

are calling me for.' The Prophet ﷺ on his deathbed, gave three orders saying, 'Expel the *Al-Mushrikūn* (polytheists, pagans, idolaters, and disbelievers in the Oneness of Allāh, and His Messenger Muḥammad ﷺ) from the Arabian Peninsula, respect and give gifts to the foreign delegates as you have seen me dealing with them.' I forgot the third (order)."⁽¹⁾ (Ya'qūb bin Muḥammad said, "I asked Al-Mughīra bin 'Abdur-Raḥmān about the Arabian Peninsula and he said, 'It comprises Makkah, Al-Madīna, Al-Yamāma and Yemen.'" Ya'qūb added, "And Al-'Arj, the beginning of Tihāma.")

فَقَالُوا: هَجَرَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «دَعُونِي فَالَّذِي أَنَا فِيهِ خَيْرٌ مِمَّا تَدْعُونِي إِلَيْهِ». وَأَوْصَى عِنْدَ مَوْتِهِ بِثَلَاثٍ: «أَخْرِجُوا الْمُشْرِكِينَ مِنْ جَزِيرَةِ الْعَرَبِ، وَأَجِيزُوا الْوَفْدَ بِنَحْوِ مَا كُنْتُ أُجِيزُهُمْ»، وَنَسِيتُ الثَّلَاثَةَ. وَقَالَ يَعْقُوبُ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ: سَأَلْتُ الْمُغَيْرَةَ بْنَ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ، عَنْ جَزِيرَةِ الْعَرَبِ فَقَالَ: «مَكَّةُ وَالْمَدِينَةُ وَالْيَمَامَةُ وَالْيَمَنُ». قَالَ يَعْقُوبُ: وَالْعَرَجُ أَوَّلُ تِهَامَةَ. [راجع: ١١٤]

(177) CHAPTER. Sprucing oneself up before receiving a delegation.

(١٧٧) بَابُ التَّجَمُّلِ لِلْوَفْدِ

3054. Narrated Ibn 'Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا: 'Umar saw a silken cloak being sold in the market and he brought it to Allāh's Messenger ﷺ and said, "O Allāh's Messenger! Buy this cloak and adorn yourself with it on the 'Eid festivals and on meeting the delegations." Allāh's Messenger ﷺ replied, "This is the dress for the one who will have no share in the Hereafter" or said, "This is worn by one who will have no share in the Hereafter." Later on Allāh's Messenger sent a silken cloak to 'Umar. 'Umar took it and brought it to Allāh's Messenger and said, "O Allāh's Messenger! You said aforetime that this dress is for those who will have no share in the Hereafter (or, this is worn by one who will have no share in the Hereafter), yet you have sent me this!" The Prophet ﷺ said, "(I have sent it) so that you may sell it or fulfil with it some of your needs."

٣٠٥٤ - حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ بُكَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا اللَّيْثُ، عَنْ عُقَيْلٍ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ سَالِمِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: أَنَّ ابْنَ عُمَرَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا قَالَ: وَجَدَ عُمَرُ حُلَّةً اسْتَبْرَقَ تُبَاعُ فِي السُّوقِ فَأَتَى بِهَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، ابْتِغِ هَذِهِ الْحُلَّةَ فَتَجَمَّلُ بِهَا لِلْعِيدِ وَالْوَفْدِ. فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «إِنَّمَا هَذِهِ لِبَاسٌ مَنْ لَا خَلَاقَ لَهُ»، أَوْ إِنَّمَا يَلْبَسُ هَذِهِ مَنْ لَا خَلَاقَ لَهُ، فَلَبِثَ مَا شَاءَ اللَّهُ ثُمَّ أُرْسِلَ إِلَيْهِ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ بِجُبَّةٍ دِيْبَاجٍ فَأَقْبَلَ بِهَا عُمَرُ حَتَّى أَتَى بِهَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ قُلْتَ: «إِنَّمَا هَذِهِ لِبَاسٌ مَنْ

(1) (H. 3053) See the footnote of *Hadith* No. 3168.

لا خَلَاقَ لَهُ أَوْ إِنَّمَا يَلْبَسُ هَذِهِ مِنْ لَا خَلَاقَ لَهُ»، ثُمَّ أَرْسَلَتْ إِلَيَّ بِهَذِهِ. فَقَالَ: «تَبِعُهَا أَوْ تُصِيبُ بِهَا بَعْضَ حَاجَتِكَ». [راجع: ٨٨٦]

(178) CHAPTER. How to present Islām to a (non-Muslim) boy.

