

with arms for the battle.”

## (12) CHAPTER.

3996. Narrated Anas رضي الله عنه: Abū Zaid died and did not leave any offspring, and he was one of the (warriors of the battle of) Badr.

3997. Narrated Ibn Khabbāb: Abū Sa‘īd bin Mālik Al-Khudrī رضي الله عنه returned from a journey and his family offered him some meat of sacrifices offered at ‘*Eid-al-Adhā*. On that he said, “I will not eat it before asking (whether it is allowed).” He went to his maternal brother, Qatāda bin An-Nu‘mān, who was one of the warriors of the battle of Badr, and asked him about it. Qatāda said, “After your departure, an order was issued by the Prophet ﷺ cancelling the prohibition of eating the meat of sacrifices after three days.”

3998. Narrated ‘Urwa: Az-Zubair said, “I met ‘Ubaida bin Sa‘īd bin Al-‘Āṣ on the day (of the battle) of Badr and he was covered with armour; so much that only his eyes were visible. He was surnamed *Abū Dhāt-al-Karish*. He said (proudly), ‘I am *Abū Dhāt-al-Karish*.’ I attacked him with the spear and pierced his eye and he died. I put my foot

رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا: أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قَالَ  
يَوْمَ بَدْرٍ: «هَذَا جِبْرِيلُ آخِذٌ بِرَأْسِ  
فَرَسِهِ عَلَيْهِ أَدَاةُ الْحَرْبِ». [انظر:

[٤٠٤١

## (١٢) بَابٌ:

٣٩٩٦ - حَدَّثَنِي خَلِيفَةُ: حَدَّثَنَا  
مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ الْأَنْصَارِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا  
سَعِيدٌ، عَنْ قَتَادَةَ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ رَضِيَ  
اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: مَاتَ أَبُو زَيْدٍ وَلَمْ يَتْرُكْ  
عَقِيبًا وَكَانَ بَدْرِيًّا. [راجع: ٣٨١٠]

٣٩٩٧ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ  
يُوسُفَ: حَدَّثَنَا اللَّيْثُ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي  
يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ، عَنِ الْقَاسِمِ بْنِ  
مُحَمَّدٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ خَبَّابٍ: أَنَّ أَبَا سَعِيدٍ  
بْنَ مَالِكِ الْخُدْرِيِّ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَدِمَ  
مِنْ سَفَرٍ فَقَدَّمَ إِلَيْهِ أَهْلُهُ لَحْمًا مِنْ  
لُحُومِ الْأَضْحَى، فَقَالَ: مَا أَنَا بِأَكِلِهِ  
حَتَّى أَسْأَلَ. فَاذْطَلَقَ إِلَى أَخِيهِ لِأُمِّهِ،  
وَكَانَ بَدْرِيًّا، قَتَادَةُ بْنُ النُّعْمَانِ، فَسَأَلَهُ  
فَقَالَ: إِنَّهُ حَدَّثَ بَعْدَكَ أَمْرٌ، نَقَضَ  
لِمَا كَانُوا يُنْهَوْنَ عَنْهُ مِنْ أَكْلِ لُحُومِ  
الْأَضْحَى بَعْدَ ثَلَاثَةِ أَيَّامٍ.

[انظر: ٥٥٦٨]

٣٩٩٨ - حَدَّثَنِي عُبَيْدُ بْنُ  
إِسْمَاعِيلَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ، عَنْ  
هِشَامِ بْنِ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ قَالَ: قَالَ  
الرَّزِيُّ: لَقِيتُ يَوْمَ بَدْرٍ عُبَيْدَةَ بْنَ سَعِيدٍ  
بْنَ الْعَاصِ وَهُوَ مُدَجَّجٌ لَا يُرَى مِنْهُ

over his body to pull (that spear) out, but even then I had to use great force to take it out as its both ends were bent." 'Urwa said, "Later on, Allāh's Messenger ﷺ asked Az-Zubair for that spear and he gave it to him. When Allāh's Messenger ﷺ died, Az-Zubair took it back. After that Abū Bakr demanded it and he gave it to him; and when Abū Bakr died, Az-Zubair took it back. 'Umar then demanded it from him and he gave it to him. When 'Umar died, Az-Zubair took it back, and then 'Uthmān demanded it from him and he gave it to him. When 'Uthmān was martyred, that spear remained with 'Alī's offspring. Then 'Abdullāh bin Az-Zubair demanded it back, and it remained with him till he was martyred.

