

Prophet sent him (i.e., 'Uthmān to Makkah) and *Ar-Riḍwān* Pledge took place after 'Uthmān had gone to Makkah. The Prophet ﷺ raised his right hand saying, "This is the hand of 'Uthmān," and clapped it over his other hand and said, This is for 'Uthmān." Ibn 'Umar then said (to the man), "Go now, after taking this information."

(20) CHAPTER. (Allāh's Statement):-

"(And remember) when you ran away (dreadfully) without even casting a side glance at anyone (up to) all that you do." (V.3:153)

4067. Narrated Al-Barā' bin 'Āzib رضي الله عنه: The Prophet ﷺ appointed 'Abdullāh bin Jubair as the commander of the cavalry archers on the day (of the battle) of Uhud. Then they returned defeated, and that is what is referred to by Allāh's Statement:

"...And the Messenger (Muḥammad ﷺ) was in your rear calling you back..." (V.3:153)

(21) CHAPTER. (Allāh's Statement):

"Then after the distress, He sent down security for you. Slumber..." (V.3:154)

4068. Abū Ṭalḥa رضي الله عنه said, "I was amongst those who were overtaken by slumber till my sword fell from my hand on several occasions. The sword fell and I picked it up, and again it fell, and I picked it up."

وكانَ بَيْعَةُ الرِّضْوَانِ بَعْدَمَا دَهَبَ  
عُثْمَانُ إِلَى مَكَّةَ، فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ بِيَدِهِ  
الْيَمْنَى: «هَذِهِ يَدُ عُثْمَانَ» فَصَرَبَ بِهَا  
عَلَى يَدِهِ. فَقَالَ: «هَذِهِ لِعُثْمَانَ»،  
أَذْهَبَ بِهَذَا الْآنَ مَعَكَ. [راجع: ٣١٣٠]

(٢٠) بَابُ إِذْ تُصْعِدُونَ وَلَا  
تَكَلُّونَ عَلَى أَحَدٍ إِلَى قَوْلِهِ ﴿يَا  
مَمْلُوكُ﴾ [آل عمران: ١٥٣]  
تُصْعِدُونَ: تَذْهَبُونَ، أَضْعَدَ وَصَعِدَ  
فَوْقَ الْبَيْتِ.

٤٠٦٧ - حَدَّثَنِي عَمْرُو بْنُ خَالِدٍ:  
حَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرٌ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو إِسْحَاقَ قَالَ:  
سَمِعْتُ الْبَرَاءَ بْنَ عَازِبٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ  
عَنْهُمَا قَالَ: جَعَلَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ عَلَى  
الرِّجَالِ يَوْمَ أُحُدٍ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ ابْنَ جُبَيْرٍ  
وَأَقْبَلُوا مِنْهُمْ يَمِينًا فَذَلِكَ: (إِذْ يَذْهَبُونَ  
الرُّسُولَ فِي أَخْرَاهُمْ). [راجع: ٣٠٣٩]

(٢١) بَابُ ﴿ثُمَّ أَنْزَلَ عَلَيْكُمْ مِنْ بَدِّ  
الْقَمَرِ أَمْنَةً تَسْأَلُ﴾ [آل عمران: ١٥٤]

٤٠٦٨ - وَقَالَ لِي خَلِيفَةٌ: حَدَّثَنَا  
يَزِيدُ بْنُ زُرَيْعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدٌ، عَنْ  
قَتَادَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي طَلْحَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ  
عَنْهُمَا قَالَ: كُنْتُ فِي مَنْ تَغَشَّاهُ الثُّعَاسُ  
يَوْمَ أُحُدٍ، حَتَّى سَقَطَ سَيْفِي مِنْ يَدِي  
مِرَارًا، يَسْقُطُ وَأَخْذُهُ، وَيَسْقُطُ  
فَأَخْذُهُ. [انظر: ٤٥٦٢]

(22) CHAPTER. (Allāh's Statement) :

“Not for you (O Muḥammad ﷺ, but for Allāh) is the decision; whether He turns in mercy to (pardon) them or punishes them; verily, they are the *Zalimūn* (polytheists, and wrong-doers, disobedients).” (V.3:128)

Anas (bin Mālik) said, “On the day (of the battle) of Uhud, the face of the Prophet ﷺ was wounded, and he said, ‘How can a nation who injured their Prophet’s face be successful?’ Then the following Verse was revealed :

‘Not for you (O Muḥammad ﷺ) is the decision...’” (V.3:128)

4069. Narrated Sālim’s father that he heard Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ, when raising his head from bowing of the first *Rak’a* of the *Fajr* prayer, saying, “O Allāh! Curse so-and-so and so-and-so and so-and-so”, after he had said, “Allāh hears him who sends his praises to Him. Our Lord, all the praises are for you!” So Allāh عزَّ وجلَّ revealed :

“Not for you (O Muḥammad ﷺ!) is the decision... (till the end of Verse)... they are indeed the *Zalimūn* (polytheists, disobedients and wrong-doers).” (V.3:128)

