

(standing behind), so I felt embarrassed in front of him.

3154. Narrated Ibn 'Umar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا: In our holy battles, we used to get honey and grapes as war booty which we would eat and would not store.

3155. Narrated Ibn Abi Aufa رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا: We were afflicted with hunger during the besiege of *Khaibar*, and when it was the day of (the battle of) *Khaibar*, we slaughtered the donkeys, and when the pots got boiling (with their meat), Allāh's Messenger ﷺ made an announcement that all the pots should be upset and that nobody should eat anything of the meat of the donkeys. We thought that the Prophet ﷺ prohibited that because the *Khumus* had not been taken out of the booty (i.e., donkeys); other people said, "He prohibited eating them forever." [The ubnarrator added, "I asked Sa'īd bin Jubair who said, 'He (ﷺ) has made the eating of donkeys' meat illegal forever.'"]

قَالَ: كُنَّا مُحَاصِرِينَ قَصْرَ حَيْبَرَ فَرَمَى
إِنْسَانٌ بِجِرَابٍ فِيهِ شَحْمٌ، فَتَزَوَّتْ
لَاخُذَهُ فَالْتَمَتُ فَإِذَا النَّبِيُّ ﷺ
فَاسْتَحْيَيْتُ مِنْهُ. [انظر: ٤٢٢٤، ٥٥٠٨]

٣١٥٤ - حَدَّثَنَا مُسَدَّدٌ: حَدَّثَنَا
حَمَّادُ ابْنُ زَيْدٍ، عَنْ أَيُّوبَ، عَنْ
نَافِعٍ: عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا
قَالَ: كُنَّا نَصِيبُ فِي مَغَازِينَا الْعَسَلَ
وَالْعِنَبَ فَنَأْكُلُهُ وَلَا نَرْفَعُهُ.

٣١٥٥ - حَدَّثَنَا مُوسَى بْنُ
إِسْمَاعِيلَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَاحِدِ: حَدَّثَنَا
الشَّيْبَانِيُّ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ ابْنَ أَبِي أُوْفَى
رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا يَقُولُ: أَصَابَتْنَا
مَجَاعَةٌ لَيْالِي حَيْبَرَ، فَلَمَّا كَانَ يَوْمُ
حَيْبَرَ وَقَعْنَا فِي الْحُمُرِ الْأَهْلِيَّةِ
فَانْتَحَرْنَاهَا، فَلَمَّا غَلَّتِ الْقُدُورُ نَادَى
مُنَادِي رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ: أَكْفِئُوا الْقُدُورَ
فَلَا تَطْعَمُوا مِنْ لُحُومِ الْحُمُرِ شَيْئًا.
قَالَ عَبْدُ اللهِ: فَقُلْنَا: إِنَّمَا نَهَى النَّبِيُّ
ﷺ لِأَنَّهَا لَمْ تُحَمَّسْ، قَالَ: وَقَالَ
آخَرُونَ: حَرَّمَهَا الْبَيْتَةَ. وَسَأَلْتُ سَعِيدَ
بْنَ جُبَيْرٍ فَقَالَ: حَرَّمَهَا الْبَيْتَةَ. [انظر:

[٥٥٢٦، ٤٢٢٤، ٤٢٢٢، ٤٢٢٠]

58 - THE BOOK OF AL-JIZYA AND THE STOPPAGE OF WAR

٥٨ - كتاب الجزية والموادعة

(1) CHAPTER. *Al-Jizya* (i.e., tax taken from all non-Muslims living under the protection of the Islāmic state) taken from the *Dhimmī*, and the stoppage of war for a while with the enemies.

(١) بَابُ الْجِزْيَةِ وَالْمُؤَادَعَةِ مَعَ أَهْلِ الدِّمَةِ وَالْحَرْبِ،

And the Statement of Allāh عَزَّ وَجَلَّ:

“Fight against those who (1) believe not in Allāh (2) nor in the Last Day, (3) nor forbid that which has been forbidden by Allāh and His Messenger (Muhammad ﷺ), (4) and those who acknowledge not the religion of truth (i.e. Islam) among the people of Scripture (Jews and Christians), until they pay the *Jizya* with willing submission, and feel themselves subdued.” (V.9:29)

And what has been said regarding the taking of *Jizya* from the Jews, Christians, Magians and non-Arab infidels.

Narrated Ibn Abī Najīh: I asked Mujāhid, “Why are the Syrians charged four Dinārs as *Jizya* while the Yemenites are charged one Dinār only?” Mujāhid replied, “This (*Jizya*) has been fixed on the basis of the degree of prosperity.”