إِلَّا عَيْنَاهُ وَهُوَ يُكْنَى أَبُو ذَاتِ  
الْكَرْبِشِ، فَقَالَ: أَنَا أَبُو ذَاتِ  
الْكَرْبِشِ، فَحَمَلْتُ عَلَيْهِ بِالْعِزَّةِ فَطَعْتُهُ  
فِي عَيْنِهِ فَمَاتَ. قَالَ هِشَامٌ: فَأُخْبِرْتُ  
أَنَّ الزُّبَيْرَ قَالَ: لَقَدْ وَضَعْتُ رِجْلِي  
عَلَيْهِ ثُمَّ تَمَطَّأْتُ فَكَانَ الْجَهْدُ أَنْ  
نَزَعْتُهَا وَقَدْ انْتَنَى طَرَفَاهَا، قَالَ  
عُرْوَةُ: فَسَأَلَهُ إِيَّاهَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ  
فَأَعْطَاهُ إِيَّاهَا. فَلَمَّا قُبِضَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ  
ﷺ أَخَذَهَا، ثُمَّ طَلَبَهَا أَبُو بَكْرٍ  
فَأَعْطَاهُ إِيَّاهَا، فَلَمَّا قُبِضَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ  
سَأَلَهَا إِيَّاهُ عُمَرُ فَأَعْطَاهُ إِيَّاهَا، فَلَمَّا  
قُبِضَ عُمَرُ أَخَذَهَا ثُمَّ طَلَبَهَا عُثْمَانُ  
مِنْهُ فَأَعْطَاهُ إِيَّاهَا، فَلَمَّا قُتِلَ عُثْمَانُ  
وَقَعَتْ عِنْدَ آلِ عَلِيٍّ. فَطَلَبَهَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ  
بْنُ الزُّبَيْرِ فَكَانَتْ عِنْدَهُ حَتَّى قُتِلَ.

3999. Narrated 'Ubāda bin Aṣ-Ṣāmit who was one of the warriors of the battle of Badr: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "Give me the *Bai'a* (pledge)."

٣٩٩٩ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْيَمَانِ:  
أَخْبَرَنَا شُعَيْبٌ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ قَالَ:  
أَخْبَرَنِي أَبُو إِدْرِيسَ عَائِدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عَبْدِ  
اللَّهِ: أَنَّ عُبَادَةَ ابْنَ الصَّامِتِ، وَكَانَ  
شَهِدَ بَدْرًا، أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ:  
«بَايِعُونِي». [راجع: ١٨]

4000. Narrated 'Āishah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا, the wife of the Prophet ﷺ: Abū Hudhaifa, one of those who fought the battle of Badr with Allāh's Messenger ﷺ, adopted Sālim as his son and married his niece, Hind bint Al-Walīd bin 'Utba to him. Sālim was a freed slave of an *Anṣārī* woman. Allāh's Messenger ﷺ also adopted Zaid as his son. In the Pre-Islāmic Period of Ignorance the custom was

٤٠٠٠ - حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ بُكَيْرٍ:  
حَدَّثَنَا اللَّيْثُ، عَنْ عُقَيْلٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ  
شِهَابٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي عُرْوَةُ بْنُ الزُّبَيْرِ، عَنْ  
عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا زَوْجِ النَّبِيِّ  
ﷺ: أَنَّ أَبَا حُدَيْفَةَ وَكَانَ مِمَّنْ شَهِدَ  
بَدْرًا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ تَبَّى سَالِمًا

that, if one adopted a son, the people would call him by the name of the adopted father whom he would inherit as well, till Allāh تعالى revealed: "Call them (adopted sons) by (the names of) their fathers..." (V.33:5)

**4001.** Narrated Ar-Rubai' bint Mu'awwidh: The Prophet ﷺ came to me after on the morning of consummating my marriage and sat down on my bed, as you (the subnarrator) are sitting now, and small girls were beating the tambourine and singing in lamentation of my fathers who had been killed on the day of the battle of Badr. Then one of the girls said, "There is a Prophet amongst us who knows what will happen tomorrow." The Prophet ﷺ said (to her), "Do not say this, but go on saying what you have spoken before."

**4002.** Narrated Ibn 'Abbās رضي الله عنهما: Abū Ṭalḥa, a Companion of Allāh's Messenger ﷺ, and one of those who fought at (the battle of) Badr together with Allāh's Messenger ﷺ told me that Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "Angels do not enter a house in which there is a dog or a picture." He meant the images of creatures that have souls.

[See Vol. 7, *Hadīth* Nos. 5949, 5950, 5951].