(١٧٨) بَابُ كَيْفَ يُعْرَضُ الْإِسْلَامُ عَلَى الصَّبِيِّ؟

3055. Narrated Ibn ‘Umar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا: ‘Umar and a group or the companions of the Prophet ﷺ set out with the Prophet ﷺ to Ibn Ṣaiyyād. He found him playing with some boys near the hillocks of Banī Maghāla. Ibn Ṣaiyyād at that time was nearing the age of puberty. He did not notice (the Prophet's presence) till the Prophet ﷺ stroked him on the back with his hand and said, “Ibn Ṣaiyyād! Do you testify that I am Allāh's Messenger?” Ibn Ṣaiyyād looked at him and said, “I testify that you are the Messenger of the illiterates.” Then Ibn Ṣaiyyād asked the Prophet ﷺ. “Do you testify that I am the Messenger of Allāh?” The Prophet ﷺ said to him, “I believe in Allāh and His Messengers.” Then the Prophet ﷺ said (to Ibn Ṣaiyyād). “What do you see?” Ibn Ṣaiyyād replied, “True people and false ones visit me.” The Prophet ﷺ said, “Your mind is confused as to this matter.” The Prophet ﷺ added, “I have kept something (in my mind) for you.” Ibn Ṣaiyyād said, “It is *Ad-Dukh* (1).” The Prophet ﷺ said (to him), “Shame be on you! You cannot cross your limits.” On that ‘Umar said, “O Allāh's Messenger! Allow me to chop his head off.” The Prophet ﷺ said, “If he should be him

٣٠٥٥ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامٌ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ، عَنِ الرَّهْرِيِّ: أَخْبَرَنِي سَالِمُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا: أَنَّهُ أَخْبَرَهُ أَنَّ عُمَرَ انْطَلَقَ فِي رَهْطٍ مِنْ أَصْحَابِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ مَعَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَبْلَ ابْنِ صَيَّادٍ حَتَّى وَجَدَهُ يَلْعَبُ مَعَ الْغُلَمَانِ عِنْدَ أَطْمِ بَنِي مَعَالَةَ وَقَدْ قَارَبَ يَوْمَئِذٍ ابْنُ صَيَّادٍ يَحْتَلِمُ، فَلَمْ يَشْعُرْ حَتَّى ضَرَبَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ ظَهْرَهُ بِيَدِهِ، ثُمَّ قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «أَتَشْهَدُ أَنِّي رَسُولُ اللَّهِ؟» فَنَظَرَ إِلَيْهِ ابْنُ صَيَّادٍ فَقَالَ: أَتَشْهَدُ أَنَّكَ رَسُولُ الْأُمِّيِّينَ. فَقَالَ ابْنُ صَيَّادٍ لِلنَّبِيِّ ﷺ: أَتَشْهَدُ أَنِّي رَسُولُ اللَّهِ؟ قَالَ لَهُ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «أَمَنْتُ بِاللَّهِ وَرُسُلِهِ». قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «مَاذَا تَرَى؟» قَالَ ابْنُ صَيَّادٍ: يَا نَبِيَّ صَادِقٌ وَكَادِبٌ، قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «لَيْسَ عَلَيْكَ الْأَمْرُ». قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «إِنِّي قَدْ

(1) (H. 3055) When the Prophet ﷺ said to Ibn Ṣaiyyād, “I have kept something (in my mind) for you,” he meant *Sūrat Ad-Dukhān*. Ibn Ṣaiyyād guessed imperfectly for he mentioned just part of the word, i.e., ‘*Dukh*.’ By this way the Prophet ﷺ proved that Ibn Ṣaiyyād was just a soothsayer to whom the devils conveyed nonsensical fragments of information.

(i.e., *Ad-Dajjal*) then you cannot overpower him, and should he not be him, then you are not going to benefit by murdering him.”

3056. Narrated Ibn ‘Umar رضي الله عنهما: (Later on) Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ (once again) went along with Ubai bin Ka’b to the garden of date-palms where Ibn Ṣaiyyād was staying. When the Prophet ﷺ entered the garden, he started hiding himself behind the trunks of the date-palms as he wanted to hear something from Ibn Ṣaiyyād before the latter could see him. Ibn Ṣaiyyād was lying in his bed, covered with a velvet sheet from where his murmurs were heard. Ibn Ṣaiyyād’s mother saw the Prophet ﷺ while he was hiding himself behind the trunks of the date-palms. She addressed Ibn Ṣaiyyād, “O Ṣāf!” (And this was his name). Ibn Ṣaiyyād got up. The Prophet ﷺ said, “Had this woman let him to himself, he would have revealed the reality of his case.”

3057. Narrated Ibn ‘Umar رضي الله عنهما: Then the Prophet ﷺ got up amongst the people, glorified Allāh as He deserves, he then mentioned *Ad-Dajjal*, saying, “I warn you about him (i.e., *Ad-Dajjal*) and there is no Prophet who did not warn his nation about him, and Nūh (Noah) warned his nation about him, but I tell you a statement which no Prophet informed his nation of. You should understand that he is a one-eyed man and Allāh is not one-eyed.”