4070. Sālim bin ‘Abdullāh said, “Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ used to invoke evil upon Safwān bin Umaiyya, Suhail bin ‘Amr and Al-Ḥārith bin Hishām. So the Verse was revealed :-

‘Not for you (O Muḥammad ﷺ!) is the decision... (till the end of Verse)... they are indeed *Zalimūn* (polytheists, disobedients and wrong-doers).” (V.3:128)

(٢٢) بَابٌ ﴿لَيْسَ لَكَ مِنَ الْأَمْرِ شَيْءٌ أَوْ يَتُوبَ عَلَيْهِمْ أَوْ يُعَذِّبُهُمْ فَإِنَّهُمْ ظَالِمُونَ﴾

قَالَ حَمِيدٌ وَنَابِتٌ، عَنْ أَنَسٍ: شَجَّ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ يَوْمَ أُحُدٍ فَقَالَ: كَيْفَ يُفْلِحُ قَوْمٌ شَجَّوْا نَبِيَّهُمْ؟ فَتَرَلْتُ ﴿لَيْسَ لَكَ مِنَ الْأَمْرِ شَيْءٌ﴾ [آل عمران: ١٢٨].

٤٠٦٩ - حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ السَّلْمِيُّ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ: حَدَّثَنِي سَالِمٌ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ إِذَا رَفَعَ رَأْسَهُ مِنَ الرُّكُوعِ مِنَ الرَّكْعَةِ الْأَخِيرَةِ مِنَ الْفَجْرِ يَقُولُ: «اللَّهُمَّ الْعَنِ فُلَانًا وَفُلَانًا وَفُلَانًا»، بَعْدَمَا يَقُولُ: «سَمِعَ اللَّهُ لِمَنْ حَمَدَهُ، رَبَّنَا وَلَكَ الْحَمْدُ»، فَأَنْزَلَ اللَّهُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ ﴿لَيْسَ لَكَ مِنَ الْأَمْرِ شَيْءٌ﴾ إِلَى قَوْلِهِ: ﴿فَإِنَّهُمْ ظَالِمُونَ﴾. [انظر: ٤٠٧٠،

[٤٥٥٩، ٧٣٤٦]

٤٠٧٠ - وَعَنْ حَنْظَلَةَ بْنِ أَبِي سُفْيَانَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ سَالِمَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ يَقُولُ: كَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَدْعُو عَلَى صَفْوَانَ بْنِ أُمَيَّةَ وَسُهَيْلِ بْنِ عَمْرٍو وَالْحَارِثِ بْنِ هِشَامٍ فَتَرَلْتُ ﴿لَيْسَ لَكَ مِنَ الْأَمْرِ شَيْءٌ﴾ إِلَى قَوْلِهِ:

﴿فَأَنهَم ظَلَمُونَ﴾ [آل عمران: ١٢٨].

[راجع: ٤٠٦٩]

### (٢٣) بَابُ ذِكْرِ أُمِّ سَلَيْطٍ

(23) CHAPTER. Narration regarding Umm Salīṭ.

4071. Narrated Ṭha'labā bin Abī Mālik: 'Umar bin Al-Khaṭṭāb رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ distributed woollen clothes amongst some women of Al-Madīna, and a nice woollen garment remained. Some of those who were sitting with him said, "O chief of the believers! Give it to the daughter of Allāh's Messenger ﷺ who is with you," and by that, they meant Umm Kulthūm, the daughter of 'Alī. 'Umar said, "Umm Salīṭ has got more right than she." Umm Salīṭ was amongst those *Anṣārī* women who had given the *Bai'a* (pledge) to Allāh's Messenger ﷺ. 'Umar added, "She (Umm Salīṭ) used to carry the filled water-skins for us on the day (of the battle) of Uhud."

٤٠٧١ - حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ بُكَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا اللَّيْثُ، عَنْ يُونُسَ، عَنْ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، وَقَالَ ثَعْلَبَةُ بْنُ أَبِي مَالِكٍ: إِنَّ عُمَرَ بْنَ الْخَطَّابِ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ قَسَمَ مَرُوطًا بَيْنَ نِسَاءٍ مِنْ نِسَاءِ أَهْلِ الْمَدِينَةِ فَبَقِيَ مِنْهَا مِرْطٌ جَيِّدٌ، فَقَالَ لَهُ بَعْضُ مَنْ عِنْدَهُ: يَا أَمِيرَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ، أَعْطِ هَذَا بِنْتَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ الَّتِي عِنْدَكَ، يُرِيدُونَ أُمَّ كُلْثُومَ بِنْتَ عَلِيٍّ، فَقَالَ عُمَرُ: أُمُّ سَلَيْطٍ أَحَقُّ بِهِ مِنْهَا - وَأُمُّ سَلَيْطٍ مِنْ نِسَاءِ الْأَنْصَارِ مِمَّنْ بَايَعَ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ - قَالَ عُمَرُ: فَإِنَّهَا كَانَتْ تُزْفِرُ لَنَا الْقِرْبَ يَوْمَ أُحُدٍ.