وَأَنكَحَهُ بِنْتُ أَخِيهِ هِنْدَ بِنْتَ الْوَلِيدِ ابْنِ عُتْبَةَ، وَهُوَ مَوْلَى لَامْرَأَةٍ مِّنَ الْأَنْصَارِ. كَمَا تَبَنَّى رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ زَيْدًا. وَكَانَ مِّنْ تَبَنَّى رَجُلًا فِي الْجَاهِلِيَّةِ، دَعَاهُ النَّاسُ إِلَيْهِ وَوَرِثَ مِيرَاثَهُ حَتَّى أَنْزَلَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى ﴿أَدْعُوهُمْ لِأَبَائِهِمْ﴾ فَجَاءَتْ سَهْلَةَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، فَذَكَرَ الْحَدِيثَ. [انظر: ٥٠٨٨]

٤٠٠١ - حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا بِشْرُ بْنُ الْمُفَضَّلِ: حَدَّثَنَا خَالِدُ بْنُ ذَكْوَانَ، عَنِ الرَّبِيعِ بِنْتِ مُعَوِّذٍ قَالَتْ: دَخَلَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ غَدَاةَ بَيْتِي عَلَيَّ فَجَلَسَ عَلَيَّ فِرَاشِي كَمَا جَلَسْتُكَ مِنِّي وَجُورِيَاتٍ يَضْرِبْنَ بِالذَّفِّ يَنْدُبْنَ مَنْ قُتِلَ مِنْ آبَائِي يَوْمَ بَدْرٍ حَتَّى قَالَتْ جَارِيَّةٌ: وَفِينَا نَبِيٌّ يَعْلَمُ مَا فِي غَدِي، فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «لَا تَقُولِي هَكَذَا، وَقُولِي مَا كُنْتِ تَقُولِينَ». [انظر: ٥١٤٧]

٤٠٠٢ - حَدَّثَنَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ مُوسَى: أَخْبَرَنَا هِشَامٌ، عَنْ مَعْمَرٍ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ ح. وَحَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي أَخِي، عَنْ سُلَيْمَانَ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ أَبِي عَتِيقٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُتْبَةَ بْنِ مَسْعُودٍ: أَنَّ ابْنَ عَبَّاسٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَبُو طَلْحَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ صَاحِبُ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَكَانَ قَدْ شَهِدَ

بَدْرًا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: «لَا تَدْخُلُ الْمَلَائِكَةُ بَيْتًا فِيهِ كَلْبٌ وَلَا صُورَةٌ»، يَرِيدُ التَّمَائِيلَ الَّتِي فِيهَا الْأَزْوَاحُ. [راجع: ٣٢٢٥]

٤٠٠٣ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدَانُ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ: أَخْبَرَنَا يُونُسُ ح.

وَحَدَّثَنَا أَحْمَدُ بْنُ صَالِحٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَنَسَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا يُونُسُ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ حُسَيْنٍ: أَنَّ حُسَيْنَ بْنَ عَلِيٍّ أَخْبَرَهُ أَنَّ عَلِيًّا قَالَ: كَانَتْ لِي شَارِفٌ مِنْ نَصِيبِي مِنَ الْمَغْنَمِ يَوْمَ بَدْرٍ، وَكَانَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ أَعْطَانِي مِمَّا أَفَاءَ اللَّهُ مِنَ الْخُمْسِ يَوْمَئِذٍ. فَلَمَّا أَرَدْتُ أَنْ أَتَيْتَنِي بِفَاطِمَةَ عَلَيْهَا السَّلَامُ بِنْتِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ وَاعَدْتُ رَجُلًا صَوَاغًا فِي بَيْتِي قَيْتِنَاعٌ أَنْ يَرْتَجِلَ مَعِيَ فَنَاتِي بِإِذْخِرٍ فَأَرَدْتُ أَنْ أَبِيعَهُ مِنَ الصَّوَاغِينَ فَتَسْتَعِينُ بِهِ فِي وَلِيمَةِ عُرْسِي. فَبَيْنَا أَنَا أَجْمَعُ لِشَارِفِي مِنَ الْأَقْتَابِ وَالْعَرَائِرِ وَالْجِبَالِ، وَشَارِفَايَ مُنَاخَانَ إِلَى جَنْبِ حُجْرَةِ رَجُلٍ مِنَ الْأَنْصَارِ، حَتَّى جَمَعْتُ مَا جَمَعْتُهُ فَإِذَا أَنَا بِشَارِفِي قَدْ أُجِيتَ أَسْنِمَتُهُمَا وَيُبْرِثُ خَوَاصِرَهُمَا وَأَخِذَ مِنْ أَكْبَادِهِمَا، فَلَمْ أَتَمَلِكْ عَيْنِي حِينَ رَأَيْتُ الْمَنْظَرَ، قُلْتُ: مَنْ فَعَلَ هَذَا؟ قَالُوا: فَعَلَهُ حَمْرَةُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْمُطَّلِبِ، وَهُوَ فِي هَذَا الْبَيْتِ فِي شَرْبٍ مِنَ الْأَنْصَارِ، عِنْدَهُ قَيْتَنَةُ