3156. Narrated ‘Umar (bin Dinār): I was sitting with Jābir bin Zaid and ‘Amr bin ‘Aus; and Bajāla was narrating to them in 70 A.H., the year when Muṣ‘ab bin Az-Zubair was the leader of the pilgrims of Baṣrah. We were sitting at the steps of Zamzam well and Bajāla said, “I was the clerk of Jaz’ bin Mu‘āwiya, Al-Aḥnaf’s paternal uncle. A letter came from ‘Umar bin Al-Khaṭṭāb one year before his death; and it was read:

‘Cancel every marriage contracted among the Magians between relatives of close

وَقَوْلِ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى: ﴿فَقَاتِلُوا الَّذِينَ لَا يُؤْمِنُونَ بِاللَّهِ وَلَا بِالْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ وَلَا يُحَرِّمُونَ﴾ إِلَى قَوْلِهِ: ﴿وَهُمْ صَغُرُونَ﴾ [التوبة: ٢٩] يعني أذلاءً. والمسكنة مصدر المسكين، فلان أسكن من فلان أحوج منه ولم يذهب إلى السكون وما جاء في أخذ الجزية من اليهود والنصارى والمجوس والعجم. وقال ابن عيينة، عن ابن أبي نجيح: قلت لمجاهد: ما شأن أهل الشام عليهم أربعة دنانير، وأهل اليمن عليهم دينار؟ قال: جعل ذلك من قبل السار.

٣١٥٦ - حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ عَمْرًا قَالَ: كُنْتُ جَالِسًا مَعَ جَابِرِ بْنِ زَيْدٍ وَعَمْرُو بْنِ أَوْسٍ فَحَدَّثَهُمَا بِجَالَةَ سَنَةَ سَبْعِينَ - عَامَ حَجِّ مُضْعَبِ بْنِ الرَّبِيعِ بِأَهْلِ الْبَصْرَةِ - عِنْدَ دَرَجِ زَمْزَمَ قَالَ: كُنْتُ كَاتِبًا لِحَزْرٍ بِنِ مُعَاوِيَةَ، عَمَّ الْأَحْنَفِ، فَأَنَا كِتَابُ عَمْرِ بْنِ

kinship (marriages that are regarded illegal in Islām : a relative of this sort being called *Dhū-Mahram*.)⁽¹⁾

‘Umar did not take the *Jizya* from the Magian infidels

3157. Till ‘Abdur-Raḥmān bin ‘Aūf testified that Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ had taken the *Jizya* from the Magians of Hajar .

3158. Narrated ‘Amr bin ‘Aūf Al-Anṣārī, who was an ally of Banī ‘Āmr bin Lu’āi and one of those who had taken part in (the *Ghazwa* of) Badr : Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ sent Abū ‘Ubaida bin Al-Jarrāḥ to Baḥrain to collect the *Jizya*. Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ had established peace with the people of Baḥrain and appointed Al-‘Alā’ bin Al-Ḥaḍramī as their governor. When Abū ‘Ubaida came from Baḥrain with the money, the *Anṣār* heard of Abū Ubaida’s arrival which coincided with the time of the morning *Ṣalāt* (prayer) with the Prophet ﷺ. When Allāh’s Messenger led them in the morning prayer (*Ṣalāt-al-Fajr*) and finished, the *Anṣār* approached him, and he looked at them and smiled on seeing them and said, “I feel that you have heard that Abū ‘Ubaida has brought something?” They said, “Yes, O Allāh’s Messenger!” He said, “Rejoice and hope for what will please you! By Allāh, I am not afraid of your poverty but I am afraid that you will lead a life of luxury as past nations did, whereupon you will compete with each other for it, as they competed for it, and it will destroy you as it destroyed them.”

الْحَطَّابِ قَبْلَ مَوْتِهِ بِسَنَةٍ: فَرَّقُوا بَيْنَ كُلِّ ذِي مَحْرَمٍ مِنَ الْمَجُوسِ، وَلَمْ يَكُنْ عُمَرُ أَخَذَ الْجِزْيَةَ مِنَ الْمَجُوسِ .

٣١٥٧ - حَتَّى شَهِدَ عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ عَوْفٍ: أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَخَذَهَا مِنْ مَجُوسِ هَجَرَ.

