

set out, he said, "Previously I ordered you to burn so-and-so and so-and-so with fire, but as punishment with fire is done by none except Allāh, if you capture them, kill them, (instead)."

اللَّهُ ﷺ فِي بَعْثِ. فَقَالَ لَنَا: «إِنْ لَقَيْتُمْ فُلَانًا وَفُلَانًا - لِرَجُلَيْنِ مِنْ قُرَيْشٍ سَمَاهُمَا - فَحَرِّقُوهُمَا بِالنَّارِ». قَالَ: ثُمَّ أَتَيْنَاهُ نُودَعُهُ حِينَ أَرَدْنَا الْخُرُوجَ، فَقَالَ: «إِنِّي كُنْتُ أَمَرْتُكُمْ أَنْ تُحَرِّقُوا فُلَانًا وَفُلَانًا بِالنَّارِ، وَإِنَّ النَّارَ لَا يُعَذِّبُ بِهَا إِلَّا اللَّهُ، فَإِنْ أَخَذْتُمُوهُمَا فَاقْتُلُوهُمَا». [انظر: ٣٠١٦]

(108) CHAPTER. Listening to and obeying the *Imām* (i.e., Muslim ruler) (if he abides by Allāh's Orders).

2955. Narrated Ibn 'Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا: The Prophet ﷺ said, "It is obligatory for one to listen to and obey (the Muslim ruler's orders) unless these orders involve one in disobedience (to Allāh); but if an act of disobedience (to Allāh) is imposed, one should not listen to or obey it."

(١٠٨) بَابُ السَّمْعِ وَالطَّاعَةِ لِلْإِمَامِ

٢٩٥٥ - حَدَّثَنَا مُسَدَّدٌ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى، عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي نَافِعٌ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ. وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الصَّبَّاحِ، عَنْ إِسْمَاعِيلِ بْنِ زَكَرِيَّا، عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «السَّمْعُ وَالطَّاعَةُ حَقٌّ مَا لَمْ يُؤْمَرْ بِمَعْصِيَةٍ، فَإِذَا أُمِرَ بِمَعْصِيَةٍ فَلَا سَمْعَ وَلَا طَاعَةَ». [انظر: ٧١٤٤]

(109) CHAPTER. The *Imām* (i.e., Muslim ruler) should be defended (by the Muslims) and he is to be taken as their protector.

2956. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ that he heard Allāh's Messenger ﷺ saying, "We are the last but will be the foremost (to enter Paradise)." (See H. 238, 876, 896)

(١٠٩) بَابُ: يُقَاتَلُ مِنْ وَرَاءِ الْإِمَامِ وَيَتَّقَى بِهِ

٢٩٥٦ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْيَمَانِ: أَخْبَرَنَا شُعَيْبٌ قَالَ. حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الزُّنَادِ أَنْ الْأَعْرَجَ حَدَّثَهُ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «نَحْنُ الْآخِرُونَ السَّابِقُونَ»

[راجع: ٢٣٨]

2957. The Prophet ﷺ added, "He who obeys me, obeys Allāh, and he who disobeys me, disobeys Allāh. He who obeys the Muslim chief, obeys me; and he who disobeys the Muslim chief, disobeys me. The *Imām* (Muslim ruler) is like a shelter for whose safety the Muslims should fight and they should seek protection with him. If the *Imām* (Muslim ruler) orders people to be dutiful to Allāh and fear Him and rules justly, then he will be rewarded for that; and if he does the opposite, he will be responsible for that."

(110) CHAPTER. To give a *Bai'a* (pledge) for not to flee during a battle.

Some said, "(To give the *Bai'a* pledge) for death," according to the Statement of Allāh تعالى:

"Indeed, 'Allāh was pleased with the believers..." (V.48:18)

2958. Narrated Ibn 'Umar رضي الله عنهما: When we reached (Hudaibiya) in the next year (of the treaty of Hudaibiya), not even two men amongst us agreed unanimously as to which was the tree under which we had given the *Bai'a* (pledge) and that was out of Allāh's Mercy.<sup>(1)</sup> (The subnarrator asked Nāfi', "For what did the Prophet ﷺ take their *Bai'a* (pledge), was it for death?" Nāfi' replied "No, but he took their *Bai'a* (pledge) for to be patient.")