4003. Narrated 'Ali رضي الله عنه: I had a she-camel which I got in my share from the booty of the battle of Badr, and the Prophet ﷺ had given me another she-camel from the *Khumus* which Allāh had bestowed on him that day. And when I intended to marry Fātima عليها السلام, the daughter of the Prophet ﷺ, I made an arrangement with a goldsmith from Banī Qainuqā' that he should go with me to bring *Idhkhir* (i.e., a kind of grass used by goldsmiths) which I intended to sell to goldsmiths in order to spend its price on the marriage banquet. While I was collecting ropes and sacks of packsaddles for my two she-camels, which were kneeling down beside an *Anṣārī's* dwelling and after collecting what I needed, I suddenly found that the humps of the two she-camels had been cut off and their flanks had been cut open and portions of their livers had been taken out. On seeing that, I could not help weeping. I asked, "Who has done that?" They (i.e., the people) said, "Ḥamza bin 'Abdul-Muṭṭalib has done it. He is present in this house with some *Anṣārī* drinkers, a girl singer, and his friends. The singer said in her song, "O Ḥamza, get at the fat she-camels!" On hearing this, Ḥamza rushed to his sword and cut off the camels' humps and cut their flanks open and took out portions from their livers. Then I came to the Prophet ﷺ while Zaid bin Ḥāritha was with him. The Prophet ﷺ noticed my state and asked, "What is the matter?" I said, "O Allāh's Messenger, I have never experienced such a day as today! Ḥamza attacked my two she-camels, cut off

their humps and cut their flanks open, and he is still present in a house along with some drinkers.” The Prophet ﷺ asked for his cloak, put it on, and proceeded, followed by Zaid bin Hāritha and myself, till he reached the house where Ḥamza was present. He asked the permission to enter, and he was permitted. The Prophet ﷺ started blaming Ḥamza for what he had done. Ḥamza was drunk and his eyes were red. He looked at the Prophet ﷺ then raised his eyes to look at his knees and raised his eyes more to look at his face and then said, “You are not but my father’s slaves.” When the Prophet ﷺ understood that Ḥamza was drunk, he retreated, walking backwards, went out and we left with him.

وأصحابه، فقالت في غنائها: ألا يا حمز للشرف التواء. فوثب حمزة إلى السيف فأجَبَ أسنمتهما وبقر خواصرهما، وأخذ من أكبادهما. قال علي: فانطلقت حتى أدخل على النبي ﷺ وعنده زيد بن حارثة وعرف النبي ﷺ الذي لقيت فقال: «ما لك؟» قلت: يا رسول الله، ما رأيت كالיום، عدا حمزة على ناقتي فأجَبَ أسنمتهما وبقر خواصرهما، وها هو ذا في بيت معه شرب. فدعا النبي ﷺ بردائه فارتدى ثم انطلق يمشي واتبعته أنا وزيد بن حارثة حتى جاء البيت الذي فيه حمزة فاستأذن عليه فأذن له. فطلق النبي ﷺ يلوم حمزة فيما فعل، فإذا حمزة تمل، مخمرة عيناه، فنظر حمزة إلى النبي ﷺ ثم صعد النظر فنظر إلى ركبتيه، ثم صعد النظر فنظر إلى وجهه. ثم قال حمزة: وهل أنتم إلا عبيد لأبي؟ فعرف النبي ﷺ أنه تمل فنكص رسول الله ﷺ على عقبه الفهقرى، فخرج وخرجنا معه. [راجع: ٢٠٨٩]

4004. Narrated Ibn Ma'qal: رضي الله عنه led the funeral prayer of Sahl bin Hunaif and said, “He was one of the warriors of the battle of Badr.”

٤٠٠٤ - حدثني محمد بن عباد: أخبرنا ابن عيسى قال: أنفذه لنا ابن الأصبهاني، سمعته من ابن معقل: أن علياً رضي الله عنه كبر على سهل بن حنيف، فقال: إنه شهد بدرًا.

