

(135) CHAPTER. Travelling alone.

2997. Narrated Jābir bin ‘Abdullāh رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا: On the day of the battle of the Trench, the Prophet ﷺ wanted somebody from amongst the people to volunteer to be a reconnoiter. Az-Zubair volunteered. He demanded the same again and Az-Zubair volunteered again. Then he repeated the same demand (thrice) and Az-Zubair volunteered once more. The Prophet ﷺ then said, “Every Prophet has a *Hawārī* (disciple) and my *Hawārī* is Az-Zubair.”

2998. Narrated Ibn ‘Umar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا: The Prophet ﷺ said, “If the people knew what I know about travelling alone, then nobody would travel alone at night.”⁽¹⁾

(136) CHAPTER. Hastening in travel.

Narrated Abū Ḥumaid: The Prophet ﷺ said, “I am in a hurry to reach Al-Madīna; so whoever wants to hurry up with me, should hurry up”.

2999. Narrated Hishām’s father: Usāma bin Zaid was asked at what pace the Prophet ﷺ rode during *Hajjat-ul-Wadā’*. Usāma

(١٣٥) بَابُ السَّيْرِ وَحْدَهُ

٢٩٩٧ - حَدَّثَنَا الْحَمِيدِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ: حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُنْكَدِرِ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ جَابِرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا يَقُولُ: نَدَبَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ النَّاسَ يَوْمَ الْخَنْدَقِ، فَاتْتَدَبَ الزُّبَيْرُ. ثُمَّ نَدَبَهُمْ فَاتْتَدَبَ الزُّبَيْرُ. ثُمَّ نَدَبَهُمْ فَاتْتَدَبَ الزُّبَيْرُ، قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «إِنَّ لِكُلِّ نَبِيٍّ حَوَارِيًّا وَحَوَارِيَ الزُّبَيْرِ». قَالَ سُفْيَانُ: الْحَوَارِيُّ النَّاصِرُ.

[راجع: ٢٨٤٦]

٢٩٩٨ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْوَلِيدِ: حَدَّثَنَا عَاصِمُ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ. ح حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو نُعَيْمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَاصِمُ بْنُ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ زَيْدِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَوْ يَعْلَمُ النَّاسُ مَا فِي الْوَحْدَةِ مَا أَعْلَمُوا مَا سَارَ رَاكِبٌ بِلَيْلٍ وَحْدَهُ».

(١٣٦) بَابُ الشَّرْعَةِ فِي السَّيْرِ،

وَقَالَ أَبُو حُمَيْدٍ: قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «إِنِّي مُتَعَجِّلٌ إِلَى الْمَدِينَةِ، فَمَنْ أَرَادَ أَنْ يَتَعَجَّلَ مَعِيَ فَلْيَتَعَجَّلْ».

٢٩٩٩ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى، عَنِ هِشَامِ قَالَ:

(1) (H. 2998) *Hadith* No. 2997 shows that travelling alone is permissible if necessary. *Hadith* No.2998 indicates that it is not recommended for one to travel alone if it is not necessary to do so.

replied, "He (ﷺ) rode at a medium pace, but when he came upon an open way he would go at full pace."

أَخْبَرَنِي أَبِي قَالَ: سُئِلَ أَسَامَةُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا - كَانَ يَحْيَى يَقُولُ وَأَنَا أَسْمَعُ فَسَقَطَ عَنِّي - عَنْ مَسِيرِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فِي حَجَّةِ الْوَدَاعِ فَقَالَ: فَكَانَ يَسِيرُ الْعَنَقَ فَإِذَا وَجَدَ فَجْوَةً نَصَرَ، وَالنَّصْرُ: فَوْقَ الْعَنَقِ.

[راجع: ١٦٦٦]

3000. Narrated Aslam : While I was in the company of 'Abdullāh bin 'Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا on the way to Makkah, he received the news of the severe illness of Şafīyya bint Abī 'Ubaid (i.e., his wife), so he proceeded at a high speed, and when the twilight disappeared, he dismounted and offered the *Maghrīb* and '*Ishā*' *Ṣalāt* (prayer) together and said, "I saw the Prophet ﷺ delaying the *Maghrīb* prayer to offer it along with the '*Ishā*' when he was in a hurry on a journey."