٣١٥٨ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْيَمَانِ: أَخْبَرَنَا شُعَيْبٌ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي عُرْوَةُ ابْنُ الزُّبَيْرِ، عَنِ الْمُسَوَّرِ بْنِ مَخْرَمَةَ أَنَّهُ أَخْبَرَهُ أَنَّ عَمْرَو بْنَ عَوْفِ الْأَنْصَارِيِّ وَهُوَ حَلِيفٌ لِبَنِي عَامِرِ بْنِ لُؤَيٍّ، وَكَانَ شَهِدَ بَدْرًا أَخْبَرَهُ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ بَعَثَ أَبَا عُبَيْدَةَ بْنَ الْجَرَّاحِ إِلَى الْبَحْرَيْنِ يَأْتِي بِجَزْيَتِهَا. وَكَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ هُوَ صَالِحَ أَهْلِ الْبَحْرَيْنِ وَأَمَرَ عَلَيْهِمُ الْعَلَاءَ بْنَ الْحَضْرَمِيِّ فَقَدِمَ أَبُو عُبَيْدَةَ بِمَالٍ مِنَ الْبَحْرَيْنِ فَسَمِعَتِ الْأَنْصَارُ بِقُدُومِ أَبِي عُبَيْدَةَ فَوَافَقَتْ صَلَاةَ الصُّبْحِ مَعَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فَلَمَّا صَلَّى بِهِمُ الْفَجْرَ انْصَرَفَ فَتَعَرَّضُوا لَهُ فَتَبَسَّمَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ حِينَ رَأَاهُمْ وَقَالَ: «أَطَّلَعْتُكُمْ قَدْ سَمِعْتُمْ أَنَّ أَبَا عُبَيْدَةَ قَدْ جَاءَ بِشَيْءٍ؟» قَالُوا: أَجَلُ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، قَالَ: «فَأَبْشِرُوا وَأَمَلُوا مَا يَسُرُّكُمْ. فَوَاللَّهِ لَا الْفَقْرَ أَحْسَى عَلَيْكُمْ

(1) (H. 3156) ‘Umar رضي الله عنه did not want to force the Magians to give up their tradition, but to prevent them from practising publicly what was prohibited in Islām.

ولَكِنْ أَخْشَى عَلَيْكُمْ أَنْ تُبْسَطَ عَلَيْكُمْ
الدُّنْيَا كَمَا بُسِطَتْ عَلَى مَنْ كَانَ قَبْلَكُمْ
فَتَنَافَسُوهَا كَمَا تَنَافَسُوهَا وَتُهْلِكُكُمْ
كَمَا أَهْلَكَتَهُمْ» .

3159. Narrated Jubair bin Haiyya : ‘Umar sent the Muslims to the great countries to fight *Al-Mushrikūn* [polytheists, pagans, idolaters, and disbelievers in the Oneness of Allāh and in His Messenger Muhammad (ﷺ)]. When Al-Hurmuzān embraced Islām, ‘Umar said to him, “I would like to consult you regarding these countries which I intend to invade.” Al-Hurmuzān said, “Yes, the example of these countries and their inhabitants who are the enemies of the Muslims, is like a bird with a head, two wings and two legs; if one of its wings got broken, it would get up over its two legs with one wing and the head, and if the other wing got broken, it would get up with two legs and a head, but if its head got destroyed, then the two legs, two wings and the head would become useless. The head stands for *Khosrau*, and one wing stands for Caesar and the other wing stands for Fāris. So, order the Muslims to go towards *Khosrau*.” So, ‘Umar sent us (to *Khosrau*) appointing An-Nu‘mān bin Muqarrin as our commander. When we reached the land of the enemy, the representative of *Khosrau* came out with forty thousand warriors, and an interpreter got up saying, “Let one of you talk to me!” Al-Mughīra replied, “Ask whatever you wish.” The other asked, “Who are you?” Al-Mughīra replied, “We are some people from the Arabs; we led a hard, miserable, disastrous life; we used to suck the hides and the date-stones from hunger; we used to wear clothes made up of fur of camels and hair of goats, and used to worship trees and

٣١٥٩ - حَدَّثَنَا الْمُضَلُّ بْنُ
يَعْقُوبَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ جَعْفَرِ
الرَّقْفِيِّ: حَدَّثَنَا الْمُعْتَمِرُ بْنُ سُلَيْمَانَ:
حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدُ بْنُ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ التَّمِيمِيُّ:
حَدَّثَنَا بَكْرُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ الْمُزَنِيُّ وَزِيَادُ
بْنُ جُبَيْرٍ عَنْ جُبَيْرِ بْنِ حَيَّةَ، قَالَ:
بَعَثَ عُمَرُ النَّاسَ فِي أَفْنَاءِ الْأَمْصَارِ
يُقَاتِلُونَ الْمُشْرِكِينَ، فَأَسْلَمَ الْهَرْمُزَانُ
فَقَالَ: إِنِّي مُسْتَشِيرُكَ فِي مَغَارِي
هَذِهِ. قَالَ: نَعَمْ، مِثْلُهَا وَمِثْلُ مَنْ
فِيهَا مِنَ النَّاسِ مِنْ عَدُوِّ الْمُسْلِمِينَ
مِثْلُ طَائِرٍ لَهُ رَأْسٌ وَلَهُ جَنَاحَانِ وَلَهُ
رِجْلَانِ، فَإِنْ كَسِرَ أَحَدُ الْجَنَاحَيْنِ
نَهَضَتِ الرَّجْلَانِ بِجَنَاحِ وَالرَّأْسُ فَإِنْ
كَسِرَ الْجَنَاحَ الْآخَرَ نَهَضَتِ الرَّجْلَانِ
وَالرَّأْسُ. وَإِنْ شُدِخَ الرَّأْسُ ذَهَبَتْ
الرَّجْلَانِ وَالْجَنَاحَانِ وَالرَّأْسُ.
فَالرَّأْسُ كِسْرَى وَالْجَنَاحُ فَيْصَرُ
وَالْجَنَاحُ الْآخَرُ فَارِسُ، فَمَرِ
الْمُسْلِمِينَ فَلْيَتَفَرُّوا إِلَى كِسْرَى. وَقَالَ
بَكْرُ وَزِيَادُ جَمِيعاً: عَنْ جُبَيْرِ بْنِ
حَيَّةَ، فَدَبَبْنَا عُمَرَ وَاسْتَعْمَلَ عَلَيْنَا
التُّعْمَانَ بْنَ مُقَرِّنٍ، حَتَّى إِذَا كُنَّا
بِأَرْضِ الْعَدُوِّ، خَرَجَ عَلَيْنَا عَامِلٌ