حَبَأْتُ لَكَ خَبَأً» قَالَ ابْنُ صَيَّادٍ: هُوَ الدُّخُّ، قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «اِحْسَأْ فَلَنْ تَعْدُوَ قَدْرَكَ». قَالَ عُمَرُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، ائْتِدْنِ لِي فِيهِ أَضْرِبَ عُنُقَهُ، قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «إِنْ يَكُنْ هُوَ فَلَنْ تُسَلِّطَ عَلَيْهِ وَإِنْ لَمْ يَكُنْ هُوَ فَلَا خَيْرَ لَكَ فِي قَتْلِهِ». [راجع: ١٣٥٤]

٣٠٥٦ - قَالَ ابْنُ عُمَرَ: انْطَلَقَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ وَأَبِي بَنْ كَعْبٍ يَأْتِيَانِ النَّحْلَ الَّذِي فِيهِ ابْنُ صَيَّادٍ حَتَّى إِذَا دَخَلَ النَّحْلَ طَفِقَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ يَتَّقِي بِجُدُوعِ النَّحْلِ وَهُوَ يَخْتَلِ أَنْ يَسْمَعَ مِنْ ابْنِ صَيَّادٍ شَيْئًا قَبْلَ أَنْ يَرَاهُ، وَابْنُ صَيَّادٍ مُضْطَجِعٌ عَلَى فِرَاشِهِ فِي قَطِيفَةٍ لَهُ فِيهَا رَمْرَمَةٌ. قَرَأَتْ أُمُّ ابْنِ صَيَّادٍ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ وَهُوَ يَتَّقِي بِجُدُوعِ النَّحْلِ فَقَالَتْ لَابْنِ صَيَّادٍ: أَيُّ صَافٍ، وَهُوَ اسْمُهُ، فَتَارَ ابْنُ صَيَّادٍ فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «لَوْ تَرَكَتَهُ بَيْنَ». [راجع: ١٣٥٥]

٣٠٥٧ - وَقَالَ سَالِمٌ: قَالَ ابْنُ عُمَرَ: ثُمَّ قَامَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ فِي النَّاسِ فَأَنَسَى عَلَى اللَّهِ بِمَا هُوَ أَهْلُهُ ثُمَّ ذَكَرَ الدَّجَالَ فَقَالَ: «إِنِّي أُنذِرُكُمْوَهُ، وَمَا مِنْ نَبِيٍّ إِلَّا قَدْ أَنْذَرَ قَوْمَهُ، لَقَدْ أَنْذَرَهُ نُوحٌ قَوْمَهُ. وَلَكِنْ سَأَفُؤَلْ لَكُمْ فِيهِ قَوْلًا لَمْ يَقُلْهُ نَبِيٌّ لِقَوْمِهِ: تَعْلَمُونَ أَنَّهُ أَعْوَرٌ، وَأَنَّ اللَّهَ لَيْسَ بِأَعْوَرَ». [انظر: ٣٣٣٧، ٣٤٣٩، ٤٤٠٢،

(179) CHAPTER. The saying of the Prophet ﷺ to the Jews, "Embrace Islām and you will be safe."

This is narrated by Abū Hurairah.

(180) CHAPTER. If some people in a hostile non-Muslim country embrace Islām and they have possessions and land, then what they have will remain for them.

3058. Narrated Usāma bin Zaid: I asked the Prophet ﷺ during his *Hajj*, "O Allāh's Messenger! Where will you stay tomorrow?" He said, "Has 'Aqil left for us any house?" He then added, "Tomorrow we will stay at *Khaif* Banī Kināna, i.e., *Al-Muḥaṣṣab*, where (*Al-Muḥrikūn* of) *Quraish* took an oath of *Kufr* (i.e., to be loyal to heathenism) in that oath Banī Kināna got allied with *Quraish* against Banī Hāshim on the terms that they would not deal with the members of this tribe or give them shelter." (Az-Zuhri said, "*Al-Khaif* means the valley.")

[See Vol. 2, *Hadith* No.1589]

3059. Narrated Aslam: 'Umar bin Al-Khattāb رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ appointed a freed slave of his, called Hunaiyya, manager of the *Himā* (i.e., a pasture devoted for grazing the animals of the *Zakāt* or other specified animals). He said to him, "O Hunaiyya! Don't oppress the Muslims and ward off their curse (invocations against you), for the invocation of the oppressed is responded to (by Allāh); and allow the shepherd having a few camels and those having few sheep (to graze their animals), and take care not to allow the livestock of 'Abdur-Rahmān bin 'Aūf and the livestock of ('Uthmān) bin

(١٧٩) بَابُ قَوْلِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ لِلْيَهُودِ:

«أَسْلِمُوا تَسْلَمُوا»،

قَالَهُ الْمُقْبِرِيُّ عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ.