2959. Narrated 'Abdullāh bin Zaid رضي الله عنه that during the time (of the battle) of *Al-Harra* a person came to him and said, "Ibn

٢٩٥٧ - وبهذا الإسناد: «مَنْ أَطَاعَنِي فَقَدْ أَطَاعَ اللَّهَ وَمَنْ عَصَانِي فَقَدْ عَصَى اللَّهَ. وَمَنْ يُطِيعَ الْأَمِيرَ فَقَدْ أَطَاعَنِي، وَمَنْ يَعْصِ الْأَمِيرَ فَقَدْ عَصَانِي. وَإِنَّمَا الْإِمَامُ جُنَّةٌ يُقَاتَلُ مِنْ ورائِهِ وَيُنْتَقَى بِهِ. فَإِنْ أَمَرَ بِتَقْوَى اللَّهِ وَعَدَلَ فَإِنَّ لَهُ بِذَلِكَ أَجْرًا. وَإِنْ قَالَ بَعْبِرِهِ فَإِنَّ عَلَيْهِ مِنْهُ». [انظر: ٧١٣٧]

(١١٠) بَابُ الْبَيْعَةِ فِي الْحَرْبِ عَلَى أَنْ لَا يَفْرُوا

وقال بعضهم: على الموت؛ لقوله تعالى: ﴿لَقَدْ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنِ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ﴾ ... الآية [الفتح: ١٨].

٢٩٥٨ - حَدَّثَنَا مُوسَى بْنُ إِسْمَاعِيلَ: حَدَّثَنَا جُوَيْرِيَةُ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ قَالَ: قَالَ ابْنُ عُمَرَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا: رَجَعْنَا مِنَ الْعَامِ الْمُقْبَلِ فَمَا اجْتَمَعَ مِنَّا اثْنَانِ عَلَى الشَّجَرَةِ الَّتِي بَاعِنَا تَحْتَهَا كَانَتْ رَحْمَةً مِنَ اللَّهِ. فَسَأَلْنَا نَافِعًا: عَلَى أَيِّ شَيْءٍ بَاعِعَهُمْ، عَلَى الْمَوْتِ؟ قَالَ: لَا، بَاعِعَهُمْ عَلَى الصَّبْرِ.

٢٩٥٩ - حَدَّثَنَا مُوسَى: حَدَّثَنَا وَهَيْبٌ: حَدَّثَنَا عَمْرُو بْنُ يَحْيَى، عَنْ

(1) (H. 2958) The narrator thanks Allāh for disabling them to recognize the tree, lest people should take it as something sacred because of the good that started under it when the first group of *Anṣār* embraced Islām.

Hanzala is taking the *Bai'a* (pledge) from the people for death." He said, "I will never give a *Bai'a* (pledge) for such a thing to anyone after Allāh's Messenger ﷺ."

**2960.** Narrated Yazīd bin 'Ubaid : Salama رضي الله عنه said, "I gave the *Bai'a* (pledge) (*Ar-Riḍwān*) to Allāh's Messenger ﷺ and then I moved to the shade of a tree. When the number of people around the Prophet ﷺ diminished, he said, 'O Ibn Al-Akwa! Will you not give to me the *Bai'a* (pledge)?' I replied, 'O Allāh's Messenger! I have already given to you the *Bai'a* (pledge).' He said, 'Do it again.' So I gave the *Bai'a* (pledge) for the second time." I asked "O Abū Muslim! For what did you give the *Bai'a* (pledge) on that day?" He replied, "We gave the *Bai'a* (pledge) for death."

**2961.** Narrated Anas رضي الله عنه : On the day (of the battle) of the Trench, the *Anṣār* were saying, "We are those who have given the *Bai'a* (pledge) to Muḥammad ﷺ for *Jihād* (for ever) as long as we live." The Prophet ﷺ replied to them, "O Allāh! There is no life except the life of the Hereafter. So, honour the *Anṣār* and emigrants with Your Blessings and Generosity."

**2962, 2963.** Narrated Mujāshī رضي الله عنه : My brother and I came to the Prophet ﷺ and I requested him to take the *Bai'a* (pledge)

عَبَادِ بْنِ تَمِيمٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ زَيْدٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: لَمَّا كَانَ زَمَنَ الْحَرَّةِ أَتَاهُ آتٍ فَقَالَ لَهُ: إِنَّ ابْنَ حَنْظَلَةَ يُبَايِعُ النَّاسَ عَلَى الْمَوْتِ. فَقَالَ: لَا أَبَايِعُ عَلَى هَذَا أَحَدًا بَعْدَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ. [انظر: ٤١٦٧]