[راجع: ٢٨٨١]

(24) CHAPTER. The martyrdom of Ḥamza bin 'Abdul-Muṭṭalib رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ.

### (٢٤) بَابُ قَتْلِ حَمْزَةَ بْنِ عَبْدِ الْمُطَّلِبِ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ

4072. Narrated Ja'far bin 'Amr bin Umaiyya: I went out with 'Ubaidullāh bin 'Adī Al-Khiyār. When we reached Ḥimṣ (i.e., a town in Syria), 'Ubaidullāh bin 'Adī said (to me), "Would you like to see Waḥshī so that we may ask him about the killing of Ḥamza?" I replied, "Yes." Waḥshī used to live in Ḥimṣ. We enquired about him and somebody said to us, "He is there in the shade of his palace, as if he looked like a full water-skin." So, we went up to him, and when we were at a short distance from him,

٤٠٧٢ - حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو جَعْفَرٍ مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللهِ: حَدَّثَنَا حُجَّيْنُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ الْفَضْلِ، عَنْ سُلَيْمَانَ بْنِ يَسَارٍ، عَنْ جَعْفَرِ بْنِ عَمْرٍو ابْنِ أُمَيَّةَ قَالَ: خَرَجْتُ مَعَ عُبَيْدِ اللهِ بْنِ عَدِيٍّ بْنِ الْخِيَارِ، فَلَمَّا: قَدِمْنَا حِمَصَ، قَالَ لِي

we greeted him and he greeted us in return. 'Ubaidullāh was wearing his turban and Waḥshī could not see except his eyes and feet. 'Ubaidullāh said, "O Waḥshī! Do you know me?" Waḥshī looked at him and then said, "No, by Allāh! But I know that 'Adī bin Al-Khiyār married a woman called Umm Qitāl, the daughter of Abū Al-'Īsā, and she delivered a boy for him at Makkah, and I looked for a wet nurse for that child. (Once) I carried that child along with his mother and then I handed him over to her, and your feet resemble that child's feet." Then 'Ubaidullāh uncovered his face and said (to Waḥshī), "Will you tell us (the story of) the killing of Ḥamza?" Waḥshī replied, "Yes, Ḥamza killed Ṭu'aima bin 'Adī bin Al-Khiyār at Badr (battle) so my master, Jubair bin Muṭ'im said to me, 'If you kill Ḥamza in revenge for my uncle, then you will be set free.'<sup>(1)</sup> When the people set out (for the battle of Uḥud) in the year of 'Ainain - 'Ainain is a mountain near the mountain of Uḥud, and between it and Uḥud there is a valley - I went out with the people for the battle. When the army aligned for the fight, Sibā' came out and said, 'Is there any (Muslim) to accept my challenge to a duel?' Ḥamza bin 'Abdul-Muṭṭalib came out and said, 'O Sibā', O Ibn Umm Anmār, the one who circumcises other ladies! Do you challenge Allāh and His Messenger ﷺ?' Then Ḥamza attacked and killed him, causing him to be nonextant like the bygone yesterday. I hid myself under a rock, and when he (i.e., Ḥamza) came near me, I threw my spear at him, driving it into his umbilicus so that it came out through his buttocks, causing him to die. When all the people returned to Makkah, I too returned with them. I stayed in (Makkah) till Islām -

عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَدِيٍّ: هَلْ لَكَ فِي وَحْشِي نَسْأَلُهُ عَنْ قَتْلِ حَمْزَةَ؟ قُلْتُ: نَعَمْ - وَكَانَ وَحْشِي يَسْكُنُ حِمَصَ - فَسَأَلْنَا عَنْهُ، فَقِيلَ لَنَا: هُوَ ذَاكَ فِي ظِلِّ قَصْرِهِ، كَأَنَّهُ حَمِيَّتٌ، قَالَ: فَجِئْنَا حَتَّى وَقَفْنَا عَلَيْهِ بِبَيْسِرٍ فَسَلَّمْنَا، فَرَدَّ السَّلَامَ. قَالَ: وَعُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ مُعْتَجِرٌ بِعِمَامَتِهِ مَا يَرَى وَحْشِي إِلَّا عَيْنَيْهِ وَرِجْلَيْهِ. فَقَالَ عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ: يَا وَحْشِي، أَعْرِفُنِي؟ قَالَ: فَتَنظَرُ إِلَيْهِ ثُمَّ قَالَ: لَا وَاللَّهِ، إِلَّا أَنِّي أَعْلَمُ أَنَّ عَدِيَّ ابْنَ الْخِيَارِ تَزَوَّجَ امْرَأَةً يُقَالُ لَهَا: أُمُّ قَيْتَالٍ بِنْتُ أَبِي الْعَيْصِ، فَوَلَدَتْ لَهُ غُلَامًا بِمَكَّةَ فَكُنْتُ أَسْتَرْضِعُ لَهُ. فَحَمَلْتُ ذَلِكَ الْغُلَامَ مَعَ أُمِّهِ فَنَاوَلْتُهَا إِيَّاهُ فَلَكَأَنِّي نَظَرْتُ إِلَى قَدَمَيْكَ. قَالَ: فَكَشَفَ عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ عَنْ وَجْهِهِ ثُمَّ قَالَ: أَلَا تُخَيِّرُنَا بِقَتْلِ حَمْزَةَ؟ قَالَ: نَعَمْ، إِنَّ حَمْزَةَ قَتَلَ طُعَيْمَةَ بِنَ عَدِيٍّ ابْنَ الْخِيَارِ بَيْدَرٍ، فَقَالَ لِي مَوْلَايَ جُبَيْرُ بْنُ مُطْعِمٍ: إِنْ قَتَلْتَ حَمْزَةَ بِعَمِّي فَأَنْتَ حُرٌّ، قَالَ: فَلَمَّا أَنْ خَرَجَ النَّاسُ عَامَ عَيْنَيْنِ - وَعَيْنَيْنِ جَبَلٍ بِجِيَالٍ أُحَدِّبِيْنَهُ وَبَيْنَهُ وَادٍ - خَرَجْتُ مَعَ النَّاسِ إِلَى الْقِتَالِ فَلَمَّا اضْطَفُوا لِلْقِتَالِ خَرَجَ سِبَاعٌ فَقَالَ: هَلْ مِنْ مُبَارِرٍ؟ قَالَ: فَخَرَجَ إِلَيْهِ حَمْزَةُ بْنُ

(1) (H. 4072) Waḥshī was then a slave belonging to Jubair.

spread in it (i.e., Makkah). Then I left for Tā'if, and when the people (of Tā'if) sent their messengers to Allāh's Messenger ﷺ, I was told that the Prophet ﷺ did not harm the messengers. So, I too went out with them till I reached Allāh's Messenger ﷺ. When he saw me, he said, 'Are you Wahshī?' I said, 'Yes.' He said, 'Was it you who killed Ḥamza?' I replied, 'What happened is what you have been told of.' He said, 'Can you hide your face from me?' So I went out when Allāh's Messenger ﷺ died,<sup>(1)</sup> and Musailima Al-Kadhḥāb appeared (claiming to be a prophet). I said, 'I will go out to Musailima so that I may kill him, and make amends for killing Ḥamza. So I went out with the people (to fight Musailima and his followers) and then famous events took place concerning that battle. Suddenly I saw a man (i.e., Musailima) standing near a gap in a wall. He looked like an ash-coloured camel and his hair was dishevelled. So I threw my spear at him, driving it into his chest in between his breasts till it passed out through his shoulders, and then an *Anṣārī* man attacked him and struck him on the head with a sword."

'Abdullāh bin 'Umar said, "A slave girl on the roof of a house *عَنْهَا* الله رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا said: 'Alas! The chief of the believers (i.e., Musailima) has been killed by a black slave.'"

عَبْدُ الْمُطَّلِبِ فَقَالَ: يَا سِبَاعُ، يَا ابْنَ أُمِّ أَنْمَارٍ مُقَطَّعَةِ الْبُطُورِ، أَتَحَادُّ اللهُ وَرَسُولَهُ ﷺ؟ قَالَ: ثُمَّ شَدَّ عَلَيْهِ فَكَانَ كَأَمْسِ الذَّاهِبِ قَالَ: وَكَمَنْتُ لِحَمْزَةَ تَحْتَ صَخْرَةٍ فَلَمَّا دَنَا مِنِّي رَمَيْتُهُ بِحَرْبَتِي فَأَضَعَهَا فِي ثُنْبِهِ حَتَّى خَرَجَتْ مِنْ بَيْنِ وَرِكَيِهِ، قَالَ: فَكَانَ ذَلِكَ الْعَهْدُ بِهِ. فَلَمَّا رَجَعَ النَّاسُ رَجَعْتُ مَعَهُمْ فَأَقَمْتُ بِمَكَّةَ حَتَّى فَشَا فِيهَا الْإِسْلَامُ ثُمَّ خَرَجْتُ إِلَى الطَّائِفِ، فَأَرْسَلُوا إِلَى رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ رُسُلًا فَقِيلَ لِي: إِنَّهُ لَا يَهِيغُ الرَّسُولَ، قَالَ: فَخَرَجْتُ مَعَهُمْ حَتَّى قَدِمْتُ عَلَى رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ فَلَمَّا رَأَيْتِي قَالَ: «أَنْتِ وَحْشِي؟» قُلْتُ: نَعَمْ، قَالَ: «أَنْتِ قَتَلْتِ حَمْزَةَ»، قُلْتُ: قَدْ كَانَ مِنْ الْأَمْرِ مَا قَدْ بَلَغَكَ، قَالَ: «فَهَلْ تَسْتَطِيعُ أَنْ تُعَيِّبَ وَجْهَكَ عَنِّي»، قَالَ: فَخَرَجْتُ. فَلَمَّا قُبِضَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ فَخَرَجَ مُسَيِّمَةَ الْكَذَّابِ قُلْتُ: لِأَخْرُجَنَّ إِلَى مُسَيِّمَةَ لَعَلِّي أَقْتُلُهُ فَأُكَافِي بِهِ حَمْزَةَ، قَالَ: فَخَرَجْتُ مَعَ النَّاسِ فَكَانَ مِنْ أَمْرِهِ مَا كَانَ، فَإِذَا رَجُلٌ قَائِمٌ فِي ثَلَمَةِ جِدَارٍ كَأَنَّهُ جَمَلٌ أَوْرَقٌ نَائِرُ الرَّأْسِ، قَالَ: فَرَمَيْتُهُ بِحَرْبَتِي فَوَضَعْتُهَا بَيْنَ نَدْيَيْهِ حَتَّى خَرَجَتْ مِنْ بَيْنِ كَتِفَيْهِ، قَالَ: وَوَبَّ

