of a completely refurbished shrine just outside of the city of Bukhara . Imam Bukhari is best known for his authoritative collection of the sayings (Hadith) of the prophet Muhammad (Peace be upon him), but also authored other works on the prophet Muhammad (Peace be upon him) and the transmission of his sayings including a large biographical dictionary of the transmitters mentioned in his hadith collection.



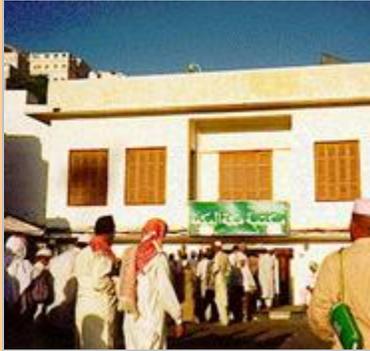
Mazar Hazrat Imam Al Shafi'i (May Allah be pleased with him) in Cairo .



The outside view of the Mazar of Hazrat Imam Al-Shafi'i (May Allah be pleased with him) in the Shafi'i Mosque in Cairo .



Mazar of Hazrat Qadi Iyyad (May Allah be pleased with him), a prominent Maliki jurist whose body



Prophet Muhammad's (peace be upon him) birthplace in Makkah. Saudi government converted the place into a Library. Recently, Saudi's has announced that they will be demolishing this holy site and replacing it with a high rise hotel / shopping centre.



The footprints of Hazrat Ibrahim (Abraham) (Peace be upon him) inside Maqam-e-Ibrahim in Makkah.

was moved to Marrakech from its original resting place in Spain .



Entrance to the **Mazar of Hazrat Qadi Iyyad** (May Allah be pleased with him) in Marrakech



This rock holds 14 camel-hoof-shaped prints supposed to have been left by the she-camel of Hazrat Prophet Salih (Peace be upon him), and two marks apparently made by Hazrat Salih's rod.



The rock on the left has been preserved in this Museum in Salalah , Oman . This building is located in downtown Salalah in the Dhofar region of eastern Oman .



Mosque housing the Mazar of Hazrat Sayyid al-Badawi in Tanta , in the Delta region of northern Egypt . There is also a chamber that houses the two footprints of the prophet Muhammad (Peace be upon him) preserved on a single black stone.



A very old photograph of Masjid Al Nabawi in Madinah



This is the cave of Uhad . Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) prayed and took some rest here during the battle of Uhad. Some Saudi fanatics are now destroying this cave.



Maqam-e-Ibrahim used to be under this shed. This has been now removed in order to make room for Tawaf of Ka'ba.



In Topkapy museum, Turkey , this box contains the soil from the Qabr-e-Anwar (grave) of Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him).



An old photograph of Ka'ba. Ordinary people used to have access to the inside of Ka'ba but now it is available to only Kings and highly connected government officials



A Very old door of Ka'ba in Topkapy Museum



Jade casket of King Timur surrounded by members of his family and other prominent figures from Timurid rule in Central Asia . The Qabr is housed in the Bibi Khan mosque in Samarqand.



The gushing water of Zam Zam. People do not have access to this site any more.



An old photograph of the city of Makkah . On the right was the house of Hazrat Abdullah and Hazrat Aminah where Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) was born.



The sacred mantle of Hazrat Imam Hussain (May Allah be pleased with him) with his sacred blood when he was martyred in Karbala . This mantle is in Topkapy museum, Turkey .