٣٠٠٠ - حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدُ بْنُ أَبِي مَرْيَمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي زَيْدٌ هُوَ ابْنُ أَسْلَمَ عَنْ أَبِيهِ قَالَ: كُنْتُ مَعَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا بِطَرِيقِ مَكَّةَ، فَبَلَغَهُ عَنْ صَفِيَّةَ بِنْتِ أَبِي عُبَيْدٍ شِدَّةً وَجَعٌ فَأَسْرَعَ السَّيْرَ حَتَّى إِذَا كَانَ بَعْدَ غُرُوبِ الشَّفَقِ ثُمَّ نَزَلَ فَصَلَّى الْمَغْرِبَ وَالْعَتَمَةَ جَمَعَ بَيْنَهُمَا وَقَالَ: إِنِّي رَأَيْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ إِذَا جَدَّ بِهِ السَّيْرُ أَحْرَ الْمَغْرِبَ وَجَمَعَ بَيْنَهُمَا. [راجع: ١٠٩١]

3001. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "Journey is a piece of torture, for it disturbs one's sleep, eating and drinking. So, when you fulfil your job, you should hurry up to your family."

٣٠٠١ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ يُوسُفَ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَالِكٌ، عَنْ سُمَيِّ مَوْلَى أَبِي بَكْرٍ، عَنْ أَبِي صَالِحٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «السَّفَرُ قِطْعَةٌ مِنَ الْعَذَابِ، يَمْنَعُ أَحَدَكُمْ نَوْمَهُ وَطَعَامَهُ وَشَرَابَهُ. فَإِذَا قَضَى أَحَدُكُمْ نَهْمَتَهُ فَلْيُعَجِّلْ إِلَى أَهْلِهِ». [راجع: ١٨٠٤]

(137) CHAPTER. If someone gives his horse to be used for Allāh's Cause and then he sees it being sold.

(١٣٧) بَابٌ: إِذَا حَمَلَ عَلَى فَرَسٍ فَرَّأَهَا تُبَاعٌ

3002. Narrated ‘Abdullāh bin ‘Umar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا : ‘Umar bin Al-Khattāb gave a horse to be used for Allāh’s Cause and then he found it being sold. He intended to purchase it. So, he consulted Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ who said, “Don’t buy it and don’t take back your gift of charity.”

٣٠٠٢ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ يُوسُفَ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَالِكٌ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا: أَنَّ عُمَرَ بْنَ الْخَطَّابِ حَمَلَ عَلَى فَرَسٍ فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ فَوَجَدَهُ يُبَاعُ، فَأَرَادَ أَنْ يَبْتَاعَهُ، فَسَأَلَ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ، قَالَ: «لَا تَبْتَعُهُ وَلَا تَعُدْ فِي صَدَقَتِكَ». [راجع: ١٤٨٩]

3003. Narrated Aslam : I heard ‘Umar bin Al-Khattāb saying, “I gave a horse to be used for Allāh’s Cause and the person who got it intended to sell it or neglected it. So, I wanted to buy it as I thought he would sell it cheap. I consulted the Prophet ﷺ who said, “Do not buy it even if for one Dirham, because he who takes back his gift is like a dog swallowing its vomit.”

٣٠٠٣ - حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ: حَدَّثَنِي مَالِكٌ، عَنْ زَيْدِ بْنِ أَسْلَمَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ عُمَرَ بْنَ الْخَطَّابِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ يَقُولُ: حَمَلْتُ عَلَى فَرَسٍ فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ فَابْتَاعَهُ أَوْ فَاضَاعَهُ الَّذِي كَانَ عِنْدَهُ، فَأَرَدْتُ أَنْ أَشْتَرِيَهُ وَظَنَنْتُ أَنَّهُ بَائِعُهُ بِرُخْصٍ. فَسَأَلْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ فَقَالَ: «لَا تَشْتَرِهِ وَإِنْ بَدَرَهُمْ، فَإِنَّ الْعَائِدَ فِي هَيْبَتِهِ كَالْكَلْبِ يَعُودُ فِي قَيْئِهِ». [راجع: ١٤٩٠]

(138) CHAPTER. The participation in Jihād with one’s parent’s permission .