٢٩٦٠ - حَدَّثَنَا الْمَكِّيُّ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: حَدَّثَنَا يَزِيدُ بْنُ أَبِي عُبَيْدٍ، عَنْ سَلَمَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: بَايَعْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ ثُمَّ عَدَلْتُ إِلَى ظِلِّ شَجَرَةٍ، فَلَمَّا خَفَّ النَّاسُ قَالَ: «يَا ابْنَ الْأَكْوَعِ أَلَا تُبَايِعُ؟» قَالَ: قُلْتُ: قَدْ بَايَعْتُ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، قَالَ: «وَأَيْضًا»، فَبَايَعْتُهُ الثَّانِيَةَ. فَقُلْتُ لَهُ: يَا أَبَا مُسْلِمٍ، عَلَى أَيِّ شَيْءٍ كُنْتُمْ تُبَايِعُونَ يَوْمَئِذٍ؟ قَالَ: عَلَى الْمَوْتِ. [انظر: ٤١٦٩، ٧٢٠٦، ٧٢٠٨]

٢٩٦١ - حَدَّثَنَا حَفْصُ بْنُ عُمَرَ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، عَنْ حُمَيْدٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَنَسًا رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ يَقُولُ: كَانَتْ الْأَنْصَارُ يَوْمَ الْخَنْدَقِ تَقُولُ: نَحْنُ الَّذِينَ بَايَعُوا مُحَمَّدًا عَلَى الْجِهَادِ مَا حَيِينَا أَبَدًا فَأَجَابَهُمْ فَقَالَ: «اللَّهُمَّ لَا عَيْشَ إِلَّا عَيْشُ الْآخِرَةِ. فَأَكْرَمِ الْأَنْصَارَ وَالْمُهَاجِرَةَ». [راجع: ٢٨٣٤]

٢٩٦٢، ٢٩٦٣ - حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: سَمِعَ مُحَمَّدَ بْنَ فَضِيلٍ،

from us for emigration. He said, "Emigration has passed away with its people."<sup>(1)</sup> I asked, "For what will you take the *Bai'a* (pledge) from us then?" He said, "I will take [the *Bai'a* (pledge)] for Islām and *Jihād*."

عَنْ عاصِمٍ، عَنْ أَبِي عُثْمَانَ، عَنْ مُجَاشِعِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: أَتَيْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ أَنَا وَأَخِي فَقُلْتُ: بَايَعْنَا عَلَى الْهَجْرَةِ، فَقَالَ: «مَضَتِ الْهَجْرَةُ لِأَهْلِهَا». فَقُلْتُ: عَلَامَ تُبَايَعُنَا؟ قَالَ: «عَلَى الْإِسْلَامِ وَالْجِهَادِ». [الحديث: ٢٩٦٢، انظر: ٣٠٧٨، ٤٣٠٥، ٤٣٠٧]؛ [الحديث: ٢٩٦٣، انظر: ٣٠٧٩، ٤٣٠٦،

[٤٣٠٨

(111) CHAPTER. The *Imām* should order the people to do only those things that are within their ability.

2964. Narrated 'Abdullāh رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: Today a man came to me and asked a question which I did not know how to answer. He said, "Tell me, if a wealthy active man, well-equipped with arms, goes out on military expeditions with our chiefs, and orders us to do such things as we cannot do (should we obey him?)" I replied, "By Allāh, I do not know what to reply you, except that we were in the company of the Prophet ﷺ and he used to order us to do a thing once only till we finished it. And no doubt, everyone among you will remain in a good state as long as he obeys Allāh. If one is in doubt as to the legality of something, he should ask somebody who would satisfy him, but soon will come a time when you will not find such a man. By Him, except Whom none has the right to be worshipped, I see that the example of what has passed of this life (to what remains thereof) is like a pond whose fresh water has been used up and nothing remains but muddy water."

(١١١) بَابُ عَزْمِ الْإِمَامِ عَلَى النَّاسِ  
فِيمَا يُطِيقُونَ

٢٩٦٤ - حَدَّثَنَا عُثْمَانُ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرٌ، عَنْ مَنْصُورٍ، عَنْ أَبِي وَائِلٍ قَالَ: قَالَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: لَقَدْ أَنَانِي الْيَوْمَ رَجُلٌ فَسَأَلَنِي عَنْ أَمْرٍ مَا دَرَيْتُ مَا أَرُدُّ عَلَيْهِ، فَقَالَ: أَرَأَيْتَ رَجُلًا مُؤَدِّبًا نَشِيطًا يَخْرُجُ مَعَ أَمْرَائِنَا فِي الْمَغَازِي، فَيَعْزِمُ عَلَيْنَا فِي أَشْيَاءَ لَا نُحْصِيهَا؟ فَقُلْتُ لَهُ: وَاللَّهِ مَا أَدْرِي مَا أَقُولُ لَكَ إِلَّا أَنَا كُنَّا مَعَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فَحَسَى أَنْ لَا يَعْزِمَ عَلَيْنَا فِي أَمْرٍ إِلَّا مَرَّةً حَتَّى نَفْعَلَهُ، وَإِنْ أَحَدَكُمُ لَنْ يَزَالَ بِخَيْرٍ مَا اتَّقَى اللَّهَ. وَإِذَا شَكَّ فِي نَفْسِهِ شَيْءٌ سَأَلَ رَجُلًا فَشَفَاهُ مِنْهُ وَأَوْشَكَ أَنْ لَا تَجِدُوهُ، وَالَّذِي لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ مَا أَدْكُرُّ مَا عَبَّرَ مِنَ الدُّنْيَا