stones. While we were in this state, the Lord of the heavens and of the earths, be elevated His Remembrance and be Majestic His Highness, sent to us from among ourselves a Prophet whose father and mother are known to us. Our Prophet ﷺ, the Messenger of our Lord, has ordered us to fight you till you worship Allāh Alone or give *Jizya* (i.e., tribute); and our Prophet ﷺ has informed us that our Lord says :

‘Whoever amongst us is killed (i.e., martyred), shall go to Paradise to lead such a luxurious life as he has never seen, and whoever amongst us remains alive, shall become your master.’

كَسْرَى فِي أَرْبَعِينَ أَلْفًا، فَقَامَ تُرْجَمَانُ
فَقَالَ: لِيُكَلِّمَنِي رَجُلٌ مِنْكُمْ، فَقَالَ
الْمُغِيرَةُ: سَلْ عَمَّا شِئْتَ، قَالَ: مَا
أَنْتُمْ؟ قَالَ: نَحْنُ أَنْاسٌ مِنَ الْعَرَبِ
كُنَّا فِي شِقَاءٍ شَدِيدٍ وَبَلَاءٍ شَدِيدٍ نَمُصُّ
الْجِلْدَ وَالنَّوَى مِنَ الْجُوعِ، وَنَلْبَسُ
الْوَبَرَ وَالشَّعْرَ، وَنَعْبُدُ الشَّجَرَ
وَالْحَجَرَ. فَبَيْنَا نَحْنُ كَذَلِكَ إِذْ بَعَثَ
رَبُّ السَّمَوَاتِ وَرَبُّ الْأَرْضِينَ،
تَعَالَى ذِكْرُهُ، وَجَلَّتْ عَظَمَتُهُ، إِلَيْنَا نَبِيًّا
مِنْ أَنْفُسِنَا نَعْرِفُ أَبَاهُ وَأُمَّهُ. فَأَمَرَنَا
نَبِيُّنَا رَسُولُ رَبِّنَا ﷺ أَنْ نُقَاتِلَكُمْ حَتَّى
تَعْبُدُوا اللَّهَ وَحْدَهُ أَوْ تُؤَدُّوا الْجِزْيَةَ.
وَأَخْبَرَنَا نَبِيُّنَا ﷺ عَنْ رَسُولِهِ رَبِّنَا أَنَّهُ
مَنْ قُتِلَ مِنَّا صَارَ إِلَى الْجَنَّةِ فِي نَعِيمٍ
لَمْ يَرَ مِثْلَهَا قَطُّ، وَمَنْ بَقِيَ مِنَّا مَلِكًا
رِقَابَكُمْ. [انظر: ٧٥٣٠]

3160. (Al-Mughīra, then blamed An-Nu‘mān for delaying the attack⁽¹⁾ and) An-Nu‘mān said to Al-Mughīra, “If you had participated in a similar battle, in the company of Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ he would not have blamed you for waiting, nor would he have disgraced you. But I accompanied Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ in many battles and it was his custom that if he did not fight early by daytime, he would wait till the wind had started blowing and the time for the *Ṣalāt* (prayer) was due (i.e., after midday).”

(2) CHAPTER. If the *Imām* concludes a truce with the king of a country, will peace be

٣١٦٠ - فَقَالَ التُّعْمَانُ: رُبَّمَا
أَشْهَدَكَ اللَّهُ مِثْلَهَا مَعَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فَلَمْ
يَنْدَمْكَ وَلَمْ يُخْزِكَ، وَلَكِنِّي شَهِدْتُ
الْقِتَالَ مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ. كَانَ إِذَا لَمْ
يُقَاتِلْ فِي أَوَّلِ النَّهَارِ انْتَهَرَ حَتَّى تَهَبَّ
الْأَرْوَاحُ وَتَحْضُرَ الصَّلَوَاتُ.