(١٣٨) بَابُ الْجِهَادِ بِإِذْنِ الْأَبَوَيْنِ

3004. Narrated ‘Abdullāh bin ‘Amr رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا : A man came to the Prophet ﷺ asking his permission to take part in Jihād. The Prophet ﷺ asked him, “Are your parents alive?” He replied in the affirmative. The Prophet ﷺ said to him, “Then exert yourself in their service.”

٣٠٠٤ - حَدَّثَنَا آدَمُ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ: حَدَّثَنَا حَبِيبُ بْنُ أَبِي ثَابِتٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَبَا الْعَبَّاسِ الشَّاعِرَ وَكَانَ لَا يُتَنَّهُمْ فِي حَدِيثِهِ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ عَمْرٍو رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا يَقُولُ: جَاءَ رَجُلٌ إِلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ يَسْتَأْذِنُهُ فِي الْجِهَادِ فَقَالَ: «أَحْيَى

(139) CHAPTER. What is said regarding the hanging of bells and the like, round the necks of camels.

3005. Narrated Abū Bashīr Al-Anṣārī رضي الله عنه that he was in the company of Allāh's Messenger ﷺ on some of his journeys. The subnarrator 'Abdullāh adds, "I think that Abū Bashīr also said, 'And the people were at their sleeping places.'" Allāh's Messenger ﷺ sent a messenger ordering: "There shall not remain any necklace of string or any other kind of necklace round the necks of camels except it is cut off."

(140) CHAPTER. If a man has enlisted himself in the army and then his wife goes out for Hajj, or he has a genuine excuse, can he be given a leave?

3006. Narrated Ibn 'Abbās رضي الله عنهما that he heard the Prophet ﷺ saying, "It is not permissible for a man to be alone with a woman, and no lady should travel except with a Maḥram (i.e., her husband or a person whom she cannot marry in any case forever; e.g., her father, brother, etc.)." Then a man got up and said, "O Allāh's Messenger! I have been enlisted in the army for such and such Ghazwa and my wife is proceeding for Hajj." Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "Go, and perform the Hajj with your wife."

وَالِدَاكَ؟» قَالَ: نَعَمْ، قَالَ: «فَفِيهِمَا فَجَاهِدًا». [انظر: ٥٩٧٢]

(١٣٩) بَابُ مَا قِيلَ فِي الْجَرَسِ وَنَحْوِهِ فِي أَعْنَاقِ الْإِبِلِ

٣٠٠٥ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ يُوسُفَ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَالِكٌ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ أَبِي بَكْرٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ بْنِ تَمِيمٍ: أَنَّ أَبَا بَشِيرٍ الْأَنْصَارِيَّ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ أَخْبَرَهُ: أَنَّهُ كَانَ مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فِي بَعْضِ أَصْفَارِهِ، قَالَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ: حَسِبْتُ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: وَالنَّاسُ فِي مَبِيئِهِمْ، فَأَرْسَلَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ رَسُولًا: «لَا تَبْقَيْنَ فِي رِقَبَةِ بَعِيرٍ قِلَادَةً مِنْ وَتَرٍ - أَوْ قِلَادَةً - إِلَّا قُطِعَتْ».

(١٤٠) بَابُ مَنْ ائْتِيَ فِي جَيْشٍ فَخَرَجَتْ امْرَأَتُهُ حَاجَةً أَوْ كَانَ لَهُ عُذْرٌ هَلْ يُؤَدَّنُ لَهُ؟

٣٠٠٦ - حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ، عَنْ عَمْرِو، عَنْ أَبِي مَعْعِدٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا: أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «لَا يَخْلُونَ رَجُلٌ بِامْرَأَةٍ، وَلَا تُسَافِرَنَّ امْرَأَةٌ إِلَّا وَمَعَهَا مَحْرَمٌ». فَقَامَ رَجُلٌ فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، ائْتَيْتُ فِي غَزْوَةٍ كَذَا وَكَذَا وَخَرَجَتْ امْرَأَتِي حَاجَةً، قَالَ: «أَذْهَبْ فَاحْجُجْ مَعَ امْرَأَتِكَ». [راجع: ١٨٦٢]

(141) CHAPTER. The spy.