(1) (H. 2962, 2963) Emigration was no longer required after the conquest of Makkah.

(112) CHAPTER. If the Prophet ﷺ had not started fighting during the early hours of the day, he would delay it till the sun had declined (i.e., after midday).

2965. Narrated Sālim Abū An-Naḍr, the freed slave of 'Umar bin 'Ubaidullāh who was 'Umar's clerk: 'Abdullāh bin Abī Aūfa wrote him (i.e., 'Umar) a letter that contained the following:

Allāh's Messenger ﷺ during some of his holy battles waited till the sun had declined.

2966. And then he (Allāh's Messenger ﷺ) got up among the people and said, "O people! Do not wish to meet the enemy (in a battle) and ask Allāh to save you (from calamities), but if you should meet the enemy, then be patient and let it be known to you that Paradise is under the shades of swords." He then said "O Allāh! The Revealer of the (Holy) Book, the Mover of the clouds, and Defeater of *Al-Aḥzāb* (i.e., the Confederates of infidels), defeat them (infidels) and bestow victory upon us."

(113) CHAPTER. Asking the permission of the *Imām* (if one wishes not to participate in a holy battle), as Allāh's Statement indicates:

"The true believers are only those who believe in (the Oneness of) Allāh and His Messenger (Muḥammad ﷺ), and when they are with him on some common matter, they do not go away unless they have asked his

إِلَّا كَالثَّغْبِ شُرِبَ صَفْوُهُ وَبَقِيَ كَذْرُهُ.  
(١١٢) **بَابُ:** كَانَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ إِذَا لَمْ يُقَاتِلْ أَوَّلَ النَّهَارِ أَخَّرَ الْقِتَالَ حَتَّى تَزُولَ الشَّمْسُ

٢٩٦٥ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا مُعَاوِيَةُ بْنُ عَمْرٍو: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو إِسْحَاقَ هُوَ الْفَرَارِيُّ، عَنْ مُوسَى بْنِ عُقْبَةَ، عَنْ سَالِمِ أَبِي النَّضْرِ مَوْلَى عُمَرَ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ وَكَانَ كَاتِبًا لَهُ، قَالَ: كَتَبَ إِلَيْهِ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ أَبِي أَوْفَى رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا فَقَرَأْتُهُ: أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ فِي بَعْضِ أَيَّامِهِ الَّتِي لَقِيَ فِيهَا انْتَضَرَ حَتَّى مَالَتِ الشَّمْسُ.

[راجع: ٢٩٣٣]

٢٩٦٦ - ثُمَّ قَامَ فِي النَّاسِ قَالَ: «أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ لَا تَتَمَنَّوْا لِقَاءَ الْعَدُوِّ وَسَلُّوْا اللَّهَ الْعَاقِبَةَ، فَإِذَا لَقَيْتُمُوهُمْ فَاصْبِرُوا وَاعْلَمُوا أَنَّ الْجَنَّةَ تَحْتَ ظِلَالِ السُّيُوفِ». ثُمَّ قَالَ: «اللَّهُمَّ مُنْزِلَ الْكِتَابِ، وَمُجْرِيَ السَّحَابِ، وَهَازِمَ الْأَحْزَابِ، اهْزِمْهُمْ وَأَنْصُرْنَا عَلَيْهِمْ». [راجع: ٢٨١٨]

(١١٣) **بَابُ اسْتِئْذَانِ الرَّجُلِ الْإِمَامَ لِقَوْلِهِ:** ﴿إِنَّمَا الْمُؤْمِنُونَ الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا بِاللَّهِ وَرَسُولِهِ وَإِذَا كَانُوا مَعَهُ عَلَى أَمْرٍ جَامِعٍ لَمْ يَذْهَبُوا حَتَّى يَسْتَأْذِنُوهُ إِنَّ الَّذِينَ يَسْتَأْذِنُونَكَ﴾ إِلَى آخِرِ الْآيَةِ [النور: ٦٢].