(٢) بَابٌ: إِذَا وَادَعَ الْإِمَامُ مَلِكًا

(1) (H. 3159) Al-Mughīra wanted the Muslims to attack the enemy after their talk to the interpreter immediately while An-Nu‘mān delayed it till the afternoon.

observed in regard to all the people of that country?

3161. Narrated Abū Ḥumaid As-Sā'idi رضي الله عنه: We accompanied the Prophet ﷺ in the *Ghazwa* of Tabūk and the king of 'Aila presented a white mule and a cloak as a gift to the Prophet ﷺ. And the Prophet ﷺ wrote to him a peace treaty allowing him to keep authority over his country.

(3) CHAPTER. The advice to take care of non-Muslims who have a covenant of Allāh's Messenger ﷺ.

3162. Narrated Juwairiya bin Qudāma At-Tamīmī: We said to 'Umar bin Al-Khattāb, "O Chief of the believers! Advise us." He said, "I advise you to fulfil Allāh's *Dhīmma* (financial obligation) (made with the *Dhīmī*) as it is the *Dhīmma* of your Prophet ﷺ and the source of the livelihood of your dependents (i.e., the taxes from the *Dhīmī*)."

(4) CHAPTER. What grants the Prophet ﷺ gave from the land of Baḥrain, and what he promised to give (some people) from the Baḥrain money resources and from *Al-Jizya*. And to whom should the *Fai* (i.e., booty gained without fight) and the *Jizya* be distributed?

3163. Narrated Yaḥyā bin Sa'id: Once, the Prophet ﷺ called the *Anṣār* in order to grant them part of the land of Baḥrain. On that they said, "No! By Allāh, we will not accept it unless you grant a similar thing to

الْقَرَبَةِ، هَلْ يَكُونُ ذَلِكَ لِبِقَاتِهِمْ؟

٣١٦١ - حَدَّثَنَا سَهْلُ بْنُ بَكَّارٍ: حَدَّثَنَا وَهَيْبٌ، عَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ يَحْيَى، عَنْ عَبَّاسِ السَّاعِدِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِي حُمَيْدٍ السَّاعِدِيِّ قَالَ: غَزَوْنَا مَعَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ تَبُوكَ، وَأَهْدَى مَلِكٌ أَيْلَةَ لِلنَّبِيِّ بَغْلَةً بَيْضَاءَ، وَكَسَاهُ بُرْدًا، وَكَتَبَ لَهُ يَبْخَرُهُمْ. [راجع: ١٤٨١]

(٣) بَابُ الْوَصَاةِ بِأَهْلِ ذِمَّةِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ.

وَالذِّمَّةُ: الْعَهْدُ. وَالْإِلَّ: الْقَرَابَةُ.
٣١٦٢ - حَدَّثَنَا آدَمُ بْنُ أَبِي إِيَاسٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو جَمْرَةَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ جُوَيْرِيَةَ بِنَ قُدَامَةَ التَّمِيمِيَّ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ عُمَرَ بْنَ الْخَطَّابِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ، قُلْنَا: أَوْصِنَا يَا أَمِيرَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ، قَالَ: أَوْصِيكُمْ بِذِمَّةِ اللَّهِ فَإِنَّهُ ذِمَّةُ نَبِيِّكُمْ وَرِزْقُ عِيَالِكُمْ. [راجع: ١٣٩٢]

(٤) بَابُ مَا أَقْطَعَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ مِنَ الْبَحْرَيْنِ، وَمَا وَعَدَ مِنْ مَالِ الْبَحْرَيْنِ وَالْجِزْيَةَ وَلِمَنْ يُقَسَّمُ الْفَيْءُ وَالْجِزْيَةُ؟

٣١٦٣ - حَدَّثَنَا أَحْمَدُ بْنُ يُونُسَ: حَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرٌ، عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ سَعِيدٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَنَسًا قَالَ: دَعَا النَّبِيُّ

our Quraishī brothers as well.” He said, “That will be their’s if Allāh wills.” But when the *Anṣār* persisted in their request, he said, “After me you will see others given preference over you in this respect (in which case) you should be patient till you meet me at *Al-Hauḍ* (of *Al-Kauthar*).”