Spying means secret investigations. The Statement of Allāh عزَّ وجلَّ:

“Take not My enemy and your enemy (i.e., disbelievers and polytheists, etc.) as friends...” (V.60:1)

3007. Narrated 'Ubaidullāh bin Abi Rāfi': I heard 'Alī رضي الله عنه saying, “Allāh's Messenger ﷺ sent me, Az-Zubair and Al-Miqdād somewhere saying, 'Proceed till you reach Rawḍat Khākh. There you will find a lady with a letter. Take the letter from her.'” So, we set out and our horses ran at full pace till we got at Ar-Rawḍa, where we found the lady and said (to her), 'Take out the letter.' She replied, 'I have no letter with me.' We said, 'Either you take out the letter or else we will take off your clothes (to search the letter).' So, she took it out of her braid. We brought the letter to Allāh's Messenger ﷺ and it contained a statement from Ḥāṭib bin Abi Balta'a to some of the Makkan *Mushrikūn* informing them of some of the intentions of Allāh's Messenger ﷺ. Then Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, 'O Ḥāṭib! What is this?' Ḥāṭib replied, 'O Allāh's Messenger! Don't hasten to give your judgement about me. I was a man closely connected with the Quraish, but I did not belong to this tribe, while the other emigrants with you had their relatives in Makkah who would protect their dependents and property. So, I wanted to recompense for my lacking blood relation to them by doing them a favour so that they might protect my dependents. I did this neither because of disbelief nor apostasy nor out of preferring *Kufr* (disbelief) to Islām.' Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, 'Ḥāṭib has told you the truth.' 'Umar said, 'O Allāh's Messenger! Allow me to chop off the head of this hypocrite.' Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, 'Ḥāṭib participated in the battle of Badr, and

(١٤١) بَابُ الْجَاسُوسِ:

والتجسس: التَّبَحُّثُ

وقول الله عزَّ وجلَّ: ﴿لَا تَخِدُوا عَدُوِّي وَعَدُوَّكُمْ أَوْلِيَاءَ﴾ الآية [المتحنة: ١] ٣٠٠٧ - حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ: حَدَّثَنَا عُمَرُو بْنُ دِينَارٍ سَمِعْتُ مِنْهُ مَرَّتَيْنِ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي حَسَنُ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي عُيَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ أَبِي رَافِعٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ عَلِيًّا رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ يَقُولُ: بَعَثَنِي رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَنَا وَالزُّبَيْرُ وَالْمِقْدَادُ وَقَالَ: «انْطَلِقُوا حَتَّى تَأْتُوا رَوْضَةَ خَاخَ فَإِنَّ بِهَا طَعِينَةً وَمَعَهَا كِتَابٌ فَخُذُوهُ مِنْهَا». فَاَنْطَلَقْنَا تَعَادَى بِنَا حَيْلِنَا، حَتَّى انْتَهَيْنَا إِلَى الرَّوْضَةِ، فَإِذَا نَحْنُ بِالطَّعِينَةِ، فَقُلْنَا: أَخْرِجِي الْكِتَابَ، فَقَالَتْ: مَا مَعِيَ مِنْ كِتَابٍ، فَقُلْنَا: لَتُخْرِجِي الْكِتَابَ أَوْ لَنُلْقِيَنَّ النَّيَابَ، فَأَخْرَجَتْهُ مِنْ عِقَاصِهَا، فَأَتَيْنَا بِهِ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَإِذَا فِيهِ: مِنْ حَاطِبِ بْنِ أَبِي بَلْتَعَةَ إِلَى أَنَاسٍ مِنَ الْمُشْرِكِينَ مِنْ أَهْلِ مَكَّةَ يُخْبِرُهُمْ بِبَعْضِ أَمْرِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «يَا حَاطِبُ، مَا هَذَا؟» قَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ لَا تَعْجَلْ عَلَيَّ، إِنِّي كُنْتُ امْرَأً مُلْصَقًا فِي فَرَيْشٍ، وَلَمْ أَكُنْ مِنْ أَنْفُسِهَا، وَكَانَ مَنْ مَعَكَ مِنَ الْمُهَاجِرِينَ لَهُمْ قَرَابَاتٌ بِمَكَّةَ يَحْمُونَ بِهَا أَهْلِيهِمْ وَأَمْوَالَهُمْ،

who knows, perhaps Allāh has already looked at the Badr warriors and said: 'Do whatever you like, for I have forgiven you.'