(1) (H. 4072) The Prophet ﷺ did not want to see the man who killed his uncle Ḥamza.

إِلَيْهِ رَجُلٌ مِنَ الْأَنْصَارِ فَضَرَبَهُ بِالسَّيْفِ  
عَلَى هَامَتِهِ .

قَالَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ الْفَضْلِ: فَأَخْبَرَنِي  
سُلَيْمَانُ بْنُ يَسَارٍ: أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ  
بْنَ عُمَرَ يَقُولُ: فَقَالَتْ جَارِيَةٌ عَلَى  
ظَهْرِ بَيْتٍ: وَآ أَمِيرَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ، فَتَلَّهُ  
الْعَبْدُ الْأَسْوَدُ.

(25) CHAPTER. The wounds inflicted on the Prophet ﷺ on the day (of the battle) of Uhud.

4073. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ (pointing to his broken canine tooth) said, "Allāh's Wrath has become severe on the people who harmed His Prophet. Allāh's Wrath has become severe on a man who is killed by a Messenger of Allāh in Allāh's Cause."

(٢٥) بَابُ مَا أَصَابَ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ مِنْ  
الْحِرَاحِ يَوْمَ أُحُدٍ

٤٠٧٣ - حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ  
نَصْرِ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ، عَنْ  
مَعْمَرٍ، عَنْ هَمَّامٍ: سَمِعَ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ  
رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ  
ﷺ: «اشْتَدَّ غَضَبُ اللهِ عَلَى قَوْمٍ  
فَعَلُوا بِنَبِيِّهِ - يُشِيرُ إِلَى رَبَاعِيَّتِهِ -  
اشْتَدَّ غَضَبُ اللهِ عَلَى رَجُلٍ يَقْتُلُهُ  
رَسُولُ اللهِ فِي سَبِيلِ اللهِ».

4074. Narrated Ibn 'Abbās رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا: Allāh's Wrath became severe on him whom the Prophet ﷺ had killed in Allāh's Cause. Allāh's Wrath became severe on the people who caused the face of Allāh's Prophet ﷺ to bleed.

٤٠٧٤ - حَدَّثَنِي مَخْلَدُ بْنُ  
مَالِكٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ  
الْأُمَوِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ، عَنْ  
عَمْرِو بْنِ دِينَارٍ، عَنْ عِكْرِمَةَ، عَنِ ابْنِ  
عَبَّاسٍ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا قَالَ: اشْتَدَّ  
غَضَبُ اللهِ عَلَى مَنْ قَتَلَهُ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ فِي  
سَبِيلِ اللهِ، اشْتَدَّ غَضَبُ اللهِ عَلَى قَوْمٍ  
دَمَوْا وَجْهَ نَبِيِّ اللهِ ﷺ. [انظر: ٤٠٧٦]

4075. Narrated Abū Ḥāzim that he heard Sahl bin Sa'd being asked about the wounds of Allāh's Messenger ﷺ saying, "By Allāh, I know who washed the wounds of Allāh's Messenger ﷺ and who poured water (for

٤٠٧٥ - حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ:  
حَدَّثَنَا يَعْقُوبُ، عَنْ أَبِي حَازِمٍ: أَنَّهُ  
سَمِعَ سَهْلَ بْنَ سَعْدٍ وَهُوَ يُسْأَلُ عَنْ

washing them), and with what he was treated.” Sahl added, “Fāṭima عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ, the daughter of Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ used to wash the wounds, and ‘Alī bin Abī Ṭālib used to pour water from a shield. When Fāṭima saw that the water aggravated the bleeding, she took a piece of a mat, burnt it, and inserted its ashes into the wound so that the blood was congealed (and bleeding stopped). His (i.e., the Prophet’s) canine tooth got broken on that day, and his face was wounded, and his helmet was broken on his head.”

جُرِحَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَقَالَ: أَمَا وَاللَّهِ  
إِنِّي لَأَعْرِفُ مَنْ كَانَ يَغْسِلُ جُرْحَ  
رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَمَنْ كَانَ يَسْكُبُ الْمَاءَ  
وَبِمَا دُووِي، قَالَ: كَانَتْ فَاطِمَةُ  
عَلَيْهَا السَّلَامُ بِنْتُ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ  
تَغْسِلُهُ، وَعَلِيُّ بْنُ أَبِي طَالِبٍ يَسْكُبُ  
الْمَاءَ بِالْمِجَنِّ، فَلَمَّا رَأَتْ فَاطِمَةُ أَنَّ  
الْمَاءَ لَا يَزِيدُ الدَّمَ إِلَّا كَثْرَةً أَخَذَتْ  
فِطْعَةً مِنْ حَصِيرٍ وَأَحْرَقَتْهَا وَأَلْصَقَتْهَا  
فَاسْتَمْسَكَ الدَّمُ وَكُسِرَتْ رِبَاعِيَّتُهُ  
يَوْمَئِذٍ وَجُرِحَ وَجْهُهُ وَكُسِرَتْ الْبَيْضَةُ  
عَلَى رَأْسِهِ. [راجع: ٢٤٣]

4076. Narrated Ibn ‘Abbās رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا: Allāh’s Wrath gets severe on a person killed by a Prophet, and Allāh’s Wrath became severe on him who had caused the face of Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ to bleed.

٤٠٧٦ - حَدَّثَنِي عَمْرُو بْنُ عَلِيٍّ:  
حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَاصِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ،  
عَنْ عَمْرُو بْنِ دِينَارٍ، عَنْ عِكْرِمَةَ،  
عَنْ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ قَالَ: اشْتَدَّ غَضَبُ اللَّهِ  
عَلَى مَنْ قَتَلَهُ نَبِيٌّ، وَاشْتَدَّ غَضَبُ اللَّهِ  
عَلَى مَنْ دَمَى وَجْهَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ.  
[راجع: ٤٠٧٤]

(26) CHAPTER. (Allāh’s Statement):-  
“Those who answered (the Call of) Allāh and  
the Messenger (Muḥammad ﷺ)...”  
(V.3:172)

(٢٦) بَابُ ﴿الَّذِينَ اسْتَجَابُوا لِلَّهِ  
وَالرَّسُولِ﴾ [آل عمران: ١٧٢].

4077. Narrated ‘Aishah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا regarding the Holy Verse:

“Those who answered (the Call of) Allāh and the Messenger (Muḥammad ﷺ), after being wounded; for those of them who did good deeds and feared Allāh, there is a great reward.” (V.3:172)

She said to ‘Urwa, “O my nephew! Your father, Az-Zubair and Abū Bakr were

٤٠٧٧ - حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدٌ: حَدَّثَنَا  
أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ، عَنْ هِشَامٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ،  
عَنْ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا ﴿الَّذِينَ  
اسْتَجَابُوا لِلَّهِ وَالرَّسُولِ مِنْ بَعْدِ مَا  
أَصَابَهُمُ الْقَرْحُ لِلَّذِينَ أَحْسَنُوا مِنْهُمْ وَاتَّقُوا  
أَجْرٌ عَظِيمٌ﴾ قَالَتْ لِعُرْوَةَ: يَا ابْنَ

amongst them [i.e., those who answered (the Call of) Allāh and the Messenger on the day (of the battle of Uḥud)]. When Allāh's Messenger ﷺ suffered what he suffered on the day (of the battle) of Uḥud and *Al-Mushrikūn* (polytheists, pagans, idolaters and disbelievers in the Oneness of Allāh and in His Messenger Muḥammad ﷺ) left, the Prophet ﷺ was afraid that they might return. So he said, 'Who will go on their (i.e., *Mushrikūn*'s) track?' He then selected seventy men from amongst them (for this purpose)." (The subnarrator) added: "Abū Bakr and Az-Zubair were amongst them."

(27) CHAPTER. The Muslims who were killed on the day (of the battle) of Uḥud.

Amongst them were Ḥamza bin 'Abdul-Muṭṭalib, Al-Yamān, An-Naḍr bin Anas and Muṣ'ab bin 'Umais.

4078. Narrated Qatāda : We do not know of any tribe amongst the Arab tribes who had more martyrs than *Al-Anṣār*, and they will have superiority on the Day of Resurrection. Anas bin Mālik told us that seventy from the *Anṣār* were martyred on the day (of the battle) of Uḥud, and seventy (men) on the day (of the battle of) *Bi'r Ma'ūna*, and seventy (men) on the day of Al-Yamāma. Anas added, "The battle of *Bi'r Ma'ūna* took place during the lifetime of Allāh's Messenger ﷺ and the battle of Al-Yamāma, during the caliphate of Abū Bakr, and it was the day when Musailima Al-Kadhḥāb was killed."