(١٨٠) بَابُ: إِذَا أَسْلَمَ قَوْمٌ فِي دَارِ الْحَرْبِ، وَلَهُمْ مَالٌ وَأَرْضُونَ فَهِيَ لَهُمْ

٣٠٥٨ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدٌ: أَخْبَرَنَا

عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ عَلِيِّ بْنِ حُسَيْنٍ، عَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ عُثْمَانَ بْنِ عَفَانَ، عَنْ أُسَامَةَ بْنِ زَيْدٍ قَالَ: قُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، أَيْنَ تَنْزِلُ عَدَا؟ فِي حَجَّتِهِ قَالَ: «وَهَلْ تَرَكَ لَنَا عَقِيلٌ مَنْرِلًا؟» ثُمَّ قَالَ: «نَحْنُ نَارِلُونَ عَدَاً بِحَيْفِ بَنِي كِنَانَةَ الْمُحَصَّبِ حَيْثُ قَاسَمَتْ قُرَيْشٌ عَلَى الْكُفْرِ». وَذَلِكَ أَنَّ بَنِي كِنَانَةَ حَالَمَتْ قُرَيْشًا عَلَى بَنِي هَاشِمٍ أَنْ لَا يُبَايِعُوهُمْ وَلَا يُؤْوُوهُمْ، قَالَ الزُّهْرِيُّ: وَالْحَيْفُ الْوَادِي. [راجع: ١٥٨٨]

٣٠٥٩ - حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ قَالَ:

حَدَّثَنِي مَالِكٌ، عَنْ زَيْدِ بْنِ أَسْلَمَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ أَنَّ عَمَرَ بْنَ الْخَطَّابِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ اسْتَعْمَلَ مَوْلَى لَهُ يُدْعَى هُنَيْيَا عَلَى الْحِمَى. فَقَالَ: يَا هُنَيْيَا! اضْمُمْ جَنَاحَكَ عَنِ الْمُسْلِمِينَ، وَاتَّقِ دَعْوَةَ الْمُسْلِمِينَ، فَإِنَّ دَعْوَةَ الْمَظْلُومِ مُسْتَجَابَةٌ. وَأَدْخِلْ رَبَّ الصَّرِيمَةَ، وَرَبَّ الْعَيْمَةَ، وَإِيَّايَ وَنَعَمَ ابْنَ عَوْفٍ

'Affan, for if their livestock should perish, then they have their farms and gardens, while those who own a few camels and those who own a few sheep, if their livestock should perish, they would bring their dependents to me and appeal for help saying, 'O chief of the believers! O chief of the believers!' Would I then neglect them? (No, of course). So, I find it easier to let them have water and grass rather than to give them gold and silver (from the Muslim's Treasury). By Allāh, these people think that I have been unjust to them. This is their land, and during the pre-Islamic period, they fought for it and they embraced Islām (willingly) while it was in their possession. By Him in Whose Hand my soul is! Were it not for the animals (in my custody) which I give to be ridden for striving in Allāh's Cause, I would not have turned even a span of their land into a *Himā*."

وَنَعَمَ ابْنُ عَفَّانَ، فَإِنَّهُمَا إِنْ تَهْلِكَ مَاشِيَتُهُمَا يَرْجِعَانِ إِلَى نَحْلِ وَرَزَعٍ. وَإِنَّ رَبَّ الصَّرِيمَةِ وَرَبَّ الْعُنَيْمَةِ إِنْ تَهْلِكَ مَاشِيَتُهُمَا يَأْتِيَنِي بَيْتِهِ فَيَقُولُ: يَا أَمِيرَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ، يَا أَمِيرَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ أَفْتَارِكُهُمْ أَنَا لَا أَبَا لَكَ؟ فَالْمَاءُ وَالْكَلَأُ أَيْسَرُ عَلَيَّ مِنَ الذَّهَبِ وَالوَرِقِ. وَيَمُّ اللَّهِ إِنَّهُمْ لَيَرَوْنَ أَنِّي قَدْ ظَلَمْتُهُمْ، إِنَّهَا لِبِلَادُهُمْ، قَاتَلُوا عَلَيْهَا فِي الْجَاهِلِيَّةِ وَأَسْلَمُوا عَلَيْهَا فِي الْإِسْلَامِ. وَالَّذِي نَفْسِي بِيَدِهِ لَوْلَا الْمَالُ الَّذِي أُحْمِلُ عَلَيْهِ فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ مَا حَمَيْتُ عَلَيْهِمْ مِنْ بِلَادِهِمْ شَيْئاً.

(181) CHAPTER. To write down the names of (i.e., listing) the people by the *Imām*.