فَأَحْبَبْتُ إِذْ فَاتَنِي ذَلِكَ مِنَ النَّسَبِ فِيهِمْ أَنْ أَتَّخِذَ عِنْدَهُمْ يَدًا يَحْمُونَ بِهَا قَرَاتِي، وَمَا فَعَلْتُ كُفْرًا وَلَا ارْتِدَادًا، وَلَا رِضًا بِالْكَفْرِ بَعْدَ الْإِسْلَامِ. فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «قَدْ صَدَقْتُمْ». فَقَالَ عُمَرُ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، دَعْنِي أَضْرِبَ عُنُقَ هَذَا الْمُنَافِقِ. قَالَ: «إِنَّهُ شَهِدَ بَدْرًا وَمَا يُدْرِيكَ لَعَلَّ اللَّهَ أَنْ يَكُونَ قَدْ أَطَّلَعَ عَلَى أَهْلِ بَدْرِ فَقَالَ: اعْمَلُوا مَا شِئْتُمْ فَقَدْ غَفَرْتُ لَكُمْ»، قَالَ سُفْيَانُ: وَأَيُّ إِسْنَادٍ هَذَا! [انظر: ٣٠٨١، ٣٩٨٣، ٤٢٧٤، ٤٨٩٠،

[٦٩٣٩، ٦٢٥٩

(142) CHAPTER. Providing the prisoners of war with clothes.

(١٤٢) بَابُ الْكِسْوَةِ لِلْأَسَارِيِّ

3008. Narrated Jābir bin 'Abdullāh رضي الله عنه: When it was the day (of the battle) of Badr, prisoners of war were brought including Al-'Abbās who did not had a body covering. The Prophet ﷺ looked for a shirt for him. It was found that the shirt of 'Abdullāh bin Ubaī would do, so the Prophet ﷺ let him wear it. That was the reason why the Prophet ﷺ took off and gave his own shirt to 'Abdullāh. The narrator adds, "He had done the Prophet ﷺ some favour for which the Prophet ﷺ liked to reward him."⁽¹⁾.

٣٠٠٨ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ، عَنْ عَمْرِو: سَمِعَ جَابِرَ ابْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا قَالَ: لَمَّا كَانَ يَوْمُ بَدْرِ أُتِيَ بِأَسَارِي وَأُتِيَ بِالْعَبَّاسِ وَلَمْ يَكُنْ عَلَيْهِ ثَوْبٌ، فَظَنَرَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ لَهُ قَمِيصًا، فَوَجَدُوا قَمِيصَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ أَبِي بَدْرٍ يُقَدِّرُ عَلَيْهِ فَكَسَاهُ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ إِيَّاهُ، فَلِذَلِكَ نَزَعَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ قَمِيصَهُ الَّذِي أَلْبَسَهُ. قَالَ ابْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ: كَانَتْ لَهُ عِنْدَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ يَدٌ فَأَحَبَّ أَنْ يُكَافِئَهُ.

(1) (H. 3008) When 'Abdullāh bin Ubaī (the chief of hypocrites) died, the Prophet ﷺ let him be shrouded in his (i.e., the Prophet's) own shirt.

(143) CHAPTER. The superiority of the one through whom a man embraces Islām.

3009. Narrated Sahl رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: On the day (of the battle) of Khaibar, the Prophet ﷺ said, "Tomorrow I will give the flag to somebody who will be given victory (by Allāh) and who loves Allāh and His Messenger ﷺ, and is loved by Allāh and His Messenger ﷺ." The people wondered all that night as to who would receive the flag, and in the morning everyone hoped that he would be that person. Allāh's Messenger ﷺ asked, "Where is 'Alī?" He was told that 'Alī was suffering from eye-trouble. Then the Prophet ﷺ spat (saliva) in his eyes and invoked Allāh to cure him. Alī, at once, got cured as if he had no ailment. The Prophet ﷺ gave him the flag. 'Alī asked, "Should I fight them till they become like us (i.e., Muslim)?" The Prophet ﷺ said, "Go to them patiently and calmly till you enter the land. Then, invite them to Islām, and inform them what is enjoined upon them, for, by Allāh, if Allāh gives guidance to somebody through you, it is better for you than possessing red camels."