permission. Verily! Those who ask your permission.. (to the end of verse).” (V.24:62)

2967. Narrated Jābir bin ‘Abdullāh رضي الله عنه: I participated in a *Ghazwa* along with Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ. The Prophet ﷺ met me (on the way) while I was riding a camel of ours used for irrigation, and it had got so tired that it could hardly walk. The Prophet ﷺ asked me, “What is wrong with the camel?” I replied, “It has got tired.” So, Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ came from behind it and rebuked it and prayed for it so it started surpassing the other camels and going ahead of them. Then he asked me, “How do you find your camel (now)?” I replied, “I find it quite well, as it has received your blessings.” He said, “Will you sell it to me?” I felt shy (to refuse his offer) though it was the only camel for irrigation we had. So, I said, “Yes.” He said, “Sell it to me then.” I sold it to him on the condition that I should keep on riding it till I reached Al-Madina. Then I said, “O Allāh’s Messenger! I am a bridegroom,” and requested him to allow me to go home. He allowed me, and I set out for Al-Madina before the people till I reached Al-Madina, where I met my uncle, who asked me about the camel and I informed him all about it and he blamed me for that. When I took the permission of Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ, he asked me whether I had married a virgin or a matron and I replied that I had married a matron. He said, “Why hadn’t you married a virgin who would have played with you, and you would have played with her?” I replied, “O Allāh’s Messenger! My father died (or was martyred) and I have some young sisters, so I felt it not proper that I should marry a young girl like them who would neither teach them manners nor serve them. So, I have married a matron so that she may serve them

٢٩٦٧ - حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ  
إِبْرَاهِيمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا جَرِيرٌ، عَنِ الْمُغِيرَةِ،  
عَنِ الشَّعْبِيِّ، عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ  
رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا قَالَ: غَزَوْتُ مَعَ  
رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: فَتَلَّحَقَ بِي النَّبِيُّ  
ﷺ وَأَنَا عَلَى نَاضِحٍ لَنَا قَدْ أَغْيَى فَلَا  
يَكَادُ يَسِيرُ، فَقَالَ لِي: «مَا لِي بِعَيْرِكَ؟»  
قَالَ: قُلْتُ: أَغْيَى، قَالَ: فَتَخَلَّفَ  
رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَزَجَرَهُ وَدَعَا لَهُ فَمَا  
زَالَ بَيْنَ يَدَيِ الْإِبِلِ قُدَّامَهَا يَسِيرُ،  
فَقَالَ لِي: «كَيْفَ تَرَى بِعَيْرِكَ؟» قَالَ:  
قُلْتُ: بِخَيْرٍ قَدْ أَصَابَتْهُ بَرَكَتُكَ، قَالَ:  
«أَفْتَبِعُغِيهِ؟» قَالَ: فَاسْتَحْيَيْتُ وَلَمْ  
يَكُنْ لَنَا نَاضِحٌ غَيْرُهُ قَالَ: فَقُلْتُ:  
نَعَمْ. قَالَ: «فَبِعْنِيهِ» فَبِعْتُهُ بِإِيَّاهُ عَلَى  
أَنْ لِي فَقَارَ ظَهْرِهِ حَتَّى أَبْلُغَ الْمَدِينَةَ.  
قَالَ: فَقُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، إِنِّي  
عَرُوسٌ، فَاسْتَأْذَنْتُهُ فَأِذَنْ لِي فَتَقَدَّمْتُ  
النَّاسَ إِلَى الْمَدِينَةِ حَتَّى أَتَيْتُ الْمَدِينَةَ  
فَلَقَيْتَنِي خَالِي فَسَأَلَنِي عَنِ الْبَعِيرِ  
فَأَخْبَرْتُهُ بِمَا صَنَعْتُ فِيهِ فَلَا مَنِي.  
قَالَ: وَقَدْ كَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ لِي  
حِينَ اسْتَأْذَنْتُهُ: «هَلْ تَزَوَّجْتَ بِكْرًا أَمْ  
ثَيِّبًا؟» فَقُلْتُ: تَزَوَّجْتُ ثَيِّبًا. فَقَالَ:  
«هَلَّا تَزَوَّجْتَ بِكْرًا تُلَاعِبُهَا  
وَتُلَاعِبُكَ؟» فَقُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ،

and teach them manners.” When Allāh's Messenger ﷺ arrived in Al-Madīna, I took the camel to him the next morning and he gave me its price and gave me the camel itself as well.