(١٨١) بَابُ كِتَابَةِ الْإِمَامِ النَّاسِ

3060. Narrated Ḥudhaifa رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ said (to us), "List the names of those people who have announced that they are Muslims." So, we listed one thousand and five hundred men. Then we wondered, "Should we be afraid (of infidels) although we are one thousand and five hundred in number?" No doubt, we witnessed ourselves being afflicted with such bad trials that a man would offer the *Ṣalāt* (prayer) alone while he was in fear.⁽¹⁾

Narrated Al-A'mash, "We (listed the Muslims and) found them five hundred." And Abū Mu'āwīya said, "Between six

٣٠٦٠ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ يُوسُفَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ، عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنِ أَبِي وَائِلٍ، عَنِ حُذَيْفَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: «قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: اكْتُبُوا لِي مَنْ تَلَفَطَ بِالْإِسْلَامِ مِنَ النَّاسِ فَكَتَبْنَا لَهُ أَلْفًا وَخَمْسِمِائَةَ رَجُلٍ. فَقُلْنَا: نَخَافُ وَنَحْنُ أَلْفٌ وَخَمْسِمِائَةٌ؟ فَلَقَدْ رَأَيْنَا ابْتِلِيَانَا حَتَّىٰ إِنَّ الرَّجُلَ لَيَصَلِّيَ وَحْدَهُ

(1) (H. 3060) Perhaps the narrator refers to the fear of the people from some of the governors during the caliphate of 'Uthmān. Al-Wālid bin 'Uqba the governor of Kūfa used to delay the *Ṣalāt* (prayer) or used not to perform it properly; therefore, some pious men had to offer *Ṣalāt* (prayer) alone secretly and then offer *Ṣalāt* (prayer) with the governor lest they be put to trial by the governor. (*Qastalānī*).

hundred to seven hundred.”

3061. Narrated Ibn 'Abbās رضي الله عنهما: A man came to the Prophet ﷺ and said, “O Allāh's Messenger! I have enlisted in the army for such and such *Ghazwa*, and my wife is leaving for *Hajj*.” Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, “Go and perform *Hajj* with your wife.”

(182) CHAPTER. Allāh may support the religion (Islām) with a *Fājir* (an evil, disobedient, wicked) man.

3062. Narrated Abū Hurairah رضي الله عنه: We were in the company of Allāh's Messenger ﷺ in a *Ghazwa*, and he remarked about a man who claimed to be a Muslim, saying, “This (man) is from the people of the (Hell) Fire.” When the battle started, the man fought violently till he got wounded. Somebody said, “O Allāh's Messenger! The man whom you described as being from the people of the (Hell) Fire fought violently today and died.” The Prophet ﷺ said, “He will go to the (Hell) Fire.” Some people were on the point of doubting (the truth of what the Prophet ﷺ had said). While they were in this state, suddenly someone said that he was still alive but severely wounded. When night fell, he lost patience and committed suicide. The Prophet ﷺ was informed of that, and he said, “Allāh is the Most Great! I testify that I

وهو خائفٌ.»

حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدَانُ، عَنْ أَبِي حَمْزَةَ، عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ: «فَوَجَدْنَاهُمْ خَمْسَمِائَةٍ»، قَالَ أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ: «مَا بَيْنَ سِتِّمِائَةٍ إِلَى سَبْعِمِائَةٍ».

٣٠٦١ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو نُعَيْمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ، عَنِ ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ، عَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ دِينَارٍ، عَنْ أَبِي مَعْبُدٍ عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا قَالَ: «جَاءَ رَجُلٌ إِلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، إِنِّي كُتِبْتُ فِي غَزْوَةٍ كَذَا وَكَذَا وَامْرَأَتِي حَاجَةٌ، قَالَ: ارْجِعْ فَحُجِّ مَعَ امْرَأَتِكَ». [راجع: ١٨٦٢]

(١٨٢) بَابُ: إِنَّ اللَّهَ لَيُؤَيِّدُ الَّذِينَ بِالرَّجُلِ الْفَاجِرِ

٣٠٦٢ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْيَمَانِ: أَخْبَرَنَا شُعَيْبٌ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ ح. وَحَدَّثَنِي مَحْمُودٌ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنِ ابْنِ الْمُسَيَّبِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: شَهِدْنَا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَقَالَ لِرَجُلٍ مِمَّنْ يَدْعِي الْإِسْلَامَ: «هَذَا مِنْ أَهْلِ النَّارِ». فَلَمَّا حَضَرَ الْقِتَالُ قَاتَلَ الرَّجُلُ قِتَالًا شَدِيدًا فَأَصَابَتْهُ جِرَاحَةٌ، فَقِيلَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، الَّذِي قُلْتَ إِنَّهُ مِنْ أَهْلِ النَّارِ، فَإِنَّهُ قَدْ قَاتَلَ الْيَوْمَ قِتَالًا شَدِيدًا وَقَدْ مَاتَ. فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «إِلَى النَّارِ»،

am Allāh's slave and His Messenger." Then he ordered Bilāl to announce amongst the people: "None will enter Paradise but a Muslim, and Allāh may support this religion (i.e., Islām) even with a *Fajir* (disobedient, evil, wicked) man." (See H. 2898)

