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"Your compassion will bring compassion."

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A Historical and Spiritual Heritage:

HALA SULTAN TEKKE

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MUSALLA BURCU MARTYRDOM

In the Venetian period of Nicosia, there was a historical cemetery consisting of three side by side graves of martyrs and their tombs on the bastion known as "Barbaros Bastion", in our recent past as "Musalla

Bastion" and "İpçiler Fortress" and today as "Barbaros Bastion". It is believed that they were among the soldiers who were martyred during the conquest of Nicosia in 1570. Their names are not known. This cemetery was dismantled in the later years of the British Colonial period. The residents of the neighbourhood used to perform their Tarawih prayers in this tomb and the open area next to it during Ramadan. However, before 1938, the tombs of the martyrs here were demolished and the graves were given a new shape, and the tarawih prayers performed in the open during Ramadan continued to be performed in mosques and masjids.



The History of Waqfs in Legal Context

Foundations have an important place both religiously and socially with their first establishment in Islamic history. They are institutions established in Islamic societies to fulfil charitable works, social services and religious responsibilities. On the island of Cyprus, foundations are under the supervision of the Cyprus Foundations Administration. The basis of foundations is directly related to Islam's understanding of social responsibility and this understanding encourages solidarity and cooperation in society.



The Birth of Foundation in Islam

It is known that the first waqf in Islamic history was established by the Prophet Muhammad (sav) himself. The Prophet Muhammad (sav) allocated the land of Fadak for the benefit of the poor, and many of his companions followed his example and established waqfs. The purchase and endowment of wells to meet the water needs of Medina, meeting the needs of the Masjid al-Nabawi and the Suffa, the educational institution located next to it, equipping the army preparing for the expedition, and some services needed by the pilgrims along the way and in Mecca were met through the waqfs established.

The First Waqf Establishments

In the early years of Islam, waqfs were established to meet social and religious needs such as mosques, schools and hospitals. In time, people from the public and state officials were appointed as the managers of the first foundations. It was common for philanthropists to make donations in areas such as mosque construction, providing education to students and helping the poor. These donations strengthened social solidarity.

The Spread of Waqfs in Islamic State

The institutionalisation of waqfs was particularly evident in the great Islamic states such as the Abbasids and the Ottomans. The Abbasids saw waqfs as an important institution that met social needs alongside the state. In the Ottoman Empire, on the other hand, waqfs became a much broader system and started to operate not only in religious but also in many other fields such as education, health and social services. During the Ottoman period, waqfs became an important structure serving all segments of society.



Basic Principles in Formation of Waqfs

Transfer of Property: In Islam, waqf means a property owner's allocation of real estate or a source of income to a specific charitable cause. With the establishment of a waqf, the property is transferred to be utilised under certain conditions.

Providing Continuous Benefit: The most important feature of waqfs is the purpose of providing continuous benefit regardless of the owner at the time of establishment. The person who establishes a waqf hopes to gain reward both in this world and in the hereafter by allocating his property for the sake of Allah.

Charitable Purpose: Waqfs are established to provide religious, social and cultural benefits. In this context, many charitable institutions such as mosques, madrasahs, hospitals, bridges, fountains and schools have been established.

Trust and Control: The management of waqfs is usually carried out by trusted persons or a waqf manager. This manager is obliged to spend the income of the waqf in accordance with its purpose. Audit mechanisms are of great importance for the proper utilisation of waqf assets.

Waqfs have had a profound impact on the social structure of Islamic societies and strengthened the culture of solidarity and solidarity. Waqfs, which play an important role in the provision of religious and social services, continue to perform similar functions today. This institution, which has existed since the early periods of Islamic history, continues to be an effective tool in meeting social needs today.



HALA SULTAN TEKKE

Hala Sultan

The arrival of Umm-ü Harâm (Hala Sultan), the Prophet's milk aunt and also the aunt of Anas ibn-i Mâlik, to the island of Cyprus and her martyrdom here is an example of the miraculous realisation of a dream. The conquest of Cyprus is one of the events and glad tidings revealed to the Prophet by Allah and shown in a dream. One day the Prophet woke up from his sleep and said with a smile: 'My Ummah are conquering from the sea, sitting on their thrones like kings on the sea and going to conquer countries! Hearing this dream, the Prophet's aunt asked for prayer for her to be present in those conquests and said, "I wish to be with them". Our Prophet gave her the good news, "You will be with them".

The Cyprus Expedition, which took place in 648-649 during the reign of Hz. Osman, went down in history as the first

military operation carried out by Muslims by sea. Umm-ü Harâm, who participated in the conquest of Cyprus with her husband Ubâde ibn-i Sâmit, participated in this expedition and was martyred here by falling from her mule. His burial in the place where he was martyred led to the formation of Hala Sultan Tekke over time.

Hala Sultan Tekke

Hala Sultan Tekke, built during the Ottoman period, is considered one of the most beautiful examples of Islamic architecture. Located in Larnaca, Cyprus, the tekke contains a large courtyard, mausoleum and prayer areas.

Hala Sultan Tekke is an important point of visit not only for Muslims but also for people of different faiths. In addition to the locals, tourists from all over the world find spiritual peace in this place.

Every year, various religious events and commemoration ceremonies are

organised to keep the memory of Hala Sultan alive. These ceremonies reinforce social unity and ensure the protection of spiritual values from the past to the present.

Hala Sultan is also known for the hadiths she narrated from the Messenger of Allah. The hadiths narrated by her are of great importance in terms of moral and religious teachings in Islamic society. It is also an important source in terms of Islamic sciences.

Hala Sultan and Hala Sultan Tekke continue to exist today as one of the most important legacies of Islamic history. While this place carries the traces of the past, it also offers a spiritual peace and a historical journey to today's visitors.

"THE CONQUEST OF THE ISLAND OF CYPRUS IS A REALISED DREAM IN THE HISTORY OF THE WORLD TO HONOUR OUR PROPHET MUHAMMED (SAV)."



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