3164. Narrated Jābir bin ‘Abdullāh رضي الله عنه: Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ once said to me, “If the revenue of Baḥrain came, I would give you this much and this much and this much.” When Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ died, and the revenue of Baḥrain came, Abū Bakr announced, “Let whoever was promised something by Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ come to me.” So, I went to Abū Bakr and said, “Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ said to me, ‘If the revenue of Baḥrain came, I would give you this much and this much and this much.’” On that Abū Bakr said to me, “Scoop (money) with both your hands.” I scooped money with both my hands and Abū Bakr asked me to count it. I counted it and it was five hundred (gold pieces). The total amount he gave me was one thousand and five hundred (gold pieces).

3165. Narrated Anas رضي الله عنه: Money from Baḥrain was brought to the Prophet ﷺ. He said, “Spread it in the mosque.” It was the biggest amount that had ever been brought to Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ. In the meantime Al-‘Abbās came to him and said,

الأنصار ليكتب لهم بالبحرين، فقالوا: لا والله حتى نكتب لإخواننا من قريش بمثلها. فقال: «ذاك لهم ما شاء الله على ذلك» يقولون له. قال: «فإنكم سترون بعدي أثره فاصبروا حتى تلقوني على الحوض». [راجع: ٢٣٧٦]

٣١٦٤ - حدثنا علي بن عبد الله: حدثنا إسماعيل بن إبراهيم قال: أخبرني رُوح ابن القاسم، عن محمد بن المنكدر، عن جابر بن عبد الله رضي الله عنهما قال: كان رسول الله ﷺ قال لي: «لَوْ قَدْ جَاءَنَا مَالُ الْبَحْرَيْنِ قَدْ أَعْطَيْتِكَ هَكَذَا وَهَكَذَا وَهَكَذَا». فَلَمَّا قُبِضَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ، وجاء مَالُ الْبَحْرَيْنِ، فَقَالَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ: مَنْ كَانَتْ لَهُ عِنْدَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ عِدَّةٌ فَلْيَأْتِنِي. فَأَتَيْتُهُ فَقُلْتُ: إِنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَدْ كَانَ قَالَ لِي: «لَوْ قَدْ جَاءَنَا مَالُ الْبَحْرَيْنِ لَأَعْطَيْتِكَ هَكَذَا وَهَكَذَا وَهَكَذَا». فَقَالَ لِي: اخْتِهُ، فَحَنَوْتُ حَتِيَّةً، فَقَالَ لِي: عُدَّهَا، فَعَدَدْتُهَا فِإِذَا هِيَ خَمْسُمِائَةٍ فَأَعْطَانِي أَلْفًا وَخَمْسُمِائَةٍ. [راجع: ٢٢٩٦]

٣١٦٥ - وقال إبراهيم بن بطهمان: عن عبد العزيز بن صهيب عن أنس: أتى النبي ﷺ بمال من البحرين فقال: «انثروه في

“O Allāh’s Messenger! Give me, for I gave the ransom of myself and ‘Aqil.” The Prophet ﷺ said (to him), “Take.” He scooped money with both hands and poured it in his garment and tried to lift it, but he could not and appealed to the Prophet ﷺ, “Will you order someone to help me in lifting it?” The Prophet ﷺ said, “No.” Then Al-‘Abbās said, “Then will you yourself help me carry it?” The Prophet ﷺ said, “No.” Then Al-‘Abbās threw away some of the money, but even then he was not able to lift it, and so he again requested the Prophet ﷺ, “Will you order someone to help me carry it?” The Prophet ﷺ said, “No.” Then Al-‘Abbās said, “Then will you yourself help me carry it?” The Prophet ﷺ said, “No.” So, Al-‘Abbās threw away some more money and lifted it on his shoulder and went away. The Prophet ﷺ kept on looking at him with astonishment at his greediness till he went out of our sight. Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ did not get up from there till not a single Dirham remained from that money.

(5) CHAPTER. The sin of one who kills an innocent person having a treaty with the Muslims.

3166. Narrated ‘Abdullāh bin ‘Amr رضي الله عنه: The Prophet ﷺ said, “Whoever killed a person having a treaty with the Muslims, shall not smell the smell of Paradise though its smell is smelled from a distance of forty years.”

(6) CHAPTER. The expelling of the Jews from the Arabian Peninsula.