4079. Narrated Jābir bin 'Abdullāh رضي الله عنه used to shroud

أُختي، كَانَ أَبُوكَ مِنْهُمْ: الزُّبَيْرُ وَأَبُو بَكْرٍ لَمَّا أَصَابَ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ مَا أَصَابَ يَوْمَ أُحُدٍ وَأَنْصَرَفَ الْمُشْرِكُونَ خَافَ أَنْ يَرْجِعُوا، قَالَ: «مَنْ يَذْهَبُ فِي إِثْرِهِمْ؟» فَانْتَدَبَ مِنْهُمْ سَبْعُونَ رَجُلًا، قَالَ: كَانَ فِيهِمْ أَبُو بَكْرٍ وَالزُّبَيْرُ.

(٢٧) بَابٌ مَنْ قُتِلَ مِنَ الْمُسْلِمِينَ يَوْمَ أُحُدٍ

مِنْهُمْ: حَمْرَةُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْمُطَّلِبِ، وَالْيَمَانُ، وَالنَّضْرُ بْنُ أَنَسٍ، وَمُصْعَبُ بْنُ عَمِيرٍ.

٤٠٧٨ - حَدَّثَنَا عَمْرُو بْنُ عَلِيٍّ: حَدَّثَنَا مُعَاذُ بْنُ هِشَامٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي، عَنِ قَتَادَةَ قَالَ: مَا نَعْلَمُ حَيًّا مِنْ أَحْيَاءِ الْعَرَبِ أَكْثَرَ شَهِيدًا أَعْرَى يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ مِنَ الْأَنْصَارِ.

قَالَ قَتَادَةُ: وَحَدَّثَنَا أَنَسُ بْنُ مَالِكٍ أَنَّهُ قُتِلَ مِنْهُمْ يَوْمَ أُحُدٍ سَبْعُونَ، وَيَوْمَ بَيْرِ مَعُونَةَ سَبْعُونَ، وَيَوْمَ الْيَمَامَةِ سَبْعُونَ. قَالَ: وَكَانَ بَيْرُ مَعُونَةَ عَلَى عَهْدِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، وَيَوْمَ الْيَمَامَةِ عَلَى عَهْدِ أَبِي بَكْرٍ، وَيَوْمَ مُسَيْلِمَةَ الْكَذَّابِ.

٤٠٧٩ - حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ:

two martyrs of Uḥud in one sheet and then say, "Which of them knew the Qur'an more?" When one of the two was pointed out, he would put him first in the grave. Then he said, "I will be a witness on them on the Day of Resurrection." He ordered them to be buried with their blood (on their bodies). Neither was the funeral prayer offered for them, nor were they washed [with a *Ghusl* (a bath by washing of the whole body)]. (See H. 1343, 1344, 1346)

4080. Jābir added, "When my father was martyred, I started weeping and uncovering his face by removing the clothes from it. The Companions of the Prophet ﷺ stopped me from doing so, but the Prophet ﷺ did not stop me. Then the Prophet ﷺ said, '(O Jābir) don't weep over him, for the angels kept on covering him with their wings till his body was carried away (for burial).'"

4081. Narrated Abū Mūsa رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ said, "I saw in a dream that I moved a sword and its blade got broken, and that symbolized the casualties which the believers suffered on the day (of the battle) of Uḥud. Then I moved it again, and it became as perfect as it had been, and that symbolized the Conquest (of Makkah) which Allāh helped us to achieve, and the union of all the believers. I (also) saw cows in the dream, and what Allāh does is always beneficial. Those cows appeared to symbolize the faithful believers (who were martyred) on the day (of the battle) of Uḥud."

حَدَّثَنَا اللَّيْثُ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ ابْنِ كَعْبِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ: أَنَّ جَابِرَ ابْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا أَخْبَرَهُ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ كَانَ يَجْمَعُ بَيْنَ الرَّجُلَيْنِ مِنْ قَتْلَى أُحُدٍ فِي ثَوْبٍ وَاحِدٍ، ثُمَّ يَقُولُ: «أَيُّهُمَ أَكْثَرُ أَخْذًا لِلْقُرْآنِ؟» فَإِذَا أُشِيرَ لَهُ إِلَى أَحَدٍ قَدَّمَهُ فِي اللَّحْدِ وَقَالَ: «أَنَا شَهِيدٌ عَلَى هَؤُلَاءِ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ»، وَأَمَرَ بِدَفْنِهِمْ بِدِمَائِهِمْ وَلَمْ يُصَلِّ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَمْ يُغَسَّلُوا. [راجع: ١٣٤٣]