4005. Narrated 'Abdullāh bin 'Umar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ Umar bin Al-Khattāb رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: "When (my daughter) Ḥafṣa bint 'Umar lost her husband Khunais bin Ḥudhaifa As-Sahmī, who was one of the Companions of Allāh's Messenger ﷺ and had fought in the battle of Badr and had died in Al-Madīna, I met 'Uthmān bin 'Affān and suggested that he should marry Ḥafṣa saying, 'If you wish, I will marry Ḥafṣa bint 'Umar to you.' On that, he said, 'I will think it over.' I waited for a few days and then he said to me, 'I am of the opinion that I shall not marry at present.' Then I met Abū Bakr and said, 'If you wish, I will marry you Ḥafṣa bint 'Umar.' He kept quiet and did not give me any reply and I became more angry with him than I was with 'Uthmān. Some days later, Allāh's Messenger ﷺ demanded her hand in marriage and I married her to him. Later on, Abū Bakr met me and said, 'Perhaps you were angry with me when you offered me Ḥafṣa for marriage and I gave no reply to you?' I said, 'Yes.' Abū Bakr said, 'Nothing prevented me from accepting your offer except that I learnt that Allāh's Messenger ﷺ had referred to the issue of Ḥafṣa; and I did not want to disclose the secret of Allāh's Messenger ﷺ, but had he (i.e., the Prophet ﷺ) given her up I would surely have accepted her.'"

4006. Narrated Abū Mas'ūd Al-Badrī رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ said, "A man's

٤٠٠٥ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْيَمَانِ: أَخْبَرَنَا شُعَيْبٌ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ قَالَ: أَخْبَرْتَنِي سَالِمُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ عُمَرَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا يُحَدِّثُ أَنَّ عُمَرَ بْنَ الْخَطَّابِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ حِينَ تَأَيَّمَتْ حَفْصَةُ بِنْتُ عُمَرَ مِنْ خُنَيْسِ بْنِ حُدَافَةَ السَّهْمِيِّ، وَكَانَ مِنْ أَصْحَابِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَدْ شَهِدَ بَدْرًا، تُوفِّيَ بِالْمَدِينَةِ. قَالَ عُمَرُ: فَلَقِيْتُ عُثْمَانَ بْنَ عَفَّانَ فَعَرَضْتُ عَلَيْهِ حَفْصَةَ، فَقُلْتُ: إِنْ شِئْتَ أَنْكَحْتُكَ حَفْصَةَ بِنْتَ عُمَرَ، قَالَ: سَأَنْظُرُ فِي أَمْرِي. فَلَيْتُ لِيَالِي، فَقَالَ: قَدْ بَدَأَ لِي أَنْ لَا أَتَزَوَّجَ يَوْمِي هَذَا، قَالَ عُمَرُ: فَلَقِيْتُ أَبَا بَكْرٍ فَقُلْتُ: إِنْ شِئْتَ أَنْكَحْتُكَ حَفْصَةَ بِنْتَ عُمَرَ، فَصَمَّتْ أَبُو بَكْرٍ فَلَمْ يَرْجِعْ إِلَيَّ شَيْئًا، فَكُنْتُ عَلَيْهِ أَوْجِدُ مِنِّي عَلَى عُثْمَانَ. فَلَيْتُ لِيَالِي ثُمَّ خَطَبَهَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَأَنْكَحْتَهَا إِيَّاهُ فَلَقِيَنِي أَبُو بَكْرٍ، فَقَالَ: لَعَلَّكَ وَجَدْتَ عَلَيَّ، حِينَ عَرَضْتَ عَلَيَّ حَفْصَةَ فَلَمْ أَرْجِعْ إِلَيْكَ؟ قُلْتُ: نَعَمْ، قَالَ: فَإِنَّهُ لَمْ يَمْتَنِعْنِي أَنْ أَرْجِعَ إِلَيْكَ فِيمَا عَرَضْتَ إِلَّا أَنِّي قَدْ عَلِمْتُ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَدْ ذَكَرَهَا وَلَمْ أَكُنْ لِأَفْشِي سِرَّ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَلَوْ تَرَكَهَا لَقَبَلْتُهَا. [انظر: ٥١٢٢، ٥١٢٩، ٥١٤٥]

٤٠٠٦ - حَدَّثَنَا مُسْلِمٌ: حَدَّثَنَا

spending on his family is a deed of charity.”

4007. Narrated Az-Zuhrī: I heard ‘Urwa bin Az-Zubair talking to ‘Umar bin ‘Abdul-‘Azīz during the latter’s governorship (at Al-Madīna), he said, “Al-Mughīra bin Shu’ba delayed the ‘Aṣr prayer when he was the ruler of Al-Kūfā. On that, Abū Mas‘ūd ‘Uqba bin ‘Amr Al-Anṣārī, the grand-father of Zaid bin Ḥasan, who was one of the warriors of the battle of Badr, came in and said (to Al-Mughīra), ‘You know that Jibrīl (Gabriel) came down and offered the Ṣalāt (prayer) and Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ offered five prescribed Ṣalāt (prayers), and Jibrīl said (to the Prophet ﷺ): I have been ordered to do so (i.e., offer these five Ṣalāt (prayers) at these fixed stated times of the day).”