قَالَ: فَكَادَ بَعْضُ النَّاسِ أَنْ يَرْتَابَ فَبَيَّنَمَا هُمْ عَلَى ذَلِكَ إِذْ قِيلَ: إِنَّهُ لَمْ يَمُتْ، وَلَكِنَّ بِهِ جِرَاحًا شَدِيدًا. فَلَمَّا كَانَ مِنَ اللَّيْلِ لَمْ يَصْبِرْ عَلَى الْجِرَاحِ فَقَتَلَ نَفْسَهُ، فَأُخْبِرَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ بِذَلِكَ فَقَالَ: «اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ، أَشْهَدُ أَنِّي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ وَرَسُولُهُ». ثُمَّ أَمَرَ بِلَالًا فَنَادَى بِالنَّاسِ: «إِنَّهُ لَا يَدْخُلُ الْجَنَّةَ إِلَّا نَفْسٌ مُسْلِمَةٌ وَإِنَّ اللَّهَ لَيُؤَيِّدُ هَذَا الدِّينَ بِالرَّجُلِ الْفَاجِرِ». [انظر: ٤٢٠٤،

[٦٦٠٦

(183) CHAPTER. (It is permissible for somebody to take over the leadership of the army during a battle without being appointed when there is danger from the enemy.)

(١٨٣) بَابٌ مَنْ تَأَمَّرَ فِي الْحَرْبِ مِنْ غَيْرِ إِمْرَةٍ إِذَا خَافَ الْعَدُوَّ

3063. Narrated Anas bin Mālik رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ delivered a *Khutba* (religious talk) and said, "Zaid took the flag and was martyred, then Ja'far took it and was martyred, then 'Abdullāh bin Rawāḥa took it and was martyred, and then K̄hālīd bin Al-Walīd took it without being appointed, and Allāh gave him victory." The Prophet ﷺ added, "I am not pleased (or said, "They will not be pleased") that they should remain (alive) with us," while his eyes were overflowing with tears. (See H. 1246)

٣٠٦٣ - حَدَّثَنَا يَعْقُوبُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ عَلِيَّةَ، عَنْ أَيُّوبَ، عَنْ حُمَيْدِ بْنِ هِلَالٍ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: تَخَطَبَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَقَالَ: «أَخَذَ الرَّايَةَ زَيْدٌ فَأُصِيبَ، ثُمَّ أَخَذَهَا جَعْفَرٌ فَأُصِيبَ، ثُمَّ أَخَذَهَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ رَوَاحَةَ فَأُصِيبَ، ثُمَّ أَخَذَهَا خَالِدُ بْنُ الْوَلِيدِ عَنْ غَيْرِ إِمْرَةٍ فَفَتَحَ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ، فَمَا يَسُرُّنِي - أَوْ قَالَ: مَا يَسُرُّهُمْ - أَنَّهُمْ عِنْدَنَا». وَقَالَ: وَإِنَّ عَيْنَيْهِ

لَتَذُرِفَانِ. [راجع: ١٢٤٦]

(184) CHAPTER. Supporting with reinforcements.

(١٨٤) بَابُ الْعَوْنِ بِالْمَدَدِ

3064. Narrated Anas رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: The people of the tribes of Ri'l, Dhakwān, 'Uṣaiyya and Banī Liḥyān came to the Prophet ﷺ and claimed that they had embraced Islām, and they requested him to support them with some men to fight their own people. The Prophet ﷺ supported them with seventy men from the *Anṣār* whom we used to call *Al-Qurrā'* (i.e., scholars), who (out of piety) used to cut wood during the day and offer *Ṣalāt* (prayer) all the night. So, those people took the (seventy) men till they reached a place called Bi'r Ma'ūna, where they betrayed and martyred them. So, the Prophet ﷺ invoked evil on the tribe of Ri'l, Dhakwān and Banī Liḥyān for one month in the *Ṣalāt*.

Narrated Qatāda: Anas told us that they (i.e., Muslims) used to recite a Qur'ānic Verse concerning those martyrs which was:

“O Allāh! Let our people be informed on our behalf that we have met our Lord Who has got pleased with us and made us pleased.”

Then the Verse was cancelled.

(185) CHAPTER. Staying in the (enemy) town for three (days and nights) on having victory over the enemy.