Narrated ‘Umar that the Prophet ﷺ said (to the Jews), “We shall keep you here as

المَسْجِدِ». فَكَانَ أَكْثَرَ مَا لِي أَنِّي بِهِ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ إِذْ جَاءَهُ الْعَبَّاسُ فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، أَعْطَيْتَنِي فَاذَيْتَ نَفْسِي وَفَاذَيْتَ عَقِيلًا فَقَالَ: «خُذْ»، فَحَثَا فِي نَوْبِهِ، ثُمَّ ذَهَبَ يُقَالُهُ فَلَمْ يَسْتَطِعْ، فَقَالَ: أَوْمِرُ بَعْضَهُمْ يَرْفَعُهُ إِلَيَّ. قَالَ: «لَا»، قَالَ: فَارْفَعُهُ أَنْتَ عَلَيَّ، قَالَ: «لَا»، فَتَرَّرَ مِنْهُ ثُمَّ ذَهَبَ يُقَالُهُ فَلَمْ يَرْفَعُهُ فَقَالَ: فَمُرْ بَعْضَهُمْ يَرْفَعُهُ عَلَيَّ، قَالَ: «لَا»، قَالَ: فَارْفَعُهُ أَنْتَ عَلَيَّ، قَالَ: «لَا»، فَتَرَّرَ مِنْهُ ثُمَّ اخْتَمَلَهُ عَلَى كَاهِلِهِ ثُمَّ انْطَلَقَ فَمَا زَالَ يُتْبِعُهُ بَصْرَهُ حَتَّى خَفِيَ عَلَيْنَا عَجَبًا مِنْ حِرْصِهِ. فَمَا قَامَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَتَمَّ مِنْهَا ذَرْوَهُمْ. [راجع: ٤٢١]

(٥) بَابُ إِنْ مِنْ قَتَلَ مُعَاهِدًا بِغَيْرِ جُرْمٍ

٣١٦٦ - حَدَّثَنَا قَيْسُ بْنُ حَفْصٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَاحِدِ: حَدَّثَنَا الْحَسَنُ بْنُ عَلِيٍّ: حَدَّثَنَا مُجَاهِدٌ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَمْرٍو رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «مَنْ قَتَلَ مُعَاهِدًا لَمْ يَرِحْ رَائِحَةَ الْجَنَّةِ، وَإِنَّ رِيحَهَا يُوجَدُ مِنْ مَسِيرَةِ أَرْبَعِينَ عَامًا». [انظر: ٦٩١٤]

(٦) بَابُ إِخْرَاجِ الْيَهُودِ مِنْ جَزِيرَةِ الْعَرَبِ،

وقال عمر عن النبي ﷺ: «أفركم

long as Allāh keeps you here.”

3167. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: While we were in the mosque, the Prophet ﷺ came out and said, “Let us go to the Jews.” We went out till we reached Bait-ul-Midrās. He said to them, “If you embrace Islām, you will be safe. You should know that the earth belongs to Allāh and His Messenger, and I want to expel you from this land. So, if anyone amongst you owns some property, he is permitted to sell it, otherwise you should know that the earth belongs to Allāh and His Messenger.”

3168. Narrated Sa’id bin Jubair that he heard Ibn ‘Abbās رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا saying, “Thursday! And (you know not) what Thursday is?” After that Ibn ‘Abbās wept till the stones on the ground were soaked with his tears. On that I asked Ibn ‘Abbās, “What is (about) Thursday?” He said, “When the condition (i.e., health) of Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ deteriorated, he said, ‘Bring me a bone of scapula, so that I may write something for you after which you will never go astray.’ The people differed in their opinions, although it was improper to differ in front of a Prophet. They said, ‘What is wrong with him? Do you think he is delirious?’⁽¹⁾ Ask him (to understand).’ The Prophet ﷺ replied, ‘Leave me as I am in a better state than what you are asking me to do.’⁽²⁾ Then the

ما أَقْرَكُمُ اللهُ».

٣١٦٧ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ يُوسُفَ: حَدَّثَنَا اللَّيْثُ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي سَعِيدُ الْمَقْبُرِيُّ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: بَيْنَمَا نَحْنُ فِي الْمَسْجِدِ، خَرَجَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ فَقَالَ: «انْطَلِقُوا إِلَى يَهُودَ»، فَخَرَجْنَا حَتَّى جِئْنَا بَيْتَ الْمِدْرَاسِ، فَقَالَ: «أَسْلِمُوا تَسْلَمُوا، وَاعْلَمُوا أَنَّ الْأَرْضَ لِلَّهِ وَرَسُولِهِ، وَإِنِّي أُرِيدُ أَنْ أُجْلِبِكُمْ مِنْ هَذِهِ الْأَرْضِ، فَمَنْ يَجِدُ مِنْكُمْ بِمَالِهِ شَيْئًا فَلْيَبِعْهُ، وَإِلَّا فاعْلَمُوا أَنَّ الْأَرْضَ لِلَّهِ وَرَسُولِهِ». [انظر: ٦٩٤٤، ٧٣٤٨]