تُوْفِّي وَالِدِي أَوْ اسْتُشْهِدَ وَلِي أَخَوَاتٍ صِغَارًا فَكَّرَهُتُ أَنْ أَتَزَوَّجَ مِثْلَهُنَّ فَلَا تُؤَدِّبُهُنَّ وَلَا تَقُومَ عَلَيْهِنَّ، فَتَزَوَّجْتُ نَيْبًا لَتَقُومَ عَلَيْهِنَّ وَتُؤَدِّبُهُنَّ. قَالَ: فَلَمَّا قَدِمَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ الْمَدِينَةَ غَدَوْتُ عَلَيْهِ بِالْبَعِيرِ فَأَعْطَانِي ثَمَنَهُ وَرَدَّهُ عَلَيَّ. قَالَ الْمُغِيرَةُ: هَذَا فِي قَضَائِنَا حَسَنٌ لَا نَرَى بِهِ بَأْسًا.

[راجع: ٤٤٣]

**(114) CHAPTER. The participation in Jihād by one who has recently married.**

**(١١٤) بَابٌ مَن عَزَا وَهُوَ حَدِيثٌ عَهْدٍ بِعُرْسِهِ،**

Jābir narrated a *Hadīth* from the Prophet ﷺ related to this chapter. (See H. 2967)

فِيهِ جَابِرٌ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ

**(115) CHAPTER. Participation in Jihād after the consummation of marriage.**

**(١١٥) بَابٌ مَن اخْتَارَ الْعَزْوَ بَعْدُ الْبِنَاءِ،**

Abū Hurairah narrated a *Hadīth* from the Prophet ﷺ related to this chapter.

فِيهِ أَبُو هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ.

**(116) CHAPTER. The setting out of the Imām, before the people at the time of fright.**

**(١١٦) بَابٌ مُبَادَرَةَ الْإِمَامِ عِنْدَ الْفَرَجِ**

2968. Narrated Anas bin Mālik رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: Once there was a feeling of fright at Al-Madīna, so Allāh's Messenger ﷺ rode a horse belonging to Abū Ṭalḥa and (on his return) he said, “We have not seen anything (to be afraid of), but we found this horse very fast.”

٢٩٦٨ - حَدَّثَنَا مُسَدَّدٌ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى، عَنْ شُعْبَةَ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي قَتَادَةُ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: كَانَ بِالْمَدِينَةِ فَرَجٌ، فَرَكِبَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ فَرَسًا لِأَبِي طَلْحَةَ فَقَالَ: «مَا رَأَيْنَا مِنْ شَيْءٍ وَإِنْ وَجَدْنَاهُ لَبْحْرًا». [راجع: ٢٦٢٧]

**(117) CHAPTER. To be quick and to make the horse gallop at the time of fright.**

**(١١٧) بَابُ السَّرْعَةِ وَالرَّكْحِضِ فِي الْفَرَجِ**

2969. Narrated Anas bin Mālik رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: Once the people got frightened, so Allāh's Messenger ﷺ rode a slow horse belonging to Abū Ṭalḥa, and he set out all alone, making the horse gallop. Then the people rode, making their horses gallop after him. On his return he said, "Don't be afraid (there is nothing to be afraid of), (and I have found) this horse a very fast one." That horse was never excelled in running henceforward.

[Qaṣṭalānī, Vol.5]

(118) CHAPTER. Setting out alone at a time of fright.

(119) CHAPTER. The wages given to somebody to fight on somebody else's behalf, and the riding animals presented to be used in Allāh's Cause.

Mujāhid said, "Once I said to Ibn 'Umar, 'Let us proceed for Jihād.' Ibn 'Umar replied, 'I would like to support you with some of my money.' I replied, 'Allāh has given me enough.' He said, 'Your wealth is for you, but I like that some of my money be spent in this cause.'"

'Umar said, "Some people take money (from the Muslim's Treasury) to strive in Allāh's Cause, but they don't strive. So, if someone does so, we have the right to take back whatever he has taken."

Ṭāwūs and Mujāhid said, "If something is given to you, so that you may strive in Allāh's Cause, then do whatever you like with it and keep it with your family."

2970. Narrated 'Umar bin Al-Khattāb رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: I gave a horse to be used in Allāh's Cause, but later on I saw it being

٢٩٦٩ - حَدَّثَنَا الْفَضْلُ بْنُ سَهْلٍ: حَدَّثَنَا حُسَيْنُ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرُ بْنُ حازِمٍ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدٍ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: فَزِعَ النَّاسُ فَرَكِبَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ فَرَسًا لِأَبِي طَلْحَةَ بَطِيئًا، ثُمَّ خَرَجَ يَرْكُضُ وَحْدَهُ، فَرَكِبَ النَّاسُ يَرْكُضُونَ خَلْفَهُ فَقَالَ: «لَمْ تُرَاعُوا، إِنَّهُ لَبَحْرٌ» فَمَا سَبَقَ بَعْدَ ذَلِكَ الْيَوْمِ.