4008. Narrated Abū Mas‘ūd Al-Badrī رضي الله عنه: Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ said, “Whosoever recited the last two Verses of Sūrat Al-Baqarah at night, that will be sufficient for him.”

شُعْبَةُ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ يَزِيدٍ: سَمِعَ أَبَا مَسْعُودٍ الْبَدْرِيَّ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «نَفَقَةُ الرَّجُلِ عَلَى أَهْلِهِ صَدَقَةٌ».

٤٠٠٧ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْيَمَانِ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنَا شُعَيْبٌ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ: سَمِعْتُ عُرْوَةَ بْنَ الزُّبَيْرِ يُحَدِّثُ عُمَرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ الْعَزِيزِ فِي إِمَارَتِهِ: أَخَّرَ الْمُغِيرَةَ بْنَ شُعْبَةَ الْعَصْرَ وَهُوَ أَمِيرُ الْكُوفَةِ. فَدَخَلَ أَبُو مَسْعُودٍ عُقْبَةَ بْنَ عَمْرٍو الْأَنْصَارِيَّ، جَدُّ زَيْدِ بْنِ حَسَنٍ، شَهِدَ بَدْرًا فَقَالَ: لَقَدْ عَلِمْتَ نَزَلَ جِبْرِيلُ عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ فَصَلَّى، فَصَلَّى رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ خَمْسَ صَلَوَاتٍ ثُمَّ قَالَ: هَكَذَا أُمِرْتُ.

كَذَلِكَ كَانَ بَشِيرُ بْنُ أَبِي مَسْعُودٍ يُحَدِّثُ عَنْ أَبِيهِ. [راجع: ٥٢١]

٤٠٠٨ - حَدَّثَنَا مُوسَى: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَوَانَةَ، عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ زَيْدٍ عَنْ عَلْقَمَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي مَسْعُودٍ الْبَدْرِيِّ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «الْآيَاتَانِ مِنْ آخِرِ سُورَةِ الْبَقَرَةِ، مَنْ قَرَأَهُمَا فِي لَيْلَةٍ كَفَتَاهُ». قَالَ عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ: فَلَقِيْتُ أَبَا مَسْعُودٍ وَهُوَ يَطُوفُ بِالْبَيْتِ، فَسَأَلْتُهُ فَحَدَّثَنِيهِ.

[انظر: ٥٠٠٨، ٥٠٠٩، ٥٠٤٠، ٥٠٥١]

4009. Narrated Maḥmūd bin Ar-Rabīʿ that ‘Itbān bin Mālik who was one of the

٤٠٠٩ - حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ بُكَيْرٍ:

Companions of the Prophet ﷺ, and one of the warriors of (the battle of) Badr, came to Allāh's Messenger ﷺ.

حَدَّثَنَا اللَّيْثُ، عَنْ عُثَيْلٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي مَحْمُودُ بْنُ الرَّبِيعِ: أَنَّ عَثْبَانَ بْنَ مَالِكٍ، وَكَانَ مِنْ أَصْحَابِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ مِمَّنْ شَهِدَ بَدْرًا مِنَ الْأَنْصَارِ أَنَّهُ أَتَى رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ.

[راجع: ٤٢٤]

4010. Narrated Ibn Shihāb: I asked Al-Huṣain bin Muḥammad, who was one of the sons of Sālim and one of the nobles amongst them, about the narration of Maḥmūd bin Ar-Rabī' from 'Itbān bin Mālik, and he confirmed it.

٤٠١٠ - حَدَّثَنَا أَحْمَدُ هُوَ ابْنُ صَالِحٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَنبَسَةُ: حَدَّثَنَا يُونُسُ: قَالَ ابْنُ شِهَابٍ: ثُمَّ سَأَلْتُ الْحُصَيْنَ بْنَ مُحَمَّدٍ وَهُوَ أَحَدُ بَنِي سَالِمٍ وَهُوَ مِنْ سَرَاتِهِمْ عَنْ حَدِيثِ مَحْمُودِ بْنِ الرَّبِيعِ، عَنْ عَثْبَانَ بْنِ مَالِكٍ فَصَدَّقَهُ.