[See Ḥadīth No.2975].

(144) CHAPTER. The prisoners of war in chains.

3010. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ said, "Allāh wonders at those people who will enter Paradise in chains."⁽¹⁾

(143) بَابُ فَضْلِ مَنْ أَسْلَمَ عَلَى يَدَيْهِ رَجُلٌ

٣٠٠٩ - حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَعْقُوبُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الْقَارِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِي حَازِمٍ قَالَ: أَخْبَرْتَنِي سَهْلٌ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: يَوْمَ حَبِيرٍ: «لَأُعْطِينَ الرَّايَةَ عِدَا رَجُلًا يَفْتَحُ اللَّهُ عَلَى يَدَيْهِ، يُحِبُّ اللَّهُ وَرَسُولَهُ. وَيُجِبُّهُ اللَّهُ وَرَسُولُهُ». فَبَاتَ النَّاسُ لَيْلَتَهُمْ أَيُّهُمْ يُعْطَى، فَغَدَوْا كُلُّهُمْ يَرْجُوهُ، فَقَالَ: «أَيُّنَ عَلَيَّ؟» فَيَقِيلُ: يَشْتَكِي عَيْنَيْهِ، فَبَصَقَ فِي عَيْنَيْهِ وَدَعَا لَهُ فَبَرَأَ كَأَن لَمْ يَكُنْ بِهِ وَجَعٌ فَأَعْطَاهُ الرَّايَةَ. فَقَالَ: أَفَاتِلَهُمْ حَتَّى يَكُونُوا مِثْلَنَا؟ فَقَالَ: «انْفُذْ عَلَى رِسْلِكَ حَتَّى تَنْزَلَ بِسَاحَتِهِمْ، ثُمَّ ادْعُهُمْ إِلَى الْإِسْلَامِ، وَأَخْبِرْهُمْ بِمَا يَجِبُ عَلَيْهِمْ، فَوَاللَّهِ لَأَنْ يَهْدِيَ اللَّهُ بِكَ رَجُلًا خَيْرٌ لَكَ مِنْ أَنْ تَكُونَ لَكَ حُمْرُ النَّعَمِ». [راجع: ٢٩٤٢]

(144) بَابُ الْأَسَارَى فِي السَّلَامِلِ

٣٠١٠ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشَّارٍ: حَدَّثَنَا غُنْدَرٌ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةَ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ زِيَادٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ

(1) (H. 3010) The people referred to here may be the prisoners of war who were captured and chained by the Muslims and their imprisonment was the cause of their conversion to Islām. So, it is as if their chains were the means of winning Paradise.

رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ:
«عَجِبَ اللهُ مِنْ قَوْمٍ يَدْخُلُونَ الْجَنَّةَ فِي
السَّلَاسِلِ». [انظر: ٤٥٥٧]

(145) CHAPTER. The superiority of the people of the Scriptures (Jews and Christians) who embrace Islām.

3011. Narrated Abū Burda's father: The Prophet ﷺ said, "Three persons will get their reward twice: (1) a person who has a slave-girl and he educates her properly and teaches her good manners properly (without violence) and then manumits and marries her. Such a person will get a double reward; (2) a believer from the people of the Scriptures (Jews and Christians) who has been a true believer and then he believes in the Prophet (Muḥammad) ﷺ. Such a person will get a double reward; (3) (The third is) a slave who fulfils his duty to Allāh and is sincere and dutiful to his master [will (also) get a double reward]." (See H. 97, 5083)