[راجع: ٢٦٢٧]

(١١٨) بَابُ الْخُرُوجِ فِي الْفَرَعِ وَحْدَهُ،

(١١٩) بَابُ الْجَعَائِلِ وَالْحُمَلَانِ فِي السَّبِيلِ،

وَقَالَ مُجَاهِدٌ: قُلْتُ لِابْنِ عُمَرَ: الْعَزْوُ، قَالَ: إِنِّي أُحِبُّ أَنْ أُعِينَكَ بِطَائِفَةٍ مِنْ مَالِي، قُلْتُ: أَوْسَعَ اللهُ عَلَيَّ، قَالَ: إِنَّ غِنَاكَ لَكَ، وَإِنِّي أُحِبُّ أَنْ يَكُونَ مِنْ مَالِي فِي هَذَا الْوَجْهِ. وَقَالَ عُمَرُ: إِنَّ نَاسًا يَأْخُذُونَ مِنْ هَذَا الْمَالِ لِيُجَاهِدُوا ثُمَّ لَا يُجَاهِدُونَ، فَمَنْ فَعَلَ فَتَنْحَنُ أَحَقُّ بِمَالِهِ حَتَّى تَأْخُذَ مِنْهُ مَا أَخَذَ. وَقَالَ طَاوُسٌ وَمُجَاهِدٌ: إِذَا دُفِعَ إِلَيْكَ شَيْءٌ تَخْرُجُ بِهِ فِي سَبِيلِ اللهِ فَاصْنَعْ بِهِ مَا شِئْتَ وَضَعُهُ عِنْدَ أَهْلِكَ.

٢٩٧٠ - حَدَّثَنَا الْحُمَيْدِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ مَالِكَ بْنَ أَنَسٍ

sold. I asked the Prophet ﷺ whether I could buy it. He said, “Don't buy it and don't take back your gift of charity.”

2971. Narrated 'Abdullāh bin 'Umar رضي الله عنهما: Umar gave a horse to be used in Allāh's Cause, but later on he found it being sold. So, he intended to buy it and asked Allāh's Messenger ﷺ who said, “Don't buy it and don't take back your gift of charity.”

2972. Narrated Abū Hurairah رضي الله عنه: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, “Were it not for the fear that it would be difficult for my followers, I would not have remained behind any *Sariya* (army-unit going for *Jihād* in Allāh's Cause), but I don't have riding camels and have no other means of conveyance to carry them on, and it is hard for me that my companions should remain behind me. No doubt I wish I could fight in Allāh's Cause and be martyred and come back to life again and then again to be martyred and then come back to life once more.” (See H. 36, 2797)

(120) CHAPTER. The labourer (whose services are hired for the purpose of *Jihād*).

Al-Ḥasan and Ibn Sirīn state that a labourer should be given a share from the war booty. 'Aṭīyya bin Qais hired a horse for half of its share (of the war booty). The share

سَأَلَ زَيْدُ بْنُ أَسْلَمَ فَقَالَ زَيْدٌ: سَمِعْتُ أَبِي يَقُولُ: قَالَ عُمَرُ بْنُ الْخَطَّابِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: حَمَلْتُ عَلَى فَرَسٍ فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ فَرَأَيْتَهُ يُبَاعُ، فَسَأَلْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ أَشْتَرِيهِ، فَقَالَ: «لَا تَشْتَرِهِ وَلَا تُعْذُ فِي صَدَقَتِكَ». [راجع: ١٤٩٠]

٢٩٧١ - حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي مَالِكٌ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنْ ابْنِ عُمَرَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا: أَنَّ عُمَرَ حَمَلَ عَلَى فَرَسٍ فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ فَوَجَدَهُ يُبَاعُ، فَأَرَادَ أَنْ يَبْتَاعَهُ، فَسَأَلَ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَقَالَ: «لَا تَبْتَعُهُ وَلَا تُعْذُ فِي صَدَقَتِكَ». [راجع: ١٤٨٩]