[راجع: ٤٢٤]

4011. Narrated 'Abdullāh bin 'Āmir bin Rabī'a who was one of the leaders of Banī 'Adī and his father participated in the battle of Badr in the company of the Prophet ﷺ: 'Umar appointed Qudāma bin Maz'ūn as ruler of Bahrain, Qudāma was one of the warriors of the battle of Badr and was the maternal uncle of 'Abdullāh bin 'Umar and Ḥafṣa رضي الله عنهم.

٤٠١١ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْيَمَانِ: أَخْبَرَنَا شُعَيْبٌ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عَامِرِ بْنِ رَبِيعَةَ، وَكَانَ مِنْ أَكْبَرِ بَنِي عَدِيٍّ، وَكَانَ أَبُوهُ شَهِدَ بَدْرًا مَعَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ: أَنَّ عُمَرَ اسْتَعْمَلَ قُدَامَةَ بْنَ مَطْعُونٍ عَلَى الْبَحْرَيْنِ وَكَانَ شَهِدَ بَدْرًا وَهُوَ خَالَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ وَحَفْصَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمُ.

4012, 4013. Narrated Az-Zuhrī: Sālim bin 'Abdullāh told me that Rāfi' bin Khadij told 'Abdullāh bin 'Umar that his two paternal uncles, who had fought in the battle of Badr, informed him that Allāh's Messenger ﷺ forbade the renting of fields (for their yields but allowed for money). I said to Sālim, "Do you rent your land?" He said, "Yes, for Rāfi' is mistaken."

٤٠١٢، ٤٠١٣ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ أَسْمَاءَ: حَدَّثَنَا جُوَيْرِيَةُ، عَنْ مَالِكٍ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ أَنَّ سَالِمَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ أَخْبَرَهُ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَ رَافِعُ بْنُ خَدِيجٍ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ عُمَرَ: أَنَّ عَمِّيهِ وَكَانَا شَهِدَا بَدْرًا أَخْبَرَاهُ أَنَّ رَسُولَ

4014. Narrated 'Abdullāh bin Shaddād bin Al-Hād Al-Laiḥī: I saw Rifā'a bin Rāfi' Al-Anṣārī who was a warrior of the battle of Badr.

4015. Narrated Al-Miswar bin Makhruma that 'Amr bin 'Aūf, who was an ally of Banī 'Amir bin Lu'ai and one of those who fought at (the battle of) Badr in the company of the Prophet ﷺ, said, "Allāh's Messenger ﷺ sent Abū 'Ubaida bin Al-Jarrāḥ to Baḥrain to bring the *Jizya* taxation from its people, for Allāh's Messenger ﷺ had made a peace treaty with the people of Baḥrain and appointed Al-'Alā' bin Al-Ḥaḍramī as their ruler. So, Abū 'Ubaida arrived with the money from Baḥrain. When the *Anṣār* heard of the arrival of Abū 'Ubaida (on the next day), they offered the morning *Ṣalāt* (prayer) with the Prophet ﷺ and when the morning *Ṣalāt* (prayer) had finished, they presented themselves before him. On seeing the *Anṣār*, Allāh's Messenger ﷺ smiled and said, "I think you have heard that Abū 'Ubaida has brought something?" They replied, "Indeed, it is so, O Allāh's Messenger!" He said, "Be happy, and hope for what will please you. By Allāh, I am not afraid that you will be poor, but I fear that worldly wealth will be bestowed upon you as it was bestowed upon those who lived before you. So, you will compete amongst yourselves for it, as they competed for it and it will destroy you as it destroyed them."

اللَّهُ ﷺ نَهَى عَنْ كِرَاءِ الْمَزَارِعِ، قُلْتُ لِسَالِمٍ: فَتُكْرِيهَا أَنْتَ؟ قَالَ: نَعَمْ، إِنَّ رَافِعًا أَكْثَرَ عَلَى نَفْسِهِ. [راجع: ٢٣٣٩] ٤٠١٤ - حَدَّثَنَا آدَمُ: حَدَّثَنَا

شُعْبَةُ، عَنْ حُصَيْنِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ شَدَادٍ بْنِ الْهَادِ اللَّيْثِيَّ قَالَ: رَأَيْتُ رِفَاعَةَ بْنَ رَافِعِ الْأَنْصَارِيِّ وَكَانَ شَهِدَ بَدْرًا.