٣١٦٨ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدٌ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ، عَنْ سُلَيْمَانَ بْنِ أَبِي مَسْلَمِ الْأَحْوَلِ: سَمِعَ سَعِيدَ بْنَ جُبَيْرٍ: سَمِعَ ابْنَ عَبَّاسٍ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا يَقُولُ: يَوْمَ الْحَمِيسِ وَمَا يَوْمَ الْحَمِيسِ؟ ثُمَّ بَكَى حَتَّى بَلَ دَمْعُهُ الْحَصَى، قُلْتُ: يَا ابْنَ عَبَّاسٍ، مَا يَوْمَ الْحَمِيسِ؟ قَالَ: اسْتَدَّ بِرَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ وَجْهَهُ، فَقَالَ: «اِثْنُونِي بِكِتَابٍ أَكْتُبُ لَكُمْ كِتَابًا لَا تَنْصَلُوا بَعْدَهُ أَبَدًا». فَتَنَازَعُوا وَلَا يَبْغِي عِنْدَ نَبِيِّ تَنَازَعٌ، فَقَالُوا: مَا لَهُ أَهْجَرَ؟ اسْتَفْهَمُوهُ، فَقَالَ: «دَرُونِي

(1) (H. 3168) The speakers here disapproved of the opinion of other people who suggested that the Prophet ﷺ should not be asked to write as he was seriously ill.

(2) (H. 3168) This means: I am busy preparing myself to meet my Lord, and that is better than the worldly affairs you are asking me to talk to you about.

Prophet ﷺ ordered them to do three things saying, "Turn out all *Al-Mushrikūn* from the Arabian Peninsula, show respect to all foreign delegates by giving them gifts as I used to do." The subnarrator added, "The third order was something beneficial which either Ibn 'Abbās did not mention or he mentioned but I forgot."⁽¹⁾

فَالَّذِي أَنَا فِيهِ خَيْرٌ مِمَّا تَدْعُونِي إِلَيْهِ». فَأَمَرَهُمْ بِثَلَاثٍ، قَالَ: «أَخْرِجُوا الْمُشْرِكِينَ مِنْ جَزِيرَةِ الْعَرَبِ، وَأَجِيزُوا الْوَفْدَ بِنَحْوِ مَا كُنْتُ أُجِيزُهُمْ»، وَالثَّلَاثَةُ إِمَّا أَنْ سَكَتَ عَنْهَا، وَإِمَّا أَنْ قَالَهَا فَتَسَبَّحْتُهَا. قَالَ سُفْيَانٌ: هَذَا مِنْ قَوْلِ سُلَيْمَانَ.

[راجع: ١١٤]

(7) CHAPTER. If *Al-Mushrikūn* (polytheists, pagans, idolaters, and disbelievers in the Oneness of Allāh and in His Messenger Muḥammad ﷺ) prove treacherous to the Muslims, may they be forgiven?

(٧) بَابُ إِذَا غَدَرَ الْمُشْرِكُونَ بِالْمُسْلِمِينَ، هَلْ يُعْفَى عَنْهُمْ؟

3169. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: When Khaibar was conquered, a roasted poisoned sheep was presented to the Prophet ﷺ as a gift (by the Jews). The Prophet ﷺ ordered, "Let all the Jews who have been here, be assembled before me." The Jews were collected and the Prophet ﷺ said (to them), "I am going to ask you a question. Will you tell the truth?" They said, "Yes." The Prophet ﷺ asked, "Who is your father?" They replied, "So-and-so." He said, "You have told a lie; your father is so-and-so." They said, "You are right." He said, "Will you now tell me the truth, if I ask you about something?" They replied, "Yes, O Abūl-Qāsim; and if we should tell a lie, you can know our lie as you have done regarding our father." On that he asked, "Who are the

٣١٦٩ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ يُوسُفَ: حَدَّثَنَا اللَّيْثُ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي سَعِيدٌ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: لَمَّا فُتِحَتْ خَيْبَرُ أُهْدِيَتْ لِلنَّبِيِّ ﷺ شَاةٌ فِيهَا سُمٌّ فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «اجْمَعُوا لِي مَنْ كَانَ هَاهُنَا مِنْ يَهُودٍ»، فَجُمِعُوا لَهُ فَقَالَ لَهُمْ: «إِنِّي سَأَلْتُكُمْ عَنْ شَيْءٍ، فَهَلْ أَنْتُمْ صَادِقِي عَنْهُ؟» فَقَالُوا: نَعَمْ، قَالَ لَهُمُ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «مَنْ أَبُوكُمْ؟» قَالُوا: فُلَانٌ، فَقَالَ: «كَذَبْتُمْ بَلْ أَبُوكُمْ فُلَانٌ»، قَالُوا: صَدَقْتَ، قَالَ: «فَهَلْ أَنْتُمْ

(1) (H. 3168) This third order not mentioned here is explained by *Fath Al-Bārī* as to be one of the following three things: (A) To act on the orders of the Qur'an, (B) To equip the army-unit under the command of Usāma رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ, (C) To not to take the Prophet's grave as a place of worship, and (D) To offer the *Ṣalāt* (prayers) perfectly and regularly (*Iqāmat-aṣ-Ṣalāt*) and to be good to your slaves (what your right hand possesses). [*Fath Al-Bārī*].