٢٩٧٢ - حَدَّثَنَا مُسَدَّدٌ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ سَعِيدٍ الْأَنْصَارِيِّ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو صَالِحٍ، قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «لَوْلَا أَنْ أَشَقَّ عَلَى أُمَّتِي مَا تَخَلَّفْتُ عَنْ سَرِيَّةٍ وَلَكِنْ لَا أَجِدُ حُمُولَةً وَلَا أَجِدُ مَا أَحْمِلُهُمْ عَلَيْهِ، وَيَشَقُّ عَلَيَّ أَنْ يَتَخَلَّفُوا عَلَيَّ. وَلَوْ دِدْتُ أَنِّي قَاتَلْتُ فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ. فَقُتِلْتُ ثُمَّ أُحْيِيْتُ، ثُمَّ قُتِلْتُ ثُمَّ أُحْيِيْتُ». [راجع: ٣٦]

(١٢٠) بَابُ الْأَجِيرِ،

وقال الحسن وابن سيرين: يُسَمُّ لِلْأَجِيرِ مِنَ الْمُعْنَمِ. وَأَخَذَ عَطِيَّةُ بْنُ قَيْسٍ فَرَسًا عَلَى النِّصْفِ قَبْلَ سَهْمِ

of the horse amounted to four hundred Dīnār, so he retained two hundred and gave two hundred to the owner of the horse.

2973. Narrated Ya'la رضي الله عنه: I participated in the *Ghazwa* of Tabuk along with Allāh's Messenger ﷺ and I gave a young camel to be ridden in *Jihad* and that was, to me, one of my best deeds. Then I employed a labourer who quarrelled with another person. One of them bit the hand of the other, and the latter drew his hand from the mouth of the former; pulling out his front tooth. Then the former instituted a suit against the latter before the Prophet ﷺ who rejected that suit saying, "Do you expect him to put (forward) his hand for you to snap as a male camel snaps?"

الْفَرَسِ أَرْبَعِمِائَةَ دِينَارٍ فَأَخَذَ مِائَتَيْنِ وَأَعْطَى صَاحِبَهُ مِائَتَيْنِ.

٢٩٧٣ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا سُفْيَانُ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ، عَنْ عَطَاءٍ، عَنْ صَفْوَانَ بْنِ يَعْلَى، عَنْ أَبِيهِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: غَزَوْتُ مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ غَزْوَةَ تَبُوكَ فَحَمَلْتُ عَلَى بَكْرٍ فَهُوَ أَوْتَى أَعْمَالِي فِي نَفْسِي، فَاسْتَأْجَرْتُ أُجِيرًا فَقَاتَلَ رَجُلًا فَعَضَّ أَحَدَهُمَا الْآخَرَ فَانْتَرَعَ يَدَهُ مِنْ فِيهِ وَنَزَعَ نَبِيَّتَهُ، فَاتَى النَّبِيَّ ﷺ فَأَهْدَرَهَا وَقَالَ: «أَيَدْفَعُ يَدَهُ إِلَيْكَ فَتَقْتَضِمُهَا كَمَا يَقْتَضِمُ الْفَحْلُ؟»

[راجع: ١٨٤٨]

(121) CHAPTER. What has been said regarding the flag of the Prophet ﷺ.

(١٢١) بَابُ مَا قِيلَ فِي لَوَاءِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ

ﷺ

2974. Narrated Tha'laba bin Abī Mālik Al-Qurazī: When Qais bin Sa'd Al-Anṣārī رضي الله عنه who used to carry the flag of the Prophet ﷺ intended to perform *Hajj*, he combed his hair.

٢٩٧٤ - حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدُ بْنُ أَبِي مَرْيَمَ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا اللَّيْثُ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي عُقَيْلٌ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ عَنْ ثَعْلَبَةَ بْنِ أَبِي مَالِكٍ الْقُرَظِيِّ: أَنَّ قَيْسَ بْنَ سَعْدِ الْأَنْصَارِيِّ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ - وَكَانَ صَاحِبَ لَوَاءِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ - أَرَادَ الْحَجَّ فَرَجَّلَ.

2975. Narrated Salama bin Al-Akwa' رضي الله عنه: 'Alī remained behind the Prophet ﷺ during the battle of Khaibar as he was suffering from some eye trouble but then he said, "How should I stay behind Allāh's Messenger ﷺ?" So, he set out till he joined the Prophet ﷺ. On the eve of the day of the conquest of Khaibar, Allāh's Messenger ﷺ

٢٩٧٥ - حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا حَاتِمُ بْنُ إِسْمَاعِيلَ، عَنْ يَزِيدَ بْنِ أَبِي عُبَيْدٍ، عَنْ سَلْمَةَ بْنِ الْأَكْوَعِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: كَانَ عَلِيٌّ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ تَحَلَّفَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فِي