3065. Narrated Abū Ṭalḥa رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: Whenever the Prophet ﷺ conquered some people, he would stay in their town for three nights.

٣٠٦٤ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشَّارٍ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي عَدِيٍّ وَسَهْلُ بْنُ يُونُسَ، عَنْ سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ قَتَادَةَ، عَنْ أَنَسِ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ آتَاهُ رِغْلٌ وَدَكْوَانٌ وَعُصِيَّةٌ وَبَنُو لِحْيَانَ فَرَعَمُوا أَنَّهُمْ قَدْ أَسْلَمُوا، وَاسْتَمَدُّوهُ عَلَى قَوْمِهِمْ، فَأَمَدَّهُمُ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ بِسَبْعِينَ مِنَ الْأَنْصَارِ، قَالَ أَنَسٌ: كُنَّا نُسَمِّيهِمُ الْفُرَاءَ، يَحْطُبُونَ بِالنَّهَارِ وَيُضَلُّونَ بِاللَّيْلِ، فَانْطَلَقُوا بِهِمْ حَتَّى بَلَغُوا بَيْرَ مَعُونَةَ عَدَرُوا بِهِمْ وَقَتَلُوهُمْ، فَتَنَّتْ شَهْرًا يَدْعُو عَلَى رِغْلٍ وَدَكْوَانَ وَبَنِي لِحْيَانَ. قَالَ قَتَادَةُ: وَحَدَّثَنَا أَنَسٌ أَنَّهُمْ قَرَأُوا بِهِمْ قُرْآنًا: أَلَا بَلَّغُوا قَوْمَنَا بِأَنَّا قَدْ لَقِينَا رَبَّنَا، فَرَضِيَ عَنَّا وَأَرْضَانَا. ثُمَّ رُفِعَ ذَلِكَ بَعْدُ. [راجع:

[١٠٠١

(١٨٥) بَابُ مَنْ عَلَبَ الْعَدُوَّ،

فَأَقَامَ عَلَى عَرَصَتِهِمْ ثَلَاثًا

٣٠٦٥ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحِيمِ: حَدَّثَنَا رَوْحُ بْنُ عُبَادَةَ، حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدٌ، عَنْ قَتَادَةَ قَالَ: ذَكَرْنَا أَنَّ أَنَسَ بْنَ مَالِكٍ، عَنْ أَبِي طَلْحَةَ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ أَنَّهُ كَانَ إِذَا ظَهَرَ عَلَى قَوْمٍ أَقَامَ بِالْعَرَصَةِ ثَلَاثَ لَيَالٍ.

تَابَعَهُ مُعَاذٌ وَعَبْدُ الْأَعْلَى: حَدَّثَنَا
سَعِيدٌ، عَنْ قَتَادَةَ، عَنْ أَنَسٍ، عَنْ
أَبِي طَلْحَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ. [انظر:
٣٩٧٦]

(186) CHAPTER. The distribution of the war booty after a *Ghazwa* and during a journey.

Narrated Rāfi' رضي الله عنه: We were in the company of the Prophet ﷺ at Dhul-Hulaifa and we got some camels and sheep. He distributed them, considering ten sheep as equal to one camel.

3066. Narrated Anas رضي الله عنه. The Prophet ﷺ performed 'Umra, setting out from Al-Ji'rāna where he distributed the war booty of Hunain.

(187) CHAPTER. If *Al-Mushrikūn* take the property of a Muslim as war booty and later on the Muslim gets it back (on overcoming them), (does the owner have the right to get it back or should it be included in the war booty gained by the Muslims)?

3067. Narrated Nāfi' رضي الله عنه: A horse of Ibn 'Umar fled and the enemy took it. Then the Muslims conquered the enemy and the horse was returned to him during the lifetime of Allāh's Messenger ﷺ. And also, once a slave of Ibn 'Umar رضي الله عنه fled and joined the Byzantines, and when the Muslims conquered them, Khālid bin Al-Walid returned the slave to him after the death of the Prophet ﷺ.

(١٨٦) بَابٌ مِّنْ قَسَمِ الْغَنِيْمَةِ فِي
عَزْوِهِ وَسَفَرِهِ،

وَقَالَ رَافِعٌ: كُنَّا مَعَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ
بِذِي الْحَلِيفَةِ فَأَصَبْنَا إِبِلًا وَعُغْمًا،
فَعَدَلْنَا عَشْرَةَ مِنَ الْغَنَمِ بِبَعِيرٍ.