(١٤٥) بَابُ فَضْلِ مَنْ أَسْلَمَ مِنْ أَهْلِ
الْكِتَابَيْنِ

٣٠١١ - حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ:
حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا صَالِحُ
بْنُ حَيٍّ أَبُو حَسَنٍ، قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ
الشَّعْبِيَّ يَقُولُ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو بَرْدَةَ أَنَّهُ
سَمِعَ أَبَاهُ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «ثَلَاثَةٌ
يُؤْتَوْنَ أَجْرَهُمْ مَرَّتَيْنِ: الرَّجُلُ تَكُونُ لَهُ
الْأَمَّةُ فَيُعَلِّمُهَا فَيُحَسِّنُ تَعْلِيمَهَا،
وَيُؤَدِّبُهَا فَيُحَسِّنُ أَدَبَهَا، ثُمَّ يُعْتِقُهَا
فَيَتَزَوَّجُهَا فَلَهُ أَجْرَانِ. وَمُؤْمِنٌ أَهْلُ
الْكِتَابِ الَّذِي كَانَ مُؤْمِنًا ثُمَّ آمَنَ
بِالنَّبِيِّ ﷺ فَلَهُ أَجْرَانِ. وَالْعَبْدُ الَّذِي
يُؤَدِّي حَقَّ اللَّهِ وَيَنْصَحُ لِسَيِّدِهِ لَهُ
أَجْرَانِ». ثُمَّ قَالَ الشَّعْبِيُّ: وَأَعْطَيْتُكُمَا
بِعَيرِ شَيْءٍ، وَقَدْ كَانَ الرَّجُلُ يَرْحَلُ فِي
أَهْوَنَ مِنْهَا إِلَى الْمَدِينَةِ. [راجع: ٩٧]

(146) CHAPTER. (Is it permissible) to attack the enemies with the probability of killing the babies and children (unintentionally)?

3012. Narrated Aṣ-Ṣa'b bin Jaththāma رضي الله عنه: The Prophet ﷺ passed by me at a place called Al-Abwā' or Waddān, and was asked whether it was permissible to attack Al-Mushrikūn' warriors at night with the probability of exposing their women and children to danger. The Prophet ﷺ replied, "They (i.e., women and children) are from

(١٤٦) بَابُ أَهْلِ الدَّارِ يُبْتِغُونَ
فِيصَابِ الْوِلْدَانِ وَالذَّرَارِيِّ، «بَيِّنَاتٌ»
[الأعراف: ٤، ٩٧، ويونس: ٥٠]: لَيْلًا.

٣٠١٢ - حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ:
الله: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ: حَدَّثَنَا الزُّهْرِيُّ،
عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ، عَنْ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ، عَنِ
الصَّعْبِ بْنِ جَثَّامَةَ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمْ
قَالَ: مَرَّ بِي النَّبِيُّ ﷺ بِالْأَبْوَاءِ أَوْ

them (i.e., *Al-Mushrikūn*).” I also heard the Prophet ﷺ saying, “The institution of *Hima*⁽¹⁾ is invalid except for Allāh and His Messenger ﷺ.”

3013. (As above H. 3012)

يُودَانَ فَسُئِلَ عَنْ أَهْلِ الدَّارِ يُبَيِّتُونَ مِنْ
المُشْرِكِينَ فَيَصَابُ مِنْ نِسَائِهِمْ
وَدَّرَارِيهِمْ؟ قَالَ: «هُمْ مِنْهُمْ».
وَسَمِعْتُهُ يَقُولُ: «لَا حِمَى إِلَّا لِلَّهِ
وَرَسُولِهِ ﷺ».

٣٠١٣ - وَعَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ
عُبَيْدَ اللَّهِ عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ: حَدَّثَنَا
الصَّعْبُ فِي الدَّرَارِيِّ، كَانَ عَمْرُو
يُحَدِّثُنَا عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ
فَسَمِعْنَاهُ مِنَ الزُّهْرِيِّ، قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي
عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ
عَنْهُمَا، عَنِ الصَّعْبِ قَالَ: «هُمْ
مِنْهُمْ»، وَلَمْ يَقُلْ كَمَا قَالَ عَمْرُو:
«هُمْ مِنْ آبَائِهِمْ». [راجع: ٢٣٧٠]

(147) CHAPTER. Killing the children in the war.

(١٤٧) بَابُ قَتْلِ الصَّبِيَّانِ فِي الْحَرْبِ

3014. Narrated ‘Abdullāh عنه الله رضي: During some of the *Ghazawāt*⁽²⁾ of the Prophet ﷺ, a woman was found killed. Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ disapproved the killing of women and children.

٣٠١٤ - حَدَّثَنَا أَحْمَدُ بْنُ يُونُسَ:
أَخْبَرَنَا اللَّيْثُ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ: أَنَّ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ
رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ أَخْبَرَهُ: أَنَّ امْرَأَةً
وُجِدَتْ فِي بَعْضِ مَغَازِي النَّبِيِّ ﷺ
مَقْتُولَةً، فَأَنْكَرَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَتْلَ
النِّسَاءِ وَالصَّبِيَّانِ. [انظر: ٣٠١٥]

(148) CHAPTER. Killing the women in the war.