٤٠١٥ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدَانُ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ وَيُونُسُ، عَنِ الرَّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ بْنِ الزُّبَيْرِ: أَنَّهُ أَخْبَرَهُ أَنَّ الْمِسْوَرَ بْنَ مَخْرَمَةَ أَخْبَرَهُ أَنَّ عَمْرَو بْنَ عَوْفٍ وَهُوَ حَلِيفٌ لِيْنِي عَامِرِ بْنِ لُؤَيٍّ وَكَانَ شَهِدَ بَدْرًا مَعَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ: 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 فَوَافُوا صَلَاةَ الْفَجْرِ مَعَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، فَلَمَّا انْصَرَفَ تَعَرَّضُوا لَهُ فَتَسَمَّ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ حِينَ رَأَاهُمْ، ثُمَّ قَالَ: أَطُنْكُمْ سَمِعْتُمْ أَنَّ أَبَا عُبَيْدَةَ قَدِمَ بِشَيْءٍ؟ قَالُوا: أَجَلُ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، قَالَ: «فَأَبْشِرُوا وَأَمْلُوا مَا يَسُرُّكُمْ. فَإِنَّ اللَّهَ مَا الْفَقْرَ أَخْشَى عَلَيْكُمْ وَلَكِنِّي أَخْشَى أَنْ تُبْسَطَ عَلَيْكُمُ الدُّنْيَا

كما بَسَطْتُ عَلَى مَنْ قَبْلَكُمْ.  
فَتَنَافَسُوهَا كَمَا تَنَافَسُوهَا وَتُهْلِكُكُمْ  
كَمَا أَهْلَكْتَهُمْ».

4016. Narrated Nāfi' : Ibn 'Umar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا used to kill all kinds of snakes.

٤٠١٦ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الثُّعْمَانِ :  
حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرُ بْنُ حَارِثٍ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ : أَنَّ  
ابْنَ عُمَرَ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا كَانَ يَقْتُلُ  
الْحَيَّاتِ كُلَّهَا. [راجع: ٣٢٩٧]

4017. Until Abū Lubāba Al-Badrī told him that the Prophet ﷺ had forbidden the killing of harmless snakes living in houses called *jinnān*. So Ibn 'Umar gave up killing them.

٤٠١٧ - حَتَّى حَدَّثَهُ أَبُو لُبَابَةَ  
الْبَدْرِيِّ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ نَهَى عَنْ قَتْلِ  
جِنَّانِ الْبُيُوتِ فَأَمْسَكَ عَنْهَا.

4018. Narrated Anas bin Mālik رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ : Some men of the *Anṣār* requested Allāh's Messenger ﷺ to allow them to see him, they said, "Allow us to forgive the ransom of our sister's son, 'Abbās." The Prophet ﷺ said, "By Allāh, you will not leave a single Dirham of it from him."

٤٠١٨ - حَدَّثَنِي إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ  
الْمُنْذِرِ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ فُلَيْحٍ، عَنْ  
مُوسَى بْنِ عُقْبَةَ: قَالَ ابْنُ شِهَابٍ:  
حَدَّثَنَا أَنَسُ بْنُ مَالِكٍ أَنَّ رِجَالًا مِنْ  
الْأَنْصَارِ اسْتَأْذَنُوا رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ  
فَقَالُوا: ائْذِنْ لَنَا فَلْتَرْكُ لَابِنِ أَخْتِنَا  
عَبَّاسٍ فِدَاءَهُ، قَالَ: «والله لا تَدْرُونَ  
مِنْهُ دِرْهَمًا». [راجع: ٢٥٣٧]

4019. Narrated 'Ubaidullāh bin 'Adī bin Al-Khiyār that Al-Miqdād bin 'Amr Al-Kindī, who was an ally of Banī Zuhra, and one of those who fought the battle of Badr together with Allāh's Messenger ﷺ told him that he said to Allāh's Messenger ﷺ, "Suppose I met one of the infidels and we fought, and he struck one of my hands with his sword and cut it off and then took refuge in a tree and said, 'I surrender to Allāh (i.e., I have become a Muslim),' could I kill him, O Allāh's Messenger, after he had said this?" Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "You should not kill him." Al-Miqdād said, "O Allāh's

٤٠١٩ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَاصِمٍ، عَنْ  
ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ عَطَاءِ  
بْنِ يَزِيدَ، عَنْ عُيَيْدِ اللهِ بْنِ عَدِيٍّ، عَنْ  
الْمِقْدَادِ بْنِ الْأَسْوَدِ ح. وَحَدَّثَنِي  
إِسْحَاقُ: حَدَّثَنَا يَعْقُوبُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ  
ابْنِ سَعْدٍ، حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَخِي ابْنِ  
شِهَابٍ، عَنْ عَمِّهِ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَطَاءُ  
بْنُ يَزِيدَ اللَّيْثِيُّ، ثُمَّ الْجُنْدَعِيُّ أَنَّ عُيَيْدَ  
اللهِ بْنِ عَدِيٍّ بِنِ الْخِيَارِ أَخْبَرَهُ: أَنَّ