٣٠٦٦ - حَدَّثَنَا هُدْبَةُ بِنْتُ خَالِدٍ:
حَدَّثَنَا هَمَّامٌ، عَنْ قَتَادَةَ أَنَّ أَنَسًا
أَخْبَرَهُ قَالَ: اعْتَمَرَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ مِّنَ
الْجِعْفَرَانَةِ حَيْثُ قَسَمَ غَنَائِمَ حُنَيْنٍ.
[راجع: ١٧٧٨]

(١٨٧) بَابٌ: إِذَا غَنِمَ الْمُشْرِكُونَ
مَالَ الْمُسْلِمِ ثُمَّ وَجَدَهُ الْمُسْلِمُ،

٣٠٦٧ - وَقَالَ ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا
عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ
رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا قَالَ: ذَهَبَ فَرَسٌ لَهُ
فَأَخَذَهُ الْعَدُوُّ، فَظَهَرَ عَلَيْهِ الْمُسْلِمُونَ
فَرَدَّ عَلَيْهِ فِي زَمَنِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ.
وَأَبَقَ عَبْدٌ لَهُ فَلَحِقَ بِالرُّومِ فَظَهَرَ
عَلَيْهِمُ الْمُسْلِمُونَ فَرَدَّهُ عَلَيْهِ خَالِدُ بْنُ
الْوَلِيدِ بَعْدَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ. [انظر: ٣٠٦٨،

3068. Narrated Nāfi': Once a slave of Ibn 'Umar fled and joined the Byzantines. Khālīd bin Al-Walīd got him back and returned him to 'Abdullāh (bin 'Umar).

Once a horse of Ibn 'Umar also ran away and followed the Byzantines, and he (i.e., Khālīd) got it back and returned it to 'Abdullāh.

3069. Narrated Ibn 'Umar رضي الله عنهما that he was riding a horse on the day the Muslims fought (against the Byzantines), and the commander of the Muslim army was Khālīd bin Al-Walīd who had been appointed by Abū Bakr. The enemy took the horse away, and when the enemy was defeated, Khālīd returned the horse to him.

(188) CHAPTER. Speaking Persian and speaking (Arabic) with an unfamiliar accent.

The Statement of Allāh عز وجل:

"And difference of your languages and colours..." (V.30:22)

And also His Statement:

"And We sent not a Messenger except with the language of his people..." (V.14:4)

3070. Narrated Jābir bin 'Abdullāh رضي الله عنهما: I said, "O Allāh's Messenger! We have slaughtered a young sheep of ours and have ground one Ṣā' of barley. So, I invite you along with some persons." So, the Prophet ﷺ said in a loud voice, "O the people of Al-

٣٠٦٨ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشَّارٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى، عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي نَافِعٌ أَنَّ عَبْدًا لَابْنِ عُمَرَ أَبَقَ فَلَحِقَ بِالرُّومِ، فَظَهَرَ عَلَيْهِ خَالِدُ بْنُ الْوَلِيدِ فَرَدَّهُ عَلَى عَبْدِ اللَّهِ. وَأَنَّ فَرَسًا لَابْنِ عُمَرَ عَارَ فَلَحِقَ بِالرُّومِ، فَظَهَرَ عَلَيْهِ فَرَدُّهُ عَلَى عَبْدِ اللَّهِ. قَالَ أَبُو عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: عَارَ: مُشْتَقٌّ مِنَ الْعَيْرِ وَهُوَ جِمَارٌ وَحَشٍ، أَي هَرَبَ.

[راجع: ٣٠٦٧]

٣٠٦٩ - حَدَّثَنَا أَحْمَدُ بْنُ يُونُسَ: حَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرٌ، عَنْ مُوسَى بْنِ عَقْبَةَ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا أَنَّهُ كَانَ عَلَى فَرَسٍ يَوْمَ لَقِيَّ الْمُسْلِمُونَ، وَأَمِيرُ الْمُسْلِمِينَ يَوْمَئِذٍ خَالِدُ بْنُ الْوَلِيدِ بَعَثَهُ أَبُو بَكْرٍ فَأَخَذَهُ الْعَدُوُّ فَلَمَّا هَزِمَ الْعَدُوُّ رَدَّ خَالِدٌ فَرَسَهُ. [راجع: ٣٠٦٧]

(١٨٨) بَابُ مَنْ تَكَلَّمَ بِالْفَارِسِيَّةِ وَالرَّطَانَةِ،

وَقَوْلِ اللَّهِ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ: ﴿وَأَخْتَلَفْتِ الْأَلْسِنَتَكُمْ وَاللِّسَانَ﴾ [الروم: ٢٢] وَقَالَ: ﴿وَمَا أَرْسَلْنَا مِنْ رَّسُولٍ إِلَّا بِلِسَانِ قَوْمِهِ﴾ [إبراهيم: ٤].

٣٠٧٠ - حَدَّثَنَا عَمْرُو بْنُ عَلِيٍّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَاصِمٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا حَنْظَلَةُ بْنُ أَبِي سُفْيَانَ: أَخْبَرَنَا سَعِيدُ بْنُ مِثْيَانَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ جَابِرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ رَضِيَ