(١٤٨) بَابُ قَتْلِ النِّسَاءِ فِي الْحَرْبِ

3015. Narrated Ibn ‘Umar رضي الله عنهما رضي:

٣٠١٥ - حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ

(1) (H. 3012) *Hima* was a pre-Islāmic institution by means of which the chief of the tribe took a pasture for his animals preventing others from grazing their animals in it while he himself could graze his animals in the others’ pastures. Islām cancelled such an institution and allowed it only for grazing the animals collected as *Zakāt*.

(2) (H. 3013) *Ghazawāt*: Plural of *Ghazwa*: See glossary.

During some of the *Ghazawāt* of Allāh's Messenger ﷺ, a woman was found killed, so Allāh's Messenger ﷺ forbade the killing of women and children.

إِبْرَاهِيمَ قَالَ: قُلْتُ لِأَبِي أُسَامَةَ: حَدَّثَكُمْ عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنْ ابْنِ عُمَرَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا قَالَ: وَجَدْتُ امْرَأَةً مَقْتُولَةً فِي بَعْضِ مَغَازِي رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَنَهَى رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ عَنْ قَتْلِ النِّسَاءِ وَالصَّبِيَّانِ. [راجع: ٣٠١٥]

(149) CHAPTER. One should not punish (anybody) with Allāh's punishment.

(١٤٩) بَابُ لَا يُعَذَّبُ بِعَذَابِ اللَّهِ

3016. Narrated Abū Hurairah عنه رضي الله عنه: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ sent us in an expedition (i.e., an army-unit) and said, "If you find so-and-so and so-and-so, burn both of them with fire." When we intended to depart, Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "I have ordered you to burn so-and-so and so-and-so, and it is none but Allāh Who punishes with fire, so, if you find them, kill them."

٣٠١٦ - حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا اللَّيْثُ، عَنْ بُكَيْرٍ، عَنْ سُلَيْمَانَ بْنِ يَسَارٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: بَعَثَنَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ فِي بَعْثٍ فَقَالَ: «إِنْ وَجَدْتُمْ فُلَانًا وَفُلَانًا فَأَحْرِقُوهُمَا بِالنَّارِ». ثُمَّ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ جِئْنَا أَرْضَنَا الْخُرُوجِ: «إِنِّي أَمَرْتُكُمْ أَنْ تُحْرِقُوا فُلَانًا وَفُلَانًا، وَإِنَّ النَّارَ لَا يُعَذَّبُ بِهَا إِلَّا اللَّهُ، فَإِنْ وَجَدْتُمُوهُمَا فَاقْتُلُوهُمَا». [راجع: ٢٩٥٤]

3017. Narrated 'Ikrima عنه رضي الله عنه: 'Ali burnt some people and this news reached Ibn 'Abbās, who said, "Had I been in his place I would not have burnt them, as the Prophet ﷺ said, 'Don't punish (anybody) with Allāh's punishment.' No doubt, I would have killed them, for the Prophet ﷺ said, 'If somebody (a Muslim) discards his religion, kill him.'"

٣٠١٧ - حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ، عَنْ أَيُّوبَ، عَنْ عِكْرَمَةَ: أَنَّ عَلِيًّا رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ حَرَّقَ قَوْمًا فَبَلَغَ ابْنَ عَبَّاسٍ فَقَالَ: لَوْ كُنْتُ أَنَا لَمْ أُحْرِقْهُمْ، لِأَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَا تُعَذَّبُوا بِعَذَابِ اللَّهِ»، وَلَقَتَلْتَهُمْ كَمَا قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «مَنْ بَدَّلَ دِينَهُ فَاقْتُلُوهُ». [انظر: ٦٩٢٢]

(150) CHAPTER. (Allāh's Statement): "...Thereafter (is the time) either for generosity (i.e., free them without ransom)

(١٥٠) بَابُ: «فَإِمَّا مَتًّا بَعْدَ وَإِمَّا فِدَاءً»

[محمد: ٤]