٤٠٨٠ - وَقَالَ أَبُو الْوَلِيدِ، عَنْ شُعْبَةَ، عَنِ ابْنِ الْمُنْكَدِرِ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ جَابِرًا قَالَ: لَمَّا قُتِلَ أَبِي جَعَلْتُ أَبْكِي وَأَكْشِفُ الثَّوْبَ عَنْ وَجْهِهِ، فَجَعَلَ أَصْحَابُ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ يَنْهَوْنِي وَالنَّبِيُّ ﷺ لَمْ يَنْهَ. وَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «لَا تَبْكِيهِ أَوْ مَا تَبْكِيهِ مَا زَالَتِ الْمَلَائِكَةُ تَنْظُرُهُ بِأَجْنِحَتِهَا حَتَّى رُفِعَ». [راجع: ١٣٤٤]

٤٠٨١ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْعَلَاءِ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ، عَنْ بُرَيْدِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ ابْنِ أَبِي بُرْدَةَ، عَنْ جَدِّهِ أَبِي بُرْدَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي مُوسَى رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ، أَرَى عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: رَأَيْتُ فِي رُؤْيَايَ أَنِّي هَزَزْتُ سَيْفًا فَانْقَطَعَ صَدْرُهُ فَإِذَا هُوَ مَا أُصِيبَ مِنَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ يَوْمَ أُحُدٍ، ثُمَّ هَزَزْتُهُ أُخْرَى فَعَادَ أَحْسَنَ مَا كَانَ فَإِذَا هُوَ مَا جَاءَ

به الله من الفتح واجتماع المؤمنين.  
ورأيت فيها بقرًا، والله خير، فإذا هم  
المؤمنون يوم أُحد». [راجع: ٣١٢٢]

4082. Narrated Khabbāb رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: We emigrated with the Prophet ﷺ for Allāh's Cause, so our reward became due with Allāh. Some of us passed away (died) without enjoying anything from their reward, and one of them was Muṣ'ab bin 'Umair who was killed (i.e., martyred) on the day (of the battle) of Uḥud. He did not leave behind except a sheet of striped woollen cloth. If we covered his head with it, his feet became bare, and if we covered his feet with it, his head became bare. The Prophet ﷺ said to us, "Cover his head with it, and put *Idhkhir* (i.e., a kind of grass) over his feet," or said, "Put some *Idhkhir* over his feet." But some of us have got their fruits ripened, and they are collecting them.

٤٠٨٢ - حَدَّثَنَا أَحْمَدُ بْنُ يُونُسَ:  
حَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرٌ: حَدَّثَنَا الْأَعْمَشُ، عَنْ  
شَقِيقٍ، عَنْ خَبَّابِ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ  
قَالَ: هَاجَرْنَا مَعَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ وَنَحْنُ  
نَبْتَغِي وَجْهَ اللهِ فَوَجَبَ أَجْرُنَا عَلَى  
الله، فَمِنَّا مَنْ مَضَى - أَوْ ذَهَبَ - لَمْ  
يَأْكُلْ مِنْ أَجْرِهِ شَيْئًا كَانَ مِنْهُمْ  
مُضْعَبُ بْنُ عُمَيْرٍ، قُتِلَ يَوْمَ أُحُدٍ وَلَمْ  
يَتْرُكْ إِلَّا نَمْرَةً، كُنَّا إِذَا غَطَّيْنَا بِهَا  
رَأْسَهُ خَرَجَتْ رِجْلَاهُ، وَإِذَا غَطَّيْنَا بِهَا  
رِجْلَيْهِ خَرَجَ رَأْسُهُ، فَقَالَ لَنَا النَّبِيُّ  
ﷺ: غَطُّوا بِهَا رَأْسَهُ، وَاجْعَلُوا عَلَى  
رِجْلَيْهِ الْإِذْخِرَ، أَوْ قَالَ: أَلْفُوا عَلَى  
رِجْلَيْهِ مِنَ الْإِذْخِرِ» وَمِنَّا مَنْ أَيَّتَعَتْ لَهُ  
نَمْرَتُهُ فَهُوَ يَهْدِيهَا. [راجع: ١٢٧٦]

(28) CHAPTER. "Uḥud is a mountain that loves us and is loved by us".

(٢٨) بَابُ أُحُدٍ جَبَلٌ يُحِبُّنَا وَنُحِبُّهُ،  
قَالَهُ عَبَّاسُ بْنُ سَهْلٍ، عَنْ أَبِي  
حُمَيْدٍ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ.

4083. Narrated Anas رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ said, "This is a mountain (Uḥud) that loves us and is loved by us."

٤٠٨٣ - حَدَّثَنِي نَصْرُ بْنُ عَلِيٍّ  
قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَبِي، عَنْ قُرَّةَ بْنِ  
خَالِدٍ، عَنْ قَتَادَةَ: سَمِعْتُ أَنَسًا رَضِيَ  
الله عَنْهُ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قَالَ: «هَذَا جَبَلٌ  
يُحِبُّنَا وَنُحِبُّهُ». [راجع: ٣٧١]

4084. Narrated Anas bin Mālik رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: When the mountain of Uḥud appeared before Allāh's Messenger ﷺ he said, "This

٤٠٨٤ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ  
يُوسُفَ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَالِكٌ، عَنْ عَمْرٍو